

S I X T H
R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SUGAR AND COFFÉE PLANTING;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1848.

Veneris, 4^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with, and dependent on, SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief.

Lunæ, 7^o die Februarii, 1848.

Committee nominated :

Lord George Bentinck.	Mr. Philip Miles.
Mr. Labouchere.	Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. Goulburn.	Lord George Manners.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Cardwell.	Sir John Pakington.
Sir Thomas Birch.	Mr. James Matheson.
Mr. Henry Hope.	Sir Edward Buxton.
Mr. Charles Villiers.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Martis, 15^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Ewart be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Moffatt be added thereto.

Jovis, 24^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

REPORT - - - - -	p. iii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - -	p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - -	p. 135

SIXTH REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with and dependent on SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them, from time to time, to The House ;

HAVE made a farther Progress in the Inquiry referred to them.

3 April 1848.

Veneris, 4^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with, and dependent on, SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief.

Lunæ, 7^o die Februarii, 1848.

Committee nominated :

Lord George Bentinck.	Mr. Philip Miles.
Mr. Labouchere.	Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. Goulburn.	Lord George Manners.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Cardwell.	Sir John Pakington.
Sir Thomas Birch.	Mr. James Matheson.
Mr. Henry Hope.	Sir Edward Buxton.
Mr. Charles Villiers.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Martis, 15^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Ewart be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Moffatt be added thereto.

Jovis, 24^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

REPORT - - - - -	p. iii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - -	p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - -	p. 135

SIXTH REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with and dependent on SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them, from time to time, to The House ;

HAVE made a farther Progress in the Inquiry referred to them.

3 April 1848.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Mercurii, 29^o die Martii, 1848.

Mr. Edwin Pickwood	- - - - -	p. 1
Mr. Richard Farrer	- - - - -	p. 32

Jovis, 30^o die Martii, 1848.

Robert Christian, Esq.	- - - - -	p. 41
Mr. William Hugh Lawson Syers	- - - - -	p. 73

Sabbati, 1^o die Aprilis, 1848.

John Wood, Esq.	- - - - -	p. 81
Mr. William Betts	- - - - -	p. 124

LIST OF APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—Jamaica.—Copy of the Report of the Jamaica Assembly Committee, relating to the Costs of Sugar Cultivation - - - - - p. 152
- No. 2.—Copies of Despatches addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by any of the Governors of Her Majesty's Possessions in the West Indies or Mauritius, relative to the present State or Prospects of the Cultivation of Sugar or Coffee in those Possessions, or containing Representations of the Distressed State of the Planters, or containing Information relative to any attempted Reduction of Wages, and the Spirit with which such Attempts have been met by the Native and Immigrant Labouring Population, p. 235
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Jamaica - - - - - | p. 237 |
| British Guiana - - - - - | p. 241 |
| Trinidad - - - - - | p. 263 |
| Barbadoes - - - - - | p. 277 |
| Mauritius - - - - - | p. 292 |
| St. Vincent - - - - - | p. 347 |
| Antigua - - - - - | p. 349 |
- No. 3.—Sierra Leone.—Copies of the Charter-Parties or other Instruments under which the Colonial Governments had contracted with certain Merchants, Shipowners, for the Conveyance of Africans to the British West Indies, together with any Rules and Regulations framed in the Colonial Office in relation to such Immigration and such Conveyance, p. 349
- No. 4.—Havana.—Copies of the Communications from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana, to Viscount Palmerston - - - - - p. 364
- No. 5.—Statement of Mr. Overmann, a Planter, Resident in Porto Rico, as to the Growth of Sugar in that Island - - - - - p. 373
- No. 6.—Official Regulations respecting Lands by the Dutch Government in the Island of Java, p. 376
- No. 7.—The System and Regulations for the holding of Lands, Directing of Labour, and Cultivation of Sugar in the Dutch East India Colonies - - - - - p. 381
- No. 8.—Papers Delivered in by H. Crosley, Esq., and Referred to in his Evidence, 3 April 1848:
- Report of Henry Crosley, as to the Result of Testing Sugars of various Descriptions, for the Purpose of ascertaining their Intrinsic Qualities, or the Quantity of Pure Saccharine Matter thereof, and Charging Proportionate Duties thereon, when Imported for Home Consumption - - - - - p. 391
- (A.) Extracts from Henry Crosley's Pamphlet, Published July 1830, and Presented to the Right Hon. the Lords of the Treasury (a Recorded Document) - - - - - p. 394
- (B.) Statement of Results of H. Crosley's Testing, with Pneumatic Apparatus, various Qualities of Sugar, as follows: the Samples of the Sugar Tested, and the Products therefrom of Pure Sugar and of Impure, in a state of Solution, accompanying the present, and Delivered to the Honourable Committee on Sugar Planting, viz.: Sugars Denominated Muscovado or Raw, and also White, of the British Plantations and Dominions in the West and East Indies, and also those of Foreign Production - p. 398
- (C.) Table

(C.) Table of Differential Duties proposed to be charged on Sugar of various Growths and Qualities, according to the Statement of Tests made at the House of Commons with Pneumatic Apparatus, by Henry Crosley, and by Order of the Chairman and Select Committee on Sugar Planting; the said Duties not comprising any Additional or Protective Duty upon Foreign Sugars of Slave Production - - - - - p. 399

(D.) Table of Differential Duties proposed to be charged on Sugars of various Growth and Qualities, and by Averages - - - - - p. 400

(E.) Table showing, according to the Statements of Tests by the Pneumatic Process upon various Qualities of Sugar, the proportionate Rate of Duty upon the Pure Product obtained, and also upon the Products that might be obtained from the Impure Part in a state of solution, by evaporating the Aqueous part, and thereby obtaining certain variable Quantities of regenerated Sugar, and of uncrystallizable product, Molasses or Treacle - - - - - p. 400

(F.) Extract of a Communication from Dr. Shier, now in Demerara, dated 8 February 1848 - - - - - p. 402

Points submitted by Henry Crosley in addition to the Documents already presented - - - - - p. 402

No. 9.—Suggestions to the Proprietors of Estates in the British West Indies - - - - - p. 403

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

COPY of the REPORT of the Jamaica Assembly Committee, relating to the Costs of
Sugar Cultivation.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report;
Sugar Cultivation.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
24 March 1848. }

B. HAWES.

LIST.

Names.	Parish.	Date.	Page.
Brockett, Henry	Hanover	18 November	200
Burke, Hon. Richard Cussen	Metcalf	3 December	220
Clachar, Hon. John Shea	Portland	16 November	179
Chisholm, Colin	Port Royal	16 November	195
Carson, James	St. Andrew	25 November	218
Coffee Properties, List of, abandoned			229
Draseke, Charles	St. Mary	11 November	169
Estates, Sugar, List of, abandoned			226
Garrigues, Henry Lord	Vere	17 November	184
Gow, George R.	Westmoreland	18 November	194
Groves, Henry	St. James	18 November	196
Gladstone, Alexander	St. Elizabeth	19 November	202
Halliburton, Gilbert	St. Thomas-in-the-East	10 November	165
Hannaford, Stephen	St. Dorothy	18 November	197
Hosack, William	St. George	11 November	173
Hinshelwood, John	Portland	12 November	176
Hislop, Lawrence	St. James	24 November	214
Isaacs, Isaac	St. Elizabeth	16 November	181
Jopp, Charles M.	St. Andrew	9 November	160
Jones, John P.	Portland	12 November	178
Jump, John	St. James	17 November	188
Johns, William	Westmoreland	18 November	192
Jackson, Isaac	Hanover	19 November	205
King, Paul	Trelawny	17 November	187
Knott, William Henry	St. James	24 November	211
Lewis, Rudolph	Manchester	5 November	159
Lowe, William George	Port Royal	9 November	163
Leslie, Hugh Fraser	St. David	10 November	166
Lowe, Thomas	Metcalf	12 November	177
Logan, Alexander C.	Manchester	24 November	211
List of Sugar Estates abandoned			226
List of Coffee Properties abandoned			229
M'Kinnon, Louis	Clarendon	3 November	154
M'Lean, David	St. David	10 November	164
M'Culloch, Thomas	St. Mary	11 November	168
Morrish, Thomas	Trelawny	17 November	190
M'Cornock, Hon. Thomas	St. Thomas-in-the-East	19 November	209
Nockells, Charles	St. Thomas-in-the-East	11 November	171
Pierce, John W.	Trelawny	16 November	182
Peryer, John	Trelawny	16 November	183
Properties, List of Coffee, abandoned			229
Robertson, William	St. Andrew	9 November	162
Stewart, Charles	St. Ann	4 November	157
Simpson, Andrew	St. Andrew	9 November	162
Stirk, John	Vere	16 November	180
Shaw, Hon. Gilbert	Vere	19 November	207
Sugar Estates abandoned, List of			226
Westmoreland, Henry	Metcalf	12 November	174

COPY of the REPORT of the Jamaica Assembly Committee, relating to the Costs of Sugar Cultivation.

REPORT from the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island of Jamaica, and the Cause of such Depression.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 18 December 1847.

MR BARCLAY, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the depressed state of agriculture in this island, and the cause of such depression, reported as follows,—

Mr. Speaker,

Your committee, appointed to inquire into the depressed state of agriculture in this island, the cause of such depression, the extent of abandonment of cultivation, and breaking up of sugar and coffee factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832,

Report, That they have taken the evidence of persons interested as proprietors and managers of property, from nearly every parish in the island, from which evidence, and from the parochial and island records, the following results are established, as will more fully appear by reference to the examinations hereunto annexed.

1. That since the passing of the British Slave Emancipation Act, of the 653 sugar estates then in cultivation in this island, 140 have been abandoned, and the works broken up, containing 168,032 acres of land, and having then employed in their cultivation 22,553 labourers.

2. That those properties, now extinct, produced, in the year 1832, 14,178 hogsheads of sugar and 5,903 puncheons of rum.

3. That during the same period, 465 coffee plantations have been abandoned, and their works broken up, containing 188,400 acres of land, and having employed, in their cultivation, in the year 1832, 26,830 labourers.

4. That of 138 sugar estates, given in evidence, the crops made were,—

In 1832 - - 25,928 hhds. of sugar, and 10,008 pns. of rum.

In 1847 - - 17,359 hhds. of sugar, and 8,331 pns. of rum,

showing a decrease of 8,569 hhds. of sugar, and 1,677 pns. of rum.

5. That upon certain estates, shown to have had attached to them, and engaged in their cultivation, in the year 1832, 41,820 labourers, there now remain resident on those properties only 13,973, the others, amounting to 27,847, having generally become independent settlers.

6. That the sum of 1,405,887 l. 14 s. 11 d. was expended in the cultivation and manufacture of 57,006 hogsheads of sugar and 26,711 puncheons of rum, giving this result; that after deducting proceeds of rum, averaged at 14 l. per puncheon, the actual cost of sugar averaged 1 l. 2 s. 7 ½ d. per cwt.; consequently, that as its value is now, by slave competition, reduced in the British market to about 15 s. exclusive of charges, it is self-evident sugar cultivation cannot be continued; that there is an actual loss on every cwt. of 7 s. 7 ½ d., without taking into account interest on capital and money expended, equal at the least to 4 s. 6 d. more per cwt.; while, as regards coffee, the evidence is conclusive that it is, if possible, even in a worse condition.

7. That it is shown by the evidence, that up to the present year funds have been regularly at command to pay for labour.

8. That the plough and other implements of husbandry have been used in all cases where practicable.

9. That except it might be about factories, machinery cannot be made more available as a substitute for labour.

10. That in respect to immigration the Asiatic labourers have not been found to answer the purposes of the country; while, on the other hand, the Africans have proved eminently useful, as shown especially in St. Thomas-in-the-East, where, from their numbers, the estates on which they are located have been able to keep their factories at work during Saturdays, and to have their general labour better performed.

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

11. That from the now independent condition of the mass of the people the command of labour has become exceedingly precarious, often not to be had at all when most wanted; that hardly in any case will the people work on estates for more than five days in the week; that in several districts they refuse to work more than four days in the week; that the average time of field labour is from five to six hours a day; that the labour given for the wages is not only inadequate in quantity, but generally ill performed; that on the anniversary of freedom, and at Christmas, the entire agricultural population spend from one to two weeks in idleness; that in some districts this is also the case at Easter; that at all these periods, even if the canes are rotting on the ground, and the coffee falling from the trees, no rate of wages will induce the people to work, and that labour continues to become more scarce every year by the people withdrawing from the plantations.

Your committee submit, that the question now left for the British Government to decide is, whether, putting the ruin of the colonists altogether out of view, the national interests will be promoted by annihilating sugar and coffee cultivation in its own colonies, the inevitable effect of which must be, and that speedily, to transfer to foreigners a high-priced monopoly of those articles in the British markets.

Assuming that such cannot be the wish of the Government, or people of England, it is matter of deep interest how the impending calamity is to be averted.

It has been shown that, even with protection, many of the properties have been ruined by the emancipation measure, and that all have been most seriously injured; that sugar cannot be produced in Jamaica under 27 s. per cwt. to give common interest on capital, while in Cuba, your committee are well informed that 12 s. per cwt. is a remunerative price.

In this state of things, it is self-evident, that whatever palliatives may be applied, nothing but protection in the home market can avert the immediate abandonment of sugar and coffee cultivation in the British colonies. In a ratio as the means of labour are provided, the amount of protection may be safely withdrawn, until, at no distant period, these valuable possessions shall again contribute, as they formerly did, to the national wealth and prosperity. In the meantime, the only alternatives are, protection or destruction.

Your committee recommend that the substance of this report be embodied in a memorial to Her Majesty.

Note.—The substance of this report will be found embodied in the memorial enclosed in a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica, dated the 7th February 1848, already laid before the West India Committee.

EXAMINATIONS taken before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Barclay.
 Mr. Whitelock.
 Mr. Porteous.
 Mr. Rose.
 Mr. Spalding.
 Mr. Jordon.
 Mr. Moncrieffe.

Mr. Magnus.
 Mr. Brown.
 Mr. Joseph Gordon.
 Mr. Carr.
 Mr. Johnston and
 Mr. Osborn.

WEDNESDAY, 3 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Louis M'Kinnon*, of the parish of Clarendon, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and have been so for 23 years, in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere chiefly, and for the last few years I have been interested in the management of about 10 estates.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—The following statement will give those particulars, distinguishing the estates by figures. I do not think myself at liberty to name them.

RETURN

RETURN of Cost of Manufacturing Produce on Ten Estates.

Year.	Estate.	Account of Wages.			Amount of all Contingencies, including Supplies.			TOTAL Contingencies.			Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Pns.	Sales of Rum.			Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1844	1	1,355	6	7	743	13	3	2,098	19	10	8 ½	130	1	12	10	16	11		
1845	-	1,127	1	8	1,320	17	6	2,447	19	2	57 ½	943	27 ½	190	-	2	7		
1846	-	1,138	-	9	1,289	17	5	2,427	18	2	34 ½	569	16 ½	206	-	3	18		
1847	-	1,400	-	-	1,250	-	-	2,650	-	-	171	2,831	80	1,280	-	-	9		
1844	2	1,000	13	9	1,628	12	9	2,629	6	6	55 ½	888	23	288	10	2	12		
1845	-	1,066	19	3 ½	821	4	- ½	1,883	3	4	120	1,980	40	460	-	-	14		
1846	-	1,195	4	1 ½	1,471	10	7	2,666	14	8 ½	115	1,897	60	750	-	-	1		
1847	-	1,300	-	-	1,690	-	-	2,999	-	-	91	1,456	41	656	-	-	1		
1844	3	769	14	3	376	9	3	1,146	3	6	18	270	8	100	-	-	3		
1845	-	753	17	1 ½	245	2	10 ½	990	-	-	34	510	14	175	-	-	1		
1846	-	895	14	5	604	18	1	1,500	12	6	23	345	14	163	12	5	3		
1847	-	800	-	-	1,075	-	-	1,875	-	-	55	885	27	337	10	-	1		
1844	4	894	14	8 ½	2,145	16	9 ½	3,040	11	6	14	231	6	75	-	-	12		
1845	-	1,227	9	11 ½	1,258	1	7	2,485	11	6 ½	120	1,980	60	690	-	-	-		
1846	-	1,250	19	1	1,391	15	9	2,642	14	10	48	992	23	575	-	-	2		
1847	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	3,000	-	-	167	2,755	112	1,792	-	-	8		
1844	5	902	1	- ¾	1,746	8	1	2,648	9	1	13	214	3	37	10	-	12		
1845	-	1,056	15	6	934	14	- ½	1,991	9	6 ½	68	1,122	29	334	-	-	1		
1846	-	848	13	10	1,169	5	7	2,017	19	5	16 ½	267	12	150	-	-	6		
1847	-	1,250	-	-	1,383	3	7	2,633	3	7	104	1,716	41	655	-	-	1		
1846	6	833	11	6 ½	864	4	7 ½	1,697	16	2	82	1,353	36	463	-	-	-		
1846	-	937	12	7 ½	1,271	8	8 ½	2,209	1	4	25	412	10	125	-	-	5		
1847	-	1,150	-	-	1,250	-	-	2,400	-	-	82	1,353	33	528	-	-	1		
1843	7	1,384	1	-	1,246	12	1	2,630	14	1	153	2,601	71	781	-	-	-		
1844	-	917	15	4	1,616	2	8	2,533	18	-	12 ½	212	5 ½	82	10	-	11		
1845	-	1,049	5	6	1,356	8	8 ½	2,405	14	2 ½	145	2,416	57	665	10	-	-		
1846	-	1,055	4	1 ½	1,393	5	7	2,448	9	8 ½	62 ½	1,003	38	475	-	-	1		
1847	-	1,500	-	-	1,852	10	-	3,352	10	-	176	2,904	88	1,408	-	-	-		
1845	8	1,318	17	9	1,355	18	11	2,674	16	8	127	2,095	34	421	-	-	1		
1846	-	1,386	-	11	1,928	11	3 ½	3,314	12	2 ½	133	2,194	47	587	10	-	1		
1847	-	1,750	-	-	2,855	-	-	4,605	-	-	231	3,811	100	1,600	-	-	-		
1846	9	1,355	12	8 ½	908	13	9 ½	2,264	6	6 ½	17	280	8	100	-	-	7		
1847	-	1,750	-	-	1,250	-	-	3,000	-	-	132	2,180	71	1,136	-	-	-		
1844	10	1,585	8	4 ½	1,549	19	11	3,135	8	3 ½	40	660	19	237	10	-	4		
1845	-	1,883	10	6 ½	633	1	10	2,516	12	4 ½	152	2,508	67	655	10	-	-		
1846	-	1,957	6	2 ½	1,641	4	4 ½	3,598	10	7	114	1,881	72	900	-	-	1		
1847	-	2,200	-	-	2,170	-	-	4,370	-	-	239	3,943	90	1,440	-	-	-		
-	-	45,747	12	9	49,189	14	8	94,913	7	5 ½	3,256 ½	53,787	1,624 ½	20,479	2	-	120		

No. 2 is a mountain estate, and the crops are more regular.

In St. Andrew's.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt?—A. The above statement shows that, after deducting the value of the rum, the average cost of the sugar per cwt. on the whole has amounted to 3 l. 4 s. 11 d. Two of the years included in that average, 1844 and 1846, were very dry; and the crops, in a great measure, failed in consequence. Taking the most favourable year of the whole, 1847, and on eight of the best estates, the average cost of sugar was 16 s. per cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—As nearly as I can state, the extent of cultivation, and the crop, in 1832, compared with 1846 and 1847, is as follows:—

	Acres.	Hhds.		Acres.	Hhds.
Salt Savanna, 1832	180	109	Average of 1846 and 1847	230	102
Low Ground	120	100	Ditto	91	103
Papine	100	60	Ditto	80	89
Hill Side	290	287	Ditto	265	107
Brazaletto	240	166	Ditto	170	60
Dry River	196	158	Ditto	150	54
Halse Hall	230	280	Ditto	200	119
Amity Hall	300	230	Ditto	280	182
Ashley Hall	250	200	Ditto	215	75
Moreland	639	430	Ditto	400	176
		2,020			1,017

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—A. On Moreland there were—

	600 labourers.	600 fully as many are now on the property, land in lots having been sold to the people.
On Hill Side - 409	—	only 100 now remain.
On Brazaletto - 220	—	" 100 —
On Amity Hall - 247	—	" 80 —
On Salt Savanna - 254	—	" 20 —
On Ashley Hall - 254	—	" 40 —
On Dry River - 210	—	" 30 —
On Halse Hill - 195	—	" 195 —
On Low Ground - 172	—	" 80 —
On Papine - 120	—	" 100 —
	<u>2,601</u>	<u>1,345</u>

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. We mostly rely on the labourers settled on the estates; but they are not themselves nearly sufficient to carry on the cultivation.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The general rate of wages is from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. for six or eight hours of labour; but most of our work is done by task. I conceive we receive, in general, a fair day's work.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Until within the last twelve months we have generally had sufficient capital to pay our labourers; but of late the crops have been so bad, and prices so depreciated, that on three estates out of the ten I am connected with, I have found it very difficult to procure money to pay the wages; in fact, I have had often to advance money for that purpose myself; by which means the labourers have been regularly paid.

Do you use the plough, in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—In one part of the country, with which I am chiefly connected, the use of the plough is general. We also use the harrow. No other implements are in common use.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that machinery could be made more available, to any extent, than it is at present, except in respect to tramways; one of which, I believe, is in use in Clarendon.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—A considerable number have been abandoned; the list put into my hands from the clerk of the vestry is substantially correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Two sugar estates have, namely:

Estimate.	Estimated Value of Works.	Grinding.	Former Crops.		Labourers.
			Hhds.	Pns.	
Kellett's - 3,000 acres	£. 20,000	Water	250	120	464
Lucky Valley - 1,000 —	5,000	Ditto	130	60	245
<u>4,000 acres</u>	<u>£. 25,000</u>		<u>380</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>709</u>

Besides the foregoing, about six other estates, in Clarendon, must speedily fall at present prices.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think labour is much more attainable than it was in the first years of freedom. In our part of the country the people work much more cheerfully, and better than they did at first. In Vere the people are almost entirely dependent on estates' labour, from the dryness of the seasons and being a bad provision district.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I know one estate from which the proprietor cleared 20,000 l. in about 10 years ending in 1834; the present advance he gets

gets upon that estate is 3,500 £; that property is now accumulating debt, and will only be allowed to go to the extent of 3,500 £, when it must be sold. I have been the agent to the proprietor of the estate for the last two years, but I do not feel myself justified in naming the property or the proprietor.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I conceive that a very large portion of the properties in Jamaica must be abandoned.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

THURSDAY, 4 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Charles Stewart*, of the Parish of St. Ann, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for the last 29 years on the north-east side of the island, particularly in St. Ann and St. Mary; I have had at different times about 15 properties under my management.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can produce a statement which will show these particulars with respect to three estates, as follows:—

ESTATE.	Amount of Contingencies.	C R O P.		
		Hogsheads of Sugar.	Puncheons of Rum.	
St. MARY:				
Tryall - - - -	£. 16,692	513	259	N. B.— I am not aware of the amount of contingencies and extent of crops for 1845 and 1846, only the latter I know to be small.
Trinity - - - -	25,853	999	438	
Brimmer Hall - - - -	21,827	819	341	
	64,372	2,331	1,038	
Deduct Rum - - - -	13,494			
	50,878			

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. This question is answered by the above statement, at 1 l. 5 s. 8 d. per cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—On Tryall, in 1832—

	Hhds.	Trcs.	Pns.	Brls.
Tryall - - - -	190	5	100	—
Trinity - - - -	270	0	97	—
Brimmer Hall - - - -	271	0	120	19
Roslin - - - -	122	10	65	—
	853		391	

In 1840 to 1844:

	Hhds.	Pns.
On Tryall - - - -	513	259
Trinity - - - -	999	438
Brimmer Hall - - - -	819	341
	2,331	1,038

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—

0.32.

x 3

A. On

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report :
 Sugar Cultivation.

A. On Llandoverly, in St. Ann's, in 1832	-	370	-	185	now remain.
On Trinity, St. Mary	- - - -	220	-	60	remained when I gave up possession in 1845, the rest having purchased lots of land.
On Brimmer Hall, St. Mary	- - - -	286	- -		none remain on the property now, having purchased lots of land.
On Tryall, St. Mary	- - - -	263	- -		none remain, for the same reason.
On Roslin, in St. Mary	- - - -	124	- -		none remained when I gave up in 1846.
On Llanrumney, in St. Mary	- - - -	351	- -		I cannot state how many now remain.
On Pemberton Valley, St. Mary	- - - -	282	-	141	remain as settlers.
		<u>1,896</u>		<u>386</u>	

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. Those on the estates are most available for labour.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—In St. Ann's I pay 1 s. per day for field labour, no rent charged; in St. Mary's I pay 1 s. 6 d. per day for the same field labour; I do not receive one-half the labour, particularly in St. Mary's, which they ought to give for the wages, but when checked they leave the field, and perhaps do not return again for some time; indeed, in the parish of St. Mary, the planter is entirely at the mercy of the labourers.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers.

Do you use the plough in opening your lands, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and the harrow wherever the land will admit.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—Tram-roads, where the canes are distant, would answer very well on some properties, and would be the saving of manual labour. I know of no other but the plough and harrow.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I believe a great number of properties have been thrown up; the following are those that were immediately under my charge:

Decoy sugar estate, in St. Mary	} - -	3,247	acres.
Hazard estate, in St. Mary			
Towerhill estate, in St. Mary	- - -	549	acres.
Roslin estate, in St. Mary	- - -	447	acres.

It must have cost from 4,000 l. to 5,000 l. to put up the works on each of these estates.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I am not aware of any.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think the people understand their present condition better than at the commencement of freedom, but I do not think they work any better than they used to do; labour is not more attainable than formerly, and never will be until we receive immigration on a large scale from Africa.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot. I offered a few years ago, by the instructions of my constituents, a number of properties for sale, but received no offer for them.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be, that at least two-thirds of the estates in the island must be immediately abandoned, and the remainder, favourably situated, by getting an acquisition of labour at a much reduced rate, may continue for a trial.

FRIDAY, 5 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Rudolph Lewis*, of the Parish of Manchester, Esq. before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in coffee cultivation, and have been so for 28 years. I am the proprietor of Pleasant Hill and Windsor Forest plantations, and I have managed several other properties in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing that article for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not prepared with those particulars, but I will furnish the committee with a statement.

COPY STATEMENT FURNISHED BY WITNESS.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	C R O P.		Sales of Coffee.	Cost of Coffee per Cwt.
					Coffee. Trs.	Coffee.		
1842	Pleasant Hill	£. s. d. 476 16 3	£. s. d. 152 16 -	£. s. d. 629 12 3	50	340	£. s. d. 1,107 3 5	£. s. d. 1 17 -
1843	- - -	535 14 -	140 - -	675 14 -	46	323	1,093 7 2	2 1 10
1844	- - -	539 - -	95 2 6	634 2 6	30	213	674 13 3	2 19 6
1845	- - -	475 19 8	124 17 1	600 16 9	55	382	787 - 4	1 11 5
1846	- - -	259 15 9	72 16 -	332 11 9	25 ½	175	382 2 3	1 18 -
1842	{ Windsor Forest* }	159 18 5	59 6 6	219 4 11	12	77	226 8 2	2 16 11
1843	- - -	477 8 1	121 6 -	598 14 1	23	147	453 15 11	4 1 5
1844	- - -	501 13 10	222 5 10	723 19 8	24 ½	172	494 1 5	4 4 2
1845	- - -	582 16 10	212 5 6	795 2 4	12	88	230 3 9	9 - 8
1846	- - -	293 12 10	128 11 -	422 3 10	28 ½	205	398 5 7	2 1 2
		—	—	5,632 2 1	306 ½	—	5,847 1 3	—

The average Cost of Coffee for the five years is £.2 0s. 1d. per cwt.

* The Contingencies of Windsor Forest for 1843, 1844, and 1845, are high, in consequence of having put in new Coffee, and erected a new Pulper and Peeling Mill; and those for 1846 are now, in consequence of many jobs which should have been done, were it not owing to the low prices of Coffee; and as it appears that although every economy has been used, yet the Expenditure exceeds the Proceeds by £.23 18s. 3d., and no interest for the investment of the capital of £.3,500.

Q. What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1845 and 1846?—A. The crop of Pleasant Hill in 1834, when I purchased it, was only 10 tierces, the property having been neglected for some time previously; I have put in new land, and the crops have in consequence since then been increased. I purchased Windsor Forest in 1842; it made then 13 tierces, having also been neglected; I have also put in new fields, and the crop of 1846 was 28 tierces.

You have extended the cultivation and the crops on your own properties?—I have.

Have you done so also on other properties under your management?—No, I have not; in consequence of the land being worn out.

What have been the crops on those properties?—Albion, in the parish of Manchester, produced in 1832, 150,000 lbs.; in 1840 it made about 60,000 lbs.; and in 1846 it made about 15,000 lbs.; the other properties I took possession of in 1836, and relinquished them in 1841; I believe the crops have materially decreased.

Can you state what number of labourers were attached to the properties in your parish, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—The number of labourers attached to plantations in 1832, engaged in coffee cultivation, were from 6,000 to 7,000, or thereabouts; the number now remaining are very few, and on most plantations none, they having become small freeholders. I would add that the difficulties in carrying on coffee plantations are chiefly attributable to the low prices obtained in the British market for the produce, and the actual deficiency of available labour, as they are, comparatively speaking, but a small number of properly called labourers. The majority of the people who formerly were employed in agricultural labour are now small freeholders, and possessors

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

of stock, and follow various other occupations, consequently they are independent of work as day labourers, and only work when it suits their convenience. The failure of crops since 1832, is in some measure owing to the adverse seasons, but in a greater degree to the want of continuous labour; for at the season when the planter most requires labour to plant or to weed the young plants, the so-called labourers are engaged in the cultivation of their own lands; and when they have completed their own jobs, to use their language, they say "I will come to work to oblige master." The coffee lands of Manchester are fast wearing out, but there is an abundance of land in this and the adjoining parishes fit for the growth of coffee, which could be cultivated to any extent. I beg to add, that I do not blame the people for first attending to their own work; it is quite natural that every one will look first to his interest; the consequence is, that the proper season is frequently lost at the time the work should have been performed. This, I am of opinion, is the chief cause of the failure of our crops. I deem it necessary for the welfare of the country that the labouring population should be increased, and I think that Africans are best suited to perform agricultural labour here.

Have you always been able to command labour to gather in your crop when ready in the field?—When there is an abundant crop we have no difficulty, because at the usual price for picking, which is 9d. per bushel, an able labourer can earn in a day 3s.; but when the crop is scanty the labourer is disinclined to the work, as it is tedious, and he cannot pick more than one bushel per day, for which I frequently pay 1s.; the general loss from this difficulty is from 15 to 20 per cent.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I have already said that very few remain on the plantations.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—We generally do our work by the job; when we employ day labourers the pay is 1s. per day, but we do not get what might fairly be considered more than a half-day's work, and that is performed in a very slovenly and unsatisfactory manner.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, plenty.

Have there been any inventions for improving the manufacture of coffee and economising labour, and have you adopted any such improved process?—Yes, Mr. Augustus F. Butler has invented a machine for grinding, fanning, and separating coffee by one process; by which there is a saving of manual labour from the old process; it also improves the quality of the coffee; I have adopted them on both my properties.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832 please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I cannot name them, but a great many coffee plantations have been abandoned since that time.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—No, I cannot state any.

Are you of opinion that the abandonment of coffee cultivation in Manchester will continue to take place if the price of the article should remain at its present market value?—Certainly it must.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Yes; in consequence of a great many properties having been abandoned, thereby casting the labourers on the remaining properties, the labour is more readily obtained, but they do not perform better work.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I know there has been great depreciation in the value of coffee properties in Manchester; there have been few actual sales; at the present moment coffee properties bear no actual value, they are unsaleable at almost any price; many have been publicly advertized for a length of time for sale, and no offers whatever have been made for them.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Charles M. Jopp*, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in coffee cultivation, and I have been so for the last 19 years; I inherited three properties, and I purchased three others in the parish of St. Andrew.

Please to state to the Committee what was the condition of your properties in 1832, and what it is now?—They were in the highest state of cultivation and very valuable properties in 1832; they are now very nearly abandoned and valueless. They have been advertized for sale,

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 161

sale, but I have had no inquiry or offer for them. On two of my properties, Mount Sinai and Andover, the works have been abandoned, and the other four are going on with two sets of works.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

What was the extent of cultivation on those properties in 1832, and what is it now?—The extent of cultivation in 1832 was about 400 acres in coffee; it is now about 220 acres, and that in very bad order.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am prepared to produce a statement showing what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property since the year 1830.

Year	Mark.	No. of Trs.	Weighing Lbs.	Sales Net Proceeds.			Amount of Contingencies of Production.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1830	J	221	164,016	3,074	19	7	1,500	16	3
1831	K J	167	127,118	3,695	16	4	1,574	19	4
1832		99	77,439	2,978	13	11	1,364	18	8
1833		140	106,993	3,436	14	4	1,356	18	-
TOTAL - - -		627	475,566	13,186	4	2	5,797	12	3
From 1 January 1830 to 1 January 1834. Average nett price during those four years 6 ½ d. per lb. Cost of producing during those four years, 2 ¼ d. per lb.									
1834	J	123 ½	96,520	3,824	15	11	1,438	5	-
	K J	31 ½	27,450	1,194	6	5	529	7	1
1835	J	66	43,319	1,925	9	1	1,344	2	-
	K J	46 1 brl.	35,538	1,290	15	6	481	16	2
1836	J	132	103,306	4,573	14	6	1,086	3	5
	K J	40 3 brls.	31,785	1,293	14	6	446	-	-
1837	J	127	152,000	4,573	-	-	1,312	19	3
	K J	76							
TOTAL - - -		641 4 brls.	489,918	21,210	14	7	7,283	7	5
From 1 January 1834 to 1 January 1838. Average nett price during those four years, 10 ½ d. per lb. Cost of producing during those four years, 3 ½ d. per lb.									
1838	J	129 5 brls.	95,937	5,031	6	10	2,505	17	3 ½
	K J & B A	79	59,561	2,662	15	7	3,025	9	10
1839		142	104,468	4,459	9	-	3,100	7	2
1840		115 5 brls.	88,843	3,520	7	9	3,041	8	6
1841		90	71,090	2,823	10	2	2,315	-	9
1842		135	100,815	3,344	14	7	2,762	3	2
TOTAL - - -		690 10 brls.	520,714	21,842	3	11	17,250	6	8 ½
From 1 January 1838 to 1 January 1844. Average nett price during those six years, 10 ½ d. per lb. Ditto cost of producing during those six years, 7 ¼ d. per lb.									
1844	J	56 31 brls.	47,140	1,425	11	8	2,753	9	2
	K J & B A	86 25 do.	67,200	1,727	15	4	2,524	-	-
1845		99 28 do.	78,320	2,164	13	1	2,360	5	5
TOTAL - - -		241 84 brls.	192,660	5,316	-	1	7,637	14	7
Sales to the amount of 1,964 l. 13 s. 1d. Fifteen tierces unsold, valued at 200 l. From 1 January 1844 to 1 January 1847. Average nett price during those three years, 7 d. per lb. Ditto cost of producing during those 3 years, 9 ½ d. per lb.									

Q. What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—A. I pay from 1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 6 d. per day, but I cannot say that I get a fair day's work. I do a good deal of work by the job, but it is generally very badly done, and one great cause to which I attribute the falling off of the crops is the want of hands to gather in the coffee when ripe on the trees; I pay by the bushel. When the berries are thick on the trees, and the people can make high wages, they work; but it is almost impossible to get them to pick the trees when the fruit is thin, and a great deal is in consequence lost.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had, up to a very late period, when the properties ceased to be remunerative.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I am not aware of any actual sales; in fact no sales can be made. I have already said I offered my own for sale, but had no offers for them.

Appendix, No. 1.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation,

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Andrew Simpson*, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for nearly 20 years, and I have had the management of Dublin Castle, in St. Andrew; Mount Hybla and Hopewell, in Port Royal, and Trafalgar, in St. George's.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can show the amount of outlay, and the crops made by those properties, but I am not able to give the account of sales, as they are not furnished to me from England.

Can you state what was the amount of contingencies in 1832, and what now?—I cannot, as supplies were frequently sent from England, the amount of which was not stated to me.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay at the rate of 1 s. per day for labour. For picking coffee from the trees I pay 9 d. per bushel, at which rate the people can earn 2 s. 3 d. per day. They perform the work very badly, and, I may say, that in consequence three cleanings are required instead of two; and, after all, the fields and pastures are not in the same good order as they used to be in former times.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, I have; and I pay them regularly every fortnight, with which they are perfectly satisfied.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Having a redundant population, labour continues to be much the same with me, but it is within my knowledge that properties generally find increased difficulty in procuring labour in the mountains, and that they pay more.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I have not known of any sales.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Wm. Robertson*, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am not now, but I have been engaged in sugar and coffee cultivation since the year 1800, principally in the parish of St. Andrew; but I may say that I gave up the active management of properties about sixteen years past, and sold my own property (a coffee plantation) in 1842 for one-fourth of what it cost me.

Have you been resident in St. Andrew during the last 20 years, and can you speak to its present condition?—Yes, I can.

What was the extent of cultivation in the parish in 1832, and what is it now?—I can give the committee a statement, showing the number of sugar and coffee properties that were in cultivation in the year 1832, but which are now entirely abandoned.

Sugar Estates that have been Abandoned.

Names.	No. of Labourers.	Names.	No. of Labourers.
Hope Estate - - - -	374	Pembroke Hall - - - -	98
Barbican and Somerset - -	216	Airy Castle - - - -	204

Sugar Estates in partial Cultivation.

Names.	No. of Labourers.
Chancery-hall and Swallowfield - - - -	168

Coffee Plantations that have been Abandoned.

Estate.	Number of Labourers.	Estate.	Number of Labourers.
Unity Mountain - - -	20	Hall Green - - -	145
Mount Habnal - - -	12	Happy Retreat - - -	9
Campbell's Mountain and Norwich Castle - - -	70	Goulburn's Mountain - - -	15
Mount George - - -	28	Cavalier's - - -	10
Juniper Grove - - -	23	Pleasant Spring - - -	33
Botanic Garden - - -	33	Mount Olive - - -	15
Ross's Vue - - -	25	Peter's Retreat - - -	20
Constitution Hill - - -	65	Belmont - - -	16
Industry and Fair Hill - - -	31	Cottage - - -	40
Mount Ossa - - -	21	King's Weston - - -	20
Content Mountain - - -	50	Retreat - - -	20
Mount Olive - - -	53	Langton Hill - - -	10
Cuba Mount - - -	41	Mount Tirza - - -	14
Thornhill - - -	26	Burntfoot Mountain - - -	19
Middleton - - -	212	Providence Settlement - - -	20
Clifton Hill - - -	20	Merryman's Hall - - -	40
Mount Pleasant - - -	19	Golden Hill - - -	19
Mount Prospect - - -	21	Fern Hill - - -	34
Mount Reserve - - -	14	Rock Castle - - -	30
Struan Castle - - -	49	Mount Cheerful - - -	29
Sterling Castle - - -	88	Mount Horeb - - -	15
Happy Grove - - -	76	Good Hope - - -	43
Bagatelle - - -	17	Happy Hut - - -	20
Westminster Cottage - - -	34	Mount Content - - -	38
Bromley Hill - - -	25	Mount Charles - - -	19
Flaena Hill - - -	35	Lassy Green - - -	20
Belmont - - -	24	Waterhouse Mountain - - -	40
Rock Castle - - -	10	Happy Hut - - -	20
Pleasant Hall - - -	17	Content - - -	20
Mount Atlas - - -	86	Casehorton - - -	40
Brandon Hill - - -	18	Pigeon Valley - - -	14

JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William George Lowe*, of the Parish of Port-Royal, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for 31 years. I have one small property of my own in the parish of Port-Royal, and another in St. George's, and I managed two other extensive properties, one partly in Port-Royal, St. Andrew's, and St. George's, and the other wholly in St. George's.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I have not come prepared with those particulars in respect to my own properties; and the entire contingencies of the other properties, which I managed, did not pass through my hands.

What has been the result of your own properties for some years past?—My property, Green Hill, in St. George's, I have been obliged to abandon for want of labour. When the coffee was ripe on the trees, I was unable to find labourers to gather it in. In 1833 there were 52 labourers attached to the property; more than two-thirds of them have purchased or leased lands, and become independent settlers; the other property, Violet Bank, I continue to cultivate, but not now to advantage. In 1842 my coffee sold for 138s. per cwt.; in 1844 the price went down to 106s. per cwt., and this year it is down to 68s. per cwt., though the quality of the coffee was superior to that of 1844. I calculate the cost of cultivation at 40*l.* per thousand pounds, consequently the price received this year does not cover the cost of cultivation.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 JAMAICA.
 ———
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.
 ———

work for a fair day's pay?—On Violet Bank I have never paid more than 1 s. 3 d. per day, but my general rate of wages is 1 s. per day, when the people work by the day. The principal part of my work is done by task, but often not done to my satisfaction. I gather in my coffee by the bushel. When the berries are thick on the trees, so that they can pick two bushels and upwards, there is no difficulty, but when the trees are thin the people shirk the work, and a great deal of coffee is consequently lost, fully to the extent of 15 per cent.; this relates to my own property, but I know other cases where the loss is over 20 per cent. on the crop.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I do not think that the people work better, rather the contrary; labour is difficult to be procured, particularly in certain months in the year, from February to May, when the people occupy themselves in the cultivation of their own provision grounds.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I am not aware of any actual sales; properties are, in fact, unsaleable; Silver Hill was recently advertised, but the proprietor informed me that there have been no offers for it.

WEDNESDAY, 10 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *David McLean*, of the Parish of St. David, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation since the year 1817; I have a property of my own in St. David's, called Middleton; and I am in charge of Sheffield and Manheim.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years. Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay; what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—On Middleton, where I attend to the cultivation myself, my outlay has been about 350 l. a year, for the last five years; the crop has dwindled down, since 1836, from 18,000 lbs. to 9,000 lbs., and from the high rate of wages, and the low prices received, I have considerably sunk money. The cost of cultivation has been at the rate of 7 l. per 1,000 lbs. for cleaning; for pruning, 4 l.; picking from the fields, 5 l.; picking for market, 12 s.; grinding and pulping, &c. on barbicues, 1 l. 10 s.; mule carriage, 4 l. 10 s.; cartage to town, 16 s., and cost of tierces, 12 s.; making a total of 19 l. 18 s. per 1,000 lbs.; this does not include merchants' commissions or repairs of buildings and barbicues. In 1842 the crop brought from 92 s. to 94 s.; and in 1847, only 54 s. The crop of Manheim, in 1832, was 70,000 lbs.; and in 1847, it made 9,000 lbs.; Sheffield made in 1832, about 70,000 lbs.; and in 1847, 10,000 lbs.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay at the rate of 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. for day labour, and at the rate of 12 s. per acre for cleaning, and 14 s. per acre for pruning; for picking from the field, 1 s. per bushel, and 1 s. per 100 lbs. for picking for the market. I do not receive half of a fair day's work for the money paid; the people work only four days in the week, even when the coffee is ripe in the fields, and at Christmas time, when the coffee is falling from the trees, they will not work on any terms, even if I offer them a guinea a bushel; and I am satisfied that one-sixth of the crop is lost in consequence of these difficulties of labour.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes; I have always had.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that Burness, containing 300 acres, Friendship Hall, containing 150 acres, and Lowden Hill, containing 500 acres, all coffee properties, have been thrown up.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I cannot say that it is.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I do not know of any actual sales, but I am aware that Sheffield was offered for sale about three years ago, and that 1,500 l. sterling was offered for it at that time; it has lately been again brought into the market, and only 600 l. offered. Several other properties are in the market, but no offers made for them.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of coffee in the English market to its present price?—It must be the ruin of all persons engaged in coffee cultivation.

WEDNESDAY, 10 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Gilbert Halliburton*, of the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—I am, and have been engaged in both sugar and coffee cultivation for the last 28 years, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. I am the proprietor of Mount Lebanon sugar estate, House Hill, Greenfield, and Glanovy coffee plantations, and I am the lessee of Wakefield coffee plantation, all in the same parish.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give the committee these particulars in respect to Wakefield, and they are as follow:—

Year.	Acres in Coffee.	CROP.		Expenditure.	Net Proceeds.	REMARKS.
		Trs.	Brls.			
1843	70	20	4	£. s. d. 1,550 15 5½	£. s. d. 513 18 9	- - In the expenditure for 1843 here noted, it must be understood that it was incurred for a period of 19 months, the lease having commenced on 1 June 1842, showing a total loss sustained during the four years of 1,373 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
1844	70	29	2	908 11 2	796 8 3	
1845	70	39	0	745 15 4½	1,048 4 11	
1846	70	11	0	725 10 7	198 7 5	
—	—	—	—	3,930 10 7	2,556 19 4	

The expenditure of 1843 was increased by an outlay in re-establishing the cultivation which had been neglected, and also in erecting cottages for the labourers then resident on the property, with the view of retaining them there, but they have all left, except five families. My actual loss during those four years, including the rent of 200*l.*, has amounted to 1,373*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* With respect to Mount Lebanon, I have prepared a statement of the outlay for 1844 and 1845, showing the average cost of sugar, for those two years, to be 36*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., but I must say, that the outlay was greatly increased by various repairs to the buildings, fences, and roads, and purchase of stock.

Independent of such unusual outlays, at what rate per cwt. do you consider that you can send sugar to market?—I have made various calculations as to the rate at which sugar can be cultivated per cwt., and I find that I cannot cultivate it under 20*s.* per cwt., assuming that rum will maintain its present price. My opinion is, that nine-tenths of the estates cannot be cultivated for less than Mount Lebanon, where we have water power, and generally favourable seasons.

Please to inform the Committee of the cultivation of your other properties?—House Hill and Glanovy I have ceased to cultivate, from the impossibility of procuring labour at a remunerative rate. They are entirely abandoned. Greenfield, in 1832, made 30 tierces of coffee; in 1838 it cleared 1,100*l.* sterling; it is now all but abandoned, last year's crop being only three tierces; and, taking the expenditure and the returns for the last eight years, I have sustained a loss of 800*l.* by that property. House Hill I would be glad to sell at a nominal price, if merely to save the payment of taxes. The works on that property, when erected in 1808, cost 8,400*l.* sterling. In 1832, 140 labourers were attached to it, and the freehold consisted of 680 acres. Glanovy works cost 2,040*l.* sterling. In 1832, there were attached to it 34 labourers, and the freehold consisted of 500 acres.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for day labourers, but my work is generally done by the task, at which they can earn from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* per day, working from six to eight hours. I, however, often find difficulty in getting the people to undertake task work, as it is not unusual for them to go away when sent to task work. I can mention the fact of labourers working by the day, doing only five or six chains, and afterwards completing a task of 20 chains by 11 o'clock, in the same field.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Not at all times; but I have never had any complaints.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think so; at any rate, to no material extent. Manual labour must continue the principal available instrument in the cultivation of canes; but the

Appendix, No. 1. use of the plough, and, in some cases, the hoe-harrow, is certainly some saving of expense and labour.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—Many coffee properties have been abandoned in St. Thomas-in-the-East, viz.—

Coffee Plantations.	Labourers.	Acres.	Coffee Plantations.	Labourers.	Acres.
House Hill	- 140	680	Sun Flower	- 59	100
Glanovy	- 34	500	Spring Bank	- 66	—
Mount Felix	- 23	457	Ross Isle	- 39	163
Roaring River	- 42	261	Woodside	- 25	138
Lady Field	- 58	400	Sugar Estates.		
Thornton	- 114	300	Golden Valley	- 190	1,040

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I believe that many of the properties are in such a condition that they cannot any longer be cultivated. I submit to the committee the following statement, showing the reductions which have taken place in the crops of several of the best coffee properties in the parish; viz.—

	Crop in 1832.		Crop in 1846.			Crop in 1832.		Crop in 1846.	
	Trs.	Brls.	Trs.	Bls.		Trs.	Brls.	Trs.	Brls.
Monklands	- 367	82	118	32	Wakefield	- 84	—	11	—
Duckworth	- 151	—	27	—	Mount Vernon	- 149	—	33	—
Newington	- 62	—	5	—	Green Field	- 32	—	3	—
Newfield	- 45	—	13	—					
Island Head	- 36	—	15	—	TOTAL	- 991	82	234	32
Ben Lomond	- 46	—	9	—					

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Generally speaking only a few work steadily; but labour is now more attainable than in the first years of freedom.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I do not know of any actual sales; landed property is almost unsaleable.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Sugar cultivation cannot be carried on at that price, unless on a few large estates favourably circumstanced as to soil, climate, water power, and plenty of available labour.

WEDNESDAY, 10 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Hugh Fraser Leslie*, of the Parish of St. David, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been interested in the cultivation of coffee since the year 1830, and I have had the management of a sugar estate in the parish of Westmoreland since 1836, called the Delve, belonging to Colonel Forbes.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am of opinion that on estates making crops under 100 hogsheads sugar cannot be produced for less than 22s. per cwt. For the last four years the sugar and rum made on the Delve estate have been sold in this island; the price of the sugar has ranged from 19s. to 24s. per cwt., and the rum has averaged 5s. per gallon, including island duty of 1s. 6d. I find, at these prices, that the contingencies of the estate have exceeded the amount realized from the sales of the sugar and rum, and that the cultivation of this estate for the last four years has resulted in a loss to the proprietor of 161l. 16s. 11d. I may add that this estate was valued by the public assessors in 1841, for the purpose of taxation, at 9,000l., and the taxes have been paid on that amount, although the estate has actually sunk money, irrespective of any return for the capital invested.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on that property in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—My connexion with the property commenced in 1836, and I am not competent to answer this question; I know, however, that the crops have decreased very considerably.

What

What has been your experience with regard to coffee cultivation for the last five years ?—With regard to the cost of producing coffee, I am of opinion that it cannot be done for less than 75 s. per cwt., even in a seasonable year; but in unfavourable years, such as the last, it appears from the account sales of ninety-five tierces of coffee, the produce of Sherwood, Petersfield, and Newfield, which I submit to the committee, that the cost of producing it was 80 s., inasmuch as the contingencies amounted to 2,700 l., and the proceeds, as per the account sales produced, were only 2,274 l. 4 s. 6 d., or, in other words, the cost of production was 28 l. 8 s. 4 d. per tierce (a tierce containing about seven cwt.), and the sales amounted to only 29 l. 18 s. 9 d. per tierce. With regard to the great depreciation, which has taken place within the last two years in the value of coffee, I submit account sales of coffee from the Grove plantation, in St. David's, from which it appears that for the three years ending December 1845, the value of coffee was 35 l. per tierce, whereas in 1846 the value was reduced to 21 l. per tierce in consequence, I believe, of the admission into the British market of foreign coffee at a reduced rate of duty. At present rates of coffee properties are carried on at such a ruinous loss as must lead to the discontinuance of their cultivation.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains ?—I submit the following statement, showing the number attached in 1832 to certain properties now in my possession. Petersfield, 175; Newfield, 107; Ambully, 90; Sherwood, 127; Brook Lodor, 100; Eccleston, 99; Munts, 86; Belle Clave, 68; Grove, 61; Delve estate, 195; Leith Hall, 160; making an aggregate number of 1,268. I cannot say the exact number now remaining on those properties, but I am quite satisfied there are not 400.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—The rate of wages is usually 1 s. 6 d. to the able men, and 1 s. to the women; the work is principally done by the job, and which enables the labourer to obtain 1 s. 6 d. for about five hours' labour. From the indisposition of the people to work during Christmas holidays, a great sacrifice of property takes place from the loss of coffee, which falls to the ground from want of hands to pick it during a period of two or three weeks, when no wages, however extravagant, can obtain their labour, this too being the period when the ripening of the coffee is the most general. A further loss takes place in not being able to pick off what is termed the *one* coffee at the commencement and close of each crop. Another difficulty is the refusal of the people to work on Fridays and Saturdays, even when the coffee is ripe on the field.

Have you had, at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay my labourers.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—On the Delve sugar estate the plough has been invariably used in opening the land since I had charge of it, and I have reason to know had been used for 20 years previously; I am not aware of any other agricultural implements available to economise labour, with the exception of Edie's hoe-harrow, which has been found an entire failure, as applied to stiff soils, though I believe it may have partially succeeded in such light soils as the plains of Liguanea.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour ?—I am aware of no machinery that can be of any avail as a substitute for manual labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds ?—The sugar estates in St. David's were originally 12 in number, of which four, namely, *Ceolus Valley*, *Swamps*, *River Head*, and *Windsor Forest*, have been abandoned; the extent of these properties is as follows,—

<i>Ceolus Valley</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,056	acres.
<i>Swamps</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	„
<i>River Head</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	„
<i>Windsor Forest</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	„

Of coffee properties those as yet abandoned are few and of little value.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freehold, &c. ?—I have no decided information as to the intention of parties to abandon other properties; but, if I am to form an opinion from their present state and the ruinous depression in the value of our staples, I should say that all the other sugar properties, with the exception of *Albion* estate, must be thrown out of cultivation.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—I am not aware of any improvement that has taken place in the work performed by the labourers; labour continues as costly as ever.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales ?—I can state that *Mount Sinai* sugar estate, in my immediate neighbourhood, was sold for 1,250 l. about two years ago, a sum not exceeding the value of the live and dead stock on the property, and which property, even so recently as 1841, was valued by the assessors, for the purposes of taxation, at 5,076 l.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

I can also state, with regard to the depreciation in the value of landed property, circumstances connected with a coffee property in Manchester, called Stone's Hope. I took possession of that property at the end of 1831, or beginning of 1832, having claims against it to the amount of 7,800 *l.* sterling; that sum was paid off in five years; this property was sometime after sold for 13,200 *l.* sterling, but in consequence of its having been deprived of its labouring population, at the expiration of the apprenticeship, it rapidly went to ruin, and ceased to be of any value as a coffee plantation. I am quite satisfied at this day it would not realize 1,500 *l.*, if, indeed, a purchaser could be found at all.

What do you think will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar, in the English market, to about 14 *s.* or 16 *s.*, by competition with the slave cultivators?—I am satisfied that such prices must lead to the abandonment of the cultivation of estates generally.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Thomas M'ulloch* of the Parish of St. Mary, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and have been so for the last 16 years; I am at present lessee of Heywood Hall, in the parish of St. Mary, and I have been in possession of that property since April 1844.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for?—I can; and the following statement will show the particulars:—

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Pos. Rum.	Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Sugar in hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.			
1844	Heywood Hall	£. s. d. 840 - -	£. s. d. 693 - -	£. s. d. 1,533 - -	31	496	11	£. s. d. 220 - -	£. s. d. 2 3 8
1845	From 1 August	1,326 - -	970 9 9	2,296 9 9	64	1,024	28½	456 9 9	1 10 1
1846	From 1 Jan.	1,612 - -	1,459 3 6	3,071 3 6	66	1,056	32½	638 3 6	2 - 2
1847	- - -	1,450 - -	1,390 - -	2,840 - -	120	1,920	63½	1,190 3 8	- 14 - ½
-	-	-	-	9,740 13 8	281	4,496	135½	2,504 16 11	1 11 11½

In the above statement I have given credit for 1,200 *l.*, derived from rent, wainage, &c., during the four years. The sugar costs the rate above shown; but I must remark that I was put to additional amount of outlay from the bad condition in which I bought the estate; and in 1846 my crop was very much injured by the drought.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The above statement will give the amount, 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 11½ *d.*

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—The number of labourers attached to Heywood Hall, in 1832, was 193; there are now none remaining on their former location; on very few of the estates in St. Mary do the labourers continue on their former locations; they have generally purchased or rented patches of the back lands, where a great portion of their time is spent in building houses, fencing, and cultivating their land; but where the labourers do remain located on the estates, their services can be by far most relied on.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages for able people, in St. Mary's, is 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per day; we certainly do not receive from them a fair day's work for the money; and when asked to perform a reasonable task, they walk off and leave it.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, generally speaking; and I have had no complaints.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I do, on all the lands where the plough can be used.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I have considered the matter attentively, and I am of opinion that it cannot be so to any extent.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that many sugar and coffee properties have been abandoned in St. Mary, but I am not prepared with the particulars.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—When the labourers are at work, it is my opinion they do better than during the first years of freedom; but labour in St. Mary is becoming more scarce for the reason stated in my answer to the fifth question.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar, in the English market, to about 14s. or 16s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider it quite impossible to produce sugar at that rate; consequently a great portion of the sugar estates in the island must be abandoned.

Appendix. No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Charles Draseke*, of the Parish of St. Mary, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. Are you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for the last 16 years, in several parishes, but chiefly in the parish of St. Mary, where I now reside. I am proprietor of Spring Valley sugar estate, and lessee of Russell Hall estate; I have another estate, Bagnold's Spring, under my management as attorney.

How long have you been the proprietor of Spring Valley, and how long have you been in possession of Russell Hall, as lessee?—I have been in possession of Spring Valley for two years, and of Russell Hall for five years.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for?—I can state, with respect to Russell Hall, of which I am the lessee, as follows:—

YEAR.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Pns. of Rum.	Sales of the Rum.	Cost per cwt. after de Sales Ru
				Sugar in hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s.
1843	1,392 1 4	1,780 12 8	3,172 13 7	61	976	25½	373 3	2 10
1844	1,161 17 7½	1,302 7 7½	2,464 5 3	73	1,168	37	737 2	1 5
1845	1,252 2 1½	1,343 1 9½	2,595 3 11	95½	1,528	51	677 3 2½	1 -
1846	1,167 8 8	1,320 18 6	2,488 7 2	59	944	37½	705 -	1 -
	—	—	10,720 9 11	288½	4,616	151	2,492 5 5½	6 -
								1 -

In the above statement, along with credit for the rum, I have included, for 1843, 321l. 1s. 4½d.; 1844, 222l. 4s. 1d.; 1845, 314l. 0s. 6d.; and in 1846, 389l. 11s. 9d.; in all, 1,246l. 17s. 8d.; which makes the average cost of the sugar, 31s. 8½d.

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT FROM THE

16

Appendix, No. 1. LIST OF ESTATES in the Parish of St. Mary, distinguishing their Value prior to Mr. Canning's Resolutions of 1823, the Amount Received, their Assessed Value for Taxation in 1841, Crops made in 1822, 1832, 1846, and their Value, by Mr. Canning's Resolutions of 1838.

Report: Sugar Cultivatio: Estate	Value of, Prior to Mr. Canning's Resolutions in 1823.		Amount of the so-called Compensation Awarded.		Number of Slaves.	Assessed Value for Taxation in 1841.		1822.		1832.		1846.		Actual Sales since the Year 1840, or Value.	No. of Acres.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.		s.	d.	Crops.		Crops.		Crops.					
								Hhds. Sugar.	Pns. Rum.	Hhds. Sugar.	Pns. Rum.	Hhds. Sugar.	Pns. Rum.				
				5,705	2	2	825	15,700								1,407	
				4,588	15	11	241	18,157			308½	136	192	94	113	69	1,799
				3,723	15	5	222	6,927			149	67	130	56	90	45	823
			42,000	3,723	15	5	222	5,970					246	132	60	31	1,000
				5,295	17		294	12,654			180½	76	320	155	69	15	1,300
				4,938			272	23,069			196	95	360	160	135	53	2,227
th			65,265	3,817	6	11	196	10,305			200	89	175	61	81½	31	1,450
all				2,936	10	11	153	14,034			263	145	193	80	66	32½	1,564
				5,649		7	331	15,600			350	180	379	180	76	25	1,040
lley				5,215	7	1	296	24,796			322	134	309	118	80	41	1,178
a			25,000	3,544	9	10	190	6,313			160	77	115	67	33	27	887
d			46,000	3,059	18	8	169	7,920			178	86	96	40	104	39	930
mer Hall				5,151	3	10	277	11,802			243	90	271	119	46	18½	986
yal				4,278	17	8	242	6,961			184	73	190	100	21	13	497
15 Trinity				4,278	17	8	211	13,237			300	128	270	97			859
16 Wentworth				2,662	16	3	141	6,429					82	37	68	35	940
17 Albion				6,103	18	10	348	9,651			300	147	262	138			1,310
8 Eden				2,032	5		156	13,755			200	99	192	74			1,630
Fontabelle				2,094	1		110	11,040			178	97	90	21	83	51	660
Crescent				3,979	11	8	253	16,857			370	160	182½	71	102	52	2,388
Pemberton Valley				4,580	8	3	255	12,730			280	122	370	189	37	21	1,487
New Ramble				6,234	6	3	342	23,702			296	104	330	155	125	70	1,654
Union				2,736	17	1	153	6,346			185	76	170	80	104	31	385
184 y Hill				3,396	10	2	190	11,383					170	65	38	11	1,289
18				5,199	12	6	274	10,485			156	54	251	104			903
abroke Hall				4,932	10	6	260	9,843			267	132	255	129	124	55	1,130
184 Bonnington				3,499	8	2	176	16,381			224	89	208	104	143	55	1,771
agnold Spring				3,344	15	11	178	8,590			228	87	146	60	56	29	601
184 Russell Hall				4,246	17	8	215	7,974			160	58			59	37½	1,000
ambkin Hill				3,965	19		208	10,599			170	53	160	62			724
184 Lopping				3,702	13	10	192	7,336									700
4 Warwick Castle				4,537	19	8	245	16,096			157	72	168	71	25½	9	2,131
Industry				6,121	10	10	324	11,428									1,110
Halifax				3,702	13	10	173	16,087			193	73	139	55			1,200
Spring Valley			18,000	2,170		4	116	7,131			74	30	65	15			1,244
Derry				1,945	19	9	107	3,147					88	33			303
Sugar Estates.																	

The works and other buildings could not have cost less, on an average, than 6,000 l. sterling on each estate.

SUGAR ESTATES ABANDONED FOR THE WANT OF LABOUR SINCE THE YEAR 1836.

Cardiff				2,489	14	5	137	6,976			130	57	105	53			861
Carlton				4,245	2	6	218	4,435			208	95	264	121			940
Lower Hill				3,537	10		179	5,666					66	23			551
Almetto Grove				3,863	14	6	205	6,015			140	55	149	64			1,040
Spring Garden				3,077		6	157	6,000			140	65	120	50			1,023
Blowship Hall				3,238	14	7	189	9,874			105	83	251½	82			903
Jecoy				5,024	8	6	258						230	147			3,737
8 Hazard				2,861	4	10	165	28,422			166	72	100	44			
9 Langley				2,489	14	5	138	8,127			220	80	72	26			950
10 Roslin				1,924	8	10	109	3,278			152	64	128	65			648
11 Greenwood				2,309	16	9	135	4,822			200	87	131	55			571

What

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 171

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—On Russell Hall, in 1832, 142 acres, 184 hogsheads, 91 puncheons; in 1846, 76 acres, 62 hogsheads, 37 puncheons.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—On Russell Hall, in 1832, 225; none now remains.

Does the removal of the labourers from their former locations increase your difficulty in procuring labour?—Decidedly.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1 s. 6 d. per day for field cultivation, but we do not get by any means what I consider a fair day's work; on an average the people do not work over seven hours for that money.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, generally.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I have used the plough a good deal, but not to the extent I could wish, from a deficiency of pastures to maintain stock.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—About the works, perhaps it might, to some extent; but of course not for field cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that many sugar and coffee properties have been abandoned, but I am not prepared with particulars.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think they do work better; but labour is not more attainable, and is becoming more difficult every day, from the people having removed into the back lands to cultivate provisions.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state that Spring Valley estate was sold by the late James Lang, some years ago, for 18,000 l. sterling, to Mr. Shackland. The cultivation was discontinued by the proprietor in 1842, and the live and dead stock sold off; in 1845 I purchased the freehold, works, machinery, and plantation utensils for 1,000 l. The estate has a water power, and the extent of the freehold is 1,244 acres.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar, in the English market, to about 14 s. or 16 s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—That a great part of the sugar cultivation must inevitably be abandoned.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of Charles Nockells, of the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. Are you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for upwards of 20 years; I am the proprietor of Mount Pleasant estate, and I have the management of three other sugar estates in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I tender a statement of these particulars, in regard to my own estate; I cannot give them as to the others:—

Years.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			C R O P.			Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.							
								Total Contingencies.	Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.			Rum in Phns.						
1843	Mount Pleasant	£. 1,332	s. 9	d. 4	£. 1,251	s. 14	d. 5		£. 2,584	s. 3	d. 9	59	944	22	£. 585	s. -	d. -	£. 2	s. 2
1844	- - -	1,138	3	6.	1,147	3	2	2,285	6	8	91	1,456	21	580	-	-	1	3	5
1845	- - -	1,314	4	2	1,014	11	2	2,328	15	4	81	1,454	56	1,314	17	7	-	14	-
1846	- - -	1,155	8	4	1,530	4	4	2,685	12	8	108	1,728	47	847	15	3	1	1	3
1847	- - -	989	12	2	1,027	17	-	2,017	9	2	90	1,440	38	525	14	11	1	-	8
		—			—			11,901	7	7	439	7,022	184	—			1	2	10

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—A. That is shown by the above statement, amounting to an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.

What was the extent of the crops on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846 ?—The crops were as follows :—

	Sugar in Hbds.	Rum in Pns.	Average.	Hogs- heads.	Pun- cheons.
Mount Pleasant made, in 1832 - - -	137	87	{ In 1846 and 1847 }	99	42
Estate No. 1 - - - - -	221	102	- " -	98	59
Estate No. 2 - - - - -	276	111	- " -	114	56
Estate No. 3 - - - - -	209	110	- " -	126	77
	843	410	- -	437	234

What number of labourers were attached on the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains ?—

On Mount Pleasant, in 1832, there were 203 labourers, about 40 now remain.

Estate No. 1 - - - - - 214 - - - 0 not one remain.

Estate No. 2 - - - - - 259 - - - 130 now remain.

Estate No. 3 - - - - - 294 - - - 175 now remain.

970

345

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land ?—I rely most on those who remain on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—I pay 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 1*s.* per day, for task work, which occupies about five hours to complete it; they complete this work within that time, and go home to their breakfast; they could easily do a great deal more work.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—Yes; I have always had on all the estates, and the labourers are regularly paid every week.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—We use the plough on all the properties; the harrow, and the bramber scythe; the bramber scythe for mowing guinea grass.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour ?—No, I don't think it could.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds ?—I know that many sugar and coffee properties have been abandoned in St. Thomas-in-the-East, but I am not prepared to give the particulars.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c. ?—Buckingham sugar estate, close to my neighbourhood, has ceased paying wages and no person is working there at present; Garbrand Hall has also ceased paying wages. I am not aware of any other in the parish.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—I think the people do work better. I have the benefit of some African and Cooly immigrants, which has had a salutary effect on the other labourers.

You mention that you have the services of African and Asiatic immigrants; please to say how far you have found these useful in your cultivation ?—I have found the captured African immigrants, located on the four estates under my charge, of the greatest service, performing their work well; and, being mostly young people, they have induced the Creole children, by their good example, to come out to work, which was not the case formerly; they have enabled me to extend the cultivation. The Cooly immigrants, though partially working, are quite inefficient, and incapable of rendering any equivalent for the wages they receive. During the time they have been in my service, now nine months, at least one-third of them have been either laid up with ulcers, or sickness, or have been wandering about the country. I do not consider these people, under any circumstances, adapted to our wants.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales ?—The only actual sale of a sugar estate which has taken place in St. Thomas-in-the-East within the last 12 months is Golden Valley; it was sold for 620*l.*; that is, for the machinery, works, and freehold, containing about 1,200 acres.

What do you consider will be the result of prematurely reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators ?—I do not think it possible for us to continue cultivation at that price.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William Hosack*, of the Parish of St. George, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been actively engaged in the cultivation of sugar since 1829. I am proprietor of Woodstock, in the parish of St. George, and I have also had under my charge for some years several sugar estates in the parishes of St. George and Metcalfe, and lately in St. Mary, belonging to absentees. I have now under my management what was formerly a good coffee property, but which has lately been converted into a pen, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of coffee, caused by the introduction of foreign coffee into England.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can show the particulars in regard to my own estate, and also with respect to the other properties, but, acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in stating the names of the estates, viz. :—

YEARLY AVERAGE.

NAMES.	Year.	Amount of Wages actually Paid to Labourers.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.		CROP.		Pns. Ram	Sales of the Rum averaged 3s. per Gall. per Cwt.			Crop of Sugar per Cwt., deducting Sales of the Rum.			REMARKS.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Sugar in Hhds.		Cwt. of Sugar.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	
Woodstock estate, in St. George	1842	1,863	14	2	Accounts incomplete, but averaged (not charging for my own services) at 1,000L. per annum.	2,863	14	2	139	2,065	75	-	9	8½	-	17	9	Dry. Dry. Seasonable. Seasonable. Very dry.	
	1843	1,904	16	5½		2,904	16	5½	147	2,205	68	-	8	3½	-	18	¾		
	1844	1,903	14	-		2,903	14	-	174	2,610	75	-	7	9	-	14	6		
	1845	1,982	1	3		2,982	1	3	218	3,488	113	-	8	6½	-	8	4½		
	1846	2,087	7	5		3,087	7	5	113	1,808	69	-	8	9½	1	5	2½		
Estate A., in St. George	1844	2,216	11	3	1,351	11	1	3,568	2	4	200	3,200	104	-	8	3	-	14	½
	1845	2,417	3	2	1,896	4	11	4,313	8	1	250	4,000	138	-	9	-	-	12	6½
	1846	2,725	1	10	2,257	15	3	4,982	17	1	251	4,016	127	8	8	3	-	16	6½
Estate B., Metcalfe	1846	1,408	1	10	776	14	8	2,184	16	6	81	1,174	33	-	7	6	1	9	8½
Estate C., Metcalfe	1843	1,838	7	6	1,366	10	3	3,204	17	9	172	2,580	52	-	5	3	-	19	7
	1846	2,211	6	11	2,509	2	6	4,720	9	6	97	1,455	44	-	7	6	2	17	4½
N.B.—In -	1844	A considerable portion of this crop having been shipped in the form of syrup, the return cannot be filled in.																	
1845																			
Total Average	- - -	22,568	5	9½	15,157	18	8	37,716	4	5½	1,842	28,621	888	-	8	7	-	17	9½

Q. What benefit, or otherwise, did you find from shipping syrup, and what was the state of the syrup?—A. It was boiled to specific gravity, about 1,301, or about 34 of Baume. It sold for 7 l. 10 s. to 10 l. per puncheon, but great difficulty arose in deciding the specific gravity of it in England, so as to ascertain the duty. Delays thereby ensued, which injured the quality; and eventually, from those causes, the proprietors directed me to discontinue shipping it. There was also a considerable loss by leakage, and by the bursting of the puncheons. Had custom-house difficulties not existed, and it could have been sold immediately upon its arrival, I think it would have been very advantageous, particularly on estates which make inferior quality sugar, and where there is a scarcity of fuel.

What was the extent of the crops made in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846, on the properties under your management?—

	Hhds.	Trs.	Pns.	Rum.	Hhds.	Pns.
On Woodstock, in 1832, about	300	-	87	-	140	-
and in 1846	-	-	113	-	59	-
„ Estate A. in „	320	-	-	-	160	-
and in „	-	-	251	-	127	-
„ Estate C. in „	222	-	-	-	129	-
and in „	-	-	97	-	44	-
Total	900	-	429	-	461	230

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—The number now remains is much the same as in 1832, which I ascribe to my not having generally charged rent.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought lands?—I find that strangers commonly do a better day's work than the people residing on the estates, but, upon the whole, I prefer having labourers close at hand, and I have done all in my power to encourage a resident population.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages given in my neighbourhood is generally 1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 6 d. per diem, according to the work performed; in cases where the labourer lives upon the property, then the rate is usually 3 d. a day less; and when it is considered that a field labourer's day's work does not average more than five or six hours, the rate is one-half too high; nine years of freedom have proved it to be so: the abandonment of eight sugar estates out of 17 in the parish of St. George proves it, as I know to my cost, one of the abandoned estates (Buff Bay River) being my own; yet the surrounding labour market has not been eased, though the population of those eight estates, besides thirteen coffee properties, were thrown into it, the people choosing, in most cases, either to purchase their own lands or remain prowling on the lands of the deserted estates.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes; I have always had.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I do, where practicable.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that machinery could be carried much further than it is at present, as a substitute for field labour, but I think machinery might be improved in the factories.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—These particulars are given in a return from the clerk of the vestry of the parish, which I have seen, and believe to be correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—From the declining appearance of several properties in the parish, and the now greatly increased depreciation in the value of sugar, I presume their cultivation cannot be longer carried on.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think the labourers work better now than they did in the first years of freedom, but I do not think that they do more work for the money they receive; the profits which they derive from the cultivation of ground provisions, render them in a great measure independent of wages from estates.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state, with regard to Caen Wood sugar estate, in my neighbourhood, that Mr. John Oldham paid for it in 1838, as he informed me, 7,500 l. sterling; about two years ago, I was asked by the present owners, if I would give 1,500 l. for it, which I declined; it remains abandoned and unsold; this property was formerly sold for upwards of 18,000 l.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—If emancipation, as already experienced, under a protective system, has resulted in the ruin of a great many sugar and coffee planters, it appears quite clear that a permanent reduction in the price of sugar to about 14 s. to 16 s. by open competition with the slave cultivators, must accelerate the abandonment of sugar cultivation in this island with a rapidity little expected in England.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Westmoreland*, of the Parish of Metcalfe, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged between eight and nine years in sugar cultivation in the parishes of Metcalfe, St. Mary, and St. George's principally. I have the sole management of 14 estates, and three pens, and the joint management of four other estates, and one pen.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in naming the properties, but I can give those particulars with respect to six estates, which I have had under my management for three years, and of two other estates for one and two years.

Years.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Puns. Rum.	Sales of Rum per Puncheon.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Sugar, Hhds. and Tierces.	Cwt. of Sugar.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Hhds.	Cwt.		At 12l.	£. s. d.
1844	1	2,752 13 -	2,077 7 4	4,830 - 4	180	2,860	80	At 12l.	1 6 -
1845	-	2,913 1 1	2,198 10 -	5,106 11 1	185	2,960	79	"	1 7 3
1846	-	3,227 3 10	1,592 10 10	4,819 14 8	112	1,792	46	"	2 5 11
					Trs.				
1844	2	1,125 19 4	841 1 5	1,967 - 9	106	1,060	38	At 12l.	1 8 6
1845	-	1,411 2 6	1,814 14 11	2,725 17 5	127	1,270	34	"	1 16 6
1846	-	1,435 10 5	1,147 4 4	2,582 14 9	61 ½	615	17 ½	"	3 7 9
					Hhds.				
1844	3	1,103 14 1	560 5 8	1,663 19 9	97 ½	1,462	23 ½	At 12l.	- 18 11
1845	-	1,379 4 8	741 4 10	2,120 9 6	84	1,260	29	"	1 8 3
1846	-	1,396 5 1	801 - 1	2,197 5 2	69	1,035	22	"	1 17 4
1844	4	1,406 16 -	674 - 2	2,080 16 2	80	1,200	38	At 12l.	1 7 -
1845	-	1,456 18 6	974 4 4	2,431 2 10	82	1,230	39 ½	"	1 11 10
1846	-	1,473 13 11	1,163 11 8	2,637 5 7	68	1,020	30	"	2 4 7
1844	5	1,055 12 9	909 7 7	1,965 - 4	53	848	16	At 12l.	2 - 6
1845	-	1,382 7 1	364 4 11	1,746 12 -	57	912	29	"	1 9 6
1846	-	1,273 11 4	977 5 6	2,250 16 10	66	1,056	34 ½	"	1 8 3
1844	6	942 8 4	711 9 1	1,653 17 5	48	720	19	At 13l. 10s.	1 18 9
1845	-	952 16 3	978 18 9	1,931 15 -	70	1,060	42	"	1 5 11
1846	-	901 17 6	914 18 2	1,816 15 8	43	646	22 ½	"	2 6 11
1846	7	1,818 11 8	1,215 16 2	3,034 9 10	118	1,695	59	At 12l.	1 6 7
1846	8	1,814 13 3	1,644 17 1	2,959 10 4	78	1,248	35 ½	At 13l. 10s.	1 18 6
1847	-	1,241 13 9	1,540 7 9	2,782 1 6	103	1,648	52	"	1 4 5

* Dry weather and very short crop.

Average rate of manufacturing sugar, per cwt. in 1844	-	-	-	-	1	9	11 ½
in 1845	-	-	-	-	1	9	9 ½
in 1846	-	-	-	-	2	1	11
in 1847	-	-	-	-	1	4	5

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The cost per cwt. will be shown by the above statement.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past?—I cannot give the extent of cultivation, but upon five estates the crops in 1832 were 876 hogsheads sugar and 355 puncheons rum; the average crops of same estates for the last three years, has been 442 hogsheads sugar and 187 puncheons rum. Could I arrive at the crops of the other properties, I fear they would show a somewhat similar result.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—As far as I can ascertain, there were in 1832, 5,778 labourers living on the properties I am now concerned for; there are now about 1,923.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—On those located on the estates, certainly.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1s. 6d. to able people for a task which they can perform in about five hours. Some of the work is done by the job, at rates for cleaning canes from 9s. to 12s. per acre; the work done by the people is not at all adequate to the money paid to them.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had at my disposal ample means to pay them.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and harrow where it is practicable to do so; I have not found any other implements to answer the stiff soil of the north side; I have used the hoe harrow with success in the parish of St. Andrew, where the soil is light.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—Except about the works I do not think that machinery could be made available; the people are exceedingly averse to work any machinery that tends to economise labour. Another great objection is the want of proper mechanics to keep the machinery in order.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that many sugar and coffee estates in my district have been abandoned, but I cannot give the names.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I can only answer this as I have done to the last question, and I know that many estates are carrying on cultivation with great difficulties.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I find labour becoming more scarce every year, and more expensive; this arises from the people leaving the estates, and becoming settlers on their own freeholds, and extending the cultivation of ground provisions.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot. I have advertised two sugar estates since July, for sale, one making 200 hogsheads of sugar this year, the other making 120, both having good water power, and I have not had even an inquiry respecting them. I have also been requested, by other parties, to effect private sales of their properties, but I have been unable to do so.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market, to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—My opinion is that a very limited number of estates will be able to continue cultivation.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Hinshelwood*, of the Parish of Portland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for seven years, in St. Thomas-in-the-East, as the proprietor of three properties, now converted into one called Mulatto River.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not come prepared to furnish those particulars. Two years ago, finding difficulty in carrying on the cultivation, from want of labour, the people working only two or three days in the week, I resorted to the Metairie system, and placed it into the hands of five head men, to give them one half of the produce in sugar and rum. They formed a company, promising to bring the estate up to 80 hogsheads. They started very fairly, and I was under the impression the system would do well. The result, however, has been, that I have been compelled to call the witnesses and umpires to the agreement together, the clergyman of the district being one. They inspected the cultivation, and decided that unless I resumed the management myself, the cultivation must altogether cease. This was on the 16th September last. When I gave the property to the people there were, as nearly as I could judge, 40 casks on the ground, and when I got it back there were only 30 instead of the 80 that had been promised, and the cultivation was going on in such a manner as must soon have annihilated the cane fields altogether. The reason which the people assigned for not going on with the cultivation was, that the produce was inadequate to pay them. This arose from their neglecting the canes, and, in consequence, getting bad returns. The people worked reluctantly, although for themselves, and very often not more than three or four hours a day. I have had to incur heavy expense in restoring the cultivation, and I am satisfied the Metairie system cannot succeed with the labourers of this country.

What was the extent of the crop on Mulatto River in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—In 1832, it produced 94 tons of sugar and 35 puncheons of rum; in 1846 it was under the Metairie system.

What number of labourers were attached to the property, and available for its cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—In 1832, there were 165 labourers. Only one family now remain, in consequence of a great number of the people having bought lots of the outskirts of the estate.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1 s. per day, for which they never give half a day's work.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had, inasmuch as they are all paid; but I have been compelled to reduce my fields to meet my means.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I have had a ploughman for many years, but I have been seldom able to use the plough for want of a tradesman to keep it in order.

Is.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—No; not in our district.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—Orange Hill, Waybridge, Windsor Castle, and William's Field.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Several properties in my district have been reduced to a low ebb. The Metairie system has been resorted to on Elmwood, Rose Ground, and Rural Vale. On Heartford and Reach, I believe, very little cultivation remains.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Having been two years under the Metairie system, I cannot speak confidently; but since I have resumed the cultivation on my own account, I have found an abundance of labour, and rather cheaper.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any such facts, as shown by actual sales, but I can state a fact within my own knowledge, that Mr. Cameron, my neighbour, who, for nine years, received 120 l. per annum, as overseer of Friendship Valley, in my neighbourhood, is now offered the whole freehold and the buildings of that property for 120 l.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I am of opinion that sugar cultivation must be entirely abandoned in my district.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation,

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Thomas Lowe*, of the Parish of Metcalfe, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for seven years, and in sugar cultivation for five years; I am proprietor of Williamsfield coffee plantation, in the parish of Metcalfe, and was lessee of Hall's Delight, in St. Andrew's, for three years, but I have been compelled to give it up.

State what was your experience of sugar cultivation during the time you were lessee of Hall's Delight?—I paid 240 l. sterling for rent, which, with the other necessary contingencies of cultivation, although superintended by myself, so far exceeded the returns I obtained, that I found myself a loser every year, and was compelled to give it up; I cannot give the particulars of the expenditure and of the crop, but my loss, during the three years, was about 400 l.; this was during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

What has been the result of your experience in coffee cultivation, as shown by the expenditure and the returns?—In 1843 the net proceeds exceeded the expenditure by 28 s. 18 s. 7 d.; but since then the expenditure has exceeded the net proceeds to a considerable amount every year. The crop of 1846 is not disposed of in consequence of the depressed state of the market. I am my own manager.

What was the extent of the crops made in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—The crop of Williamsfield, in 1832, was 16,000 l., and in 1846, 8,000 l.

What number of labourers were attached to the property and available for its cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—In 1832 there were 52 labourers, only 12 of them now remain; I can also speak from my own knowledge of the following properties:

	Labourers in 1832.	In 1846.	It Cultivated in 1832,	In 1846,
Thomasfield -	82	4	45 acres -	6 acres.
Mamsee Hill -	60	10	84 „ -	60 „
Hermitage -	165	6	180 „ -	Totally abandoned.
Goodhope -	57	4	70 „ -	31 acres.

Q. What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—A. I pay at the rate of 1 s. per day for day labour; by the job, 0.32. A A 11 s.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

11s. per acre for cleaning; pruning, on an average, from 12s. to 16s. per acre; and for picking, 1s. per bushel. I have no reason to complain of not getting a reasonable quantity of work, but labour at times is very scarce.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—From the few sales of property which have been effected lately, I am of opinion that the same has fallen one-half, if not more, in value, within a short space of time.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John P. Jones*, of the Parish of Portland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1830; I am the proprietor of three estates, Boston, Castle Comfort, Fair Prospect, and I am the lessee of Zion Hill, in the parish of Portland.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay; what the crops made; and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit the following statement, which will give those particulars:

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	C R O P.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Hhds.	Cwt. Sugar.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	Boston	3,600 - -	750 9 -	4,350 9 -	254	4,291	90	1,059 15 3	1 - 3
	Castle-Comfort								
	Fair-Prospect								
	Zion-Hill								
1843	Same Estates	3,260 - -	850 - -	4,110 - -	248	3,968	86	1,016 10 -	1 - 5
1844	Ditto - -	3,425 - -	550 - -	3,975 - -	218	3,270	71	924 6 11	1 3 -
1845	Ditto - -	2,550 - -	360 - -	2,910 - -	145	2,175	35	385 8 9	1 6 4
1846	Ditto - -	1,640 - -	478 - -	2,118 - -	116	1,675	21	211 13 2	1 5 3
	—	—	—	17,463 9 -	981	15,379	303	3,597 14 1	5 15 3
									1 8 - $\frac{1}{2}$

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising the sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will show the cost.

What was the extent of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—Boston estate made in 1832, 128 hogsheads and 33 puncheons, and in 1846, 75 hogsheads and 15 puncheons; I cannot answer the question as to the other properties.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—

On Boston estate, in 1832, there were 240 labourers; 60 now remain.

On Castle-Comfort " " 215 " none of them now remain.

On Fair-Prospect " " 260 " ditto ditto.

On Zion-Hill " " 105 " ditto ditto.

820

On the first three properties the people have bought back lands on the estates, and become settlers. On Zion-Hill they have bought land from other properties.

What

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay generally at the rate of 1s. per day for able people; they do not give a fair day's work for the money; the work is usually done by the job; three or four of the labourers generally undertake the cleaning of a cane-piece, and they take a very long time to it; they turn out very late, and do not work more than four or five hours during the day; they never work on Fridays and Saturdays unless when the mill is about. Our great difficulty arises from the cost and the inefficiency of the labourers.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Not always, but I have had no complaints on that head from the people; they have always been satisfied.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—No; I have not used the plough.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think so.

With respect to the sugar and coffee plantations, which have been abandoned in Portland since 1832, is this return from the clerk of the vestry correct?—Yes, it is.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot name any such, but a continuance of the present prices must speedily lead to the abandonment of the whole of them.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I see very little difference; the people are very capricious; they will work at one time, and will not at another.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any such facts. I purchased Fair Prospect in 1841, which in former years has made 500 hogsheads of sugar, and was worth 40,000 l., for 4,000 l.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Ruin.

• TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of the Honourable *John Shea Clachar*, of the Parish of Portland, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—I am not engaged in either at present; I was engaged in sugar cultivation until about two years ago, but not extensively.

From your experience, did you find sugar cultivation to be profitable, or otherwise?—I found it unprofitable, so much so, that I was compelled to give it up.

To what circumstance did you attribute your difficulty?—The soil was not of a productive nature; the expenses of labour were high, and the returns not commensurate with the outlay. I had the command of capital to carry on the estate if I had been able to make it productive.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—The return put into my hand from the clerk of the vestry of Portland is correct, showing 12 sugar estates and two coffee properties, the only two in the parish, to have been abandoned since 1832.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Fifteen estates now remain in cultivation, two of which have ceased to plant, and five others seem to be approaching to immediate abandonment.

From this abandonment of estates which has taken place in Portland, has labour become more cheap or abundant on the remaining properties?—It has neither become cheaper nor more abundant; the labourers cultivate ground provisions extensively for shipment, principally to Falmouth, and great numbers seek employment in St. George's and Metcalfe. On many of the estates that have been abandoned and are not looked after, the labourers find subsistence from the fruit trees, and they keep large numbers of horsekind, and pigs.

What is the usual current value of provision woodland in the parish of Portland per acre?—From 1 l. to 3 l. per acre, and I have known provision lands about the Rio Grande sold for one dollar per acre; the lands are in virgin soil, never having been opened, and very productive.

Can you inform the committee what crops were made by the sugar estates of Portland, which remained in cultivation in 1846?—I am not come prepared to furnish this information.

Can you tell the committee how many ships loaded in Port Antonio, for the United Kingdom,

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Kingdom, in 1832, and how many have loaded and departed during the year 1847?—Five to six ships loaded regularly at Port Antonio about the year 1832, but not one in 1846 or 1847.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—There have been no sales to my knowledge, and I do not think that any sales could be effected in the present state of things. Many persons would be glad to sell, but nobody will buy.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that sugar cultivation must soon altogether cease in Portland, if permanently reduced to that low price.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Stirk*, of the Parish of Vere, Esq. before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1809, and I am now the manager of New Yarmouth, in Vere.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—The following statement, which I submit to the committee, will give those particulars of New Yarmouth, for the years 1841 and 1846 inclusive.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of the Rum, averaged at	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.	
					Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.	Pns. of Rum.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1841	New Yarmouth	1,156 18 11	1,160 4 1	2,316 18 -	No crop made this year.					
1842		1,068 7 7½	468 7 2	1,531 14 9½	119	2,142	46	598 - -	- 8 8½	
1843		Vere - -	1,610 8 5	2,441 7 10	4,051 16 3	137	2,466	46	598 - -	1 8 -
1844		Cattle Mill -	929 5 2½	1,148 18 8½	2,078 3 11	19	342	5	65 - -	5 17 8½
1845		Steam-engine since the year 1844 - -	1,030 5 2	1,555 3 -	2,585 8 2	168	3,024	62	806 - -	- 11 9½
1846		934 10 4½	991 6 4½	1,925 16 9	57	1,083	25	325 - -	1 9 8½	
				14,489 17 10½	500	9,057	184	2,392 - -	9 15 11½	
									1 19 2½	

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will show the cost by the cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

1832. Extent of Cultivation.			Crop.		1846. Extent of Cultivation.			Crop.		1847. Extent of Cultivation.			Crop.	
A.	D.	P.	Hhds.	Pns.	A.	R.	P.	Hhds.	Pns.	A.	R.	P.	Hhds.	Pns.
265	0	18	163	80	180	0	0	57	25	180	0	0	165	81

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—In 1832, there were 232 labourers; from 12 to 20 now remain.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation and do you receive a fair day's

work for a fair day's pay?—We generally work by task, at 1 s. per task. We do not get fair work for the money paid, and the labourers generally earn the shilling in about five hours, and draw off from work about 11 o'clock.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, plenty; and I have never missed a week in paying the people.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We use the plough, but do not make use of any other implement.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware it could, except it may be in the use of tramways, and that very doubtful.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I am not able to answer this question.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The labourers have been more abundant of late, in my district, on account of the dry weather, but I do not think they do more work for the money they receive.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be the abandonment, to a great extent, of sugar cultivation in the island.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Isaac Isaacs*, of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression, the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for 27 years, in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth. I have the management of Potsdam and Corby Castle coffee properties, and I have also had the management of other properties, which have been partly disposed of and partly abandoned.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not able to state those particulars, as the accounts of sales are not sent me from England. That Potsdam and Corby Castle have been unproductive is evident by a letter received from the proprietors, dated London, 1st October last, of which I read an abstract:—"Such, however, is the prospect of coffee properties, that we hardly think present prices, even if we have average seasons, will pay to carry on cultivation. The properties have, of late years, brought us into debt, and it is a matter of serious consideration whether they ought to be continued in cultivation or thrown up at once. We shall be glad of your opinion on the subject." My own opinion is that they should be abandoned, unless something is done by the home government favourable to cultivation, and I have so written to the proprietors.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation, but the crops were as follow,—

	Tierces.	Barrels.		Tierces.
On Potsdam, in 1832 -	- 326	76	1846 -	- 20
On Corby Castle ,, -	- 105	22	,, -	- 8

What number of labourers were attached to the properties and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?

	Labourers.	
On Potsdam, in 1832 -	- 270	- About 80 now remain.
On Corby Castle -	- 100	- None now remain.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Those on the properties are always more available, but there is no scarcity of labour.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our labour is generally performed by the job, and we pay for weeding 4 s. per acre; for pruning, 7 s. per acre; and for gathering and manufacturing, 12 s. per 100 lbs. To day labourers we pay 1 s. per day, but they do not give a fair day's work. We pay 6 d. per bushel for picking coffee on Potsdam, and 9 d. on Corby Castle.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had; and I pay them weekly in silver.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Kingdom, in 1832, and how many have loaded and departed during the year 1847?—Five to six ships loaded regularly at Port Antonio about the year 1832, but not one in 1846 or 1847.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—There have been no sales to my knowledge, and I do not think that any sales could be effected in the present state of things. Many persons would be glad to sell, but nobody will buy.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that sugar cultivation must soon altogether cease in Portland, if permanently reduced to that low price.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Stirk*, of the Parish of Vere, Esq. before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1809, and I am now the manager of New Yarmouth, in Vere.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—The following statement, which I submit to the committee, will give those particulars of New Yarmouth, for the years 1841 and 1846 inclusive.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of the Rum, averaged at	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.	
					Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.	Pns. of Rum.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1841	New Yarmouth	1,156 13 11	1,160 4 1	2,316 18 -	No crop made this year.					
1842		1,068 7 7½	463 7 2	1,531 14 9½	119	2,142	46	598 - -	- 8 8½	
1843		Vere - -	1,610 8 5	2,441 7 10	4,051 16 3	137	2,466	46	598 - -	1 8 -
1844		Cattle Mill -	929 5 2½	1,148 18 8½	2,078 3 11	19	342	5	65 - -	5 17 8½
1845		Steam-engine since the year 1844 - -	1,030 5 2	1,555 3 -	2,585 8 2	168	3,024	62	806 - -	- 11 9½
1846		934 10 4½	991 6 4½	1,925 16 9	57	1,083	25	325 - -	1 9 8½	
				14,489 17 10½	500	9,057	184	2,392 - -	9 15 11½	
									1 19 2½	

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will show the cost by the cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

1832. Extent of Cultivation.			Crop.		1846. Extent of Cultivation.			Crop.		1847. Extent of Cultivation.			Crop.	
A.	B.	P.	Hhds.	Pns.	A.	B.	P.	Hhds.	Pns.	A.	B.	P.	Hhds.	Pns.
265	0	18	163	80	180	0	0	57	25	180	0	0	165	81

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—In 1832, there were 232 labourers; from 12 to 20 now remain.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation and do you receive a fair day's work

work for a fair day's pay?—We generally work by task, at 1 s. per task. We do not get fair work for the money paid, and the labourers generally earn the shilling in about five hours, and draw off from work about 11 o'clock.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, plenty; and I have never missed a week in paying the people.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We use the plough, but do not make use of any other implement.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware it could, except it may be in the use of tramways, and that very doubtful.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I am not able to answer this question.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The labourers have been more abundant of late, in my district, on account of the dry weather, but I do not think they do more work for the money they receive.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be the abandonment, to a great extent, of sugar cultivation in the island.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Isaac Isaacs*, of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression, the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for 27 years, in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth. I have the management of Potsdam and Corby Castle coffee properties, and I have also had the management of other properties, which have been partly disposed of and partly abandoned.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not able to state those particulars, as the accounts of sales are not sent me from England. That Potsdam and Corby Castle have been unproductive is evident by a letter received from the proprietors, dated London, 1st October last, of which I read an abstract:—"Such, however, is the prospect of coffee properties, that we hardly think present prices, even if we have average seasons, will pay to carry on cultivation. The properties have, of late years, brought us into debt, and it is a matter of serious consideration whether they ought to be continued in cultivation or thrown up at once. We shall be glad of your opinion on the subject." My own opinion is that they should be abandoned, unless something is done by the home government favourable to cultivation, and I have so written to the proprietors.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation, but the crops were as follow,—

	Tierces.	Barrels.		Tierces.
On Potsdam, in 1832 -	- 326	76	1846 -	- 20
On Corby Castle „ -	- 105	22	„ -	- 8

What number of labourers were attached to the properties and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?

	Labourers.	
On Potsdam, in 1832 -	- 270	- About 80 now remain.
On Corby Castle -	- 100	- None now remain.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Those on the properties are always more available, but there is no scarcity of labour.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our labour is generally performed by the job, and we pay for weeding 4 s. per acre; for pruning, 7 s. per acre; and for gathering and manufacturing, 12 s. per 100 lbs. To day labourers we pay 1 s. per day, but they do not give a fair day's work. We pay 6 d. per bushel for picking coffee on Potsdam, and 9 d. on Corby Castle.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had; and I pay them weekly in silver.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned or broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that the list of abandoned properties made out by the clerk of the vestry, and now presented to me, is correct.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state that land, which sold for 12 *l.* sterling per acre, is now being sold for 3 *l.* I have sold a mortgage debt of 12,000 *l.* sterling, on a coffee plantation in St. Elizabeth, for 600 *l.* I also know that Berlin, containing a freehold of 1,700 acres, is offered in the market for 800 *l.* or 1,000 *l.*, but no purchaser has offered.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of coffee in the English market to its present rate?—I am of opinion that coffee cultivation must be altogether abandoned, unless there be a reduction of the duty.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John W. Pierce*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression, the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and I have been so for upwards of 13 years. I have the management of Hampton estate in Trelawny and St. James; the Spring estate, in Trelawny; Midgham, in Westmoreland; and Spring, in Hanover. I am also lessee of Phoenix estate, in Trelawny; of Southfield estate, in St. Ann, and proprietor of Dromilly estate, in Trelawny.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit to the committee the following statement, showing those particulars, for two years, of two estates,—

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	C R O P.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.
					Sugar Hhds.	Cwt. Sugar.			
1845	Spring -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	16 Cwt.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1846	Ditto -	1,135 - -	1,046 15 3	2,181 15 3	101	1,616	53	742 - -	
		992 - -	808 16 2	1,800 16 2	55	880	27	378 - -	
1845	Hampden -	1,483 - -	1,760 15 11	3,243 15 11	17 Cwt.				
1846	Ditto -	1,535 3 2	879 8 8	2,414 11 10	101	1,717	40	560 - -	
					32	544	15	210 - -	
			9,640 19 2	9,640 19 2	289	4,757	185	1,890 - -	1 12 7

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. I have not any actual sales of the rum from Hampden and Spring, but, assuming the nett proceeds at 20 *l.* per puncheon, would give an average, for the years 1845 and 1846, for Hampden estate, of 2 *l.* 18 *s.* per cwt. as the cost of manufacturing, and 1 *l.* 4 *s.* for Spring estate, within the same period. From the experience I have had on eight or nine estates under my charge during the last five years, the average cost of the production of sugar has exceeded 28 *s.* per cwt. on the average. Another estate under my management is Phoenix, which I leased in 1845. I am in a position to state to the committee the result of the first year's cultivation, viz., my total contingencies, as taken from my books, amount to 1,881 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d.* The crop consisted of 30 hogsheads of 42-inch truss sugar, and 14 puncheons rum, which, with rents, netted 1,021 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*, showing a loss of 860 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* I pay 180 *l.* sterling per annum for it.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those two properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation in 1832, but the crop on Hampden in 1832 was,—

	1832.				1846.			1847.	
	Hds.	Trs.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	About	Hhds.	Pns.
Hampden -	196	45	76	170	32	15	180 acres.	116	55
Spring -	120	0	0	120	55	26	130 „	120	64
TOTAL -	316	45	76	290	87	42	310 „	236	119

With respect to the crop of 1845, I must remark, it suffered much from dry weather.

Q. What

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—

On Hampden in 1832, 334 labourers	"	-	-	120 only now remain.
On Spring - - "	163	"	-	- 103 ditto.
On Phoenix - - "	117	"	-	- 30 ditto.
On Dromily - - "	77	"	-	- 0 ditto.
On Midgham - - "	234	"	-	- 101 ditto.
On Spring (Hanover) "	93	"	-	- 10 ditto.
TOTAL - - -				1018 labourers.
				364 now remain.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Have the people who have left these estates settled in the quarter, and are they now available as labourers for the respective properties?—Some have, but the greater part of them have not. Some of the labourers occasionally work for the estate, but the greater number do not.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages varies very much. I pay principally by the task, when it is possible to do so. When I am obliged to pay by the day, I rarely can get an honest day's work for my money. The rate is 1 s. per the task, or by the day labour. At task-work, they frequently accomplish in the day three or four tasks; and being so dependent upon them for labour, I am glad when they do accomplish that, although I pay as many shillings.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Most decidedly on those who remain located on the estates.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had, and they are paid regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I do, where it is practicable.

Are you able to keep your pastures in as good order as previous to emancipation, and to the same extent as formerly?—Not by any means, for the want of labour, having to devote nearly all I can procure to the cultivation of sugar.

Does this circumstance entail a loss to you, by preventing your keeping up a sufficient number of stock?—It does; a very serious loss.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—Certainly; on many estates the substitution of steam-engines for cattle mills would be advantageous if the expense could be afforded.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—The list sent up by the clerk of the vestry, and submitted to me, is correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot state any from my own knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—No; they do not work better, and labour is becoming more difficult to be obtained.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state one fact bearing on this question. The present proprietor of an estate, with which I am connected, paid 12,000 l. for it. He has since sunk 5,000 l. in carrying it on, and I have his authority to accept 9,000 l. for it.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—That out of the 83 estates now existing in Trelawny, 73 of them will have to be abandoned.

On your estate, Phoenix, which sunk 860 l. 4 s. 7 d. in 1846, what were you assessed for taxes?—To the best of my recollection, I was assessed at an annual value of 450 l. Dromily sugar estate, purchased in May 1846, has, up to the present period, sunk me fully 800 l., and, at the present price of produce, must be abandoned, is assessed for taxes at a large annual value; I cannot state exactly the amount.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Peryer*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 32 years; I have had several properties under my management, but at present I am joint attorney and manager of Green Park sugar estate, in the parish of Trelawny.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for?—The average

Appendix, No. 1. crop for the last five years is 240 hogsheads, and 120 puncheons of rum; I am only able to state what the expenditure was for the last two years, within which period I have had the management of the estate. In 1846 the expenditure amounted to 4,236 l. 9s. 10d. from August to August, and the crop 115 hogsheads 57 puncheons; in 1847 the expenditure amounted to 5,003 l. 15s. 1½d., the crop 360 hogsheads 186 puncheons. The average weight of the hogsheads 1,600 cwt., and the rum 100 gallons to the puncheon.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

What are the circumstances of Green Park estate?—It is the largest estate in Trelawny except Orange Valley, but liable to be affected by dry weather. I plant only 8 or 10 acres annually, and depend upon ratoon canes.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains, and what was the crop in that year?—In 1832 there were 560 labourers; about 150 now remain; in 1832 the crop was 396 hogsheads; and in 1846 and 1847, on an average, 237 hogsheads and 121 puncheons.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Decidedly on those who remain on the estate; those who have their own lands cannot be depended on, they come and go.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay at the rate of 1s. per day for labour, but most of the work is done by the job. I do not receive a fair equivalent in labour for the money paid; and when working by the acre, the people do the work in a very careless and negligent manner.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had, and the labourers are paid weekly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We do not use the plough or harrow, so little of our land requiring to be turned up; another reason is, the difficulty of establishing plant.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—It is my opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour.

Please to state in what way?—By the use of tramways.

Do you think the estates can afford the expense of laying down tramways?—At the present price of sugar they cannot afford to do so.

Are you aware what would be the cost for laying down tramways?—I have no idea.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I can confirm the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry as being correct; there are no coffee properties in Trelawny.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I am only aware of Bounty Hall, containing 640 acres, and Colchis, containing 400 acres.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think labour is somewhat more easily attainable in the low district of the parish, but in the upper district it is the contrary; the people prefer to cultivate provision grounds for themselves unless they can get high wages on the estates, and will not work for less than 1s. 6d.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any facts.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivator?—I am satisfied that 14s. to 16s. will never compensate the Jamaica growers of sugar.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Lord Garrigues*, of the Parish of Vere, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—I have been engaged in both sugar and coffee cultivation; for the last four years my attention has been entirely given to that of sugar. I am acting as agent for some estates, and joint proprietor of one. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 30 years, during which time I have had from 8 to 10 sugar estates, and three or four coffee plantations in the parishes of St. Mary, Clarendon, Manchester, Vere, St. David's, and St. Thomas-in-the-East, under my charge. With respect to coffee, I can furnish no information.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—With reference to this question I have prepared the following statement, which I now beg to present to the committee, showing the cost of cultivation and manufacture on four estates, one of them extending to six years, one to five years, one for four years, and one for two years.

Year.	E S T A T E.	Amount of			Total Contingencies.	Extent of Cane Cultivation.	Size of Truss Hoops.	C R O P.			Rum in Phns.	Sales of Rum.			Cost of Sugar p' Cwt., after deducting Sales of Rum.	Average Cost of Sugar per Cwt.								
		Wages.						of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.				Sugar in					£. s. d.							
		£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.		Hbds.	Tierces	Cwts.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1842	Friendship, St. Thomas-in-the-East, Water Mill.	1,440	4	2	622	-	3	1,962	4	5	129	-- Hogsheads	133	-	-	2,194	54	814	16	9	-	10	5 1/2	-- Average 14s. 3 1/2 for four years.
1843		1,335	8	2	474	7	8	1,809	15	10	118	39 inches, & Tierces 36.	65	-	-	1,072	25	375	18	9	1	6	9	
1844		1,126	7	9	761	1	9	1,887	9	6	112	-	90	18	-	1,683	46	604	10	6	-	15	2 1/2	
1846		1,086	2	10	594	2	10	1,680	5	6	108	-	97	12	-	1,722	51	604	14	7	-	12	5	
		—			—			7,389	15	3	467	-	406	-	-	6,071	176	2,399	15	9				
1842	Creighton Hall, St. David, Water Mill.	1,115	17	3	805	1	8	1,920	8	11	From 95 to 105 yearly.	-- Hogsheads	86	-	4	1,502	35	398	16	6	1	-	3	£. 1 average for five years.
1843		994	5	11	409	2	10	1,403	8	9	40 inches, & Tierces 36.	76	-	-	1,202	25	290	8	6	-	17	2 1/2		
1844		794	2	2	638	2	7	1,432	4	9	-	71	-	-	1,207	23	320	8	-	-	18	3 1/4		
1845		793	12	10	488	9	-	1,277	1	10	-	71	-	-	1,207	20	239	11	6	-	17	2 1/2		
1846	692	4	10	676	15	2	1,209	-	-	-	38	-	-	612	13	197	15	9	1	15	-			
		—			—			7,302	4	3	-	-	342	-	-	5,820	116	1,456	-	3				
1842	Yarmouth, Vere, Cattle Mill -	1,477	5	1	1,513	4	11	2,990	10	-	164	-- Hogsheads	110	39	-	2,747	51	981	14	9	-	14	7 1/2	-- For six years 18s. 9 1/2 d., which, added to duty 14s., and other charges 8s., would amount to 35s. 9 1/2 d. per cwt.
1843		1,351	6	11	1,116	10	5	2,467	17	4	172	42 inches, & Tierces 38.	127	15	-	2,729	60	758	12	3	-	12	6 1/4	
1844		227	-	10	619	9	7	1,546	10	5	162	-	5	39	-	674	13	217	18	4	1	19	5 1/4	
1845		1,186	9	6	1,604	5	8	2,789	15	2	133	-	145	34	-	3,365	72	1,085	8	10	-	10	1 1/2	
1846	987	12	3	1,202	5	8	2,189	17	11	131	-	65	12	-	1,460	40	605	19	-	1	1	8 1/4		
1847	1,140	-	-	1,617	-	-	2,767	-	-	124	-	166	-	-	3,278	83	1,245	-	-	-	9	2 1/2		
		—			—			14,741	10	10	-	-	710	-	-	14,253	302	4,894	13	2				
1842	River Side, Vere, Cattle Mill	970	10	-	1,044	1	6	2,014	11	6	104	-- Hogsheads	52	-	-	1,027	21	203	7	6	1	13	3 1/2	
1843		999	6	-	528	11	4	1,527	17	4	104	52 inches.	58	-	-	1,145	21	270	17	4	1	1	1	
		—			—			8,542	8	10	-	-	110	-	-	2,173	42	574	1	10				

N.B.—This estate has since passed into the hands of the owner; and is, I believe, about to be thrown up.

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Are the estates of which you have furnished particulars favourably circumstanced, or otherwise?—A. Friendship is particularly situated in a favourable situation with regard to seasons and a productive soil, the great drawback is the want of labour. Yarmouth is also favourably circumstanced with regard to soil, in a parish known for its productiveness; liable however, of late years, to dry weather: the return of that estate shows its liability to fluctuations. Creighton Hall is unfavourably situated, being extremely hilly and subject to dry weather, and a very bad road to the barquadier. River Side has been lately subject to very severe dry weather, otherwise I should regard it as a favoured property.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—This question will be found answered by the foregoing statement, showing the cost to vary according to the price received for rum, the seasons, the absence of continuous labour, from locality, or otherwise.

What was the extent of cultivation, the crops, and the number of labourers on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—In the following statement, which I tender to the committee, I have answered this question to the best of my ability, not having the records of all the estates at hand to enable me to give accurate statements of some of them.

ESTATE.	1832.						1846.						1847.						No. or Labourers.
	Extent of Freehold	Extent in Canes.	CROP.			No. of Labourers.	Extent of Freehold	Extent in Canes.	CROP.			Extent of Freehold	Extent in Canes.	CROP.					
			Sugar.		Rum.				Sugar.		Rum.			Sugar.		Rum.			
			Hds.	Trs.	Pns.				Hds.	Trs.	Pns.			Hds.	Trs.	Pns.			
Friendship, St. Thomas in the East.	acres. 1,112	acres. 130	118	—	53	179	acres. 1,112	acres. 115	64	—	34	acres. 1,112	acres. 110	60	—	37	about 80.		
Creighton Hall, St. David's.	1,580	250	180	—	70	270	1,580	97	36	—	18	1,580	90	80	—	15	{ between 30 to 35.		
Yarmouth, Vere.	1,300	186	183	—	95	167	1,300	131	65	12	40	1,300	124	186	—	83	{ about 25, including children.		
River Side, Vere.	720	140	122	29	74	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	25	not known.		
			623	—	292	797			169					306		160			

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. On my own estate I can pretty confidently rely on the services of the labourers located thereon, and I have seldom seriously felt the want of labour, unless at periods when the rains occur, and when the people naturally retire to cultivate their own lands and grounds. On the other estates under my charge, a feeling generally prevails to the contrary; labour is not only difficult to be obtained from the people residing on the estates, but the settlers in that quarter are equally backward in affording their services, and cultivation is retarded, and injury sustained to some extent by such conduct.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rates of wages differ according to circumstances. In Vere, the adult labourers earn 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. per day, and those of the junior class 4 ½ d. to 7 ½ d. performing task work, and finishing the task between two and three of the clock. Day labour is always a source of annoyance, for a proper quantity of work is never done, consequently disputes ensue, and I always avoid it as much as possible. On the other estates under my charge, the managers are so much at the mercy of the labourers they are obliged to pursue a different course, giving job work and day labour; the former being tedious, and often injurious, and the latter imperfectly, inadequately, and discontentedly performed, for 1 s. a day.

Have you had, at your command, sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—The labourers on Yarmouth, in Vere, are paid on Friday evening, as they rely chiefly on the mountain settlers for provisions, and are, of necessity, obliged to attend the markets on Saturday. In St. Thomas-in-the-East, the reverse is the case, and from having an ample supply of provisions, the labourers on Friendship, when I had the entire controul, were paid every two weeks, and, until within the last 18 months, at Creighton Hall, the same system was pursued; latterly, however, there has been a want of funds on the estate to pay punctually.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—The plough is used wherever the situation of the land will permit, for opening it into cane holes, as well as moulding canes. I also use the harrow, but I have found the hoe harrow useless in Vere, from the quantity of trash necessarily kept on the land for protection to the young canes; it is in use, however, in other parishes, and, I believe

I believe, successfully; indeed, there is every desire on the part of the planters to supersede manual labour by the use of machinery, and, if I may be permitted to express myself, I aver that a gross libel is charged to the agriculturists of the island, when they are denounced for want of energy, system, and economy.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—Tramways for taking away the green trash from the mill are in use on many estates, but how far effective in the saving of labour will be better explained by those using them for the purpose of carrying canes from the fields. I consider the expence would more than counterbalance the efficacy; the loading of carts in the field, and transfer from thence to the trams, would prove a heavier charge than that incurred at present. It is true that the cattle would not suffer so much, and a smaller number answer, and this might be adduced as strong reasons for advocating the use of tramways, and particularly where the canes are to be conveyed from a distance.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—It is natural to infer that labour is more generally attainable now than during the first years of freedom, because the people are becoming more open to conviction and sensible of their position in society; still, from having acquired a footing in the soil, in favoured situations, great irregularity prevails, and a deficiency of continuous labour is still generally and seriously felt in many places. With respect to the people working better; this is a subject on which differences of opinion arise, for in some places an improvement is visible, while in others every advantage is taken by the labourers, unless most strictly looked after; and it is most questionable, whether nearly all are not still prone to deceive, were it not for fear of detection and exposure.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—In 1837 Stretton-hall estate, in the parish of Vere, comprising 3,173 acres of land, with the works and buildings, were valued at 4,500*l.*, including about 80 head of cattle and 200 sheep; since then, the freehold, with the works and great house have been sold for 1,000*l.* This property was 14 years under my management, from 1822 to 1836, during which time it supported the proprietor's family, receiving 200*l.* per annum, and paid off a debt of 8,000*l.* sterling.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—It has been surmised that a few favourably circumstanced estates might stand such competition, as labour would become abundant; but this is an illusion, for labour can only become so by the destruction of other estates; and when this shall occur, the remaining few will find the exigencies of the country too onerous to be sustained by them alone; the reasons, therefore, to be drawn are obvious; the annihilation of the sugar colonies, thereby sapping the foundation of the British empire,—encouragement to slavery,—monopoly of the English market in sugar by slave countries, causing that necessary of life, now accessible to all classes, to be attainable only by the opulent.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Paul King*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, and which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in the cultivation of sugar since January 1826, in the parish of Trelawny, and I have charge of five sugar estates.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit the following statement, showing those particulars:

Year.	Estate.	Total Amount of Contingencies.		C R O P.			Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.					
				Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Phns.							
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.				
1843 to 1847	Arcadia -	16,977	-	8	678	11,526	327	} at 12 <i>l.</i>					
1843 to 1847	Brampton												
	Bryan -	12,988	-	-	581	9,877	304						
1843 to 1847	Bryan Castle	14,740	-	-	696	11,832	867						
1843 to 1847	Nightingale Grove -	7,150	-	-	230	3,910	135						
*1845 to 1847	Bounty Hall	1,875	5	4½	60	1,020	34						
		53,725	6	-	2,245	38,165	1,167	14,004	-	-	1	-	10

* This property has been kept in cultivation, to abide the issue of a Chancery suit, pending in England.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. This question is answered by the foregoing statement. What was the extent of cultivation, and the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

	1832.			1846.		1847.	
	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.
On Arcadia - -	216	206	130	100	48	231	104
On Bryan Castle -	220	280	159	116	58	210	116
On Brampton Bryan	230	289	127	94	50	160	95
On Nightingale Grove	unknown	127	63	33	28	74	42
TOTALS - -	-	902	479	343	184	675	357

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remain?—

A. On Arcadia, in	1832, 299 labourers,	313 are now settled on the property.
On Bryan Castle,	„ 235	„ 130 now remain.
On Brampton Bryan,	„ 281	„ 175 now remain.
On Nightengale Grove,	„ 169	„ 47 now remain.
On Bounty Hall,	„ 141	„ 40 now remain.
	<u>1,125</u>	<u>705</u>

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Decidedly on those who remain on the properties.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1s. to 1s. 3d. for day labour, but I employ as little day labour as I possibly can, as I do not get a fair day's work. I do the most of the work by the job, paying from 7s. to 9s. for cleaning canes, 12s. to 16s. for planting, and 9d. to 1s. per cart load for cutting.

How many days in the week do the people labour?—On some estates four days and on others five.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had abundant for Arcadia, Bryan Castle, and Brampton Bryan; on the others I have sometimes been unable to pay regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough occasionally in light soil, but the greater part of the land I cultivate is very rocky, and unfit for its use.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I do not know how machinery could be substituted for labour in the cultivation of the fields; about the works, perhaps, it might, to some limited extent.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—They do understand their situation better, but labour is not cheaper or better than it used to be.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state this fact; I lately sold a prior mortgage debt on Bunker's Hill estate, in the parish of Trelawny, amounting to about 30,000 l., for 2,500 l.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The almost total abandonment of sugar cultivation in Jamaica.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Jump*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. Are you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation upwards of 30 years, in the parishes of Hanover, St. James, and Trelawny; I have under my management four properties two of them in St. James's one in Trelawny, and one in Hanover.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give those particulars for the last three years. Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in naming the properties. I therefore distinguish them by letters. The following are the particulars:—

Year.	Name or Number of Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.			C R O P.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after Deducting Sales of Rum.	
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.				
1845	- A. -	2,486	16	1	1,688	14	-	4,125	10	1	269	4,573	120			
1846	- - -	2,276	3	8	1,953	1	1	4,229	4	9	176	2,992	79			
1847	- - -	3,450	-	-	1,950	-	-	4,400	-	-	279	4,743	107			
1845	- B. -	1,514	3	1	1,365	7	-	2,879	10	1	176	2,992	90			
1846	- - -	1,631	7	5	1,486	19	8	3,118	7	1	78	1,326	51			
1847	- - -	1,591	15	2	1,081	17	3	2,673	12	5	140	2,380	91			
1845	- C. -	1,293	8	-	862	5	11	2,155	13	11	129	2,193	53			
1846	- - -	899	17	4	665	14	9	1,565	12	1	70	1,190	26			
1847	- - -	1,090	16	4	778	5	2	1,869	1	6	109	1,853	44			
1845	- D. -	513	7	-	285	10	-	698	17	-	45	765	22			
1846	- - -	431	9	-	342	19	-	774	8	-	28	476	17			
1847	- - -	411	11	-	184	10	-	596	1	-	25	425	13	at 13l.		
		—			—			29,185	17	11	1,524	25,908	713	8,456	- -	16s. p' cwt.

I would remark that the estates A. and B. derive some advantages from rent, sale of stock, and pimento, not included in the above; A. is one of the best properties in St. James's.

What class of properties are those of which you have furnished the particulars?—A. and B. are properties of the first class, having two sets of works on each, under the management of one overseer, commanding a water power on one of each; C. is also a good property, with water power; D. is a property altogether of an inferior description, only having the advantage of good seasons.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The above statement will show what has been the cost of a cwt. of sugar, deducting the rum, at 13 l. per puncheon.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—

Estate.	Crop, 1832.		Crop, 1846.		Crop, 1847.		Population in 1832.	Present Population.
	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.		
A. - - -	299	140	176	79	279	107	480	480
B. - - -	436	197	78	51	140	91	395	220
C. - - -	175	82	70	26	109	44	295	140
D. - - -	unknown	—	28	17	25	13	114	50
TOTALS - -	910	419	352	173	553	255	1,234	890

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—It varies in different localities, according to circumstances.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—One shilling in some places, and 1 s. 3 d. in others; I have the work done as much as possible by job and by task, but I do not get a fair day's work for a shilling. In most description of work by the task, the people finish and go home between 12 and 1 o'clock; they could easily do a great deal more work if they liked.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, and they have been paid with the utmost regularity.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough where available; some of the land is rocky, and it cannot be used.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—In some cases it might about the works, but not to any great extent, as a substitute for labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I can hand in a statement similar to that sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I know that in my district there are properties struggling with difficulties, but I cannot speak as to the abandonment, or proposed abandonment of any in particular.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I do not think that the people are working better, nor is labour more easily attainable.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot speak as to actual sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The gradual but certain abandonment of a large portion of sugar estates.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION ON Oath, of *Thomas Morrish*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. Are you engaged in sugar and coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation in the parish of Trelawny, for about 29 years. I am in possession, as manager, of seven sugar estates in that parish.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years. Can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit the following statement which will give those particulars. Sharp's estates in Trelawny, viz.: Covey, Good Hope, Merrywood, Lansquinnett, Potosi, Pantrepant, and Wales.

YEARS.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	C R O P.		Rum in Puncheons.
				Sugar in Hhds. of 18½ Cwts.	Sugar in Cwts.	
1842	£. s. d. 9,086 19 5	£. s. d. 5,527 1 -	£. s. d. 14,614 - 5	512	9,216	268
1843	9,422 11 6	5,575 11 3	15,008 - 9	547	9,846	236
1844	8,175 17 -	4,789 7 10	12,965 4 10	412	7,416	168
1845	9,325 10 -	4,423 3 7	13,748 13 7	774	13,932	363
1846	8,826 18 -	4,274 19 7	13,101 17 7	444	7,992	220
1847	9,169 6 1	4,282 10 -	13,451 16 1	760	13,680	376
	44,920 2 7	23,345 12 3 44,920 2 7	68,275 12 10	2,937	52,866 1,468	1,363
		68,265 14 10	Total weight - - -		54,334*	

* Total Cost 1 l. 5s. 1½ d. per Cwt.

Taking

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—The above statement gives the necessary information.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847 ?—I cannot answer as to the cultivation of 1832, but I give a statement of the crops.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

ESTATE.	1832.		1846.						1847.							
	Extent of Cultivation.		Crop.		Cultivation.			Crop.			Cultivation.			Crop.		
	H.	P.	A.	R.	P.	H.	P.	A.	R.	P.	H.	P.				
Good Hope	Not in charge of the estates this year, and cannot consequently ascertain the extent of cultivation, but the crops are taken from wharf books of this year.		150	96	213	2	21	108	50	204	0	7	178	91		
Covey			182	76												
Pantrepant			197	83	142	3	12	100	52	136	2	25	151	72		
Lansquinett			156	72	99	3	20	66	34	99	1	2	107	55		
Wales			227	168	128	1	31	99	48	128	2	22	140	77		
Potosi			127	63	122	2	1	52	25	121	3	39	114	44		
Merrywood			144	86	150	2	31	19	11	120	0	0	70	37		
			1,183	684	—			444	220	—			760	376		

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains ?—

A. On Covey	-	-	439	-	-	Remaining in 1847	-	-	179
Good Hope	-	-	389	-	-	"	-	-	179
Lansquinett	-	-	340	-	-	"	-	-	152
Merrywood	-	-	168	-	-	"	-	-	88
Pantrepant	-	-	281	-	-	"	-	-	203
Potosi	-	-	235	-	-	"	-	-	150
Wales	-	-	272	-	-	"	-	-	190
			<u>2,124</u>						<u>1,141</u>

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land ?—Principally on the people who remain on the estate ; but we receive great additional labour from those who have bought or rented lands in the neighbourhood, particularly from those who formerly were attached to the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—Our average rate is 1 s. per day for day labour, but we do most of the work by the acre ; we get the value of our money in this way, and the work is well performed ; they sometimes take longer with their jobs than there is any necessity for, but in such case they are the losers. The day labour we do not get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The cost of cleaning canes varies from 6 s. to 12 s. per acre.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—Yes ; they are paid every week.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—We use the plough in every instance where practicable ; we are now using the subsoil plough and the hoe harrow ; I do not know of any other implements that could be used.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour ?—I do not know of any sort of machinery that can be used as a substitute for labour ?—If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c. ?—I confirm the return shown me from the clerk of the vestry of Trelawny, except that Acton, instead of being altogether abandoned, is in the way of abandonment.

Do the people work better ; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—The people understand their situation better, but I do not think that the labour is more easily attainable, or cheaper ; they work at one time and refuse to do so at another time.

Have you had any experience of African or Asiatic immigrants ?—I have no Africans, but I have had about 100 Coolies since April.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

How have you found the Coolies to answer as labourers?—Not satisfactorily; a large number have been laid up by sickness and ulcers; out of the whole I have about an average of 40 only at work; the work they perform is fully one-fourth less than the value, and I have found them very expensive.

In the management of your estates have you been able to do justice to your pastures, as was the case during slavery, for the maintenance of your stock?—On some estates we have. We have cleaned the pastures annually, and on others we have not been able, from want of labour and the heavy cost.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot; I have not known any such sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I should think it must be nearly the total abandonment of sugar estates in the island, and I do not think that even the largest and most favoured estates can long maintain the unequal contest.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on oath, of *William Johns*, of the Parish of Westmoreland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 29 years, in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Trelawny, and Westmoreland; I am now in the management of Mesopotamia sugar estate, in the parish of Westmoreland.

You state that you have had the management of sugar estates in St. Elizabeth's and Trelawny; please say what has been your experience in respect to the estates which you then managed?—Elim, Lancaster, and Two-Mile-Wood sugar estates, in St. Elizabeth's, upon which I formerly resided, have been abandoned.

What crops did those estates then make?—Elim used to make upwards of 200 hogsheads; Two-Mile-Wood about 140 hogsheads; and Lancaster 120 hogsheads. These properties, when yielding nothing, but, on the contrary, involving an actual loss, were assessed as being of an annual value of 1,433 £, and taxes levied thereon.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am prepared to show, by the following statement, those particulars with respect to Mesopotamia estate:

ABSTRACT of Cost for Cultivating and Manufacturing PRODUCE from 1843 to 1847.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.		CROP.		CROP.		Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.							
										Sugar.		Rum.										
										Hbds.	Cwt.	Pns.	Gals.									
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
1843	Mesopotamia	2,283	15	9½	1,905	7	—½	4,189	2	10	109	1,744	50	4,500	787	10	—	1	9	2½		
1844		2,267	1	1½	1,451	5	—½	3,718	6	2	142	2,272	69	6,210	1,242	—	—	—	13	—		
1845		2,078	16	5	1,838	5	6½	3,915	1	11½	201	3,216	121	10,890	2,687	5	—	—	7	11½		
1846		2,599	13	10½	2,348	10	—½	4,948	3	11	167	2,672	92	8,280	1,552	10	—	1	—	5½		
1847		2,764	9	1	2,198	18	3	4,963	7	4	188	3,008	114	10,260	2,180	5	—	—	15	8½		
		—	—	—	—	—	21,734	2	2½	807	12,912	446	—	8,449	10	—	—	4	6	3½		
																				—	17	3

In this statement is not included certain credits derived from sales of stock, rents, &c.

Q. Taking

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The statement which I have already put in will show this.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on that property in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to the property and available for its cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—Extent of cultivation in 1832 was 254 acres; crop, 230 hogsheads, 105 puncheons; in 1846, 204 acres; crop, 167 hogsheads, 92 puncheons; in 1847, 211 acres; crop, 188 hogsheads, 114 puncheons. The extent of the population in 1832 was 331, and 122 now remain on the property, 97 having purchased land of their own.

Is sugar cultivation on Elim, Lancaster, and Two Mile Wood altogether abandoned, and how long ago?—Yes, they are altogether abandoned, and have been so since the year 1842.

Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I rely more on those settled on the estates, but it is very difficult to get sufficient labour from any quarter just now, the labour in my vicinity being very much abstracted by the Land Company on Cornwall estate, who pay a rate of wages beyond what I have been in the habit of paying, or which I consider that any estate can afford.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our work is principally done by the task; and we pay for cane-holes, on unploughed land, from 55 s. to 70 s.; planting at 13 s. 9 d. per acre; cleaning and banking young canes, from 20 s. to 27 s.; for turning trash and moulding canes, from 13 s. 9 d. to 17 s. 6 d.; cutting and tying canes, from 20 s. to 25 s. per acre. I have always found the people desirous to slur over the work, in order that they might leave off by twelve and one o'clock, and I believe they seldom work later; they usually earn 1 s. 6 d. in about five hours.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers and for all other purposes.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough wherever it can be used with advantage; I know of no other agricultural implements, except the harrow, that can be used with effect in the stiff soils of Westmoreland.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I think tramroads might be laid down with great advantage, but I do not know how machinery could be applied to the purposes of cultivation as a substitute for manual labour. I have no knowledge of the cost of tramways.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such cultivation?—I am only aware of one sugar estate, Blackness, in Westmoreland. I have no doubt of the correctness of the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry of St. Elizabeth's.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Not to my knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—They certainly do not work better in our district; labour is not more easily attainable on account of what I have before stated with respect to the Land Company; and as a proof of this I may mention that I paid 628 l. 1 s. 7 d. for wages for the quarter ending 1st October 1845, and only paid 478 l. 12 s. 7 d. for the same period in 1847. I have not been able to obtain all the labour I required, and I have been unable to put the extent of land in canes I intended.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any facts as to actual sales, but there has been great depreciation in the value of landed property.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. to 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The abandonment of two-thirds of the sugar estates in the island.

Have you had any experience with regard to Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—Yes; I had 40 of them on Mesopotamia; for the first 12 months, during which time they received rations, they did tolerable well; after the expiration of that period most of them left. I entered into arrangement with the sub-agent for 80 others; those however, from the unwillingness of the sub-agent to enforce the laws, were allowed to go wandering about the country without any power on my part to prevent it; I consider they were encouraged to leave the estate by the sub-agent of immigration. The coolies in Westmoreland are now in a most pitiable state, wandering about the country, and many of them in the poor-house. The failure of cooly immigration in Westmoreland is mainly attributable to the apathy and mismanagement of the sub-agent.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

How have you found the Coolies to answer as labourers?—Not satisfactorily; a large number have been laid up by sickness and ulcers; out of the whole I have about an average of 40 only at work; the work they perform is fully one-fourth less than the value, and I have found them very expensive.

In the management of your estates have you been able to do justice to your pastures, as was the case during slavery, for the maintenance of your stock?—On some estates we have. We have cleaned the pastures annually, and on others we have not been able, from want of labour and the heavy cost.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot; I have not known any such sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I should think it must be nearly the total abandonment of sugar estates in the island, and I do not think that even the largest and most favoured estates can long maintain the unequal contest.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on oath, of *William Johns*, of the Parish of Westmoreland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 29 years, in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Trelawny, and Westmoreland; I am now in the management of Mesopotamia sugar estate, in the parish of Westmoreland.

You state that you have had the management of sugar estates in St. Elizabeth's and Trelawny; please say what has been your experience in respect to the estates which you then managed?—Elim, Lancaster, and Two-Mile-Wood sugar estates, in St. Elizabeth's, upon which I formerly resided, have been abandoned.

What crops did those estates then make?—Elim used to make upwards of 200 hogsheads; Two-Mile-Wood about 140 hogsheads; and Lancaster 120 hogsheads. These properties, when yielding nothing, but, on the contrary, involving an actual loss, were assessed as being of an annual value of 1,433 l., and taxes levied thereon.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am prepared to show, by the following statement, those particulars with respect to Mesopotamia estate:

ABSTRACT of Cost for Cultivating and Manufacturing PRODUCE from 1843 to 1847.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			CROP.			Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.											
								Sugar.		Rum.													
								Hbds.	Cwt.	Pns.					Gals.								
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.										
1843	Mesopotamia	2,283	15	9 ½	1,905	7	— ½	4,189	2	10	109	1,744	50	4,500	787	10	—	1	9	2 ½			
1844		2,267	1	1 ½	1,451	5	— ½	3,718	6	2	142	2,272	69	6,210	1,242	—	—	—	13	—			
1845		2,076	16	5	1,838	5	6 ½	3,915	1	11 ½	201	3,216	121	10,890	2,687	5	—	—	7	11 ½			
1846		2,599	13	10 ½	2,348	10	— ½	4,948	3	11	167	2,672	92	8,280	1,552	10	—	—	1	—	5 ½		
1847		2,764	9	1	2,198	18	3	4,963	7	4	188	3,008	114	10,260	2,180	5	—	—	—	15	8 ½		
		—	—	—	—	—	21,734	2	2 ½	807	12,912	446	—	8,449	10	—	—	—	4	6	3 ½		
																					—	17	3

In this statement is not included certain credits derived from sales of stock, rents, &c.

Q. Taking

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The statement which I have already put in will show this.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on that property in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to the property and available for its cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—Extent of cultivation in 1832 was 254 acres; crop, 230 hogsheads, 105 puncheons; in 1846, 204 acres; crop, 167 hogsheads, 92 puncheons; in 1847, 211 acres; crop, 188 hogsheads, 114 puncheons. The extent of the population in 1832 was 331, and 122 now remain on the property, 97 having purchased land of their own.

Is sugar cultivation on Elim, Lancaster, and Two Mile Wood altogether abandoned, and how long ago?—Yes, they are altogether abandoned, and have been so since the year 1842.

Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I rely more on those settled on the estates, but it is very difficult to get sufficient labour from any quarter just now, the labour in my vicinity being very much abstracted by the Land Company on Cornwall estate, who pay a rate of wages beyond what I have been in the habit of paying, or which I consider that any estate can afford.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our work is principally done by the task; and we pay for cane-holes, on unploughed land, from 55 s. to 70 s.; planting at 13 s. 9 d. per acre; cleaning and banking young canes, from 20 s. to 27 s.; for turning trash and moulding canes, from 13 s. 9 d. to 17 s. 6 d.; cutting and tying canes, from 20 s. to 25 s. per acre. I have always found the people desirous to slur over the work, in order that they might leave off by twelve and one o'clock, and I believe they seldom work later; they usually earn 1 s. 6 d. in about five hours.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers and for all other purposes.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough wherever it can be used with advantage; I know of no other agricultural implements, except the harrow, that can be used with effect in the stiff soils of Westmoreland.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I think tramroads might be laid down with great advantage, but I do not know how machinery could be applied to the purposes of cultivation as a substitute for manual labour. I have no knowledge of the cost of tramways.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such cultivation?—I am only aware of one sugar estate, Blackness, in Westmoreland. I have no doubt of the correctness of the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry of St. Elizabeth's.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Not to my knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—They certainly do not work better in our district; labour is not more easily attainable on account of what I have before stated with respect to the Land Company; and as a proof of this I may mention that I paid 628 l. 1 s. 7 d. for wages for the quarter ending 1st October 1845, and only paid 478 l. 12 s. 7 d. for the same period in 1847. I have not been able to obtain all the labour I required, and I have been unable to put the extent of land in canes I intended.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any facts as to actual sales, but there has been great depreciation in the value of landed property.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. to 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The abandonment of two-thirds of the sugar estates in the island.

Have you had any experience with regard to Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—Yes; I had 40 of them on Mesopotamia; for the first 12 months, during which time they received rations, they did tolerable well; after the expiration of that period most of them left. I entered into arrangement with the sub-agent for 80 others; those however, from the unwillingness of the sub-agent to enforce the laws, were allowed to go wandering about the country without any power on my part to prevent it; I consider they were encouraged to leave the estate by the sub-agent of immigration. The coolies in Westmoreland are now in a most pitiable state, wandering about the country, and many of them in the poor-house. The failure of cooly immigration in Westmoreland is mainly attributable to the apathy and mismanagement of the sub-agent.

Appendix, No. 1.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *George R. Gow*, of the Parish of Westmoreland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 18 years, in the parish of Westmoreland; I have the management of Friendship and Greenwich sugar estates in that parish; they were formerly two estates, but are now united in one.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can show a statement, with those particulars, with respect to the property I have mentioned.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of Contingencies and English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.			Cost of Sugar per Cwt., with Wages alone.			C R O P.		C R O P.		Sales of the Rum.								
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Pns.	Rum in Gallons.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1843	Friendship and Greenwich.	2,366	8	3	706	16	7	3,073	4	10	1	9	—	102	1,632	37	3,330	666	—	—	1	9	—			
1844		2,160	18	8½	886	3	9½	3,027	2	6	1	—	5½	132	2,112	53	4,770	1,073	5	—	—	18	6			
1845		1,868	19	7	1,226	15	10½	3,095	15	5½	—	17	3½	135	2,160	67	6,030	1,206	—	—	—	17	6			
1846		1,979	15	—½	1,467	3	1½	3,446	18	1½	—	19	9½	125	2,000	65	5,580	1,116	—	—	—	1	3	3		
1847		2,236	19	9	1,201	16	2	3,438	15	11	1	3	3½	120	1,920	70	6,300	1,417	10	—	—	1	1	1		
		—	—	—	—	—	16,081	16	10½	—	—	—	—	614	9,824	289	—	5,478	15	—	—	5	9	5		
																								1	1	16

N. B.—I obtained the weights of some of the above from England.

In the above statement is not included credits of about 150*l.* a year for rent, old stock, &c.

Q. Is the estate, of which you have furnished particulars, considered to be favourably situated or otherwise?—*A.* It is so far favourably situated, having 125 acres of good alluvial cane land, on the bank of the Cabaritta river.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—My statement will show this.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years past, 1846 and 1847?—In 1832: 319 acres, 225 hogsheads, 86 puncheons. In 1846: 198 acres, 125 hogsheads, 65 puncheons. In 1847: 194 acres, 120 hogsheads, 75 puncheons.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for the cultivation in 1832; and what number now remains?—In 1832 there were 325 labourers; about 170 only now remain.

Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I rely mostly on those who remain on the estate; we have also to depend on labourers located in the neighbourhood.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 16*s.* to 24*s.* per acre for cleaning and banking young canes; for digging cane-holes, 2*s.* for 100; the other canes, according to their state, from 12*s.* to 20*s.* per acre for cleaning and trashing; for cutting canes we pay 1*s.* 6*d.* for 15 chains of plants, 20 chains for first ratoons, and 25 chains for all others. If the people are not closely watched they do the work very slovenly, and complete their work in four or five hours; they could easily do double the work. I have often seen them leave the neighbouring estates at breakfast time, eight o'clock, having earned their 2*s.*; the people will not undertake a task beyond what they can accomplish in four or five hours.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had, and paid them very regularly every Friday.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—On the banks of the Cabaritta river, where the soil is alluvial, I use the plough and harrow; in some of the other lands the plough cannot be used.

Is it your opinion that machinery can be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I don't think so.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—No, they do not work better; labour is becoming more difficult to be obtained. I never turned away a labourer since freedom. I have been unable to procure the extent I wished; this difficulty has been increased by the high wages given by the Land Company, who cultivate the next property, Cornwall.

Have you been able to keep your pastures in that condition which you could wish for the support of your stock?—I have been unable to clean the pastures at all, from the impossibility of procuring labour.

What rate of wages do the Land Company pay?—I understand from our headman, that they pay from 2 s. to 3 s. per day for falling wood.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No such facts have come within my knowledge.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English markets to about 14 s. to 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Ruin.

Have you had any experience with regard to African or Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—I employed forty Coolies, and went to the expense of 100 l. to build a place for them; they remained for 12 months, and at the expiration of that time brought the estate 285 l. in debt, calculating their labour at the same rate as the other creole labourers. I renewed the contract, they broke it; I had them apprehended, tried, and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in the Lucea gaol; they again returned to the estate, but soon afterwards all but abandoned it, and have since been wandering over the parish. I attribute the blame to the sub-agent, for not enforcing the law to compel them to carry out their engagement. I consider also that the heavy tax imposed on them increases the difficulty, and is a great grievance. I have had 12 captured Africans, for upwards of four years, who work to my entire satisfaction.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Colin Chisholm*, of the Parish of Port Royal, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in coffee cultivation, in the parish of St. Andrew, and I have been so about 42 years. I have been a proprietor for 40 years in the parish of Port Royal; my properties are Mount Lebanon and Hampton Court, in the parish of St. Andrew, and Ginger Hall, in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale. I have declined being concerned in the management of other persons' properties for a length of time, seeing that no good was likely to result from it.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I cannot give the actual amount of outlay. Two of my properties, Mount Lebanon and Hampton Court, are remunerative; the other, Ginger Hall, which I purchased about two years and a half ago, is not; the cost of cultivation for last year was 280 l., and the proceeds of the crop 136 l.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1 s. 3 d. per day, but I do not get a fair day's labour; the people seldom turn out before eight o'clock, and they leave off work at two o'clock; when I follow them myself they will not work at all, but stand up on their hoes. For gathering in coffee I pay 1 s. per bushel, and they seldom gather in more than one bushel; they work only four days in the week, and very frequently not so many, even when the coffee is ripe in the field. I have often had difficulty in getting a person on a Friday or Saturday to turn over the coffee on the barbecues.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can only say that I purchased Ginger Hall two years and a half ago for 1,400 l., and that the former proprietor assured me it had yielded him for 20 years an income of 1,200 l. sterling per annum.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Groves*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; and to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1825, and I have been in the management of Hazelymth estate, St. James, since 1830, as overseer, and since 1834 as attorney. I took the management of Belvidere, in Hanover, in 1843; Friendship, in Trelawny, and Seven Rivers, in St. James, in 1844.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in giving the names of the estates; but I can state those particulars, distinguishing the estates by letters, as follow:—

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	C R O P.		Rum in Phas.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.			
1842	- A -	£. s. d. 1,009 17 10	£. s. d. 1,832 18 10½	£. s. d. 2,642 16 8	127	- -	58	at £. 12.	—
1843	- -	981 12 -	2,093 4 8½	3,074 16 8	96	- -	50	"	—
1844	- -	978 12 8	2,056 13 9	3,035 6 5	117	- -	56	"	—
1845	- -	1,038 16 -	2,103 17 4½	3,137 13 4	130	- -	67	"	—
1846	- -	1,287 8 5	2,942 5 10½	4,229 14 3	161	- -	82	"	—
		—	—	16,120 7 4	630	10,710	313	3,768 - -	1 3 1
1845	- B -	1,102 16 9½	- - -	1,884 12 6½	104	- -	56·4	at £. 12.	—
1846	- -	1,179 2 9	- - -	2,126 5 2½	98	- -	48·3	"	—
1847	- -	1,146 8 -	- - -	2,116 5 4½	107	- {	51·2 6	"	—
		—	—	6,127 3 1½	308	5,236	161	1,932 - -	- 16 -
1844	- C -	785 4 2	- - -	1,580 - 6	32	- -	8	at £. 12.	—
1845	- -	624 17 2	- - -	1,716 - 3	36	- -	16	"	—
		—	—	3,246 - 9	68	1,156	24	288 - -	2 11 2

Q. With reference to the above return, have you included any cash credits for rents or otherwise, or have the properties had any such to any extent?—A. They are not included; but very trifling in amount.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—This has been answered by the statement put in.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years past, 1846 and 1847?—I cannot give those particulars.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—

In

In 1832, on Estate	- A	- 262	- about	35	remain at the present time.
"	- B	- 242	- about	70	"
"	- C	- 197	- about	20	"
		<u>701</u>		<u>125</u>	

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report :
 Sugar Cultivation.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Having very few on the estates, I am compelled to rely upon those who have bought or rented lots of land; facility has been afforded them to purchase lands by the breaking up of several estates in the immediate neighbourhood; viz. Greenwich, Cambridge, Ducketts, York, and Richmond Hill.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—1s. 6d. per day is the average rate; but I do the work principally by task. I get from 18 to 24 chains cleaning and cutting canes done for 1s. 6d.; I do not consider that a fair day's work is done for the money. The people generally finish their task, cutting ratoon canes, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and about an hour later when cleaning or cutting plants; they also do the work in a very slovenly and indifferent manner unless closely looked after.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Always.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and other implements, and I have done so for some years to some extent; but I find the wear and tear of stock, with the customary avocation in and out of crop, with a ten miles barquadier, has obliged my limiting their use lately.

Have you had sufficient labour and means to keep your pastures in the same condition they used formerly to be?—No, I have not.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—No, it is not; but I think that central factories would tend much to lessen the expense.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—The return sent up from the clerk of the vestry appears to be correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot name any particulars from my own knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people are working worse, and labour is becoming more difficult now, from the reasons I have already assigned, of facility in purchasing lands.

Have you had any experience of African or Asiatic labourers; and how have you found them to answer?—The difficulty of obtaining native labour compelled me to take some Coolies, in which I have been much disappointed; they were a very indifferent set; they have done and are doing very little work. I shall be very glad to get rid of them; they have suffered much from sickness and ulcers, and have been expensive. I do not consider them a people suited for this country, and the selection of them must have been bad.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot; but it is generally admitted that property has depreciated to one-fourth of its value.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The general abandonment of sugar estates.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Stephen Hannaford*, of the Parish of St. Dorothy, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation in the parish of St. Dorothy for upwards of 30 years in the management of several estates, and I am now in the management of Bushy Park, Whim, Colbecks, and Masters sugar estates.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each estate?—The following statement, which I submit to the committee, will give those particulars:

YEAR.	ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		C R O P.			Sales of Rum, and other Cash Credits.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum, and Cash Credits.		REMARKS.
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Sugar.		Rum.		£.	s. d.	
								Hhds.	Cwts.	Phns.				
1843	A	3,036	- -	2,900	- -	5,945	- -	136	2,312	78	1,336	- -	1 10 11	Severe drought.
1844		1,385	- -	1,879	- -	3,264	- -	11	187	4	625	- -	14 2 4	
1845		2,466	- -	1,991	- -	4,447	- -	256	4,352	123	2,079	- -	- 10 10	
1846		1,403	- -	2,373	- -	3,776	- -	22	860	10	1,943	- -	5 - -	
1841	B	1,560	- -	-	- -	-	- -	22	364	10	725	- -	- - -	Drought.
1842		1,856	- -	2,205	- -	4,061	- -	172	2,924	59	1,534	- -	- 16 1	
1843		1,770	- -	2,281	- -	4,051	- -	142	1,414	67	1,102	- -	1 4 8	Drought.
1844		1,021	- -	2,051	- -	3,072	- -	11	187	5½	473	- -	12 - -	
1845		1,119	- -	1,987	- -	3,106	- -	118	1,920	68	1,284	- -	1 9 -	Drought.
1846		883	- -	1,385	- -	2,268	- -	4	68	6	756	- -	22 - -	
1841	C	1,422	- -	1,385	- -	2,807	- -	35	595	14	498	- -	4 4 -	Drought.
1842		1,565	- -	1,971	- -	3,536	- -	109	1,853	45	735	- -	1 12 4	
1843		1,677	- -	1,517	- -	3,194	- -	122	1,830	55	946	- -	1 4 9	Drought partial.
1844		1,134	- -	1,731	- -	2,865	- -	83	1,175	43	658	- -	1 10 -	
1845		1,133	- -	1,286	- -	2,419	- -	166	2,653	69	990	- -	- 10 9	Drought.
1846		1,292	- -	1,686	- -	2,978	- -	54	773	22	668	- -	8 - -	
1842	D	778	- -	843	- -	1,621	- -	62	1,054	18	422	- -	1 2 6	Drought.
1843		856	- -	940	- -	1,796	- -	48	815	18	395	- -	1 14 -	
1844		678	- -	1,153	- -	1,831	- -	56	952	12	853	- -	1 3 -	
1845		826	- -	1,297	- -	2,123	- -	70	1,090	15	374	- -	1 11 2	
1846		857	- -	1,006	- -	1,863	- -	51	867	7	372	- -	1 14 -	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,916	- -	-	

N.B.—On estate A, a considerable portion of the contingent supplies (exclusive of the pay bills) consisted of copper, still, syphons, and machinery, besides the erection of extensive buildings, tanks, &c.

The like remark holds good with reference to B, C, D.

On estate C, a steam-engine and sugar mill have been imported, the invoice cost of which is not included in the other contingencies herein set forth.

The above Return includes all cash credits to the estate for rents, stock sold, &c.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 199

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—The above statement will show the cost.

Appendix, No. 1

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to them and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—I submit the following statement, which will show those particulars with respect to properties which have come within my knowledge.

ESTATE.	1832.		1847.	Extent of Cane Cultivation in			Comparative Crops made in the Years						
	Total Land per In-Givings.	Labourers.		1832.	1846.	1847.	1832.		1846.		1847.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Hhds.	Phns.	Hhds.	Phns.	Hhds.	Phns.	
Woodhall - - -	1,046	167	Unknown.	160									
Cherry Garden - -	762	235	50	200			155	75	95½	52			
Lodge - - -	996	429	100	320			227	63	8½	1			
Whim - - -	2,486	303	100	230	145	160	251	105	4	6	94	50	
Masters - - -		187	20	120	60	65	105	39	51	7	59	16	
Nightingale Grove -	534	110	50	120			88	29	33	28			
Colbecks - - -	5,586	236	30	180	120	135			54	22	90	40	
Bushy Park - - -	2,578	706	400	650	325	325	554	195	22	10	173	114	
Cocoa Walk - - -	2,784	172	50	140			170						
Kellys - - -		118	50	120									
Amity Hall - - -	1,705	328	20	200			254	111½	4	23			
TOTAL - - -	—	2,991	876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. On Bushy-park estate we depend principally on those located on it; on the other properties we rely chiefly on strangers, there being but a small number of persons remaining located thereon.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages for field labour is one shilling per day; I do not think that we get a fair day's work; I should say the work done is fully 30 per cent. less than was done in a day formerly.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use nothing but the plough and the harrow in opening the lands.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I have done everything on the estates that could be done by machinery; I do not see how anything further can be done as a substitute for labour to any extent.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I can confirm the list sent up by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—For some time past, the operations of the estates in my district have been limited to mere protection, or to complete jobs already begun, without attempting anything more.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people understand their situation better; but the work is not done better or cheaper; labour has latterly been more plentiful, from the dry weather affect-

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

ing their other means; but about ten days ago, when we had rain, they withdrew to the cultivation of their own grounds.

Have you had any experience of African or Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—I have no Africans, but I have had some Asiatic labourers located on each of the properties I have named; upon one property they are behaving very ill; on the other properties they are better, but still very inefficient; there has been a great deal of sickness among them, and comparatively a very small number at work; I have incurred heavy expenses in maintaining them; I do not think the people suitable for our work, cane cultivation.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No such sales to any extent have taken place in my district; in fact, no sales can be made at the present moment, unless at a ruinous sacrifice.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Abandonment of estates generally.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Brockett*, of the Parish of Hanover, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1824; I am now the manager of several estates, and I am also the proprietor of one estate, and the lessee of another, all situated in the parish of Hanover.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can furnish those particulars with respect to four estates in 1845, and seven in 1846 and 1847. Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in naming the properties, but will distinguish them by number.

RETURN OF SEVEN ESTATES IN THE PARISH OF HANOVER.

Year.	Estate.	Total Contingencies, including Wages and English Supplies.		CROP.			RUM.		Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar, per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.	REMARKS.		
				SUGAR.			RUM.						
				Hhds.	Average Weights.	Cwts.	Pn.	Average Value.					
1845	Nos.	£.	s.	d.									
	1	2,757	19	4	126	15	1,890	60	15	900	- -	- 19 7½	
	2	1,738	8	5	64	- -	960	35	- -	525	- -	1 5 3	
	3	2,167	12	10½	77	16	1,232	33	- -	345	- -	1 7 1½	
	4	2,190	17	10	73	- -	1,168	37	- -	555	- -	1 8 -	
		8,854	18	5	340	- -	5,250	165	- -	2,235	- -	5 - -½	1 5 - average.
1846	1	3,200	14	2	141	15	2,115	65	- -	975	- -	1 1 -½	
	2	1,620	11	11	70½	- -	1,055	25½	- -	300	- -	1 5 -	
	3	2,383	2	4	79	16	1,264	31	- -	465	- -	1 10 4	
	4	2,672	-	5	70	- -	1,120	32	- -	480	- -	1 10 1	
	5	2,597	1	2	63	17	1,071	26	- -	390	- -	2 1 2	
	6	2,780	1	5½	105	Real weight	1,688	47	- -	718	1 5	1 4 5	
	7	1,907	3	7½	65	ditto	1,040	29	- -	463	- 1	1 7 9½	
		17,160	15	1	593½	- -	9,363	265½	- -	3,789	- -	10 8 11	1 9 1 average.
1847	1	3,062	16	8	118	15	1,695	63	- -	945	- -	1 4 11½	
	2	1,745	-	3	58	- -	870	31	- -	423	10 -	1 10 7	
	3	2,295	7	9	85	16	1,360	29	- -	480	- -	1 5 2½	
	4	2,278	17	6	76	- -	1,216	29	- -	435	- -	1 10 4	
	5	2,935	19	10	96	17	1,632	50	- -	750	- -	1 6 9	
	6	2,746	8	5	142	16	2,272	77	- -	1,232	- -	- 14 -	
	7	1,968	-	3	74	16	1,184	41½	- -	622	10 -	1 2 7½	
		17,032	10	10	644	80	10,239	320½	- -	4,888	- -	8 14 5½	1 4 11 average.

Q. In this statement have you included any credits to which the estates were entitled for rents, stock, or otherwise?—A. Yes, I have credited the rents and old cattle sold; there were none others.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The foregoing statement shows that.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

RETURN of the Crops of Seven Estates for the Years 1832, 1846, and 1847.

Estate.	1832.			1846.			1847.		
	Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.		Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.		Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.	
		Hhds.	Pns.		Hhds.	Pns.		Hhds.	Pns.
1	Acres of Canes. 270	181	56	124	141	65	130	118	68
2	Unknown -	Unknown.		78	70½	35½	65	58	31
3	Unknown -	286	132	154	79	81	150	85	29
4	Unknown -	199	102	138	70	32	133	76	29
5	Unknown -	191	103	140	63	26	134	96	50
6	Unknown -	282	123	216	105	47	211	142	77
7	Unknown -	110	55	132	65	29	124	74	41½
		1,199	571		593½	265½		644	320½

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—The following will show the number of labourers attached to seven estates in the parish of Hanover in 1832, with those now remaining.

No. of Estates.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.	No. of Labourers now remaining.	REMARKS.
1	327	40	{ -- Chiefly cultivated by Coolies and strangers. -- Cultivated by Coolies and strangers. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. -- Chiefly cultivated by strangers settled in the neighbourhood. Ditto ditto.
2	200	8	
3	348	About 20	
4	274	About 15	
5	168	None	
6	416	About 50	
7	192	About 15	
	1,925	148	

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Those who remain on the properties, but from their small number I am compelled to depend for labour chiefly on strangers and Coolies.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—We pay from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day, and in crop time about 2s. to those who are employed about the works and wains, but my cultivation is chiefly carried on by task work. When employed by the day I consider that a fair day's work is by no means obtained. When working by the task, they generally turn out between seven and eight, and finish between one and two.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We do use the plough and other implements where the land is suitable, but in many portions of the parish it is hilly and stony, in which parts the implements cannot be used.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I do not see how it could.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned or broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c. ?—The return sent up by the clerk of the vestry of Hanover, and now handed to me by the committee, appears correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and; so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c. ?—I can mention one estate, Bachelor's Hall, which will be thrown up as soon as the crop on the ground has been gathered in; I can also mention Richmond, which will be thrown up as soon as the present lease expires and the parties can get rid of it; also Eardley estate, which I lease myself, will be abandoned as soon as the lease expires. I am satisfied that many more must speedily follow.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I do not think they work better; labour is becoming more scarce in general. On some estates, near which villages have been settled, labour is, on the other hand, more plentiful.

Have you had any experience with regard to African and Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—I have had experience of both; the Africans do more work than the Coolies, but, on the other hand, are fond of changing about; the Coolies on some properties are doing well, on others quite the reverse. I do not consider them, at least the majority of such as have been sent here, to be a suitable people for this country.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state, that in 1836 Hordley and Content estates were bought in by Mr. Miles, out of the Court of Chancery, for the amount of his debt, 78,600*l.*; Content, after having a new engine put on it and other improvements, has this year been sold for 5,000*l.*, and 3,000*l.* would be gladly taken for Hordley.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.*, by competition with the slave cultivators?—The result in Hanover will be, that the estates will soon be few in number, and that those will only be carried on for a limited time, unless labour, by the abandonment of the other properties, should become more abundant and cheap. At present it is merely the cane fields that are attended to on the estates now under cultivation, as the pastures, fences, and in many cases the works and stock, are not properly kept up.

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Alexander Gladstone*, of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged for 11 years in the cultivation of sugar, have been lessee of Holland and Lacovia estates since 1 June 1841, and attorney of several other properties in the parish of St. Elizabeth.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit a statement, which will show these particulars.

{The Witness delivered in the following Statement:}

ESTATE	Years.	Labour.	Management.	Attorney, Discounts, Commissions, Stamps, Post, &c. &c.	English Supplies.	Country Supplies.	Island Duties.	Wharf Accounts.	Pasturage Accounts.	Tradesmen's Bills.	Rum Duties.	Law Bills.	Taxes.	TOTAL.	Hogsheads weighing cwt. q. lb. Nett 19 - 14 here.	Punchons at 14l.	Sales of Rum.	Crediting	Ditto
																		Rum at 14l. per Punchon.	Rate per Cwt.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£.	Rate per Hogshead.	s. d.
Y S Estate	1843	992 13 2½	288 - -	161 - -	130 6 4	125 11 -	8 - -	24 18 6	- - -	55 17 6	4 - -	- - -	130 - -	1,918 6 6½	82	31	- - -	- - -	- - -
	1844	901 9 9	288 - -	159 - -	108 6 8	54 10 6	6 - -	18 8 -	- - -	22 17 6	4 - -	- - -	81 9 8	1,643 15 7	89	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	1845	994 2 7	288 - -	176 - -	180 3 8	49 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	18 10 -	4 - -	- - -	103 18 9	1,848 5 -	102	50	- - -	13 7 6	- - -
	1846	1,047 15 6½	288 - -	206 - -	274 16 4	4 14 9	- - -	9 - -	- - -	12 15 -	4 - -	- - -	111 1 9	1,993 9 10½	109	55	- - -	- - -	- - -
	1847	1,311 10 7	288 - -	160 - -	360 7 11½	157 12 11	- - -	12 - -	- - -	30 - -	4 - -	- - -	60 4 4	2,310 15 9½	114	52	- - -	- - -	- - -
														9,714 12 9½	490 or 9,310 cwt.	225	3,150	- - -	13 11½
D D 2 Ipswich	1843	422 9 -	76 - -	81 - -	65 9 2	63 - -	2 5 4	12 9 3	- - -	28 18 6	2 10 -	- - -	65 5 6	813 11 9	28	10	- - -	- - -	
	1844	503 16 5	76 - -	79 - -	54 3 4	26 - -	2 - -	9 4 -	- - -	12 - -	2 10 -	- - -	41 - -	805 13 9	50	21	- - -	- - -	
	1845	454 12 10½	76 - -	88 - -	80 1 10	24 - -	- - -	1 16 -	- - -	17 7 6	2 10 -	- - -	38 18 6	794 10 1½	53	22	- - -	14 13 -	
	1846	712 15 5½	76 - -	102 - -	137 8 2	102 7 6	- - -	4 19 6	- - -	13 16 -	2 10 -	- - -	54 - -	1,330 16 7	52	21	- - -	- - -	
	1847	660 11 10½	76 - -	75 - -	112 1 4½	64 11 3	- - -	6 4 6	- - -	14 - -	2 10 -	- - -	23 16 -	1,034 15 -	58	26	- - -	- - -	
														4,784 7 3	241 or 4,579 cwt.	100	1,400	- - -	15 3¼
Holland	1843	1,265 4 9	523 - -	- - -	155 12 9	152 17 8	9 5 5	12 10 -	- - -	14 - -	4 - -	- - -	144 2 11	2,261 8 1	98	32	- - -	- - -	
	1844	1,181 16 3½	429 - -	- - -	177 4 5	101 19 3	10 - -	43 13 5½	- - -	8 - -	4 - -	- - -	93 4 5	2,058 3 3	112	35	- - -	- - -	
	1845	1,146 14 4	334 - -	- - -	215 12 7	184 10 11	16 18 9	29 1 2	- - -	39 10 -	4 - -	- - -	109 3 -	2,079 10 9	189	60	- - -	11 7 2½	
	1846	1,308 18 10	361 - -	- - -	157 17 3	176 8 5	6 10 -	20 - -	- - -	37 1 -	4 - -	- - -	125 7 -	2,197 2 6	120	40	- - -	- - -	
	1847	1,364 14 9½	410 - -	- - -	140 6 2	164 2 8	5 10 -	12 - -	- - -	17 10 6	4 - -	- - -	63 10 5	2,181 14 6½	185	75	- - -	- - -	
														10,777 19 1½	693 or 11,088 cwt.	242	3,388	- - -	13 6
Lacovia	1843	879 17 9	314 11 10	- - -	185 2 -	264 - 9	- - -	8 - -	- - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	79 8 2	1,737 - 6	52	19	- - -	- - -	
	1844	822 11 5	223 10 1	- - -	127 16 1	54 18 7	7 5 5	16 16 7	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	47 9 1	1,303 7 3	72	30	- - -	- - -	
	1845	802 4 1	234 19 -	- - -	115 3 1	143 17 7	10 - -	16 19 3	- - -	12 - -	3 - -	- - -	62 13 1	1,400 16 1	134	73	- - -	1 17 7½	
	1846	1,006 1 3	248 3 -	- - -	150 - -	257 7 1	5 2 7	15 - -	- - -	10 18 6	3 - -	- - -	73 8 6	1,769 - 11	76	38	- - -	- - -	
	1847	1,029 13 2½	310 - -	- - -	138 - -	143 6 1	5 10 -	8 10 1½	- - -	32 18 -	3 - -	- - -	30 2 3	1,700 19 8	135	74	- - -	- - -	
														7,911 4 5	469 or 7,504 cwt.	234	3,276	- - -	12 11

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. This question is answered in the statement. What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

	1832.			1846.			1847.		
	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.
Holland - - -	268	234	80	135	120	40	187	185	85
YS - - - -	283	234	78	121	109	55	124	114	52
Ipswich - - -	-	107	—	43	52	21	48	58	26
		575	158		281	116		357	163

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—

A. In 1832, on Holland	-	-	320	-	-	120	now remain.
" Lacovia	-	-	308	-	-	280	"
" YS	-	-	218	-	-	120	"
" Ipswich	-	-	125	-	-	40	"
			971			560	

What is the character of those properties; are they favourably circumstanced?—Yes; Holland and Lacovia join each other; I manage them myself; they possess the advantages of affording abundant feeding for stock, whereby I am enabled to keep up the number; the soil also is good; the former has a water power, the latter a steam-engine, and they have an easy transit of their produce down the Black River to the shipping place; YS has a water power, and Ipswich a cattle mill; both possess equal advantages with the former properties, except as to the extent of pasturage for stock, and distance from shipping place.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—On those on the estates; there is no reliance on other labour, although often obtained during crop.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages by the day is 1s., but all work is usually done by the task, based upon the principle of 1s. a day; the cleaning of canes is generally performed from 10s. to 13s. 4d. per acre, or about sixteen chains for 1s.; cutting and tying canes 20s. per acre or about 2s. 6d. for 20 chains; I do not consider that a fair day's work is got from the people employed as day labourers; when employed by task, they finish in about six hours; they work only four days in each week, except in crop time.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use nothing but the plough in opening the lands, and I have not found any other agricultural implement to be useful.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not see how machinery could be made more available as a substitute for labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I can confirm the report sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot particularize any properties in my district.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people understand their situation better, and labour is more easily attainable, but there is no reduction in the price.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot state any facts with regard to actual sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider the result will be the abandonment, to a very large extent, of sugar cultivation.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 205

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of Isaac Jackson, of the Parish of Hanover, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been; so to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since the year 1823, and as attorney since 1832. I have seventeen estates at present under my management in Hanover, St. James, and Trelawny.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in putting forward the names of the properties, but I can give those particulars for the last three years, distinguishing the estates by numbers.

ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies.			TOTAL.			CROP.			Pos. Rum.	Value of the Rum, and other Receipts in the Island.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting the Value of the Rum, and other Receipts.									
	Wages.			Contingencies.			TOTAL.			SUGAR.														
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Hds.	Tns.	Cwt.												
Year 1845.																								
1	745	14	3	645	9	6	1,391	3	9	55	16	1,040	29	515	8	-	19	2						
2	1,268	3	8	849	1	9	2,117	5	5	77	2	1,252	37	804	16	7	1	11						
3	997	5	9	834	5	7	1,831	11	4	-	94	940	30	510	10	7	1	8						
4	1,182	17	8	1,400	14	2	2,582	11	10	120	11	1,910	79	1,232	18	6	-	14	2					
5	933	10	7	659	12	7	1,592	3	2	70	10	1,150	40	722	2	-	-	15	1					
6	898	3	8	783	9	-	1,681	12	8	75	-	1,125	38	489	15	2	1	1	2					
7	1,920	2	10	1,180	14	4	3,100	17	2	148	-	2,240	90	1,608	1	9	-	13	3					
8	2,148	7	2	1,797	19	7	3,945	6	9	196	-	2,940	148	1,527	8	4	-	16	7					
9	1,286	1	5	863	6	10	2,149	8	3	98	-	1,470	58	882	8	-	-	17	1					
10	1,072	13	11	520	19	6	1,592	13	5	61	1	925	46	600	4	8	1	-	2					
11	779	15	10	596	14	10	1,316	10	8	35	-	525	16	329	19	10	1	17	-					
12	2,029	10	1	1,696	8	1	4,325	18	2	150	-	2,250	89	2,001	13	7	-	11	10					
13	1,292	-	10	1,099	4	9	2,391	5	7	71	-	1,065	-	603	6	10	1	13	11					
14	1,510	17	7	1,490	1	3	3,000	18	10	193	-	2,295	100	1,490	1	3	-	13	6					
15	1,226	18	6	1,461	7	1	2,687	5	7	131	-	1,965	57	1,040	18	3	-	16	2					
										35,721	12	7	1,569	23,092	858	14,419	13	4	14	18	-			
													Average							-	-	19	10	1/2
Year 1846.																								
1	827	15	2	853	7	1	1,681	2	3	68	15	1,326	33	575	9	-	-	13	7					
2	1,309	12	2	850	15	-	2,160	7	2	77	-	1,309	41	596	7	-	-	1	3	10				
3	1,088	17	2	789	1	9	1,877	18	11	-	99	990	30	531	17	1	-	1	7	2				
4	1,097	10	9	1,022	18	2	2,120	8	11	77	10	1,255	49	777	12	-	-	1	1	4				
5	955	-	1	589	6	4	1,544	6	5	50	15	900	28	478	1	9	1	3	8					
6	799	3	11	641	14	6	1,440	17	5	37	1	565	26	400	8	9	1	16	9					
7	2,179	13	7	1,188	19	3	3,368	12	10	178	2	2,690	77	1,255	15	-	-	15	8					
8	2,615	14	3	1,702	3	10	4,317	18	1	224	-	3,740	141	2,073	13	9	-	12	-					
9	1,458	9	10	945	18	8	2,404	8	6	127	1	1,915	73	1,262	3	9	-	11	10					
10	1,208	12	9	625	13	10	1,734	6	7	83	-	1,245	55	987	7	3	-	11	11					
11	959	8	1	520	14	7	1,480	2	8	53	-	795	16	900	17	7	1	12	2					
12	3,394	7	10	2,017	12	6	5,412	-	4	200	-	3,000	118	2,269	10	10	1	-	10					
13	1,391	9	2	657	8	10	2,248	18	-	80	-	1,200	40	957	18	11	1	1	6					
14	1,506	2	1	1,371	1	6	2,876	3	7	113	-	1,695	47	716	10	-	1	5	6					
15	1,103	5	8	610	8	10	1,713	14	6	63	49	945	35	826	16	1	-	18	8					
16	1,933	14	1	1,025	-	3	2,958	14	4	41	4	823	24	982	15	4	1	14	1					
										38,440	-	6	1,573	24,193	831	15,893	4	1	17	10	6			
													Average							-	-	1	10	1/2
Year 1847.																								
1	805	8	6 1/2	770	19	6 1/2	1,576	8	1	56	8	854	28.1	648	19	6	1	1	8 1/2					
2	1,197	10	1	837	3	9	2,034	14	10	63	-	882	35	741	17	10	1	9	3 1/2					
3	1,151	19	11 1/2	739	12	3 1/2	1,891	12	3	-	125	1,162	23	443	19	-	1	4	-					
4	1,321	15	2	1,025	4	10	2,347	-	-	160	10	2,500	85	1,422	14	9	-	8	-					
5	1,030	-	6 1/2	655	10	9 1/2	1,685	11	4	63	20	1,064	51	965	18	-	-	13	5					
6	807	17	9 1/2	739	10	7 1/2	1,547	8	5	79	-	1,106	44	761	7	-	-	14	2 1/2					
7	2,005	12	9 1/2	1,015	6	10 1/2	3,020	19	8	192	1	1,858	55	1,054	1	-	1	1	3 1/2					
8	2,457	3	4	1,781	2	10	4,238	6	3	224	-	3,136	127.4	2,138	16	2	-	12	8 1/2					
9	1,558	5	4	905	3	7	2,463	8	11	122	-	1,708	63	1,201	1	-	-	14	9 1/2					
10	1,118	14	-	562	12	2	1,681	6	2	68	-	952	44	888	19	6	-	16	7 1/2					
11	950	8	11 1/2	490	19	1 1/2	1,441	8	1	42	-	688	14	233	6	6	2	-	4					
12	3,450	-	10 1/2	2,179	13	6 1/2	5,629	14	5	276	-	3,864	163	3,399	19	8	-	11	6 1/2					
13	1,299	19	5	806	14	4	2,106	13	9	81	-	1,315	37	580	-	3	1	8	7					
16†	1,395	13	1 1/2	1,231	-	10 1/2	2,626	14	-	147	-	2,058	83	1,950	-	-	-	6	6 1/2					
										34,291	6	1	1,623	164	22,947	854	16,431	-	2	13	3	- 1/2		
													Average							-	-	18	9 1/2	

* Credits included, not connected with the cultivation, 315 l. 17 s. 5 d.

† Credits included, not connected with the cultivation, 50 l. 8 s. 7 1/2 d.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Please state to what reason you assign the diversity of cost of a hundred weight of sugar on some properties, as compared with others?—No. 3 is a large estate, with a good deal of grass land attached to it, on which horses and cattle are reared and fattened; and it invariably makes a large rum crop; it is a seasonable property, with good land, and more favourably circumstanced as to labour. No. 4 is a very seasonable and easily worked property, the soil excellent, and few weeds; the rum is of a superior quality, and sells high. Nos. 9 and 10, belonging to the same proprietor, are under one establishment, and managed by one overseer. No. 16, a large sum derived from sale of stock, &c., and included in the credits stated. No. 12 is one of the finest and most productive estates in the district; it has great water power, the land is of superior quality, and capable of being ploughed and cleaned with implements; indeed it is one with which very few properties in the island can compete.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the hundred weight?—This is shown by the statement put in.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years 1846 and 1847?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation in 1832, but I tender the following statement, which will give the particulars, as far as I know.

ESTATE.	1832.					1846.					1847.				
	Sugar.			Rum.		Sugar.			Rum.		Sugar.			Rum.	
	Hbds.	Trs.	Brls.	Pns.	Hds.	Hbds.	Trs.	Brls.	Pns.	Hds.	Hbds.	Trs.	Brls.	Pns.	Hds.
1	161	1	3	22	72	68	15	—	33	—	56	8	—	28	—
2	103	—	—	44	—	77	—	—	41	—	63	—	—	35	—
3	60	24	2	19	—	—	99	—	30	—	—	125	—	23	—
4	257	14	—	180	—	77	10	—	49	—	160	10	—	87	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	50	15	—	26	—	63	20	—	61	—
6	94	—	—	41	—	37	1	—	26	—	79	—	—	44	—
7	268	13	4	102	—	178	2	—	77	—	132	1	—	55	—
8	320	—	1	143	4	224	—	—	141	—	224	—	—	129	—
9	179	108	—	54	20	127	1	—	73	—	122	1	—	63	—
10						83	—	—	55	—	68	—	—	44	—
11	71	16	—	39	3	53	—	—	16	1	42	—	—	14	—
12	551	—	—	278	—	200	—	—	118	—	270	7	—	164	—
13	217	61	1	99	2	80	1	32	40	2	81	1	7	37	2
14	167	15	—	78	—	118	—	—	47	—	170	—	2	81	—
15	132	24	—	94	2	63	—	49	35	1	87	—	—	38	—
16	150	30	—	70	40	41	—	4	24	—	147	—	—	91	—
	2,935	—	—	1,284	143	1,579	—	—	833	—	1,881	—	—	985	—

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—

Estate.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Present Number.
1	164	About 70 now remain.
2	182	„ 100 „
3	189	„ 70 „
4	164	„ 20 „
5	224	„ 80 „
6	256	„ 50 „
7	329	„ 100 „
8	389	„ 300 „
9	400	„ 50 „
10	197	„ 50 „
11	104	„ 104 „
12	286	„ 70 „
13	233	„ 30 „
14	112	„ 120 „
15	83	„ 20 „
16	290	Unknown, but very few remaining.
	3,591	1,234

Q. Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. On those located on the estates.

What

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—In Trelawny and St. James, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day, for field labour. In crop time, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. In Hanover, and the interior of St. James, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., and 2s. in crop time to people about the works, but the field work is principally done by job, for the rate of wages which I have mentioned; the people do from 18 to 24 chains, cleaning and thrashing canes, and much at the same rate for cutting. On one estate I have the arrangement that all description of field labour is done for 1s 6d., the extent of work all round being 24 chains. In very few instances do I get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The task is usually performed on an average of six hours in the day, and the people might do more work if they were so disposed; the great difficulty to the more successful cultivation of sugar, arises from a want of labour, and not being able to command it at the time required.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had on all occasions.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough, and other implements, as far as practicable.

Are you able to command labour, and the means to keep your pastures in the same order as they formerly were, for the support of your cattle?—Not without neglecting the cane fields.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I think it could, to a limited extent, about the works on large properties, but not to field labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up, in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c. ?—I can confirm the return of the clerk of the vestry for Hanover, now shown me.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I can name two sugar estates, Bachelor's Hall, in Hanover, and Barnstable, in Trelawny, recently purchased, and which will be broken up as soon as the crop on the ground can be taken off.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Generally speaking, I do not think so.

Have you had any experience with respect to African and Asiatic immigrants, and how have you found them to answer?—I have had some experience of both; on the property on which I reside, I have 15 Africans, and 48 Coolies; the Africans are better labourers, but more given to changing about the country. I consider this lot of Coolies from Calcutta superior to any I have seen, with the exception of those located on an adjoining property. On another estate, where I have some more Coolies, they have not done so well; I do not consider them a description of labourers suited to our wants, or at all equal to the Africans.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any actual sales; the value of such property is now very greatly reduced.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be the abandonment of a very large portion of the sugar estates.

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of the Honourable *Gilbert Shaw*, of the Parish of Vere, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for about 17 years; and for the last seven years I have been concerned for a number of properties in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself at liberty to put forward the names of the properties; but I can give these particulars with regard to 10 properties, distinguishing them by numbers.

Taking credit for the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—This will be shown by the statement put in, to be 1l. 13s. 1½d.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

— ESTATE.	1832.				1846.				1847.			
	Extent of Cultiva- tion.	C R O P.			Culti- vation.	C R O P.			Culti- vation.	C R O P.		
		H.	T.	P.		H.	T.	P.		H.	T.	P.
1	623	420	—	149	400	219	1	123	410	330	—	150
2	161	161	—	65	106	48	—	16	106	61	1	25
3	99	93	—	25	99	—	41	13	99	—	74	13
4	300	322	—	122	295	70	9	39	295	280	30	150
5	190	183	—	79	184	72	1	36	184	162	1	73
6	220	379	—	123	276	111	—	84	288	280	—	124
7	104	169	—	75	110	57	—	50	110	107	—	62
8	160	196	—	93	120	118	—	64	120	123	—	70
9	140	128	—	41	110	80	—	35	110	121	—	52
10	250	193	20	76	207	37	—	12	216	176	16	81
—	—	2,258	—	848	—	847	—	472	—	1,722	—	800

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?

A. On estate No. 1, in 1832, 502 About 500 now remain.
 " " 2 & 3 " 404 " none now remain.
 " " 4 " 310 About 90 now remain.
 " " 5 " 165 " none.
 " " 6 " 535 " 200.
 " " 7 " 149 " none.
 " " 8 " 230 " "
 " " 9 " 131 " "
 " " 10 " 224 " "
 " " 11 " 230 " "
 " " 12 " 168 " "

3,048 790

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estate, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Decidedly, upon those who remain on the estates, but on many of the properties there are none remaining.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The standard rate for day labour is 1s., but the work is chiefly done by task and job; we do not receive a fair day's work, inasmuch as the task is generally finished within five or six hours, and the people will not take anything that they cannot complete in that time.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough always in opening the land; other implements have been used, but have not been found to answer well in the lowlands of Vere and Clarendon.

Are you able to command labour and means to keep the estates' pastures in the same state as formerly, for the maintenance of your cattle?—In the lowlands we are now getting our pastures put into better order, but in the mountains of Clarendon a sufficient amount of labour for this purpose has never been obtained since freedom.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think it could, except in a very limited way, about the works.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot particularize any; but I know that many are hanging on, and cannot continue cultivation at the present prices.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Labour is more attainable on some estates in Vere, on account of the dry weather, which prevents the people from cultivating provisions, and obliges them to resort to the estates for money to purchase them. On one estate, where a large number of people are located, they work better; but, generally speaking, I do not consider the people work better or cheaper, particularly in the mountains, where labour is every day becoming less attainable. One great difficulty we have to contend against in carrying on sugar cultivation, is the irregular command of labour; at the very time we stand most in need of it, it is impossible to procure it at any reasonable rate of wages that can be offered, on account of the people occupying themselves with the cultivation of their own provision grounds. They afford us their labour as suits themselves, not as suits us. Another difficulty arises from

from the people absenting themselves from labour for several weeks at Easter, first of August, and Christmas; no rate of wages will induce them to turn out at those periods, and the consequence is, that the work of the estate is greatly thrown back.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I have not known of such sales, they cannot be made; I have myself advertised estates for sale this year, but have had no offer for them. At the present moment I consider property altogether unsaleable, and of no appreciable value whatever.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that sugar cultivation must be generally abandoned throughout the island.

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

Examination, on Oath, of the Hon. *Thomas M' Cornock*, of the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 24 years, and I have been in possession of several estates as attorney, and as proprietor of one in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay; what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself authorized to give the names of the estates, but I can give those particulars for three of the properties for the last four years, distinguishing them by numbers, and for my own property, Stanton, for two years, giving the actual sales.

	YEAR.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	SUGAR.		Phns. Rum.	Sales of Rum, at 14l.	Cost of Sugar per cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.
						Hhds. of 17 Cwt. at Home.	Cwt.			
This Return does not include rents received for sales of old Stock, or any other credits. The rents on Estate, No. 1, on an average, is 560 l. per annum. Estate, No. 2, has very little in the shape of credits.	1843	No. 1.	£. s. d. 4,407 --	£. s. d. 3,456 --	£. s. d. 7,863 --	398	6,766	228	£. s. d. 3,192 --	£. s. d. --
	1844		4,722 --	4,294 --	9,016 --	438	7,446	257	3,598 --	--
	1845		5,847 --	4,189 --	9,845 --	604	10,268	299	4,186 --	--
	1846		5,185 --	4,113 --	9,298 --	418	7,106	218	3,052 --	--
			18,961 --	16,061 --	36,022 --	1,858	31,586	1,002	14,028 --	- 13 11
	1845	No. 2.	2,218 --	1,753 --	3,971 --	Hhd. at 18 Cwt. 169	3,042	76	1,064 --	--
	1844		1,912 --	2,039 --	3,951 --	156	2,803	79	1,106 --	--
	1845		2,169 --	2,624 --	4,793 --	240	4,320	119	1,606 --	--
	1846		1,980 --	2,439 --	4,419 --	182	3,276	103	1,442 --	--
			8,279 --	8,855 --	17,134 --	747	13,446	377	5,278 --	- 17 7½
There are no credits worth noticing for this Estate.	1845	Stanton	1,366 --	1,259 --	2,625 --	Hhds. 140	Cwt. 2,310	57	798 --	--
	1846		1,225 --	975 --	2,200 --	118	1,947	47	658 --	--
			2,591 --	2,234 --	4,825 --	258	4,257	104	1,456 --	- 15 9½

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will answer this question.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?

Estate.	1832.		1846.		1847.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Crop.	Cultivation.	Crop.	Cultivation.	Crop.
	Acres.	Hhds.	Acres.	Hhds.	Acres.	Hhds.
1	540	483	522	418	538	473
2	355	462	225	182	236	203
Stanton	197	180	145	118	149	150
		1,125		718		826

Appendix, No. 1.	Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains ?	
JAMAICA.	A. In 1832, on estate 1,	600 labourers, about the same now remain.
Report :	"	2, 250 " about the same now remain.
Sugar Cultivation.	"	Stanton, 160 " about the same now remain.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,010	

With regard to the above estates, the numbers have been kept up by an accession of Africans.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I can most depend on those located on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—By the day, for field labour, I pay 9*d.* to young people, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for able hands; most of the work is done by job or task; cleaning canes from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per acre; for banking and cleaning plants about 14*s.*; for cutting canes, twenty chains of plants, for one 1*s.* 6*d.*; and twenty-six chains ratoons for same money. The task which they undertake is generally finished by 12 or one o'clock, consequently they might do a great deal more work, and do not give a fair day's work for their money.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had at all times, since freedom, and paid them regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—Yes, I open all the land by the plough. I have tried the hoe harrow for cleaning canes, but I have not found it to answer, nor has it been found to answer by others in the district.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not see how it could be made more available as a substitute for labour, except in a limited way about the works.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in you district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—The return submitted to me from the clerk of the vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East is correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—The condition of the whole of them is so bad, that it is impossible to say how many may be able to go on.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people in our district do work better, which I attribute to the large number of Africans located in it, particularly in keeping the mill about on a Saturday, which could not have been accomplished otherwise. The benefit derived from Africans in the district of Plantain-Garden River is conclusive, as to the great advantage of having them introduced into other parts of the island. The first of them I had was in 1841; they have made themselves very comfortable in their houses and families; they are regular attendants at church, and bestow great attention on the education of their children at the school provided for them.

Have you had any experience with regard to Asiatic labourers?—I have had none in my own employ, but a good many are located in the parish, and I can speak from my own knowledge, that they have turned out very badly; I don't think them well adapted in bodily strength, or otherwise, for the labour of this country. They are not at all to be compared to Africans.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state one fact with regard to the depressed value of landed property. I advertized, in the early part of this year, a sugar estate for sale; it was put up at the Commercial Hotel, in Kingston, but not a single bidder appeared; I was afterwards compelled to dispose of it for 620*l.* The freehold consisted of one thousand acres, and with a good dwelling-house, works, machinery, coppers, stills, and all other fixtures.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider it will be impossible for sugar cultivation to be continued at those prices; the labouring population of this country will never be induced to work at such a low rate of wages as could enable the proprietors to continue the cultivation. It is only by a reduction of the duties, and the introduction of a large number of Africans, the cultivation can be maintained in this island to remunerate the proprietors at moderate prices.

WEDNESDAY, 24 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Alexander C. Logan*, of the Parish of Manchester, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have had the management of sugar estates, but I am now engaged in the management of my own property, Great Valley, and as receiver in Chancery of Woodlands, Scotia, and Caledonia, all coffee plantations, in the parish of Manchester.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—On Great Valley, I depend more upon the sale of cattle than upon the cultivation of coffee; and, as the expenses of carrying on the property are necessarily mixed up, I cannot give the specific information which you require. With respect to the amount of outlay for coffee, the return which I receive from the limited field of coffee which I cultivate, would not repay me for devoting my time to it alone. With respect to the other properties under my management as receiver in the Court of Chancery, I was authorized by the Chancellor to obtain a loan about 1840, to enable me to carry on the cultivation of the properties, but no loan could be obtained, and the consequence has been a deficiency of means to put in fields of coffee, and to carry on the general management. The properties are now nearly abandoned, being unable to pay the cost of cultivation. Caledonia has a very valuable run of woodland, well adapted for the cultivation of coffee, if means and labour could be found to make it available; in another year these properties must be altogether abandoned.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made, on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

Caledonia made in 1832	31 tierces,	and in 1846	1 tierce and 2 barrels.
Scotia made in "	34 "	" "	5 "
Woodlands made in "	53 "	" "	11 "
Great Valley made in "	210 "	" "	21 "

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—On Caledonia, Scotia, and Woodlands, there were, in 1832, 200 labourers; none of them now remain: on Great Valley, 400; about six old invalids now remain.

From your knowledge of Manchester, are you able to inform the committee with regard to the general state of coffee cultivation in that parish?—I am able to show the quantity of coffee shipped at Alligator Pond, the principal shipping port of Manchester, in 1832, 1838, and 1846, as follows: In 1832, six thousand six hundred and thirty tierces, of seven and a half cwt. each; in 1838, four thousand five hundred and ninety tierces; and in 1846, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two tierces, showing that in six years, from 1832 to 1838, the crops fell two thousand and forty tierces, and from 1838 to 1846 two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight tierces; making a total falling off of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight tierces out of six thousand six hundred and thirty, leaving only one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two tierces.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I have perused the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry of Manchester, and can confirm the same.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can only state one such case, with respect to Smithfield, a coffee plantation, that it was sold about 1833 or 1834, for 3,000 l., and again resold in 1844 for 800 l.

What do you consider will be the result of coffee continuing for any length of time at its present price?—I consider that there can be no new fields opened, nor any cultivation beyond the keeping up of the present fields, until they become exhausted; consequently, the cultivation of coffee must soon cease, unless relief is afforded by taking off the duties in England.

WEDNESDAY, 24 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William Henry Knott*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and I have been so for twenty-one years. I have under my management, as attorney, twelve sugar estates, in the parishes of St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, and Trelawny. I am also the lessee of three estates, and the owner of one, in the parish of St. James.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

those articles for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not like to name the properties, but I can give those particulars for eight properties, distinguishing them by numbers, varying in the number of years, from 1832 to the present time. I am not prepared to give the particulars with respect to my own property, or those I have leased. With regard to my own property, I have had to renew the works upon it, and made other improvements, therefore the outlay would not be a fair criterion of the cost of production; the same remarks apply to Fairfield.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar, per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					SUGAR.		RUM.		
					Hds.	Cwt.	Phns.		
1846	1*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Average.
1847	"	1,095 4 11	1,956 5 9	3,051 10 8	172	2,580	84	1,344 - -	- 13 2
				3,051 10 8	172	2,580	84	1,344 - -	
1843	2	1,125 10 1	751 3 10	1,876 13 11	65	975	24	386 - -	1 11 -
1844	"	1,101 6 6	737 18 3	1,839 4 9	74½	1,117	29½	413 - -	1 5 6
1845	"	1,315 6 2	885 9 6	2,200 15 8	102	1,580	48	672 - -	- 19 11
1846	"	1,401 14 1	1,430 1 6	2,831 15 7	91	1,350	43	502 - -	1 14 5
1847	"	1,388 18 5	862 16 -	2,251 14 5	104	1,560	48	672 - -	1 - 1
				11,000 4 4	436½	6,532	192½	2,595 - -	1 6 2
1843	3	919 3 4	952 15 5	1,871 18 5	40	600	20½	266 - -	2 13 4
1844	"	826 12 11	725 11 4	1,552 4 3	54	810	24½	312 - -	1 10 7
1845	"	709 16 8	915 16 1	1,625 14 9	68	1,020	36	468 - -	1 2 8
1846	"	803 7 9	910 18 10	1,714 6 7	56	840	25	325 - -	1 13 -
1847	"	851 4 5	706 5 -	1,557 9 5	93	1,300	35	490 - -	- 16 4
				8,321 13 5	311	4,570	141	1,861 - -	1 12 11
1843	4	638 9 8	649 16 5	1,288 6 1	46	690	21	273 - -	1 9 5
1844	"	652 6 8	820 6 4	1,472 13 -	57	855	26	416 - -	1 4 8
1845	"	462 10 10	539 2 6	1,001 13 4	67	1,005	35	560 - -	- 10 9
1846	"	784 17 7	970 2 3	1,754 19 10	73	1,095	39	624 - -	1 - 8
1847	"	719 6 9	925 10 4	1,644 17 1	65	975	30	450 - -	1 8 6
				7,162 9 4	308	4,620	151	2,323 - -	1 2 5
1843	5	1,075 11 9	834 4 9	1,909 16 6	61	915	27½	330 - -	1 14 6
1844	"	823 10 6	1,099 8 -	1,922 18 6	67	1,005	33½	438 - -	1 8 4
1845	"	858 9 6	1,060 11 4	1,919 - 10	85	1,275	40½	528 - -	1 1 10
1846	"	910 12 7	1,039 18 9	1,950 11 4	68	1,020	40	504 - -	1 8 4
1847	"	951 18 1	918 19 7	1,870 17 8	76	1,140	44½	623 - -	1 1 10
				9,513 4 10	357	5,355	186	2,421 - -	1 6 11
1843	6	1,417 15 3	1,255 2 -	2,672 17 3	68	1,088	42	630 - -	1 17 8
1844	"	1,206 6 8	967 13 9	2,164 - 5	73	1,168	41	635 - -	1 6 2
1845	"	1,248 13 2	1,076 2 11	2,324 16 1	102	1,632	58	824 - 11	- 18 4
1846	"	1,580 2 7	1,112 - 9	2,692 3 4	122	1,952	66	886 7 10	- 18 6
1847	"	1,658 19 6	1,228 2 6	2,887 2 -	120	2,016	66	1,000 - 3	- 18 8
				12,740 19 1	485	7,856	273	3,975 9 -	1 3 10
1831	7	- - -	3,324 - -	3,324 - -	211	3,165	124	1,057 - 3	- 14 4
1832	"	- - -	3,032 17 7	3,032 17 7	130	1,950	60	515 1 -	1 6 3
1843	"	1,329 15 7	970 6 -	2,300 1 7	77½	1,162	37	561 1 -	1 10 -
1844	"	1,341 11 4	865 13 11	2,207 5 3	92	1,380	49	732 - -	1 1 4
1845	"	1,045 9 1	984 14 11	2,030 3 -	73	1,095	41½	592 10 -	1 6 3
1846	"	1,389 12 7	976 5 9	2,365 18 4	99	1,485	45	630 - -	1 3 1
1847	"	1,347 3 6	1,036 8 4	2,383 11 10	98	1,470	52½	787 - -	1 1 8
				17,698 17 7	780½	11,707	409	4,875 2 3	1 4 5
1843	8	1,253 14 5	953 7 -	2,207 1 5	89	1,424	53	448 - -	- 19 -
1844	"	1,312 5 4	914 12 1	2,226 17 5	76	1,216	48	708 - -	1 4 2
1845	"	1,310 19 10	1,074 3 -	2,385 2 10	130	2,080	84	1,206 - -	- 10 5
1846	"	1,330 17 1	984 13 3	2,315 10 4	57	912	33	528 - -	1 18 -
1847	"	1,299 9 6	985 12 6	2,285 2 -	115	1,840	57	1,016 - -	- 13 9
				11,419 14 -	467	7,472	275	3,066 - -	1 1 1

The above Statements include all Credits for Rents, &c.
 * I did not get possession of this Estate until April 1846, and the Accounts for 1845, and this year, being blended together, I can give no detailed account with accuracy for 1846.

Q. What

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The cost per cwt. will be shown by the foregoing statement.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—The following statement will give those particulars.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Estate.	Extent of Cultivation.	1832.		1846.		1847.	
		Crop.		Cultivation.	Crop.	Cultivation.	Crop.
		Hhds.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Acres.	Hhds.
1	-- The works were destroyed in the rebellion.	140	1	155	102	145	172
2	- - - - -	143	50	165	91	172	104
3	No record of the crop - - -	—	—	68	56	81	98
4	-- No record, the canes were not converted into sugar, the works having been destroyed in the rebellion.	—	—	66	73	96	65
5	-- The works were destroyed in the rebellion.	100	31	101	68	112	76
6	-- The whole of the works destroyed in the rebellion.	134	12	123	122	131	120
7	138	130	—	113	99	115	98
8	200	164 or	103	147	57	140	115
		811	197	668	- -	- -	843

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—A. I can give the number of labourers that were attached to the estates in 1832, and, as nearly as I can, the number remaining, without being able to speak accurately.

On estate No. 1, in 1832 there were about 350, about 20 now remain, with 36 Portuguese.

"	2	"	"	300	"	150	now remain.
"	3	"	"	180	"	80	"
"	4	"	"	180	"	30	"
"	5	"	"	400	"	100	"
"	6	"	"	350	"	200	"
"	7	"	"	200	"	150	"
"	8	"	"	233	"	200	now remain, of whom only 100 work.
				2,193		930	

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—In situations where there are villages adjacent, I prefer to depend upon strangers, but I should still more prefer a well conducted resident peasantry.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1s. to 1s. 6d. for day labour, but the work is chiefly done by job or task, which is usually performed in from four to six hours, therefore we do not get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, I have always had.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and harrow whenever I can, but I have not found much saving of labour by any other agricultural implement, the land being generally too stiff or too stony.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—Not to any great extent in the cultivation, but in some situations I incline to think that central factories may be established to advantage.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I can confirm the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry, and I hand in to the committee a statement, giving more full information relative to those properties.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—None, that I am aware of.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—They work better on the whole than they did at the commencement of freedom, but the labourers are annually becoming settlers, and more independent of estates; and therefore labour will every year be more difficult to be obtained, unless the deficiency can be otherwise supplied.

Have you had any experience of immigrants, and if so, which class have you found to answer best?—I have had 40 Coolies settled on two estates, 20 on each, some from Calcutta and some from Madras; the former are very much to be preferred to the latter. I don't consider them a class of people well adapted for Jamaica. I have also had 68 Portuguese located on two estates; I have had them only for a few months, but so far they have done well. I should much prefer Africans to either of the others.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I sold Childermass estate, in St. James, in August last, for 2,300*l.*; it would have brought formerly about 8,000*l.*, exclusive of the slaves.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—My returns show that we are making sugar rather cheaper than we did in 1843; but taking an average of years and an average of estates, I do not think sugar can be made, after giving credit for the rum, under 24*s.* per cwt. If the estates' works and general cultivation are maintained, the result will be ruinous, as the loss would be from 6*l.* 8*s.* to 8*l.* per hogshead, on an average.

WEDNESDAY, 24 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Lawrence Hislop*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and have been so for upwards of 36 years. I have the management of nine sugar estates in the parish of St. James, one in the parish of Westmoreland, and five in the parish of Trelawny; three of which in the last-named parish belong to myself.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—This question will be best answered by reference to the statement herewith, containing amount paid to the labourers for wages, the amount of supplies from England, together with the total amount of the other contingencies, and crops produced. Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself authorized to name the properties, but I have distinguished them by numbers; my own properties are named.

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 215

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.			C R O P.		Rum. Pns.	Sales of the Rum.			Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.		
											Sugar in								
											Hhds.	Cwt.							
1847	1. - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Hhds.	Cwt.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.								
1846	" - -	1,417 - -	1,761 7 5	3,178 7 5	110	1,870	60	1,200 - -	- 10 5										
1845	" - -	1,293 - -	1,146 12 -	2,539 12 -	46	782	22	440 - -	2 8 7										
1844	" - -	1,440 7 6	1,300 12 9	2,741 - 3	104	1,768	77	1,540 - -	- 13 7										
1844	" - -	982 10 -	939 5 -	1,921 15 -	98	646	14	280 - -	2 10 9										
1843	" - -	1,567 - 9	1,147 8 6	2,714 9 3	80	1,300	41	820 - -	1 8 10										
				12,805 3 11	378	6,426	214	4,280 - -	7 12 2										
									1 10 5										
1847	2. - -	1,426 3 -	1,187 16 -	2,613 19 -	168	2,356	85	1,530 - -	- 8 -										
1846	" - -	1,176 15 7	1,327 4 7	2,504 10 2	60	1,020	35	455 - -	2 - 2										
1845	" - -	1,158 13 -	831 12 10	1,990 5 10	152	2,584	58	754 - -	- 9 6										
1844	" - -	972 8 8	757 3 -	1,729 11 8	68	1,156	28	364 - -	1 3 7										
1843	" - -	1,348 - -	1,165 4 5	2,513 4 5	152	2,584	62	806 - -	- 13 2										
				11,351 11 1	600	10,200	268	3,909 - -	4 14 5										
									- 19 1										
1847	3. - -	1,275 4 5	1,095 7 9	2,370 12 2	136	2,040	54	792 - -	- 13 8										
1846	" - -	1,108 14 -	914 14 5	2,023 8 5	90	1,350	38	494 - -	1 2 7										
1845	" - -	1,020 13 6	769 - 9	1,789 14 3	99	1,485	35	455 - -	- 17 11										
1844	" - -	989 - -	797 15 9	1,786 15 9	64	960	29	877 - -	1 9 4										
1843	" - -	1,184 10 -	749 3 1	1,933 13 1	88	1,320	35	455 - -	1 1 7										
				9,904 3 8	477	7,155	191	2,573 - -	5 5 1										
									1 1 -										
1847	4. - -	1,163 7 4	1,326 4 8	2,489 12 -	143	2,288	67	871 - -	- 14 1										
1846	" - -	1,039 17 -	1,073 19 6	2,113 16 6	58	928	24	312 - -	1 18 9										
1845	" - -	1,045 10 -	878 8 -	1,921 18 -	147	2,352	66	928 - -	- 9 -										
1844	" - -	916 6 8	1,001 10 1	1,917 16 9	50	800	17	221 - -	2 2 5										
1843	" - -	1,224 10 -	867 8 2	2,093 18 2	119	1,904	41	593 - -	- 16 4										
				10,537 1 5	517	8,272	215	2,865 - -	6 - 7										
									1 4 1										
1847	5. - -	2,209 15 8	1,680 8 7	3,980 4 1	208	3,248	86	1,200 - -	- 16 10										
1846	" - -	2,056 1 7	1,588 19 6	3,645 1 1	201	3,216	88	1,144 - -	- 15 6										
1845	" - -	1,698 1 5	1,261 - 2	2,959 1 7	153	2,448	51	663 - -	- 18 9										
1844	" - -	1,621 13 8	1,182 8 9	2,804 2 5	155	2,480	50	650 - -	- 17 -										
1843	" - -	1,635 3 6	1,057 9 5	2,692 12 11	115	1,840	38	494 - -	1 3 10										
				16,081 2 1	827	13,232	313	4,241 - -	4 11 11										
									- 18 4										
1847	6. - -	1,175 - -	1,505 14 8	2,680 14 8	176	2,810	85	1,275 - -	- 10 -										
1846	" - -	1,099 - -	1,301 18 10	2,400 18 10	111	1,776	52	676 - -	- 18 4										
1845	" - -	1,155 - -	1,131 8 7	2,286 8 7	135	2,160	73	949 - -	- 12 4										
1844	" - -	1,000 - -	1,141 3 3	2,141 3 3	80	1,280	45	585 - -	1 5 9										
1843	" - -	1,135 - -	1,164 18 5	2,299 18 5	95	1,620	37	481 - -	1 3 3										
				11,309 3 9	597	9,552	292	3,966 - -	4 9 8										
									- 17 11										
1847	7. - -	1,221 - -	1,043 11 8	2,264 11 8	105	1,680	58	870 - -	- 12 3										
1846	" - -	1,094 - -	790 - -	1,884 - -	97	592	20	260 - -	2 15 -										
1845	" - -	1,024 - -	588 5 4	1,612 5 4	80	1,280	40	420 - -	- 18 9										
1844	" - -	935 9 5	724 15 6	1,660 4 11	54	864	28	304 - -	1 10 -										
1843	" - -	1,069 14 2	738 8 8	1,808 2 10	54	864	24	312 - -	1 14 8										
				9,229 3 11	330	5,280	170	2,226 - -	7 10 6										
									1 10 1										
1847	8. - -	1,160 - -	623 1 3	1,783 1 3	72	1,224	39	409 - -	1 1 -										
1846	" - -	1,049 - -	578 11 2	1,627 11 2	50	850	27	300 - 9	1 11 3										
1845	" - -	1,026 1 6	501 9 9	1,527 11 3	76	1,292	43	491 4 -	- 16 -										
1844	" - -	877 - -	419 8 8	1,296 8 8	45	765	26	361 16 -	1 4 5										
1843	" - -	1,355 2 7	901 4 8	2,256 7 3	43	731	21	279 12 -	2 14 1										
				8,400 19 7	286	4,362	156	1,031 12 9	7 6 9										
									1 9 4										
1847	9. - -	1,066 2 4	923 5 4	1,961 7 8	82	1,394	53	609 15 -	- 18 6										
1846	" - -	1,073 8 2	631 19 5	1,705 7 7	38	646	28	334 13 -	2 2 3										
1845	" - -	1,049 2 -	874 1 3	1,723 3 3	100	1,700	72	853 10 9	- 10 2 ½										
1844	" - -	836 5 -	552 19 10	1,359 4 10	36	612	18	220 18 -	1 17 2										
1843	" - -	1,452 12 -	721 5 11	2,173 17 11	88	1,406	50	594 8 -	1 1 1 ½										
				8,923 1 3	344	5,848	221	- - -	6 9 3										
									1, 5 10										

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			C R O P.		Rum Pns.	Sales of the Rum.			Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.			
								Sugar in									
								Hhds.	Cwt.								
1847	10	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1848	"	2,588	-	-	2,415	15	2	5,008	15	2	364	5,824	187	3,366	-	-	- 5 7
1845	"	2,174	7	6	2,497	13	2	4,672	-	8	116	1,856	58	1,044	-	-	1 19 1
1844	"	1,899	19	7	2,382	-	3	4,181	19	10	270	4,320	137	2,466	-	-	- 7 11
1843	"	1,440	11	2	1,508	2	6	2,948	13	8	37	592	18	324	-	-	4 8 8
								16,805	9	4	787	12,592	400	7,200	-	-	7 1 3
																	1 15 4
1847	11	1,327	10	4	758	15	3	2,086	5	7	115	1,840	43	645	-	-	- 15 8
1846	"	977	8	2	588	19	7	1,566	7	9	25	400	12	180	-	-	3 9 3
1845	"	1,250	7	11	589	16	1	1,840	4	-	109	1,744	42	690	-	-	- 13 10
1844	"	799	16	3	531	17	8	1,331	13	11	98	608	15	225	-	-	1 18 4
1843	"	1,121	-	-	750	9	10	1,871	3	10	67	1,072	22	550	-	-	1 4 7
								8,695	15	1	354	5,664	134	2,230	-	-	8 1 8
																	1 12 4
1845	12	420	-	-	364	19	7	784	19	7	47	705	21	420	-	-	- 7 6
1844	"	728	16	7	624	12	10	1,353	9	5	56	795	18	300	-	-	1 5 -
1843	"	951	6	3	543	16	3	1,495	2	6	39	585	14	280	-	-	2 1 6
								3,633	11	6	139	2,085	53	1,060	-	-	1 4 6
1847	Weston Favel	1,627	5	9	1,455	5	5	3,082	11	2	100	1,700	67	1,186	6	-	1 2 3½
1846	"	1,778	17	6	1,386	13	7	3,165	11	1	53	901	32	522	16	-	2 18 8
1845	"	1,848	18	1	1,307	17	9	3,156	15	10	110	1,370	70	1,147	7	-	1 1 6
1844	"	1,452	8	9	1,061	15	7	2,514	4	4	78	1,326	53	562	12	-	1 9 5
1843	"	1,637	2	9	1,140	18	9	2,828	1	6	58	986	46	522	18	8	2 6 9
								14,747	3	11	399	6,783	208	3,941	19	8	Average. 1 15 9
1847	Water Valley	1,615	12	6	1,424	16	11	3,040	9	5	122	2,074	65	1,136	-	-	- 18 4
1846	"	974	9	9	1,543	11	4	2,518	1	1	47	846	35	400	10	3	2 10 1
								5,558	10	6	169	2,920	100	1,536	10	3	3 8 5
																	1 14 2½
1847	Dry Valley	736	4	5	417	4	5	1,153	8	10	82	1,394	49	865	11	-	- 4 4½
1846	"	418	14	10	265	1	5	683	16	3	27	459	22	254	4	-	- 18 8½
								1,837	5	1	109	1,853	71	1,119	15	-	1 3 1
																	- 11 6½

In the above statement, have you included all the credits for rents, old stock, or otherwise?—I have.

Please to state the circumstances under which you made sugar at Dry Valley at 4s. 4d.?
 —It is a sea-side estate, managed by the overseer of Water Valley, my neighbouring property. It is well provided with pastures, where I fatten stock, the proceeds of which go against the cost of the sugar; there was no outlay for doing anything this year to the buildings or machinery. The property is easily worked, and requires very little plant put in; it yields well also in favourable seasons, but is much subject to be injured by dry weather.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar per cwt.?—This question is answered by the foregoing statement.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

ESTATE.	1832.		1846.		1847.	
	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.
1	137	71	47	22	110	60
2	213	110	60	35	168	85
3	153	33	90	38	136	54
4	200	96	58	24	143	67
5	-	-	201	88	203	86
6	143	66	111	52	176	85
7	-	-	37	20	105	58
8	89	56	50	27	72	39
9	167	92	38	28	82	53
10	409	207	116	58	364	187
11	39	17	26	12	115	43
12	138	55	50	26	-	-
Water Valley	305	106	47	35	122	65
Weston Favel	190	103	53	32	100	67
Dry Valley	142	57	27	22	82	49
	2,325	1,074	1,011	519	1,978	998

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—A. The following statement will show the number:—

ESTATE.	Number of Labourers in 1832.	The Number now remaining, 1847.
1	172	70
2	243	100
3	131	50
4	191	60
5	283	120
6	273	120
7	162	50
8	339	80
9	173	70
10	553	150
11	117	40
12	223	none
Weston Favel	296	80
Water Valley	345	100
Dry Valley	200	60
	3,701	1,150

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. Most decidedly on those who remain located on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, when working at day labour; but I prefer job work, when I can get the people to take it; but in no instance do I get a fair day's work for the pay when working at day labour. When working by the job, I pay them at the same rate as per day labour; they generally finish their task by 10 or 11 o'clock, and on an average I don't consider they work more than five hours a day.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers weekly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I always use the plough, wrought by cattle, where it can be used. I have had horses and ploughmen imported from England, but they did not stand the climate; some of the horses died, and finding it very expensive to keep them, I disposed of the rest; I have also used the hoe harrow, when it can be used on land free of stones.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that it could to any greater extent than it is at present.

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			C R O P.		Rum Pns.	Sales of the Rum.			Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.						
								Sugar in												
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Hhds.	Cwt.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
1847	10 - -	2,588	-	-	2,415	15	2	364	5,824	187	3,366	-	-	-	5	7				
1846	" - -	2,174	7	6	2,497	13	2	116	1,856	58	1,044	-	-	1	19	1				
1845	" - -	1,899	19	7	2,382	-	3	270	4,320	137	2,466	-	-	-	7	11				
1844	" - -	1,440	11	2	1,508	2	6	37	692	16	324	-	-	4	8	8				
1843	" - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
								16,805	9	4	787	12,592	400	7,200	-	-	7	1	3	
																	1	15	4	
1847	11 - -	1,327	10	4	758	15	3	115	1,840	43	645	-	-	-	15	8				
1846	" - -	977	8	2	588	19	7	25	400	12	180	-	-	3	9	3				
1845	" - -	1,250	7	11	589	16	1	109	1,744	42	630	-	-	-	19	10				
1844	" - -	799	16	3	531	17	8	38	608	15	225	-	-	1	16	4				
1843	" - -	1,121	-	-	750	3	10	67	1,072	22	550	-	-	1	4	7				
								8,695	15	1	354	5,664	134	2,230	-	-	6	1	8	
																	1	12	4	
1845	12 - -	420	-	-	364	19	7	47	705	21	420	-	-	-	7	6				
1844	" - -	728	16	7	624	12	10	56	795	18	300	-	-	1	5	-				
1843	" - -	951	6	3	543	16	3	39	585	14	280	-	-	2	1	6				
								3,693	11	6	139	2,085	53	1,060	-	-	1	4	6	
1847	Weston Favel	1,627	5	9	1,455	5	5	100	1,700	67	1,186	6	-	1	2	3½				
1846	" "	1,778	17	6	1,386	13	7	53	901	32	522	16	-	2	18	8				
1845	" "	1,848	18	1	1,307	17	9	110	1,870	70	1,147	7	-	1	1	6				
1844	" "	1,452	8	9	1,061	15	7	78	1,326	53	562	12	-	1	9	5				
1843	" "	1,637	2	9	1,140	18	9	58	986	46	522	18	8	2	6	9				
								14,747	3	11	399	6,783	208	3,941	19	8	Average.	1	15	9
1847	Water Valley	1,615	12	6	1,424	16	11	122	2,074	65	1,136	-	-	-	18	4				
1846	" "	974	9	9	1,543	11	4	47	846	35	400	10	3	2	10	1				
								5,558	10	6	169	2,920	100	1,536	10	3	3	8	5	
																	1	14	2½	
1847	Dry Valley	736	4	5	417	4	5	82	1,394	49	865	11	-	-	4	4½				
1846	" "	418	14	10	265	1	5	27	459	22	254	4	-	-	18	8½				
								1,837	5	1	109	1,853	71	1,119	15	-	1	3	1	
																	-	11	6½	

In the above statement, have you included all the credits for rents, old stock, or otherwise?—I have.

Please to state the circumstances under which you made sugar at Dry Valley at 4s. 4d.?—It is a sea-side estate, managed by the overseer of Water Valley, my neighbouring property. It is well provided with pastures, where I fatten stock, the proceeds of which go against the cost of the sugar; there was no outlay for doing anything this year to the buildings or machinery. The property is easily worked, and requires very little plant put in; it yields well also in favourable seasons, but is much subject to be injured by dry weather.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar per cwt.?—This question is answered by the foregoing statement.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

ESTATE.	1832.		1846.		1847.	
	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.
1 - - - - -	137	71	47	22	110	60
2 - - - - -	213	110	60	35	168	85
3 - - - - -	153	39	90	38	136	54
4 - - - - -	200	96	58	24	143	67
5 - - - - -	-	-	201	88	208	86
6 - - - - -	143	66	111	52	176	85
7 - - - - -	-	-	37	20	105	58
8 - - - - -	89	56	50	27	72	39
9 - - - - -	167	92	38	28	82	53
10 - - - - -	409	207	116	58	364	187
11 - - - - -	39	17	26	12	115	43
12 - - - - -	138	55	50	26	-	-
Water Valley - - - - -	305	106	47	35	122	65
Weston Favel - - - - -	190	108	53	32	100	67
Dry Valley - - - - -	142	57	27	22	82	49
	2,325	1,074	1,011	519	1,978	998

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
 Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—A. The following statement will show the number:—

ESTATE.	Number of Labourers in 1832.	The Number now remaining, 1847.
1 - - - - -	172	70
2 - - - - -	243	100
3 - - - - -	131	50
4 - - - - -	191	60
5 - - - - -	283	120
6 - - - - -	273	120
7 - - - - -	162	50
8 - - - - -	339	80
9 - - - - -	173	70
10 - - - - -	553	150
11 - - - - -	117	40
12 - - - - -	223	none
Weston Favel - - - - -	296	80
Water Valley - - - - -	345	100
Dry Valley - - - - -	200	60
	3,701	1,150

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. Most decidedly on those who remain located on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, when working at day labour; but I prefer job work, when I can get the people to take it; but in no instance do I get a fair day's work for the pay when working at day labour. When working by the job, I pay them at the same rate as per day labour; they generally finish their task by 10 or 11 o'clock, and on an average I don't consider they work more than five hours a day.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers weekly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I always use the plough, wrought by cattle, where it can be used. I have had horses and ploughmen imported from England, but they did not stand the climate; some of the horses died, and finding it very expensive to keep them, I disposed of the rest; I have also used the hoe harrow, when it can be used on land free of stones.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that it could to any greater extent than it is at present.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the report shown me from the clerk of the vestry for St. James, and I hand in a more full statement for the information of the committee.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I am not aware of any.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—A great number of the people having withdrawn their labour from the estates, and purchased lands on which they are cultivating provisions, labour is becoming every day more scarce; those that we can get to work are working better than they did in the first years of freedom, but do not work cheaper.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state the following facts: I purchased Weston Favel in 1841, for 6,500*l.*; it would have valued in 1832, exclusive of the slaves, at from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* sterling. I purchased Water Valley and Dry Valley in 1845, for 8,000*l.*; they would have valued in 1832, exclusive of the slaves, for about 23,000*l.* On the 19th instant, I sold Irving Tower estate for 4,500*l.* sterling; it would have valued in 1832, exclusive of the slaves, from 15,000*l.* to 18,000*l.*; I have had the management of this property for the last 18 years, as well as Leogan, Ironshire, and Hartfield, referred to in my answer to questions two and three.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.*, by competition with the slave cultivators?—Actual ruin, with the exception of a very few large and favourably situated properties. I am satisfied that, speaking generally, there has been this year a loss of from 6*l.* to 8*l.* upon every hogshead of sugar made; at even the smaller sum, there could not have been less than 300,000*l.* sunk in sugar cultivation this year.

THURSDAY, 25 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *James Carson*, of the Parish of Saint Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—Q. I have been engaged in both coffee and sugar cultivation for several years; I am joint proprietor of Constant Spring sugar estate, and also of Rose Hill coffee plantation; I am in the management of other coffee properties, viz., Cedar Valley, in St. George; Sheldon, in St. David's; and Green Valley, in Port Royal.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give those particulars with respect to Constant Spring sugar estate for the last three years, when I became the proprietor. I can also give those particulars with respect to Sheldon and Green Valley coffee properties.

ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.
				Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.	Pns. Rum.		
1845 Constant Spring	£. s. d. 1,302 18 3	£. s. d. 1,394 11 9	£. s. d. 2,715 10 -	122	2,196	68	£. s. d. 1,034 13 10	£. s. d. - 15 4
1846 - - -	1,302 19 10	1,076 14 6	2,379 14 4	105	1,890	58	886 11 3	- 15 9
1847 - - -	1,294 - -	1,021 - -	2,315 - -	98½	1,746	50	951 15 2	- 16 -
			7,410 4 4	325½	5,882	176	2,873 - 3	2 7 1
								- 15 8½

The above statement does not include any credits for rents or otherwise, but they are not of an amount to affect the calculation; probably about 150*l.* per annum.

Year.	ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.			Crop. Lbs. Coffee.	Cost per 100 lbs. Coffee.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1843	Sheldon - -	859	17	6	409	5	4	1,269	2	10	56,233	2	5	-
1844	- - -	746	16	1	419	17	2	1,166	18	3	20,896	2	18	-
1845	- - -	973	12	2	478	19	4	1,452	11	6	43,650	3	6	8
1846	- - -	980	4	4	414	1	4	1,394	5	8	40,798	3	8	3
1847	- - -	1,180	-	-	531	-	-	1,711	-	-	59,088	2	18	-
								6,993	13	3	229,665	14	15	11
1843	Green Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,701	18	-	74,057	2	6	-
1844	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,886	17	9	26,371	7	-	-
1845	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,692	12	7	47,078	3	12	-
1846	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,322	15	6	52,779	2	10	-
1847	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,913	-	-	79,264	2	8	3
								8,517	3	10	279,549	17	16	3

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report :
 Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee?—A. About 58s. per 100 lbs. or about 20l. per tierce, including all charges, to put the coffee on board ship; this I consider to be as near as possible the general average, varying, of course, in some degree, according to seasons, and according to the different circumstances of different properties; whilst, during an average of five years preceding slavery, the cost of production was only 12l. 14s. sterling per tierce, of the same weight.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—In the district of these coffee properties, labour, at the commencement of freedom, was much more abundant than it is at present; we then paid 6d. per bushel for picking coffee, whereas we now pay 1s. per bushel; 1s. was then the current rate of labour per day for able hands, and it is now 1s. 6d. This is attributable to the fact that a large number of the people of this district have migrated to other parts of the country, bought their own lands, and become independent settlers. On the sugar estate the work is principally done by the acre.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, ample; they have been paid regularly every week.

Do you use the plough in opening your lands, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—Yes, I use the plough, and a variety of other agricultural implements, drawn by horses as well as oxen, for cultivating the canes.

What is the character of the soil on Constant Spring estate?—Very light and pliable, and yields immediately to the operation of the hoe-harrow and small plough between the cane rows; but for this circumstance I should not be able to cultivate the estate, giving the small return it does.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think so; I have done all that I possibly could in that way. I have had out Scotch agriculturists, and given them the means of using all appliances they could contrive for lessening manual labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I have seen the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry for St. Andrew, and can confirm the same.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot name any in particular: I know that Papine estate is to be abandoned when the crop is taken off, and that it is impossible for many others to go on.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I have already stated that labour is now more difficult to be obtained than in the first years of freedom. We should scarcely be able to continue cultivation on our estates but for the assistance we receive from Africans, principally Emancipados from Cuba.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any such actual sales; property is so very much depreciated in value, it is impossible to make sales at almost any price.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. to 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider it must be the ruin of sugar cultivation in this island, except upon a few favoured estates.

FRIDAY, 3 December 1847.

Examination, on Oath, of the Honourable *Richard Cussen Burke*, of the Parish of Metcalfe, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 27 years, principally in Vere, St. Mary, and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. I am the manager of several sugar estates, and am the lessee of one.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give those particulars with respect to ten estates; acting as an agent, I decline naming them, but I have distinguished them by letters.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
A. -	1842	302	143	4,686
" -	1843	209	69	3,440
" -	1844	232	97	3,847
" -	1845	280	142	4,503
" -	1846	221	113	3,971
		1,244	591	20,247
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	2,500
				22,747
	Less value of rum	-	-	5,910
				£. 16,837

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 18 s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
B. -	1842	226	77	4,690
" -	1843	202	68	3,920
" -	1844	265	129	4,270
" -	1845	205	90	4,384
" -	1846	139	56	3,936
		1,037	420	21,200
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	3,000
				24,200
	Less value of rum	-	-	4,200
				£. 20,000

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 25 s. per cwt.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 221

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
C. - -	1842	228	68	3,900
" - -	1843	300	117	5,280
" - -	1844	296	110	5,070
" - -	1845	256	86	4,520
" - -	1846	128	59	4,470
		1,208	440	23,240
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	1,000
				24,240
	Less value of rum	-	-	4,400
			£.	19,840

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 21 s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
D. - -	1842	100	40	3,316
" - -	1843	72	28	2,800
" - -	1844	88	32	2,588
" - -	1845	90	38	2,770
" - -	1846	72	39	2,464
		422	177	13,236
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	600
				14,536
	Less value of rum	-	-	1,770
			£.	12,766

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 40 s. 4 d. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
E. - -	1843	58	21	4,042
" - -	1844	130	52	2,844
" - -	1845	172	66	3,669
" - -	1846	121	68	3,878
		481	207	14,433
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	1,400
				15,833
	Less value of rum	-	-	2,070
			£.	13,763

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 38 s. per cwt.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
F. - -	1843	45	8	2,880
" - -	1844	100	28	2,625
" - -	1845	138	51	3,054
" - -	1846	100	29	3,074
		383	116	11,633
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	730
				12,363
	Less value of rum	-	-	1,160
				£. 11,203

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 39 s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
- - -	1843	170	53	3,523
- - -	1844	150	72	3,580
" - -	1845	200	99	4,125
" - -	1846	204	86	4,291
		664	310	15,519
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	2,000
				17,519
	Less value of rum	-	-	3,100
				£. 14,419

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 28 s. 10 d. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
H. - -	1843	40	24	2,006
" - -	1844	98	43	2,555
" - -	1845	82	39	3,112
" - -	1846	49	17	2,074
		269	123	9,747
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	600
				10,347
	Less value of rum	-	-	1,230
				£. 9,117

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 45 s. per cwt.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 223

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
I. - -	1843	36	14	£. 2,940
" - -	1844	118	59	2,249
" - -	1845	116	46	3,030
" - -	1846	31	10	2,114
		301	129	10,333
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	600
				10,933
	Less value of rum	-	-	1,290
				£. 9,643

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 42 s. 8 d. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	—	Weight.	Puncheons.	Expended.
		H. T. Brls.	Lbs.		£.
K. - -	1845	11 10 36	39,729	4	1,353
" - -	1846	- - 197	49,207	7	1,263
" - -	1847	- - 359	88,624	15	1,740
			177,560	26	4,356
	Less sales of rum	-	-	-	537
					£. 2,819

Cost of sugar, 43 s. per 100 lbs.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The statement I have put in, in reply to the second question, will show this, and it will be seen that the cost varies considerably on different properties, according to season and other circumstances.

Have you given credits in the above statement for rents, or any other means of income?—I have.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—I can give the particulars with respect to the crops, as follow :

Estate.	Year.	1846.					1847.
		Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Brls.	
A.	1832	331	159	221	113	-	359 Brls.
B.	"	371	147	139	56	-	
C.	"	324	163	128	59	-	
D.	"	169	87	72	39	-	
E.	"	330	159	121	68	-	
F.	"	170	78	100	29	-	
G.	"	310	172	204	86	-	
H.	"	255	137	49	17	-	
I.	"	148	68	31	10	-	
K.	"	116	46	-	-	197	
		2,524	1,216	1,065	477	197	

Appendix, No. 1.		Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—		
JAMAICA.		A. In 1832, on Estate	About	100 now remain.
Report: Sugar Cultivation.		A.	345	
		B.	314	70
		C.	273	150
		D.	270	none
		E.	351	70
		F.	167	20
		G.	225	70
		H.	290	20
		I.	214	70
		K.	189	10
			<u>2,638</u>	<u>580</u>

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. I have found that we have principally to depend on strangers, the estates people being more difficult to satisfy. There is no doubt that their remaining on the estates would be very advantageous, if they had a more correct view of their position, as they look for many privileges to which they are not entitled, and which the stranger will not claim, and I have known many instances where the estates' people have intimidated strangers, and prevented their coming on the properties to compete with them for the wages given.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our rate of wages generally, in Metcalfe and Saint Mary, has been based upon 1s. 6d. per day, the labourers paying rent for their holdings, but the task which they mostly undertake for this sum is performed and completed in five or six hours; in a few instances the labourers will complete two such tasks in the day, consequently, I consider they do not give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, in all cases they have been regularly paid.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economize labour?—We do, but not to the extent we might; the pressure of the times renders it difficult to provide the extent of capital necessary for many useful purposes, and this amongst others.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I would say it certainly could, but there are two very serious hindrances in this country; the one is, the difficulty of procuring first-class tradesmen to conduct the machinery; the second, the delay in getting the machinery repaired, when accidentally broken.

Do you mean that machinery could be made more available as a substitute for labour in field cultivation, or as applied to the manufacturing of produce?—I allude principally to the manufacturing of produce; but my previous answer applies also to the use of the plough and the hoe-harrow.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the statement sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops, now on the ground, can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot give any such particulars.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I consider the people are more regular in their conduct during working hours, but labour is becoming more scarce every year in my district; this I consider, in some measure, owing to the labourers becoming small farmers.

Have you had any experience in African or Coolie immigrants; and if so, how have you found them to answer?—I have had ninety Coolies on estates under my charge, and they did not answer the expectations which I anticipated from their labour. I found many of them laid up with sickness, or small ulcers, and destitute of any desire to relieve themselves; they were costly, and gave little return of labour. I do not consider them a fit description of people for this country, more particularly in the wet districts; I have only had 30 Africans in my immediate employ, but I have seen them working on other estates also, and can say with confidence, that they are in every respect the people best suited to our climate and cultivation; being of the same race as our labouring population, they amalgamate freely.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No; I have not known of any actual sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar, in the English market, to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that five-sixths of the sugar estates in the island will cease to cultivate at a profit.

ABSTRACT of LIST of PROPERTIES abandoned in Jamaica since 1832, when the British Emancipation Act passed.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

MIDDLESEX.

ESTATE.	SUGAR.					COFFEE.		
	No. of Estates.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crop, 1832.		Number of Properties.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.
				Hhds.	Pns.			
St. Catherine - - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	14	6,087	668
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	70	16,781	2,854
St. Ann - - -	8	10,339	1,280	483	228½	12	12,367	950
St. Mary - - -	12	13,236	2,223	1,541	624	6	1,618	423
St. Dorothy - - -	1	1,406	167	128	52	7	2,313	520
St. John - - -	2	2,960	590	-	-	21	10,149	1,465
Vere - - -	2	3,860	168	56	32	None.	None.	None.
Clarendon - - -	17	23,737	2,660	1,378	572	38	18,852	2,924
Manchester - - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	109	61,887	7,324
	42	55,538	7,088	3,586	1,508½	277	130,054	17,128

SURREY.

Port Royal - - -	1	1,780	225	38	15	1	174	38
St. David's - - -	2	3,662	424	121	26	4	1,318	313
St. Thomas-in-the-East	13	11,682	1,750	859	373	9	5,200	630
Portland - - -	12	12,170	1,802	455	131½	2	1,535	174
St. George - - -	8	7,225	1,174	81	25	13	7,696	780
Metcalfe - - -	7	6,612	1,331	703	346	21	5,283	1,285
St. Andrew - - -	10	9,509	1,579	413	196	111	23,981	4,535
	53	52,640	8,285	2,670	1,112½	161	45,187	7,705

CORNWALL.

Trelawny - - -	8	6,844	990	520	216	None.	None.	None.
St. James - - -	18	22,244	2,697	893	349	None.	None.	None.
Hanover - - -	11	8,867	1,696	803	405	None.	None.	None.
St. Elizabeth - - -	6	18,010	1,414	631	200	14	9,464	1,376
Westmoreland - - -	2	3,889	383	216	88	13	3,695	621
	53	59,854	7,180	3,063	1,258	27	13,159	1,997

SUMMARY.

	Estate.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crop, 1832.		Number of Coffee Properties.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers in 1832.
				Hhds.	Pns.			
Middlesex - - -	42	55,538	7,088	3,586	1,508½	277	130,054	17,128
Surrey - - -	53	52,640	8,285	2,670	1,112½	161	45,187	7,705
Cornwall - - -	45	59,854	7,180	3,063	1,258	27	13,159	1,997
TOTAL - - -	140	168,032	22,553	9,319	3,879	465	188,400	26,830

Sugar Estates - - - 140 = 168,032 Acres 22,553 Labourers.

Coffee Plantations - 465 188,400 „ 26,830

505 356,432 49,383

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

LIST of SUGAR ESTATES abandoned in *Jamaica* since 1832, when the British Emancipation Act passed, the Extent and Population shown by Returns from the Clerks of the Vestries, and the Crops, by the Island Secretary.

* PARISH.	ESTATE.	Extent of Freehold.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crops made in 1832.	
				Hhds.	Pns.
St. Ann	Great Pond	911	207	70	38
	Shaw Park	564	145	—	—
	Roaring River	3,124	212	100	32
	Retirement	1,819	100	66	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Granbrook	1,111	122	91	48
	Hiattsfield	889	258	88	45
	Hampstead	1,100	78	—	—
	Pedro River	821	163	68	43
		10,339	1,280	483	226 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Mary	Carlton Woodhouse	940	234	264	138
	Palmetto Grove	1,040	223	126	52
	Langley	1,250	137	72	5
	Greenwood	571	159	131	55
	Tower-hill	723	180	—	—
	Fellowship Hall	903	186	250	82
	Cardiff	861	138	93	42
	Decoy	2,080	287	207	80
	Hazard	1,657	177	100	45
	Spring Garden	1,475	166	—	—
	Roslin	447	132	128	65
	Lucky-hill	1,289	195	170	65
		13,236	2,223	1,541	624
St. Dorothy	Woodhall	1,406	167	128	52
		1,406	167	128	52
St. John	Cliffords	960	190	—	—
	Lemon Hall	2,000	400	—	—
		2,960	590	—	—
Vere	Grimmett	690	82	—	—
	Stretton Hall	3,170	86	56	32
		3,860	168	56	32
Clarendon	Bryan's Hill	405	114	40	17
	Friendship	1,001	156	119	45
	Logie Green	5,001	57	—	—
	Mullett Hall	1,004	218	72	26
	Cumberland	1,441	189	114	44
	Ballard's River	500	151	124	48
	Frankfield	2,159	214	168	83
	Ashley's	537	142	118	44
	St. Toolies	3,064	197	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Four Paths	541	87	94	42
	Main Savannah	800	180	—	—
	Oaks	1,297	202	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
	Orange River	490	140	119	46
	Cliffords	317	85	—	—
	Prevorts Rock River	827	115	—	—
Leisterfield	4,053	318	44	17	
Pinder's Valley	300	100	161	65	
		23,737	2,660	1,378	572

PARISH.	ESTATE.	Extent of Freehold.	Number of Labourers attached in 1892.	Crops made in 1892.	
		Acres.		Hhds.	Pns.
Port Royal - - -	Dallas Castle - - -	1,780	225	38	15
		1,780	225	38	15
St. David - - -	Elus Valley Swamps - - -	3,056	248	121	26
		606	176	—	—
		3,662	424	121	26
St. Thomas-in-the-East -	Airy Castle - - -	1,139	99	—	—
	Palmetto River - - -	450	128	54	13
	York and Mount Prosperous.	900	71	35	3
	Middleton - - -	1,321	188	53	23
	Spring - - -	1,543	131	80	34
	Orange Hill - - -	395	106	40	10
	Spring Garden - - -	984	135	156	68
	Arcadia - - -	1,213	95	77	33
	Williamsfield - - -	940	149	98	58
	Windsor Castle - - -	867	196	105	46
	Barking Lodge - - -	350	149	67	36
	Weybridge - - -	600	162	—	—
Golden Valley - - -	1,000	191	94	49	
		11,682	1,750	859	373
Portland - - -	Fairfield - - -	742	129	40	10
	Darley - - -	1,259	96	23	7
	Cambridge - - -	1,600	150	47	10
	Egg Hill - - -	490	44	—	—
	Norwich - - -	700	188	59	5
	Stanton Harcourt - - -	820	150	27	9
	Hope - - -	2,092	104	27	12½
	Burlington - - -	864	179	—	—
	Passley Garden - - -	407	124	—	—
	Mount Pleasant - - -	672	223	70	20
	Seaman's Valley - - -	2,029	262	162	58
	Whitehall - - -	495	153	—	—
		12,170	1,802	465	131½
St. George - - -	Buff Bay River - - -	920	137	—	—
	Bybrook - - -	480	66	—	—
	Caenwood - - -	1,022	244	—	—
	Craigmill - - -	460	114	81	25
	Eden - - -	1,145	193	—	—
	Harthill - - -	1,540	136	—	—
	Hope - - -	821	64	—	—
	Skibo - - -	937	220	—	—
		7,225	1,174	81	25
Metcalf - - -	Lewisberg - - -	1,211	264	152	79
	Aleppo - - -	707	216	102	56
	Albany - - -	545	63	—	—
	Moor Hall - - -	800	154	150	61
	Osborne - - -	1,281	169	—	—
	Golden Grove - - -	831	194	50	31
	Belfield - - -	1,237	271	249	119
		6,612	1,331	703	346
St. Andrew - - -	Airy Castle - - -	870	204	50	20
	Barbican and Somerset - - -	1,010	136	—	—
	Hope - - -	2,239	374	171	80
	Maverley - - -	1,005	239	41	18
	Pembroke Hall - - -	394	98	60	28
	Swallowfield - - -	1,000	48	—	—
White Hall - - -	480	76	—	—	

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

PARISH.	ESTATE.	Extent of Freehold.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crops made in 1832.	
				Hhds.	Pns.
St. Andrew—continued.	Green Glebe - - -	688	77	—	—
	Cherry Garden - - -	1,071	171	—	—
	Shortwood - - -	752	156	91	50
		9,509	1,579	413	196
Trelawny - - -	Carrickfoyle - - -	432	86	58	31
	Clifton - - -	514	85	88	40
	Grange - - -	565	139	106	47
	Gravesend - - -	96	33	—	—
	Greenside - - -	1,266	227	—	—
	Peru - - -	1,550	116	118	36
	Southfield - - -	1,000	164	104	40
	Wakefield - - -	1,421	140	46	22
		6,844	990	520	216
St. James - - -	Belfont - - -	2,001	50	—	—
	Cambridge - - -	750	196	254	127
	Ducketts' Spring - - -	1,540	198	38	5
	Dumfries - - -	942	197	92	46
	Industry - - -	1,001	96	—	—
	John's Hall - - -	1,150	85	—	—
	Lapland - - -	1,113	105	—	—
	Leydon - - -	2,018	393	42	16
	Newman Hall - - -	703	132	107	27
	Old Montpelier - - -	4,759	386	138	66
	Orange - - -	927	99	83	13
	Potosi - - -	1,850	203	67	26
	Richmond-Hill - - -	796	94	—	—
	Somerton - - -	497	131	—	—
	Virgin Valley - - -	1,040	149	77	21
	Carthagena - - -	160	23	—	—
Hampton - - -	800	125	—	—	
Torbay - - -	197	35	—	—	
	22,244	2,697	893	349	
Hanover - - -	Greenwich - - -	1,138	79	—	26
	Welcome - - -	1,200	217	—	—
	Haddington - - -	780	143	—	—
	Bamboo - - -	700	235	27	21
	Hopewell - - -	709	118	77	27
	Fat Hog Quarter - - -	600	237	136	34
	Williamsfield - - -	717	100	82	40
	Mount Pleasant - - -	1,029	120	148	71
	Newfound River - - -	950	179	206	36
	Dundee - - -	639	208	125	50
	Montpelier - - -	405	60	—	—
		8,867	1,696	803	405
St. Elizabeth - - -	Elin - - -	4,650	375	274	31
	Two-Mile-Wood - - -	2,230	223	151	50
	Lancaster - - -	3,046	368	122	40
	Biscany - - -	2,701	202	—	—
	Vauxhall - - -	1,899	107	84	29
	Cashew - - -	3,490	139	—	—
	18,010	1,414	631	200	
Westmoreland - - -	Blackness - - -	2,140	256	138	55
	Nonpareil - - -	1,749	125	79	33
		3,889	383	216	88

SUMMARY.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

PARISHES.	Extent: Acres.	Labourers.	Hhds.	Pns.
St. Ann - - - -	10,339	1,260	483	228 ½
St. Mary - - - -	13,236	2,223	1,541	624
St. Dorothy - - -	1,406	167	128	52
St. John - - - -	2,960	590	-	-
Vere - - - -	3,860	168	56	32
Clarendon - - - -	26,737	2,680	1,378	572
Port Royal - - - -	1,780	225	38	15
St. David - - - -	3,662	424	121	26
St. Thomas-in-the-East	11,682	1,750	859	373
Portland - - - -	12,170	1,802	455	131 ½
St. George - - - -	7,225	1,174	81	25
Metcalfe - - - -	6,612	1,331	708	346
St. Andrew - - - -	9,509	1,579	413	196
Trelawny - - - -	6,844	990	520	216
St. James - - - -	22,244	2,697	893	347
Hanover - - - -	8,867	1,696	803	405
St. Elizabeth - - -	18,010	1,414	631	200
Westmoreland - - -	3,889	333	216	88
	168,082	22,553	9,319	3,879

ABSTRACT.

	Hhds. Sugar.	Pns. Rum.
Crops of 92 Estates, as recorded in the Secretary's-office, give -	9,319	3,879
Taking the same average of the 48 Estates not recorded - - -	4,859	2,024
Total Crop of the year 1832 of Sugar Estates now abandoned -	14,178	5,903

LIST OF COFFEE PROPERTIES abandoned in Jamaica in 1832, when the British Emancipation Act passed, as shown by Returns from the Clerks of the Vestries.

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.
Catherine	Mount Dawson - - -	Acres. 430	20	St. Thomas in the Vale—continued}	Belle Vue - - - -	Acres. 23	6
	Ratcliffe Park & Peckham	190	6		Bennett, Francis - - -	40	4
	Orange-Grove (Corovants)	514	37		Wookey and Woodside -	231	83
	Orange-Grove (Evans) -	600	56		Campbell, Rose and Mary	42	23
	Kensington - - - -	362	23		Carr, Anthony - - - -	55	13
	Mountpelier - - - -	200	15		Cheesefield - - - -	110	56
	Healthful-hill or Drysdales	425	103		Newport - - - -	250	52
	Hampstead - - - -	361	45		Mount-Recovery - - -	110	16
	Mount-Pleasant - - -	791	108		Mills-Hall - - - -	55	10
	Everton - - - -	360	1		Highgate - - - -	158	17
	Tarentum - - - -	215	20		Peter's Retreat - - - -	88	10
	Keith-Hall - - - -	586	92		Vauxhall - - - -	109	21
	Cedar-Valley - - - -	653	162		Retirement - - - -	151	46
	Cocoa-Walk - - - -	400	-		Holy Mount - - - -	762	34
		6,087	688		Berry-Hill - - - -	450	38
					Bennett - - - -	750	51
	St. Thomas in the Vale	Happy Retreat - - -	80		19	Dunveryan - - - -	47
Springfield - - - -		300	54	Mango-Grove - - - -	51	48	
Louisiana - - - -		384	135	Spring-Farm - - - -	205	49	
Mount Matthews - - -		257	76	Grandison, Adeline - -	41	16	
Bralins, William - - -		200	29	Caledonia - - - -	130	2	
Hertford - - - -		380	24	Hamman, Samuel - - -	40	11	
Bennett, E. & M. - - -		180	13	Labour-Rest - - - -	52	3	
Boosey-Ridge - - - -		190	47	Waterford - - - -	64	2	
Grantham - - - -		75	15	London Ridge - - - -	304	34	
Berwick, Douglass - -		524	10	Pimento-Grove - - -	190	5	
Burke, Eleanor - - -		20	6	Mount-Pleasant - - -	500	61	
				Lewis, James - - - -	83	11	
				Celdingham - - - -	132	55	
			Cottage - - - -	332	103		

(continued)

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT FROM THE

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1882.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	
St. Thomas in the Vale—continued	Law's, Charlotte	100	6	St. John	Saint Clair	512	
	Cottswald	170	186		Mount Idalia	600	
	Razamont	825	148		Mount Success	400	
	Airy Mount	780	169		Swansea	500	
	Springfield	448	59		Cedar Mount	300	
	M'Gregor, John	100	17		Mendes	1,300	
	Golden Grove	335	69		Giblatore	1,000	
	Bunker's	40	55		Mount-Pleasant (Garvey's)	300	
	Muse	322	30		Mount-Pleasant (Gray's)	1,580	
	Richmond-Hill	382	77		Mount-Pleasant (Pottin-ger's)	200	
	Macen, Estate of	93	7		Pleasant-Hill	300	
	Lucky Valley	357	32		Juan de Bolas	500	
	Carew-Castle	400	107		Spring Mount	100	
	Tenby	80	18		Retirement	700	
	Triall	34	4		Bachelor's Hall	60	
	Ragville	320	65		Blue Mountain	300	
	Rose, Johanna	222	28		Camperdown	72	
	Casava River	579	39		Fairfield	450	
	Mount-Florence	70	11		Comfort Hall	125	
	Falkland	331	20		Mount-Olive	300	
	Rentcombe	550	38		Orange Brook	800	
	Content	172	31				
	Mount-Industry	300	63				
	Harmony-Hall	378	75				
	Thomas, Henry	100	7				
	Beggar's Bush	117	12				
	Roselle	104	10				
	Llangibby	489	80				
Hillside	486	84					
		16,781	2,854			10,149	
St. Ann	Little River	1,600	171	Clarendon	Redlands	300	
	York Castle	1,565	127		Mount Moses	630	
	New York	1,196	26		Gloster	400	
	Cyprus	586	111		Berrydale	700	
	Muirhouse	960	145		Drummond's Mocho	766	
	Schwalenburgh	2,255	108		Mountain Spring	296	
	Concord	986	50		Fearon's Orange-Hill	296	
	Resource	1,390	73		Russell's ditto	328	
	Alves	235	12		Ferguson's Retreat	120	
	Doune Lodge	235	31		Wisbeach	300	
	Somerset	1,040	53		Fellowship-Hall	300	
	Chew Mango	319	43		Green-Park	416	
			12,367		950	Corn-Hill	277
						Coffee-Grove	200
						Belle Mount	348
				Rock Hill	74		
				Alexandria	530		
				Mount-Regale	200		
				Lanark	1,058		
				Hampton-Court	250		
				Elgin	200		
				Richmond-Park	1,544		
				Sunbury	1,070		
				Wiltshire-Park	500		
				Bank	321		
				Blackwood's	258		
				The Burn	146		
				Wanstead	506		
				Brandon-Hill	1,151		
				Macknill	700		
				Stanhope	380		
				Cool-Spring	570		
				Mountpelier	300		
				Ethick-Hall	271		
				Peace-River	600		
				Reed's Mocho	540		
				Santa Maria	Unknown		
				Unity	5		
						18,852	
St. Dorothy	Blue Hole	602	247				
	Cocoa Ridge	360	53				
	Bellfield	97	21				
	Stampford-Hill	230	50				
	Gold Mine	461	24				
	Top Hill	363	96				
	New-Forest	200	29				
			2,313	520			

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.
Manchester	Hanbury	Acres. 2,985	320	Manchester—continued.	Thomaston	Acres. 30	12
	Panslodge	449	42		Lichfield	631	70
	Adam's Valley	852	96		Withbank	20	8
	Topsham	280	8		Howick	24	11
	Timbuctoo	300	18		Waterloo	1,200	99
	Trinity	1,390	5		Inglewood	500	65
	Donegal	13	2		Bel Retiro	304	58
	Hopewell	100	5		Hopeton	450	97
	Blenheim	441	178		Wilderness	580	75
	Ramble	1,698	90		George's Valley	790	115
	Spurtree	2,500	380		Fairfield	560	79
	Mayday Hill	688	136		Silver Grove	750	180
	Mooreland	515	243		Marley Hill	900	34
	Hanover	100	24		Brandon Hill	50	6
	Redbury	1,000	50		Luckey Valley	50	9
	Dunrobbin	62	8		Highgate Hall	689	25
	Mayhole	60	10		Belle Air	794	59
	Maidstone	341	64		Old England	208	95
	Bath	297	11		Epping Forest	300	34
	Chatham	420	25		Shian Castle	1,098	81
	Caledonia	854	200		Mount Prospect	730	89
	Scotia	335	213		Chavelez	139	50
	Duff House	1,200	155		Ryde	1,075	106
	John's Hall	1,950	165		Waltham	650	155
	Glasgow (Mile Gully)	620	19		Prospect	550	200
	Auchembeddie	365	33		Lie Logie	135	20
	Friendship	50	34		Peter's Field	1,100	74
	Allsides	2,420	29		Look Out	1,333	55
	Newfield	314	98		Cowick Park	400	80
	Berkshire	288	38		New Hall (Mile Gully)	728	43
	Wellington	200	36		Mount Nelson	613	115
	Malton	600	13		Melrose	1,522	38
	Mount Reliance	59	10		Sedburgh	260	100
	Resource	297	39		Graze Hill	30	13
	Chantilly	476	10		Stickland	122	41
	Hatfield	300	32		Lochabar	455	42
	French Park	40	18		Goory	408	41
	Hibernia	1,000	83		Bloomfield	514	77
	Beverley	51	28				
	Mount Endeavour	88	11			61,887	7,324
	Richmond Hill	500	92				
Brussels	600	60	Port Royal	Washington	174	38	
Java	682	104					
Norway	1,200	100		174	38		
Battersea	936	106					
Roxbro' Castle	400	79	St. David	Burness and Bothwell	192	74	
Retreat	900	69		Friendship Hall and Mount Pleasant	400	38	
Spring Grove	540	22		Clyde Side	221	41	
Craighead	1,600	70		Orange Park	504	160	
Isle	397	70			1,918	313	
Retreat	150	14					
Retirement	320	14	St. Thomas-in-the East.	Content	256	64	
Fair Prospect	150	26		Roaring River	300	43	
Woodlawn	250	38		House Hill	680	142	
Farm	200	100		Glenmoy	791	36	
Keynsham	1,543	100		Mount Felix	459	26	
Shirehampton	568	97		Union Hill	300	17	
Comfort	286	1		Windhill and Duart Castle	1,400	132	
Buldead	726	270		Newington	1,020	170	
Prospect	233	6			5,200	630	
Endeavour	517	35	Portland	Dunbar	435	20	
Pimento Hill	352	33		Friendship Hall	1,100	154	
Westfield	168	30			1,535	174	
Richmond	640	75					
Highgate	302	48					
Woodside	181	42					
Inverness	40	13					
Quatrebras	48	—					
Skiddaw	300	39					
Manning's Field	284	9					
George's Vale	239	28					

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT FROM THE

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.
St. George	Bremen Valley	Acres. 201	98	St. Andrew—continued.	Woodlands	Acres. 200	62
	Cherry Hill	109	30		Lancashire	29	7
	Chepstou	1,150	99		Holborn Hill	50	11
	Corsham	518	22		Mount Salus	100	32
	Dry River Retreat	480	22		Pilgrims' Cottage	20	8
	Endeavour	252	25		Happy Grove	300	76
	Green Hills	320	48		Industry	28	16
	Mahoe	300	33		Fair Hill	28	15
	Middleton	735	78		Content Mountain	56	50
	Orange Vale	1,217	158		Mount Olive	340	58
	Rose Hill	300	44		Bagalette	98	17
	Southfield	100	34		Ness Side	59	10
	Trafalgar	1,924	99		Mount Ossa	176	21
		7,696	780		Florence Hill	250	35
Metcalfe	Newport	422	81	Happy Hut	16	10	
	Jobshill	672	236	Rose Hill	95	10	
	Rose Hill	467	200	Burnfoot	30	10	
	Two Rivers	107	8	Bromly Hill	250	25	
	Pitfield and Hillside	248	66	Rock Castle	100	10	
	Mammee Hill	900	79	Rose Mount	380	123	
	Deeside	313	110	Cyprus Hall	71	11	
	Mount Patience	Unknown	41	Belmont	80	24	
	Dublin Castle	Unknown	40	Golden Hill	77	19	
	Mount Vernon	Unknown	Unknown	Rock Hall	663	30	
	Essex	180	73	Fern Hill	100	17	
	Bræman	Unknown	Unknown	Brandon Hill	200	18	
	Lienster	732	73	Industry on Mount Ogle	200	12	
	Rock River	306	72	Industry	25	7	
	Castleton	100	3	Hall Green	491	145	
	Clarke Castle	10	21	Mount Horeb	52	12	
	Mount Zion	50	16	Mount Pelier	265	50	
	Mount Sowell	62	28	Logwood, Cooper Hill and Mount Atlas	300	63	
	Mount Regale	185	24	Happy Retreat	42	9	
	Finsbury	162	30	Providence	20	11	
	Kendal	367	34	Hermit Hut	10	9	
		5,283	1,235	Mount Dakins	1,198	120	
	St. Andrew	Pleasant Valley	10	6	Good Hope	125	43
		Mount Habinah	13	12	Mount Zion	200	11
Middleton		793	212	Pleasant Spring	230	33	
Merryman's Hill		80	40	Happy Hut	20	20	
Thom Hill		110	26	Minot's Content	100	38	
Felix Grove		100	17	Peter's Retreat	182	29	
Clifton Hill		60	20	Mount Ogle	230	19	
Happy Hut		16	6	Gethsemane	30	7	
Mount Friendship		605	72	Ilchester	30	12	
Mount George		154	28	Retirement	13	8	
Mount Pleasant		170	19	Happy Hut	9	25	
Enfield		70	38	Lasee Green	50	20	
Botanic Garden		233	33	Belmont	150	16	
Basford Hill		80	9	Waterhouse Mountain	172	40	
Irish Town		60	6	Mount Charles	40	19	
Juniper Grove		300	23	The Cottage	154	40	
Mount Reserve		50	14	Kings' Weston	256	20	
Peter's Rock and Mount Charles		603	131	Case Horton	75	40	
Mount Olive		87	24	Mount Zion	266	5	
Ross View		82	25	Content	28	20	
Mount Retrieve		18	9	Retreat	28	20	
Mount Olive		24	11	Mount Tirza	235	14	
Rock Castle		15	8	Bardowie	281	99	
Wiltshire Mount		50	11	Campbell Mount	249	70	
Constitution Hill		230	65	Cedar Valley	500	185	
Prospect (Yates)		420	41	Hermitage	500	103	
Dick's Last Shift		126	34	Healthful Valley	512	91	
Industry Grove		120	8	Hall's Prospect	900	61	
Sterling Castle		505	88	Mount Industry	380	78	
				Knowsley	432	104	
				Murmuring Brook	60	7	
				Mount Woolfreys	223	33	
				Mount Sanai	193	15	
				Mount Prospect	300	127	
			Mount James	607	87		

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1892.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1892.	
		<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>		
St. Andrew— <i>continued.</i>	Mount Cheerful - - -	132	29	St. Elizabeth— <i>continued.</i>	Milksham - - -	650	16	
	New Castle - - -	459	62		Belle Vue - - -	817	143	
	Prospect Hill - - -	600	131		Roseberry - - -	10	172	
	Prospect - - -	961	114		Hopeton - - -	400	27	
	Struan Castle - - -	192	30		Mole Hill - - -	116	50	
	Salisbury Plain - - -	770	166					
	Swainspring - - -	299	74			9,464	1,376	
	Spring Field - - -	56	8					
	Westminster Cottage - - -	300	34		Westmoreland -	Barton Hill - - -	250	15
	West Prospect - - -	900	97			Clefdon - - -	539	56
	Green Castle - - -	40	7			Chilton - - -	532	66
	23,981	4,535	Chebucto - - -	280		-		
			Kentucky - - -	100		68		
			Cruise - - -	464		66		
			Cairn Currain - - -	400		38		
			Glenburnie - - -	557		96		
			Highgate - - -	141		32		
			Invarray - - -	170		43		
			Industry - - -	64		12		
			Pondichery - - -	148	56			
			Tug Hill - - -	50	23			
				3,695	621			
St. Elizabeth	Berlin - - -	1,412	452					
	Healthfield - - -	269	21					
	Torrington Castle - - -	1,000	167					
	Corsham - - -	740	30					
	Woodlands - - -	2,300	150					
	Chelsea - - -	180	48					
	Belmore Castle, formerly } Percy - - -	900	50					
	Unity - - -	370	36					
	Morebah - - -	300	14					

S U M M A R Y.

	Acres.	Labourers.		Acres.	Labourers.
St. Catherine - - -	6,087	688	St. Thomas in the East - - -	5,200	630
St. Thomas in the Vale - - -	16,781	2,854	Portland - - -	1,535	174
St. Ann - - -	12,367	950	St. George - - -	7,696	780
St. Mary - - -	1,618	423	Metcalfe - - -	5,283	1,235
St. Dorothy - - -	2,313	520	St. Andrew - - -	23,981	4,535
St. John - - -	10,149	1,465	St. Elizabeth - - -	9,464	1,376
Clarendon - - -	18,852	2,924	Westmoreland - - -	3,695	621
Manchester - - -	61,887	7,324			
Port Royal - - -	174	38		188,400	26,830
St. David - - -	1,318	313			

ABSTRACT of the Evidence relative to Sugar Estates.

NAMES OF PERSONS GIVING EVIDENCE.	No. of Estates under his charge.	No. 1 TABLE. Comparison of the No. of Labourers located on the Estates in		No. 2 TABLE. Comparison of Crops.				No. 3 TABLE Abstract of Contingencies and Crops, and Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Proceeds of Rum.				
		1832.	1847.	CROP—1832. An average Year.		CROP—1847. This takes an average of 1846 and 1847, the one being a good and the other a bad Year.		Contingencies. £. s. d.	CROPS.		Cost of Sugar per Cwt. £. s. d.	
				Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.		Hhds. 16 Cwt.	Pns. at 14 l.		
The Hon. Thomas M'Corcock, St. Thomas-in-the-East	3	about the same		1,125	-	772	368	59,981 - -	2,863	1,483	- 16 3	
The Hon. Gilbert Shaw, Vere and Clarendon	10	3,048	790	2,258	848	1,284	636	193,891 13 6	5,410	2,443	1 3 -	
Louis M'Kinnon, Clarendon	10	2,681	1,345	2,020	-	1,017	491	94,913 7 5	3,256	1,524	1 8 3	
Henry Lord Garrigues, Vere	4	797	80	623	292	153	80	32,925 18 4	1,567	643	- 19 1	
William Johns, Westmoreland	1	391	122	230	105	177	108	21,734 2 2	807	446	1 4 -	
George R. Gow, Westmoreland	1	325	170	225	86	122	70	16,081 16 10	614	289	1 4 6	
Henry Westmoreland, Metcalfe	8	5,778	1,923	876	355	442	187	55,303 16 11	1,784	789	1 11 -	
John Stirk, Vere	1	232	20	163	80	111	53	14,489 17 10	500	184	1 9 9	
James Carson, St. Andrew	1	312	35	184	129	101	54	7,410 4 4	325	176	- 19 -	
Thomas M'ulloch, St. Mary	1	193	-	165	79	93	48	9,740 13 3	281	135	1 15 -	
Charles Draeseke, St. Mary	1	225	-	184	91	62	37	10,720 9 11	288	151	1 17 4	
John P. Jones, Portland	4	820	60	128	33	75	15	17,463 9 -	981	303	- 16 10	
Henry Groves, St. James	3	701	125	301	119	295	146	25,493 11 2	1,008	498	1 2 11	
Paul King, Trelawny	5	1,125	705	902	479	509	270	53,725 6 -	2,245	1,167	1 - 10	
John W. Pierce, Trelawny	2	1,018	364	316	76	162	81	9,840 19 2	289	135	1 13 6	
Henry Brockett, Hanover	7	1,925	148	1,199	571	619	293	42,048 4 4	1,577	751	1 5 -	
Thomas Morrish, Trelawny	7	2,124	1,141	1,183	634	602	298	68,275 12 10	2,967	1,363	1 1 -	
William Henry Knott, St. James	8	2,193	930	811	197	704	354	80,903 13 3	3,317	1,711	1 1 5	
The Hon. Richard Burke, Met- calfe	10	2,638	580	2,524	1,216	1,090	477	157,274 - -	6,105	2,539	1 4 11	
Charles Nockells, St. Thomas- in-the-East	1	970	345	843	410	437	234	11,901 7 7	439	184	1 5 5	
Isaac Jackson, St. James	16	3,591	1,234	2,935	1,284	1,730	909	108,452 19 2	4,765	2,543	- 19 1½	
Charles Stewart, St. Ann	3	1,896	386	863	391	2,331	1,038	64,327 - -	2,331	1,038	1 6 8½	
Lawrence Hislop, St. James	15	3,701	1,150	2,325	1,074	1,494	758	150,500 6 1	6,313	3,066	1 1 4	
Alexander Gladstone, St. Eliza- beth	4	971	560	575	158	319	199	33,188 3 6½	1,893	801	- 14 6	
John Jump, St. James	4	1,234	890	910	419	452	214	29,185 17 11	1,524	713	- 15 9	
William Hosack, St. George's	4	about the same.		900	429	461	230	37,716 4 5	1,842	888	- 17 2	
Stephen Hannaford, St. Dorothy	4	2,991	870	1,160	453	1,745	748	60,753 - -	1,745	748	1 16 -	
	138	41,820	13,973	25,928	10,008	17,359	8,331	1,405,887 14 11	57,006	26,711		
Total Contingencies, as above								1,405,887 14 11				
Deduct 26,711 Puncheons Rum, at 14 l.								373,954 - -				
57,006 Hogsheads Sugar × 16 = 912,096 Cwt.								1,061,963 14 11	gives 22 s. 7½ d. as the Cost of Sugar per Cwt.			

In some of the above Returns the comparison of Population comprehends several Estates, for which the Crops and Contingencies cannot now be distinctly ascertained.

Appendix, No. 2.

COPIES of DESPATCHES addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by any of the Governors of Her Majesty's Possessions in the *West Indies* or *Mauritius* relative to the present State or Prospects of the CULTIVATION of SUGAR or COFFEE in those Possessions, or containing Representations of the Distressed State of the Planters, or containing Information relative to any attempted REDUCTION of WAGES, and the Spirit with which such Attempts have been met by the Native and Immigrant Labouring Population.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
28 March 1848.

B. HAWES.

SCHEDULE.

JAMAICA.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	5 Feb. 1848	Encloses Memorial to Her Majesty from the Inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, complaining of the Distress brought upon the Colonists by the operation of the Sugar Duty Act, and praying Relief	237
2. Jamaica Act 11 Vict. c. 27	- - - -	An Act for the Encouragement of Immigration	238

BRITISH GUIANA.

3. Governor Light to Earl Grey	11 Jan. 1848	Transmits Dr. Bonyun's Report on a Commission of Investigation as to the Rural Hospitals on Estates, and Condition of the different Emigrants in the Colony	241
4. Earl Grey to Governor Light	29 Mar. 1848	In reply to Despatch, 11 January 1848, No 10, forwarding Dr. Bonyun's Report	251
5. Governor Light to Earl Grey	18 Jan. 1848	Transmits a Petition addressed to the Governor and Court of Policy against the Civil List and general Expenses of the Colony	252
6. Governor Light to Earl Grey	18 Jan. 1848	State of the Colony. Necessity of passing more stringent Laws to check the practice of Incendiarism, &c.	254
7. Governor Light to Earl Grey	31 Jan. 1848	Transmits a Government Proclamation issued in order to check the practice of Incendiarism	255
8. Governor Light to Earl Grey	14 Feb. 1848	Petition enclosed for exemption of Colonial Free-labour Produce from Duty	256
9. Governor Light to Earl Grey	14 Feb. 1848	Improved manufacture of Sugar in Colonial Laboratory. Forwards specimens, with Dr. Shier's Report and List of Details	258
10. Governor Light to Earl Grey	18 Feb. 1848	Abstract Reports of Stipendiary Magistrates and Inspector-general of Police, on condition and labour, &c. of Creole population. Incendiarism	261

TRINIDAD.

11. Lord Harris to Mr. Gladstone	30 July 1846	Transmits Regulations for Indian Immigration and copy of Trinidad Cooly Regulations	263
12. Lord Grey to Governor Lord Harris.	15 Sept. 1846	Reply to preceding Despatch, 30 July 1846, containing objections to Cooly Regulations	267
13. Lord Harris to Earl Grey	21 Oct. 1846	Encloses Message to Legislative Council on the subject of Cooly Regulations, and also on Inter-colonial Immigration	268
14. Lord Grey to Lord Harris	1 Mar. 1847	Respecting disallowance of Cooly Regulations	269
15. Lord Harris to Earl Grey	18 Jan. 1848	Unsatisfactory and Diseased State in which the Liberated Africans lately landed in this Colony from Her Majesty's Steamer "Growler" were found to be in	269
16. Lord Harris to Earl Grey	2 Feb. 1848	Petition to the Queen from the Inhabitants of Trinidad interested in the cultivation of Sugar, praying for Relief	270
17. Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.	21 Feb. 1848	Report on Blue Book for 1847, and State and Prospects of the Colony	271

BARBADOES.

18. Governor Reid to Earl Grey	30 Dec. 1847	Encloses his Speech at the Opening of the Legislative Session, Barbadoes	277
19. Governor Reid to Earl Grey	8 Feb. 1848	Transmits Replies of the Council and Assembly to the Speech with which he opened the present Session of the Legislature	280
20. Governor Reid to Earl Grey	26 Feb. 1848	Sugar cultivation; State and Cost of	282
21. Governor Reid to Earl Grey	8 Mar. 1848	Encloses Tables showing the Average Cost of producing Sugar on various Estates	282

MAURITIUS.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
22.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 14 Oct. 1847	Encloses monthly Returns of Immigrants for September; proportion of Females; Casualties; Case of the "Fuzel Rohamany"	292
23.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 29 Oct. 1847	Encloses Labour Returns for quarter ending 30 September; List of Sugar Estates; Monthly Tax beneficial	301
24.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 3 Nov. 1847	Inaction of Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent at Madras; Probable short Supply of Labourers from Bengal. Second annual Exhibition of Society of Arts and Sciences for Sugar and other Produce	308
25.	Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm 20 Feb. 1848	Reply to preceding Despatch, 3 November 1847. Discontinuance of Cooly Emigration to West Indies, and abolition of Captain Wilson's Agency at Madras. Mr. Caird's Agency at Calcutta to be wholly for Mauritius, and supply of Coolies thereto. Reduction of his Salary. To be paid wholly from Mauritius Funds	312
26.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 12 Nov. 1847	Monthly Immigration Returns enclosed. Disproportion of Females explained	313
27.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 19 Nov. 1847	Statements of Engagements and Discharges of Indian Labourers during September and October enclosed; also of Rates of Wages. Sugar Crop promises favourably	320
28.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 19 Nov. 1847	Statements of Births and Deaths during September and October enclosed	322
29.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 26 Nov. 1847	Complaint against Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent at Madras. Requests that another be named specially for Mauritius. Short introduction of Labourers. Increase in number voted likely to be required	323
30.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 1 Dec. 1847	His Views as to line of Policy to be pursued in present circumstances of the Colony. Commercial Failures and remedial measures. Sugar Crop promises well	324
31.	Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm 4 Mar. 1848	Reply to preceding Despatch, 1 December 1847; approves his proposed Policy in remedying Commercial Distress	325
32.	Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm 21 Feb. 1848	Commercial Failures. Remedial Measures. Proposal for Export Duty on Sugars shipped being made payable in England instead of Mauritius, to be submitted for Council's consideration	325
33.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey. 4 Oct. 1847	Ordinance No. 29, of 1847, further delaying the Registration of Deeds and Titles, and reducing Transcription Duty. Enclosures and Reports in favour of	326
34.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey. 11 Dec. 1847	Monthly Immigration Returns for November 1847, enclosed	326
35.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey. 14 Dec. 1847	Report of Financial Committee on Expenditure of the Colony, and Reduction of, enclosed	333
36.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey. 14 Dec. 1847	Report of Financial Committee on alleged expediency of Substituting some other Tax for the Export Duty on Sugar. Proposed Land Tax	336
37.	Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. Gomm. 4 April 1848	In reply to two previous Despatches, Nos. 287 and 289, of 14 December	340
38.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey. 28 Dec. 1847	Immigration and temporary withdrawal of Stamp Duty on Engagements. Arrival of "Æneas" from Calcutta, with Immigrants	340
39.	T. Caird, Esq. to the Under Secretary of State. 10 June 1847	Continuance of Cooly Emigration to Mauritius; requests instructions on Sir W. Gomm's application for	342
40.	B. Hawes, Esq. to T. Caird, Esq. 23 Sept. 1847	Stating Earl Grey's inability to convey authority for complying with the requisition from Sir W. Gomm	343
41.	Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. Gomm. 27 Mar. 1848	In reply to previous Despatch, No. 299, of 28 December 1847	343
42.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey. 29 Dec. 1847	Report of Finance Committee on Scarcity of British Silver, and difficulty of relieving, enclosed; withdrawal of Tokens and Marquees from circulation, recommended	343

ST. VINCENT.

43.	Governor Reid to Earl Grey 25 Jan. 1848	Vagrant Act, No. 553, of 1847, and Attorney-general's Opinion in favour, enclosed	347
-----	---	---	-----

ANTIGUA.

44.	Extracts from Stipendiary Magistrates' Reports for Half-year ended 31 December 1847, enclosed in Governor's Despatch, 29 February 1848		349
-----	--	--	-----

Appendix, No. 2.

J A M A I C A.

— No. 1. —

(No. 13.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

My Lord, King's House, Jamaica, 5 February 1848.
 I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a memorial addressed to Her Majesty in Council by the inhabitants of the parish of Portland, and a copy of the letter received on the occasion by the Governor's secretary from Dr. Clachar, the custos of the parish.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Appendix, No. 2.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

31 Jan. 1848.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, Port Antonio, 31 January 1848.
 I HAVE the honour to transmit the accompanying memorial to The Queen, and respectfully to request the Governor will forward it as early as possible for presentation to Her Majesty.

Enclosure in No. 1.

T. F. Pilgrim, Esq.
 Government Secretary.

I have, &c.
 (signed) J. S. Clachar, Custos.

To The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of *Portland*, in the Island of *Jamaica*,

Humbly showeth,

THAT the island of Jamaica, once a flourishing and prosperous colony, and a valuable appendage to the British Crown, has been reduced to the lowest state of prostration, which is attributable, not to any want of natural resources, or energy in her people to develop those resources, but to a policy which has already portended ruin, and which, if persevered in, must inevitably consummate the overthrow of every interest in the country.

That it might not be thought that your loyal subjects in Portland are without the evidence of facts, it is necessary to state that in this parish alone the effects of the Emancipation Act have been to throw out of cultivation no less than 13 out of 27 properties. If properties have been thus extensively abandoned through the indirect working of a philanthropic and humane enactment of the Imperial Parliament, the inference must be obvious that the Sugar Duties Act, which places us in direct competition with the slaveowner, must at no distant period consummate the ruin of almost every property in the island.

Your memorialists further revert to the moral features of the case, and the distresses that have been brought upon your Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony. Not many years have now elapsed since slavery in a mitigated form was the great object of the national abomination; to abolish it, a noble generosity dictated the sacrifice of 20,000,000*l.* Large sacrifices were also made in this colony in the same cause. The British nation assumed a high moral position among the nations of the world, and the most eminent statesmen held that there were moral considerations as to the admission of slave-grown sugars into the British market which applied to no other article.

Taking this as a guarantee that slavery could never again be encouraged by the British people, and that slave sugar could never meet with a ready ingress to the British market, we labour under the most unmitigated surprise to find that free British subjects, whose loyalty to your Majesty's throne has never been impeached, are doomed, by a strange and hasty revolution of sentiment, to meet with no better consideration than the slaveowner and slave trader.

Your memorialists cannot think that their distance from Britain disqualifies them for the paternal consideration of the Government; nor can they see any reason why the imposts levied upon their produce should be in a greater ratio than those laid upon British subjects living in any English county.

By the free trade policy of Parliament, your memorialists have been brought to the very verge of ruin; in numerous instances, where prosperity once existed, poverty and wretchedness are now predominant, and if speedy assistance be not rendered, the great experiment of negro emancipation will stand forth to the world as a palpable failure.

Appendix, No. 2.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Your memorialists also submit that the attempt in blockading the coast of Africa has not been attended with the success that was anticipated, while Cuban property, especially in slaves, has nearly doubled its value in consequence of the Sugar Duties Act. It appears to your memorialists that no force sufficiently large could be employed in Africa to put a stop to so lucrative a trade; and that, were a smaller number of vessels stationed on the coasts of Cuba and Brazil, more effectual service would be performed, while a part of the present expenditure for their maintenance might be employed in furnishing these colonies with emigrants.

Wherefore your memorialists humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to take their distress into your gracious consideration.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(62 signatures.)

— No. 2. —

C A P. XXVII.

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

No. 2.

Act for encouragement of Immigration.

Preamble.

£. 15,000 placed at disposal of Governor for introducing immigrants.

Governor to appoint agent-general, who shall be paid a salary not exceeding 300 l. a year.

Governor to appoint a sub-agent at any of the ports at which immigrant vessels may arrive, who are to receive 4 s. for each immigrant.

Power of dismissal, and of awarding remuneration.

Receiver-general to pay to the order of the Governor such sums of money as may be required for the purpose of this Act, not exceeding 15,000 l.

Proviso. Agent-general to lay before the commissioners of accounts a quarterly statement of drafts and expenditure.

How emigrants are to be entitled to a free passage to the place whence they originally came.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effectual aid and encouragement to the measures now in progress for the introduction into this island of agricultural labourers, artizans, and mechanics and their families, from various parts of Europe, Africa, and America: be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the sum of 15,000 l. be placed at the disposal of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to be by him applied to the purpose of introducing immigrants into this island, and of defraying such incidental expenses connected therewith, as are not hereinafter expressly provided for.

II. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be agent-general of immigration, who shall be paid an annual salary not exceeding the sum of 300 l., by four quarterly payments, which payments the receiver-general is hereby authorized to make to such agent-general upon the warrant, in writing, of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, directed to the said receiver-general.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to nominate and appoint, at any of the ports of this island, at which any vessel with immigrants may arrive, or to which immigrants may be sent for location, a sub-agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of such immigrants upon their landing or arriving at such port, and carry into effect such directions as he may receive from the agent-general; and each such sub-agent shall be entitled to receive the sum of 4 s. for each immigrant so landed or sent as aforesaid, on its being certified to the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, by the agent-general, that the duties of such sub-agent have been satisfactorily performed.

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered from time to time, to dismiss such agent-general and sub-agents, and to appoint others in the room of such agent-general and sub-agents who may be so dismissed, and to award the parties so appointed such salary or remuneration as he may deem adequate, not exceeding the sums limited by this Act.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the receiver-general of this island shall, and he is hereby required, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, to pay to the order or orders of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, such sum or sums of money as shall, from time to time, be required for the purposes of this Act, so as that such payments shall not exceed the aforesaid sum of 15,000 l.: provided always, that the agent-general for the time being shall lay before the commissioners of public accounts quarterly, a statement of the amount which shall be drawn from the receiver-general as aforesaid, and an account in detail of the manner in which the sums so drawn have been expended.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every emigrant who shall arrive in this colony under the provisions of this Act, from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the Island of Madagascar, or from any other island except the Island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, inhabited by the negro race, and who shall have been conveyed to this colony at the charge of the public revenue thereof, and who shall reside in the same for five years, without having departed therefrom, and on the importation of whom no bounty other than the rate or bounty for defraying the expenses of importation from the coast of Africa, or the adjacent islands, which is hereinafter mentioned, shall have been paid, shall, at the expiration of that period, and for two years thereafter, upon giving six months' notice to the agent-general of his intention to demand the same, be entitled to a free passage from this island to the port or place from whence he originally came, or at which he embarked, and the

the entire cost and expense of such passage shall be paid out of the public funds of this island in such manner as by any Act of this island shall be provided : provided always, that if any emigrant as aforesaid shall have acted as a delegate under the authority or appointment of the agent, appointed for the collection and embarkation of emigrants at any port or place from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, or of the agent-general for immigrants in this colony, such emigrant shall be entitled to such free passage back as aforesaid at the end of such period of five years, notwithstanding he may not have remained in the colony during such period without departing therefrom : and provided further, that every emigrant who shall be brought into this island from the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island, except the island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, and who would be entitled under this Act to a free passage at the end of the period aforesaid, shall be at liberty, at any time previous to the expiration of the period aforesaid, on giving due notice as aforesaid (such immigrant not being at the time under any contract to serve any person), to depart this island, and shall be entitled to such proportionate sum for the period such emigrant has been in the island, towards procuring a passage back to the port or place from which he originally embarked, as the whole expense of such passage back shall bear to the whole period of five years, and such proportionate sum shall be paid in the same manner and under the same authority as is hereinbefore directed with respect to the whole sum, which would be paid in the case of any immigrants who shall have remained in this colony during the whole period of five years.

Proviso.

Proviso.

VII. And be it enacted, That whenever any immigrant who may, under the provisions of this or of any former acts, or of any future act of this island, become entitled to a passage back to the port or place from which such immigrant may have embarked, and shall signify to the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor for the time being, his desire to return to such port or place, the Commissioners of Public Accounts shall, upon representation thereof by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor for the time being, provide the necessary means of conveyance, under such arrangements and regulations as shall be approved of by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor for the time being.

Commissioners of accounts to provide return passage for immigrant, on representation of the Governor.

VIII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the arrival of any emigrant into this colony, under the provisions of this Act, from any port or place in the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island, except the island of Saint Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, provided such immigrant shall have been conveyed to this island at the charge of the public revenue thereof, the agent-general, or sub-agent, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered to such emigrant, a certificate under his hand, stating therein the right of such emigrant to a free passage back to the port or place at which he embarked, or from which such emigrant came.

On the arrival of immigrant from any place, except St. Helena, agent-general to deliver a certificate, stating the right of such immigrant to a free passage back to the place whence he came.

IX. And be it Enacted, That no agreement or contract entered into by any emigrant brought into this colony from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island, except the island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, with any employer, shall be valid, unless the same shall have been made within this colony, and such agreement or contract shall not be made for a longer period than three years, nor less than one year, nor until the emigrant making it shall have been 48 hours in the island.

No contract to be valid unless made in this island, and until 48 hours after arrival, and no contract to be valid longer than three years.

X. And whereas it is expedient that the parties who may obtain the services of immigrants from Africa, or the islands adjacent thereto, on their first landing in this island, should contribute towards the expense of importing such immigrants : Be it enacted, That any party who may so obtain the services of such immigrants shall, and he is hereby required to pay to the agent-general, or some sub-agent of immigration, the sum of 2 l. in respect of each such immigrant above the age of 10 years, and the sum of 1 l. in respect of each such immigrant under the age of 10 years and above six, which sums the agent-general of immigration is hereby required to receive and appropriate to immigration purposes, under the authority of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor in this island.

Persons obtaining services of immigrants to pay certain rates.

XI. Whereas, by the first clause of an Act, passed on the 19th day of December 1840, entitled "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors," provision is made for the apprenticing of minors, with the consent and approval of the parents, guardians, or next friend of such minors ; and whereas captured African children having been recently imported into this island, and it being probable that others of the same description may hereafter be brought, it is expedient that provision should be made for the apprenticing of such children : be it further enacted, that in the case of African children under 10 years of age, and having no known parent in this island, it shall be the duty of any stipendiary magistrate, or sub-agent of immigration, appointed under this Act, to indent the same to such person or persons as may be willing to engage them for a period of five years, under the provisions and regulations contained in the aforesaid recited Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors;" provided that any such agreement, or indentures of apprenticeship, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, and shall be in the following form :

Stipendiary magistrates and sub-agents to apprentice immigrant children under 10 years

Proviso.

Appendix, No. 2.

Jamaica, ss.

Indenture.

This indenture, made the _____ day of _____ between D. E. of the parish, &c., esquire, sub-agent of emigration, acting under the authority of an Act of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this island, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Immigration," of the one part, and A. B. of _____ an householder of the parish of _____ of the other part, witnesseth that the said D. E. in pursuance and exercise of the authority in him vested by the aforesaid Act, hath put, placed, and bound _____ African children, whose signatures are subscribed to these presents, and their respective ages affixed to each signature, brought to this island on the day of _____ in the ship _____ with and to the said A. B., with him to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof, and during and unto the full end and term of five years, from thence next ensuing, and fully to be computed and ended; during all which time the said apprentices their said master well, and shall faithfully serve, his lawful commands obey, from the service of their said master they shall not at any time depart, or absent themselves without their said master's leave, but shall demean themselves and faithfully behave towards their said master, and all those acting under his lawful authority, during the said term; and the said master, for the consideration aforesaid, shall teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, the said _____ apprentices in works of husbandry and field or plantation labour, for and during the aforesaid term; and shall, during all the term aforesaid, find, provide, and allow unto the said _____ apprentices, sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, washing, due and proper attendance by a qualified medical practitioner, and such medicines, subsistence, and medical comforts, as the medical attendant may direct, and also shall, during all the time aforesaid, well and truly conform to the provisions of a certain other Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors."

In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid to these present indentures have set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Immigrants amenable to laws affecting vagrants, rogues, and idle and disorderly persons, &c.

XII. And whereas doubts have arisen whether Indian immigrants are subject or amenable to the laws of this island, affecting or relating to vagrants or idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, be it declared and enacted, that all and every Indian immigrant and immigrants now resident in this island, shall be subject and amenable, in the same manner as every other class of persons, to the laws affecting or relating to vagrants, or idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues, and all and every the provisions, penalties, and punishments therein contained.

Governor, by proclamation, to name places from which emigration is permitted into the colony, &c.

XIII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, and he is hereby authorised and required, by his proclamation, to name such ports or places out of this colony from which by the laws there in force emigration is permitted, other than ports or places on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or in the island of Madagascar, or in other islands adjacent to the coast of [the] African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, from whence emigrants may be brought to this colony, and upon the introduction into this colony of any emigrant from any such place, the person by whom, or at whose charge such emigrants have been introduced, and who shall, in all respects, have conformed to the provisions and directions contained in this Act, and in the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament, and to the rules and regulations in respect of such emigrants, promulgated from time to time by Her Majesty's Government, and by the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of Governor of this island, shall be entitled to receive, and shall be paid a certain fixed rate or bounty for every immigrant so introduced by him; provided, that for the purposes, and within the meaning of this Act, the island of Saint Helena shall not be considered adjacent to the coast of Africa.

Proviso.

And to fix rate or bounty for maintenance and passage to this island.

XIV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to fix such rate or bounty as to him shall seem sufficient for indemnifying the person at whose charge any such immigrant has been introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to the same; and the said Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, shall, in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose, declare the rates or bounties payable upon emigrants from the respective ports or places therein mentioned, and also the number of weeks which shall be deemed adequate for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony: provided always, that such rate or bounty shall not, in the case of any immigrants from Europe, exceed the sum of Ten pounds, or in the case of any immigrant from any port or place in Africa, shall not exceed the sum of Seven pounds, if brought to this island by a British sailing ship; or Ten pounds, if brought by any of Her Majesty's steam vessels.

Proviso.

Receiver-general to pay bounties on the production of agent-general's certificate.

XV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the receiver-general to pay, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, all such fixed rates or bounties as aforesaid, as shall from time to time be claimed by any person or persons introducing immigrants into this island as last aforesaid, upon the production to him of the certificate of the agent-general of the number of immigrants introduced into this island as aforesaid; and that

that the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament, and of such rules and regulations in respect of emigrants as may from time to time be promulgated by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor of this island, have been fully complied with, such certificate to state in addition to the foregoing the amount of bounty which the party is entitled to receive under the same; and the said Agent-general shall once in each quarter lay before the Commissioners of Public Accounts a statement of the sums so paid by the Receiver-general, and of the names of the parties to whom, and the number and description of immigrants on account of whom such sums have been paid: provided always, that the total amount of such payments for one year shall not exceed the sum of 5,000 *l.*: and provided also, that such amount shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the aforesaid sum of 15,000 *l.* herein declared to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to be by him applied to the purpose of introducing immigrants into this island.

XVI. And be it enacted, that upon ships arriving in this island with immigrants, and leaving it without taking away any cargo, no tonnage duty shall be charged.

XVII. Whereas by the Act 8 Vict. c. 44, provision is made for raising a loan of 45,000 *l.* exclusively for Hill Coolie immigration: and whereas no part of the said sum of 45,000 *l.* has been raised for such purpose; be it enacted, that the said Act 8 Vict. c. 44, be and the same is hereby repealed.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, that the several clauses of this Act, except the clause next mentioned, shall continued and be in force from the passing of this Act till the 31st day of December 1848, and no longer; and that the seventh clause hereof, providing for the return passage of immigrants under the provisions of this or of any former and any future acts of this island, shall not be subject to or limited by this duration clause, but shall be and continue in full force.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed during the present session

Appendix, No. 2.

JAMAICA.

Agent-general to lay quarterly statement of sums paid, &c. before commissioners of accounts.

Proviso.

No tonnage duty to be charged on immigrant ships quitting without cargo.

8 Vict. c. 40, repealed.

Certain sections of this Act, except the 7th, to be in force till 31 Dec. 1848.

Act may be amended or repealed.

BRITISH GUIANA.

— No. 3. —

(No. 10.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 3.
Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 11 January 1848.

I HAD the honour of stating in my despatch, No. 180, date 15th September, that I proposed employing Dr. Bonyun on a commission of investigation as to rural hospitals on estates, and condition of the different emigrants in the colony.

I wrote some instructions for Dr. Bonyun, of which I forward copy, and had them published for general information, as the best way of softening any opposition, which some were disposed to show, to Dr. Bonyun's inquiry, which I have, in the interests of the community, and for the information of Her Majesty's Government, employed him to make.

Dr. Bonyun began his labours on the 1st October; he visited every cultivated estate; was employed during the months of October, November, and the early part of December. His Reports, with the elaborate Tables, were not completed till the early days of the current month; I received them on the 8th instant.

I have the honour of forwarding to you Dr. Bonyun's letter of the 6th instant, explanatory of the Returns annexed, together with remarks on Tables (A)*. These remarks are the memoranda made on each estate at the time of visiting them; the estates are according to districts; being those,

1. On the East Sea Coast, Demerara.
2. Mahaica Creek.
3. East Bank River Demerara.
4. West Coast and River Demerara.
5. Island of Leguan, Essequibo River.
6. Hog Island - - - ditto.
7. Tiger Island - - - ditto.
8. Island of Wakenaam, ditto.
9. West Sea Coast, Essequibo.
10. Berbice, West Sea Coast.
11. East Bank River Berbice.
12. East Sea Coast, Berbice.
13. North Side Canje River.
14. South Side - ditto.

No. 1.

No. 2.

17

* N.B.—These remarks, together with the Tables (A), being very voluminous, have not been copied for the Committee, but they can be furnished if required.

Appendix, No. 2: In these remarks will be found the state of the hospitals, the description of medical attendance, of emigrants, with observations on their general health, their mortality, acclimatization.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 1.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

Tables (A), in No. 13, give a general state of immigrants in British Guiana in 1847; each estate is named according to its district.

The 1st column gives the name of each estate.

2d. The number of immigrants on each estate at time of inspection.

3d. Immigrants sick at date of inspection.

4th. Deaths on estates from 1st January to 31st October 1847.

5th. Emigrants who died in the Colonial Hospital between same dates.

6th. Immigrants dead on the estates and in hospital same date.

8th. Immigrants allotted to each estate, with date of each allotment.

9th. Total number allotted.

10th. Ratio of sickness on each plantation.

11th. Ratio of mortality on each plantation.

12th. Ratio of mortality in the Colonial Hospital on the admissions from each estate.

13th. Hospital accommodation.

From Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive each column is subdivided into columns, separating the immigrants according to the places whence they come.

No. 13 gives details in subdivisions of the column, which speak for themselves, and necessary to the object in view.

No. 3.

Table (B.) gives the ratio of mortality and sickness in the different districts.

No. 4.

Table (C.) contrasts the ratio of mortality on the numbers in the rural districts, and on the admissions into the Colonial Hospital.

Table (D.) shows the total number of immigrant field labourers in October and November 1847, and the total of deaths from 30th January to 31st October 1847; Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and on banks of rivers or creeks.

Table (E.) shows the total number of immigrant field labourers in October and November 1847, and the total of sickness from the 30th January to 31st October 1847.

In addition to the above, are Appendices 1 to 6.

No. 5.

No. 1 giving details regarding the numbers, Portuguese, Calcutta, and Madras immigrants, and their employments, with assumption as to withdrawal from field labour or death of the former.

No. 2. A summary, according to districts, of deaths of Coolies, Portuguese, and Africans.

No. 3. Acclimatized Portuguese.

No. 4. Return of deaths among a certain portion of the creole population in the months of July, August, September, and October.

1847.

No. 5. Africans brought by the "Growler," mortality of (an exception, as to health).

No. 6. Number of estates' hospitals in the different districts, in columns, showing number of hospitals, number to be erected, number of sugar estates.

The mortality amongst the Portuguese has at times, and according to circumstances, been frightful; the greatest during an epidemic on their first introduction in large numbers. Next, the result of starvation in Madeira during last and preceding year, from which they fled with shattered constitutions incapable of resisting this climate. Last, the result of location, and in some instances inefficient medical treatment and care when sick, with filthy penurious habits, withholding themselves from purchase of suitable food when convalescent, and even in health; the conclusions drawn by Dr. Bonyun are, that unless a better system is adopted in the rural districts for the due care and treatment of the Portuguese, they will be expensive labourers; though many of the estates who know their value have taken better care of their allotments, and find them most useful.

I have used my endeavours to prevent the Portuguese from locating themselves in unhealthy districts, but as free agents they have gone where they think they will make most money; no law could justly be enacted to limit their services to particular districts which are certainly healthier than others. The law necessary should be the establishment of rural hospitals; which, had my advice been taken by the legislature some years ago, could have been afforded from the colonial treasury; and by this time the small additional tax on the planters which I proposed for their maintenance, would not have been more costly than the present system of estates' hospitals, which, as may be seen in Appendix, No. 6, is as yet incomplete.

With regard to the natives of India, your Lordship will read that the climate is much more fatal to those from Madras than from Calcutta; these latter died in greater portion during the voyage than the former, but the mortality amongst the Madras immigrants is infinitely greater than amongst those from Calcutta: while these are healthy, industrious, useful labourers, those are idle, sickly, and beggarly, filthy in their food and habits, living often on putrid offal and carcasses rescued from the vultures, covered with ulcers and inveterate itch. It will be a question whether the emigration from Madras should continue unless greater pains are taken in the selection.

But with the Africans your Lordship will have proofs of their entire fitness for this country: acclimatized at once, they almost instantly amalgamate with the Creole population, take the same work, assume the same manners, work for themselves in their own grounds, and buy land; other emigrants fill the hospitals, swell the expenses of the government, become lame, limbless, helpless; and even were they to be had at a less price than the Africans, would be expensive emigrants. The African is so intimately associated with the

the creole, so thoroughly alive to his rights and interests, that no fear ought to be felt of coercion or ill-treatment arising from their introduction, as fast as the policy of Her Majesty's Government may justify, or the means of the colony provide.

Coolies and Portuguese have, with increasing earnestness, been applied for by the colonists, rather than be without labour; could they be assured of Africans in equal numbers to the supply from India, I am satisfied that neither Portuguese nor Coolies would be asked for.

From hearing about four months ago of some cases of great destitution, in consequence of some of the natives of India wandering as destitute vagrants, I established, out of the contingencies at my command, a house of reception and hospital, under charge of Mr. Carbery, on the Arabian coast, Essequibo, with a medical attendant; fitted up the house, and supplied it with proper nurses and medicines, merely to prevent the recurrence of some three or four distressing scenes of neglected disease and sores which had been reported to me. My establishment, large enough for 30, I fitted up with 20 beds; at first the vagrancy flocked there, and the house filled; as soon as possible, such as were fit to be removed, were transferred to the Colonial Hospital. The numbers of the last report received to-day are now reduced to nine, who will be transferred as above. It has been a check to wanderers, a resource to some who have been hastily ejected from estates; and as explanations are sometimes required from parties ejecting or refusing to take care of their people, there is more reserve shown by managers and others in subjecting themselves to inquiry.

I have entered into these details because, in Dr. Bonyun's remarks on Tables (A.), he has alluded to this establishment, bearing the name of Onderneeming.

My outlay has been so small, that I trust, when the financial members enter on the accounts, they will see how much may be done by proper management at a small expense, and consent to similar places at suitable parts of the distant rural districts.

Dr. Bonyun observes, that the African preserves his health better in our unwholesome locations on the rivers and creeks, than elsewhere. He alludes to the want of quinine in sufficient doses, but considers the parsimony in regard to it, as well as to proper care of immigrants, an exception more than a rule. He names several estates of that description, and gives details of neglect, which, if unexplained, are not creditable to the owners. As I intend laying a copy of the documents under comment to your Lordship before the Court of Policy, I have no doubt such animadversions will be made as will prevent the recurrence of them; the only defence that can be urged, will be that of limited resources, or total ignorance of the facts, by the attorneys and proprietors.

Dr. Bonyun has, I think, executed his work with fidelity and impartiality; he is out of the reach of party influence, and therefore may be relied on.

It will be satisfactory to me if his mission, under my instructions, be worthy of your Lordship's approval.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Light.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE following instructions to Dr. Bonyun are published for general information, by order of his Excellency the Governor. The principal points on which information is required from the Commissioner are,

1. Whether there is *bonâ fide* hospital accommodation, and for how many, on each estate?
2. Whether there are such articles of bedding and furniture as are necessary for persons in ordinary or extraordinary cases of sickness?
3. Whether there is a supply of bandages, lint, besides the ordinary dressing materials for sores; and whether medicines usually required for fever and dysentery are on the spot in the estate's hospital?
4. The number and quality of nurses to each hospital?
5. The dieting; with examination of, and report on the hospital books.
6. How often are the patients visited by the medical attendant: are these visits limited to periodical attendance: are they made on requisition, in cases of sudden want?

Dr. Bonyun should put himself in communication with the medical men of the estates, to form, if possible, one uniform system throughout the colony.

On reporting the result of his labours, the ordinary diseases of the emigrants must be separated from those brought on by their own dirty sordid habits, and deductions either favourable or unfavourable to their general health drawn.

Observations should be made on the locality, and comparisons as to its effect on creoles compared with emigrants, whose health also must be compared with that of each other, according to country.

Dr. Bonyun will not enter on the estates for the purpose of inspecting hospitals without the consent of the proprietor or his representative; but let it be clearly understood, that no allotment of emigrants will be made to any estate whose proprietor, manager, or representative refuses to give facility to the supervision now proposed.

Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. 1, in No. 3.

It will be an advantage if Dr. Bonyun could see the emigrants who are located on the estates, to contrast their state of health in the various districts, and obtain the exact number on each estate.

Dr. Bonyun to commence on the 1st of October.

Guiana Public Buildings,
28 September 1847.

By command,
(signed) *W. B. Wolsley*,
Act. Gov. Sec.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Sir,

Demerara, 6 January 1848.

In obedience to your Excellency's orders, I have visited, during the months of October, November, and a part of December, every cultivated plantation in the colony, and have examined into the state of the immigrants, hospital accommodation, and medical attendance on each of them. I now beg leave to lay before your Excellency the results of my investigation. Table (A.) exhibits at one view the number of Madeirians, Calcutta and Madras Coolies, and Africans, allotted and casual, and the number of sick at the date of inspection; also, the number of deaths on the plantations and in the colonial hospital, from 1st of January to the 31st of October 1847, with the ratios of sickness and mortality; the number allotted, as far as I could ascertain, and the date of allotment; together with the extent of hospital accommodation, medical attendance, medicines, nurses, and the state of the dwellings of immigrants. Appended to this table are elucidative remarks on each plantation. Table (B.) shows the ratios of sickness and mortality on the coasts, rivers, creeks, and islands in each county. Table (C.) illustrates the comparative value of medical treatment on plantations and in the colonial hospitals. Table (D.) is a summary of the whole number of immigrants and of deaths, contrasting the mortality on the coasts with that of the localities under the influence of river miasm.

The Madeirians being the most numerous and most sickly of the immigrants who have been brought to this colony, I will, in the first place, call your Excellency's attention to the great mortality which has occurred amongst them since 1841, in which year they first began to arrive in large numbers. It appears that the number brought into the colony from that year, including 429 brought in 1835, up to 31st October 1847, has been 15,699. The number on estates at present is 5,853; if to this number be added 2,116, which it is estimated will cover all the Madeirians in the country not working on estates, we find there does not exist at this moment in British Guiana more than 7,969, leaving a balance of 7,730 not accounted for, who have either died or left the colony. The number of deaths, including those Madeirian inhabitants who died in Georgetown, being 1,062, or about one-seventh part of the whole deficiency, it is reasonable to infer that in six years, during one of which a fatal yellow-fever epidemic prevailed, the majority of the unaccounted for balance, 6,668, fell victims to that epidemic, the climate, and other causes. By referring to Table (B.) it will be observed that a large mortality occurred in 1847, on the Mahaica Creek, the island of Leguan, and the river district of the west coast of Essequibo. In 1846 the mortality was likewise great in these districts (Appendix No. 2); while on the coasts the mortality has been comparatively small, excepting where, as on the "Profit," and other plantations, it has been large in consequence of the state in which the immigrants were brought to this country, and other causes irrespective of the climate, which I have endeavoured to explain in my tables and remarks. Table (D.) shows the ratio of mortality on sea coasts to be 4 per cent. less than on rivers, creeks, and islands. The most fatal localities being, as is clearly shown in Table (B.), the Mahaica Creek and the island of Leguan; the apparently large mortality on the west sea coast of Berbice being owing to a large number of Madeirians having been brought in a very desperate state from plantation Blairmont to a temporary hospital (No. 19.) on that coast, and having there died; besides the "Sandford" Madeirians, who were brought on Plantation Profit in an emaciated state, and perished as detailed in the remarks appended to Table (A.) I have endeavoured in Table (C.), for your Excellency's information, to make a comparative statement of the value of medical treatment on the estates and in the colonial hospitals; and it appears from that table that patients treated in the colonial hospital invariably recover in a ratio far exceeding that of patients treated on the estates, even to the extent of one-half more on the number of sick admitted into the hospitals, compared with the number of both sick and well on the estates. This I humbly conceive to be a convincing proof that hitherto most insufficient remedial means have been employed in the rural districts with regard to these people; and I feel assured that to the single article of quinine, independent of skilful treatment, and other necessary appliances, is owing many of the lives which have been saved in the colonial hospitals, and which have given to those institutions established by your Excellency so distinguished a value. I have been enabled, from a careful examination of the people from many of the more recent cargoes, such as the "Landlord," "Borderer," "Whampoa," "Duas Annas," "Navarino," "John Willis," and other vessels, to testify to the correctness of the health officer's report to your Excellency, that during 1846 and in 1847 a large number of Madeirians have been introduced into this colony in a debilitated state, the result of famine in their own country, and it might have been expected that considerable mortality under any circumstances would occur among them. If my deductions be correct the

decrease

decrease of Madeirian immigrants in six years has been about 40 per cent., and the average annual mortality since 1841 not less than 7 per cent. It therefore appears that although the decrease of the Madeirians has been very great, much of that decrease is owing to a fatal epidemic having existed in the colony during the year 1841, to many of them having been located on rivers, creeks, and islands, to the almost total deficiency of hospital accommodation and judicious hygienic treatment, and latterly to thousands of them having arrived in this colony with constitutions shattered by diseases incidental on starvation and misery.

Another circumstance to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention is, that, as near as I could ascertain, the numbers of acclimated Madeirians at work on the plantations, at the date of my inspection, was 1,617; the greater part of them (when the numbers on La Penitence, Riumveld, and Houston, which estates, from their vicinity to the town, are much frequented, be deducted) residing on the coasts of Demerara and Essequibo. (See Appendix, No. 3.) This fact, coupled with what I have stated concerning the causes of the mortality, induces me to think that should Madeirian immigration to this country be continued under judicious restrictions, such as their location on the coasts alone, a stringent enforcement of the Hospital Ordinance, together with the establishment of rural district hospitals, so great a mortality will not again occur, even should the class of these immigrants be such as has been recently imported into this colony. The diseases from which they suffer are remittent fever at certain seasons (July, August, and September); intermittent fever, with its sequelæ (dropsy, swelling of the flesh, diseases of the spleen and of the liver); dysentery, ulcers, and ophthalmia; the latter destroys not only nearly all the infants very soon after their arrival into this country, but also those who are born here. The intermittent fever does not destroy life immediately, but by repeated periodical attacks, by which the vital powers become finally so much exhausted as to impair the digestive and assimilating powers, and thereby induce those diseases which are known under the generic term of the sequelæ of fever: enlargement of the spleen, which is an unexplained consequence of these repeated periodical attacks, seldom occurs in those Europeans whose circumstances enable them to avail themselves of the well known remedial means; and it is this disease of the spleen which appears to precede those organic changes which place the sufferers beyond the control of medicine. In your Excellency's instructions I was directed to draw a comparison between the diseases incidental to Madeirians and other immigrants, and the natives of the colony. I think that this can be most clearly and satisfactorily done by here stating my opinion, that all the diseases from which the Madeirians peculiarly suffer are the result of marsh miasm; and not to enter into a detailed account of the modifications of treatment, the only essential remedy hitherto discovered is the copious and continued use of quinine, in the first instance, together with nutritious food and invigorating drinks.

The native population, on the other hand, are uninfluenced by marsh miasm, and require no quinine; it is a waste of valuable medicine to give it to them. The African immigrants enjoy the same immunity. On these grounds then I would again, with deference, suggest that Madeirian immigrants, if judiciously and liberally treated during the first two years of their residence in this colony, would be a very useful addition to the population of the country.

The immigrants who suffer much from sickness, after the Madeirians, are the Madras Coolies. The number that has been introduced into the colony since 1845 is 3,985; and the number died or receded from field labour during that time has been 1,249, there being working on estates at this moment only 2,736; giving a ratio of dead, or receded from plantation work, of 33.5 per cent. That a great portion of this number have died there can be little doubt; my tables show 360 deaths; the balance are squatters and beggars, who are daily dying in the colonial hospitals. Their general appearance, although larger men, is very inferior to that of the Calcutta Coolies. They are very much given to vagabondage, and are extremely filthy in their persons and habits, eating every species of garbage, even to the extent of picking up the putrid bodies of animals from the nastiest trenches, cooking them and eating them mixed with curry. They suffer, as do the Madeirians, more on the rivers, creeks, and islands than on the coasts (*vide* Table (B.)), and also from intermittent fever, but in a less degree than the Madeirians. Their principal diseases are intermittent fever, marasmus, palsy, ulcers and other diseases consequent on imperfect assimilation and diminished nervous power. I am not aware whether these people were vagabonds and beggars in their own country or not, but I am induced to think that two distinct classes of them have been brought here; for those on Plantation Albion in Berbice, and Plantations Paradise and Enmore, appear to me to be a superior class irrespective of the state of health they were in; for I found some, that appeared to me to be of the inferior class, on some other estates in tolerable health, as your Excellency will perceive by my remarks appended to Table (A.) I think that, as with the Madeirians, if the Madras Coolies, which are about to be brought here, be located on the coast estates alone, there will be much less mortality, although, if not restrained from their bad and unnatural habits, it will still be considerable. I would, however, with all deference, state my opinion that the inferior caste is not worth the trouble and expense of acclimatizing.

The labourers who have been brought from Calcutta appear to be generally of a higher caste of Coolies, are more cleanly in their persons, stricter in their religious observances with regard to food, fonder of dress, and more industrious than the Madras labourers: seen in separate bodies, the latter have a dirty, lurid, ragged appearance, which contrasts strongly with the bright, clean, and gay aspect of the former. These labourers are seen to the best advantage in Leguan, which island appears to be as salubrious to them as it is fatal to the Madeirians. The total number brought here since 1844 is 3,668, and the number working in the field at the date of my inspection was 3,403; thus leaving only the small number of

Appendix, No. 3.
 BRITISH GULANA.
 Encl. 2, in No. 3.

265 to be accounted for. Of these, we have record of 97 having died; so that, as steady field labourers, the Calcutta Coolies are decidedly superior to either the Madeirians or the natives of Madras; the ratio of those from Calcutta who have died or receded from plantation work being only 7·2 per cent., while, as already stated, the Madras people give a ratio of 33·5 (*vide* Appendix, No. 1). The mortality for 1847 is one-fourth less than among the Madras Coolies (2·7 and 8·1, Table (D.)), and the ratio of sickness is very small throughout the country (5·9), that of Madras coolies being 9·4. It has not come under my observation whether the Calcutta Coolies are subject to any peculiar diseases, further than that the acclimatizing ordeal appears to be more connected with itch, or what is called a "psoric diathesis," than with the usual effects of miasm fever, and its consequences. On their being first located in this country, this cutaneous affection breaks out, and keeps them thin and sickly for some months, although it does not, unless accompanied by bad sores, incapacitate them from working. Although they suffer occasionally from intermittent fever, their power of resisting the influence of marsh miasm is the next in degree to the creoles. This class of Coolies have in some instances formed alliances with negro women, and I saw a few of the offspring. The two of most advanced age are on Plantation Lochabar, Berbice; they are remarkable-looking children, of very symmetrical forms, with handsome intelligent countenances, and glossy black hair in long wavy locks. The Calcuttans (467) who were brought here in 1838, and located on Highbury, Vreed en Hoop, Belle Vue, and Anna Regina, were, with the exception of the Belle Vue Coolies, of whom so much was said, remarkably healthy; and the sickness among the Belle Vue people was evidently the psoric diathesis developed in its most aggravated form. Notwithstanding this infliction, the mortality among them was trifling as compared with what we have since witnessed in the Madeirians. I think the admixture of vagabond tribes in the future shipments of these people is much to be apprehended, for a part of some of the late cargoes are very inferior.

I have now to bring before your Excellency the state of the African immigrants in this colony. On referring to Table (D.), it will be seen that the ratio of mortality is exceedingly small, 1·8, and that the sea coasts give a larger mortality than the banks of rivers, creeks, and islands; namely, 2·3 on the former and 1·5 on the latter, as if the miasm which is so deadly to the European were a congenial stimulant to the natives of Africa. Even including the great mortality which occurred among the captured Africans per Her Majesty's ship "Growler," as shown in Appendix No. 5, who were evidently imported into this country under the most disadvantageous circumstances (*vide* Health Officer's note to said Appendix) the total mortality, as already shown, is only 1·8 per cent., which does not exceed the ordinary mortality of the creole population (*vide* Appendix No. 4), and is as low, if not lower, than that of any other country in the world. Your Excellency will perceive in the remarks appended to Table (A.), that in numerous instances the Africans brought to this colony by the "Arabian" and other vessels, and by the "Berbice Immigration Society," have been located on several estates, not only without any mortality occurring, but, on the contrary, that they have added to the population a considerable number of vigorous children. Even the mortality among the "Growler" Africans is not much greater than that on the Madeirians during the year 1847, and the residue become very rapidly acclimated. The number of Africans who have been introduced since 1835 appears to have been about 6,718. The number now recorded by me as being actually located on estates is 4,319; but I would observe that the apparent deficiency is not owing to mortality, as the tables clearly show, or the secession from field labour, but to their rapid amalgamation with the native black population, and their having thus eluded inspection, which was generally disagreeable to them. I need scarcely, after these statements, express my concurrence in a very general opinion that Africans alone can be introduced into this country without any suffering, and with great and permanent advantage to themselves and to the colony. Your Excellency will perceive, by Appendix No. 6, that there has been erected since your proclamation a great many estates' hospitals. Many of these establishments are very efficient, and I think that there is a general disposition shown to profit by the fatal experience acquired from the previous neglect of remedial measures.

With the exception of an apparent want of due appreciation among medical men generally of the value of quinine as an antidote to miasm in all its forms, and the consequent sparing use of this costly remedy, medicines are liberally supplied; and, as your Excellency will perceive in the remarks appended to Table (A.), want of liberality on the part of proprietors and attornies in furnishing medical comforts is the exception. The usual medical attendance (three times a week) is too little for immigrants during acclimatization, and they are not subjected generally to sufficient supervision from the doctor, manager, or overseers. It is to be lamented that good drainage, so essentially requisite to the salubrity of dwellings, particularly in malarious districts, is now and has been almost totally neglected. Good drainage around the dwellings of immigrants on estates would have saved many lives, and ought to engage the immediate and serious attention of the proprietary body.

I have, &c.

His Excellency H. Light, Esq., Governor,
 &c. &c. &c.

(signed) George R. Bonyun.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Table (B).—RATIO OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

	Natives of Madeira.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.
DEMERARA:										
East Sea Coast - -	1,738	291	16.7	191	9.9	130	-	-	2	1.5
East Bank of River -	1,067	143	13.4	143	11.8	1	-	-	-	-
West Bank of River -	476	102	21.4	41	7.9	106	11	10.3	3	2.7
West Sea Coast - -	969	149	15.2	190	1.7	208	21	10.0	6	2.8
Mahaica Creek - -	218	55	25.2	143	39.6	142	5	3.5	2	1.3
Island of Leguan -	158	30	19.0	52	24.7	876	68	7.7	15	1.6
Island of Wakenaam, Essequibo.	391	69	17.3	55	12.3	381	75	19.0	19	4.9
River District of West Coast.	96	23	23.9	35	26.7	309	3	0.9	10	3.1
Arabian Coast - -	465	25	5.3	39	7.7	916	13	1.4	23	2.4
BARBICE:										
West Sea Coast - -	111	54	48.6	25	18.3	69	-	-	-	-
Banks of River - -	5	-	-	1	16.6	128	4	3.1	4	3.0
East Sea Coast - -	54	17	31.4	10	15.6	30	2	6.6	1	3.2
Canje Creek - -	105	17	15.2	22	17.3	165	2	1.8	12	10.2
	5,853	974	16.6	956	14.0	3,403	204	5.9	97	2.8
	Natives of Madras.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Rates of Mortality.
DEMERARA:										
East Sea Coast - -	605	12	1.9	27	4.2	343	2	0.5	19	5.2
East Bank of River -	124	4	3.2	13	9.4	257	1	0.3	4	1.4
West Bank of River -	41	9	21.9	2	4.6	153	-	-	1	0.6
West Sea Coast - -	598	36	6.0	32	5.0	156	-	-	3	1.8
Mahaica Creek - -	12	-	-	2	14.2	104	-	-	1	0.9
Island of Leguan -	52	1	1.9	-	-	295	15	0.5	7	2.3
Island of Wakenaam, Essequibo.	159	40	25.1	27	14.5	301	2	0.6	5	1.6
River District of West Coast.	59	24	40.6	11	15.7	140	7	5.0	7	4.7
Arabian Coast - -	438	33	7.5	26	5.6	251	-	-	-	-
BARBICE:										
West Sea Coast - -	51	3	5.8	11	17.7	185	4	2.1	9	4.6
Banks of River - -	75	13	17.3	63	45.9	1,138	17	1.4	13	1.1
East Sea Coast - -	343	44	12.8	9	2.5	548	7	1.2	4	0.7
* Canje Creek - -	179	39	21.7	19	9.5	440	2	0.4	6	1.3
	2,736	258	9.4	242	8.1	4,319	57	1.3	79	1.8

The mortality from which the Ratios are deducted, occurred during the first 10 months of 1847.

(signed) George R. Bongun, M. D.

TABLE (C.)—Contrasting the RATIO of MORTALITY on the Numbers in the RURAL DISTRICTS, and on the Admission into the COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

	In Different Districts and Ratio of Mortality.												Admissions into Colonial Hospital and Ratio of Mortality.												Total Ratio in Districts.	Total Ratio in Hospital.	
	Natives of Madeira.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madras.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madeira.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madras.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.			
Demerara and Essequibo:																											
Sea coasts - - -	3,172	382	10.7	1,254	31	2.4	1,641	82	4.7	750	22	2.8	631	47	6.0	24	-	-	161	3	1.8	-	-	-	-	7.0	5.7
Banks of rivers and creeks, and islands in mouths of rivers -	2,406	361	13.0	1,817	49	2.5	447	50	1.0	1,250	25	2.0	1,502	108	6.7	39	-	-	270	5	1.8	0	-	-	7.5	5.8	
Berbice:																											
Sea coasts - - -	165	24	12.6	99	-	-	394	10	2.4	738	12	1.6	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	8.2	-	
Banks of rivers and creeks - - -	110	11	9.0	233	13	5.2	254	52	16.9	1,586	17	1.0	450	12	4.8	170	-	2.3	753	-	5.0	47	2	6.0	-	4.6	
	6,853	778	11.7	3,403	93	2.7	2,736	194	6.6	4,319	76	1.7	2,583	178	6.4	283	4	1.6	1,184	48	3.8	53	3	5.3	4.0	-	

TABLE (D.)—Showing the TOTAL NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS FIELD LABOURERS in October and November 1847, and the TOTAL of DEATHS from 30 January to 31 October 1847.

	Natives of Madeira.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madras.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Total Numbers.	Total Deaths.	Ratio Total.
Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice:															
On sea coasts - - -	3,337	464	12.2	1,353	32	2.3	2,035	105	4.9	1,483	35	2.3	8,208	639	7.2
On banks of rivers, creeks, and islands - - -	2,516	492	16.3	2,050	65	3.1	701	137	16.3	2,836	44	1.5	8,103	738	8.3
	5,853	956	14.0	3,403	97	2.8	2,736	242	8.1	4,319	79	1.8	16,311	1,377	7.7

TABLE (E.)—Showing the TOTAL NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS FIELD LABOURERS in October and November 1847, and the TOTAL of SICKNESS from 30 January to 31 October 1847.

	Natives of Madeira.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Natives of Calcutta.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Natives of Madras.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Natives of Africa.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Total Numbers.	Total Sickness.	Ratio Total.
Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice:															
On sea coasts - - -	3,337	535	16.0	1,353	36	2.6	2,035	128	6.3	1,483	13	0.8	8,208	712	8.5
On banks of rivers, creeks, and islands - - -	2,516	439	17.4	2,050	168	8.1	701	180	18.5	2,836	44	1.6	8,103	781	9.6
	5,853	974	16.6	3,403	204	5.9	2,736	258	9.4	4,319	57	1.3	16,311	1,493	9.1

Enclosure 5, in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 2-
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. 5, in No. 3.

	Immigrants.	Dead or withdrawn from Field Labour.
Madeira Immigrants:		
Brought in from 1835 to December 1844 - - - - -	5,134	4,693
Working on estates, January 1845 - - - - -	441	
Brought in during 1845 - - - - -	688	
	1,109	
Working on estates, January 1846 - - - - -	747	362
Brought in during 1846 - - - - -	6,822	
	7,569	
Working on estates, January 1847 - - - - -	3,785	3,784
Brought in to 31st October 1847 - - - - -	3,782	
	7,567	
Working on estates, 31st October 1847 - - - - -	5,853	1,714
		10,553
<hr/>		
Total number brought to this colony - - - - -	-	15,699
Field labourers in October 1847 - - - - -	5,853	
In Berbice Colonial Hospital - - - - -	17	
In General Colonial Hospital - - - - -	150	
Hucksters and shopkeepers in Berbice - - - - -	229	
Household servants, &c. - - - - -	100	
Hucksters and shopkeepers in Demerara - - - - -	1,020	
Household servants, woodcutters, &c. - - - - -	600	
		7,969
Not accounted for - - - - -	-	7,730
Calcutta Coolies, brought in 1845, 1846, and 1847 - - - - -	3,678	Ratio.
Working on estates, October 1847 - - - - -	3,429	
Not accounted for - - - - -	249	72
Madras Coolies, brought in 1845, 1846, and 1847 - - - - -	3,985	
Working on estates, October 1847 - - - - -	2,736	
Not accounted for - - - - -	1,249	335

Appendix, No. 2.

Districts.	Coolies.	Died.	Portuguese.	Died.	Africans.	Died.	
1846:							
A. - - - - -	112	3	219	60	112	5	Mahaica Creek.
A. Lower Division - - - - -	6	-	34	-	43	-	Ditto.
B. - - - - -	29	2	339	8	187	2	East coast and
C. Town - - - - -	5	-	72	-	32	-	La Penitence.
C. Lower Division - - - - -	126	5	272	63	202	6	East bank of river.
D. - - - - -	73	6	190	12	119	1	West bank of river.
E. - - - - -	375	18	425	77	130	1	West coast.
F. - - - - -	465	17	160	79	224	4	- - Leguan, Wakenaam Trooler and
							Hog Island.
G. - - - - -	275	-	199	10	160	-	- - Part of Upper or River District of
							west coast.
H. - - - - -	389	3	-	-	100	-	Arabian coast.
I. - - - - -	116	2	42	60	331	18	East sea coast, Berbice.
K. & L. - - - - -	160	12	46	4	1,046	16	River Berbice.
M. - - - - -	172	10	63	20	661	27	Canje Creek and east coast.

Appendix, No. 2.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enc. 5, in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

ACCLIMATED MADRISIANS (brought to this Country before June 1846).

East sea coast - - - - -			386
East bank of river - - - - -			300
West bank of river - - - - -			157
West sea coast - - - - -			210
Mahaica creek - - - - -			10
Island of Leguan - - - - -			17
Island of Wakenaam - - - - -			200
Arabian coast - - - - -			306
Berbice - - - - -			31
			1,617
On coasts - - - - -		902	
On rivers, creeks, &c. - - - - -		715	
			1,617

Appendix, No. 4.

RETURN of DEATHS among the following Amounts of CREOLE POPULATION on the respective Estates, during the Months of July, August, September, and October 1847.

PLANTATIONS.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.
Providence - - - - -	270	1	
Profit - - - - -	102	2	
Henry - - - - -	64	2	
Arcadia - - - - -	135	1	
Mocha - - - - -	381	1	
Wallville and Woriden St. Matthew's Parochial Friendly Society - - - - -	81	---	
	987	---	
	1,120	7	16

Furnished by Dr. Dodgson from his practice.

Appendix, No. 5.

AFRICANS brought by HER MAJESTY'S STEAM SHIP "Growler."

Embarked.	Died on Board.	Sent to Colonial Hospital.	Died in Colonial Hospital.	Sent to Foundry.	Died in Foundry.	Sent to Estates.	Died on Estates.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
476	20	25	10	8	- -	425	46	76	159

EXTRACT from Health Officer's Report of Immigrants arrived on 10 August 1847, by Her Majesty's steam ship "Growler."

I would also request to be permitted to notice another difference in the instructions from those in the Cooley scheme; viz., constituting the commander on board the superintendent in charge of the immigrants, instead of the surgeon. This I think need only be represented to secure its alteration. The mortality during the short voyage of 18 days is large, 4.20 per cent., only equalled in one case from the coast of Africa, viz., in the brig "Rufus," in November 1845; and greater than the average of Cooley ships. For I find on reference to my records, the average mortality from Calcutta is 5 per cent.; that from Madras, 1.29 per cent.; making a general average of 3.14 per cent. A considerable number of the youths arrive in poor condition. Twenty-five patients, as by the hospital list, have been sent to the colonial hospital. Dr. M'Crae reports that a very great many of the people embarked in a state of emaciation and debility, evidently produced a short time before by the horrors of the middle passage, previous to the capture of the slave ship. In consequence of this he signed the receipt for the people as to their health, "with the exception of several dysenteric and catarrhal complaints." In conclusion, I may mention much inconvenience was expressed to have been felt from the want of interpreters.

(signed) John M. Johnstone.

Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. 5, in No. 3.

NUMBER of ESTATES' HOSPITALS in the different Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Hospitals.	Number of Hospitals to be Erected.	Number of Sugar Estates.
East sea coasts - - - - -	19	5	37
Mahaica creek - - - - -	4	—	8
East bank of river - - - - -	4	1	12
West bank of river - - - - -	5	1	16
West sea coast - - - - -	9	5	22
Island of Leguan - - - - -	14	1	34
Island of Wakenaam - - - - -	14	1	20
Arabian coast - - - - -	11	6	36
Berbice - - - - -	21	4	35
	98	24	220

— No. 4. —

(No. 319.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29 March 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 10, of the 11th January, forwarding a copy of a Report, accompanied by various tables, which you had received from Dr. Bonyun; the result of the investigation which you had commissioned him to make into the rural hospitals on the estates, and the condition of the different emigrants in the colony.

I approve of your having directed this inquiry to be instituted, which was one of great importance, and appears, I am happy to observe, to have been exceedingly well conducted by Dr. Bonyun, to whom I request you will convey my thanks for the very valuable information he has collected.

The emigration of Coolies in 1844, and of each succeeding year, was made at the request of gentlemen in this country interested in the West Indies, supported by applications from the proper authorities in the colonies themselves; but no such applications have been made this year from any source, and there appears to have been a general understanding that the renewal of this kind of emigration would not be proposed. The information contained in your present despatch shows that the colonies will be no losers by this conclusion as to the introduction of Indian labourers.

But I think that the same information renders it worthy of serious consideration whether the bounties should not henceforward be abolished in respect of emigrants from Madeira, and be made payable exclusively upon natives of the coast of Africa; a class of immigrants, as Dr. Bonyun's report shows, equally well suited to the climate and to the cultivation of sugar. You will understand that I should not propose to offer any obstacle to the voluntary immigration of labourers from Madeira, or to their introduction by private funds, but merely to recur to that former decision under which they were pronounced (with the advice of the Court of Policy) not fit subjects for the payment of bounty from the public revenue.

This is a point to which I should wish you to give your best attention, and to inform me of the course you would recommend.

As regards the general health of immigrants, I think it well deserves the consideration of the Court of Policy whether the facts stated by Dr. Bonyun, and especially the great difference between the rate of mortality in the estates' hospitals, and in those which are public establishments, do not lead to the conclusion that the latter should be extended; and whether they might not usefully be combined with workhouses, to which, by an effective vagrant law, all vagrants and beggars might be compelled to resort, while relief would be granted to the really destitute.

The expense of such a measure might very properly, I think, be defrayed by a small tax on inhabited houses, which, though charged on the owner in the first instance, would of course in fact fall upon the occupiers; and in return for this payment, the population generally might be granted the privilege of gratuitous medical treatment. The information you have now laid before me leads to the inference, that much might in this manner be done towards promoting the health and good order of the community, and encouraging regular industry; but the question must be one for the consideration of the local authorities, who alone would be competent to impose a fresh tax, and who must have the best means of judging of the general facilities for giving effect to the proposed measure.

Appendix, No. 3.
BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

In conclusion, I would only further suggest, whether the law should not also enforce the effective draining by the owners of all land on which houses are built. This might perhaps be accomplished by subjecting to a double tax houses reported by some public officer appointed for the purpose, to be deficient in this respect.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 5. —

(No. 16.)

No. 5.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara,
18 January 1848.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship an extract minute of the Court of Policy, dated 6th instant, containing copy of a petition addressed to the Governor and Court of Policy against the civil list and general expenses of the colony. It is signed by the principal inhabitants of Georgetown. Your Lordship will read that, although I have allowed the recommendation of the unofficial members to be carried into effect, namely, of transmitting copy of the petition to your Lordship, yet the official members (excepting the collector of the customs, who being unconnected with the financial measures of the colony) voted against the recommendation.

It is probable that the petitioners wish to strengthen the resolutions of the unofficial section of the Court of Policy transmitted by despatch (No. 1.) dated 1st instant, and to express their conviction of the difficulties of the present crisis; but they must well know that the combined Court has full power to make the most sweeping reductions in the expenditure of the colony, other than the civil list, without permission of the Secretary of State or the Executive. It is for your Lordship to decide whether power to reduce the civil list should be conceded.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Light.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of British Guiana, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, Thursday, 6 January 1848.

(After Prayers.)

THE Honourable Mr. Rose, with leave of the Court, presented a petition signed by 84 persons, praying the Court to take measures for reducing the expenditure and modifying the taxation of the colony; viz. :—

To His Excellency Governor *Light* and the Honourable the Court of Policy of British Guiana.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of British Guiana,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialists feel imperatively called upon at this period, when your honourable Court usually enters on the highly important duty of framing an estimate of the expenditure for the current year, to represent in the strongest and most earnest manner to your honourable Court, and also to urge the pressing necessity of representing without delay to Her Majesty's Government, that in the present critical and embarrassed position of the colony, the inhabitants are totally unable to sustain any longer the great burden of taxation which has hitherto been imposed upon them.

The value of the staple produce of this purely agricultural colony has declined so low since it has been subjected to an unequal and ruinous competition with the produce of slave labour in the markets of Great Britain and Ireland, that during the year just completed it has fallen far short of the cost of production; consequently no income whatever has been derived from the large capital invested in landed property.

The ruinous effects and result of this unequal competition are manifested in the aggravated distress which has already overtaken the proprietary body, its consequent action on the mercantile interests, and which must now speedily extend to and overwhelm every other class of the inhabitants. It is a mournful truth that notwithstanding the colony has been blessed with an abundant crop for the past year, the position of British Guiana is now absolutely worse than it was at the close of 1846, even though the crop of that year was seriously affected by the drought of the year preceding.

That a vast amount of expenditure has been incurred to renovate the cultivation and produce the crop of the year just passed; and even with the increased returns from the soil, the embarrassments of the proprietary body have been augmented through the ruinous depreciation of their produce, thus leaving them and the colony at large in a more disastrous condition than whilst suffering from the dispensation of Divine Providence.

Your

Your memorialists most respectfully desire to impress upon your honourable Court that the present civil list and general local establishments and expenditure are entirely disproportioned to the prostrated resources of the colony.

Your memorialists are compelled to avow their painful conviction that the period has arrived when the public expenditure must of necessity be effectually curtailed, inasmuch as the colony is not in a condition to bear even one-half the amount which was levied by direct and indirect taxation for the service of the year 1847.

Your memorialists consider that with such an onerous burden as the present civil list, so entirely inconsistent with the present resources and circumstances of the colony, it is impossible to raise by taxation an adequate amount to support even on a greatly reduced scale those institutions which have become necessary from the altered state of society, and for the maintenance of internal peace and good order.

That your memorialists, with deep sentiments of loyalty to their Most Gracious Sovereign, and attachment and affection for the mother country, most respectfully call on your Honourable Court to uphold and maintain the principle that as British subjects, inhabitants of a British colony, admitted to be an integral portion of the empire, they have an undoubted right to claim for their staple product, sugar, admission into the markets of Great Britain and Ireland, free of any duty whatever; and for their rum, on precisely equal terms at that levied on British spirits.

Your memorialists cannot comprehend why their agricultural produce should be subjected to heavy duties, while the cotton and corn of foreign slave countries which still impose heavy duties on British goods are admitted free of any duty into the British markets; that if the principle upon which the admission of these products of slave labour on these terms be, that it is essential to the welfare and employment of the people of the mother country, and interwoven with their very existence, the same principle imperatively calls on the mother country to preserve us, more especially at the very time we have, in obedience to her mandate, become the instruments for carrying out a grand scheme of philanthropy.

That in the present state of the British markets, glutted as they now are with sugar the produce of slave labour, the gross value of the entire crop of the colony for the past year cannot be estimated at more than 3,500,000 dollars. To attempt therefore to raise an amount of taxation at all approaching to the estimates of late years, which would actually require little short of one-third of the gross value of the entire produce to realize, your memorialists venture to assert would be a measure equally impolitic and impracticable in a community numbering about 125,000 persons, entirely dependent on the produce of the soil for support; and would moreover paralyze the efforts of the proprietary body to reduce the costs of production and preserve the cultivation of the colony.

Your memorialists respectfully submit to your Honourable Court that, taking the foregoing circumstances into your serious consideration, you may be pleased to institute a rigid and searching inquiry into every item of the estimate for the service of the year 1848, so as to effect a reduction on all items retained thereon, to strike off all which are unnecessary, and others which, however justifiable in more prosperous times, ought now to be dispensed with, and thus bring the estimate within the aggregate limit which your memorialists maintain the altered circumstances of the colony imperatively demand.

That your memorialists further desire respectfully to suggest to your Honourable Court, that the "ways and means" required for meeting the public expenditure might be greatly modified, and that a system of taxation might be devised which would render the machinery for its collection far less complex and expensive.

All which is most respectfully submitted to the favourable consideration of your Excellency and Honourable Court, and with a respectful solicitation that the sentiments of your memorialists may be communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

British Guiana,
1 January 1848.

(84 Signatures.)

The Honourable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Stewart*, the following appointment on the Petition:

THAT this Court, fully concurring in the sentiments expressed in the memorial as to the great distress which prevails in the colony, and of its inability to support the present rate of expenditure, will use every means to reduce the estimate for the year 1848.

This Court further most earnestly entreats his Excellency the Governor to recommend the memorial to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, especially as to the absolute necessity of reducing the present civil list.

That a copy of the memorial, and the Court's recommendation, be transmitted by his Excellency the Governor to the Right honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whereon the Court divided:

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Porter. Mr. Rose. Mr. Jones. Mr. Stuart. Mr. White.	Collector of Customs.

Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. in No. 3.

The appointment was accordingly carried.
The Chief Justice, the Attorney-general, and the Government Secretary declined voting. The Chief Justice handed in the following memorandum, for insertion on the minutes; namely,

“ The Acting Chief Justice, without at all entering into the merits or demerits of the statements contained in the petition, declines to vote or to give any opinion on the petition, or on the motion.”

(True extract.)

(signed) *William Walker*,
Secretary.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*, dated Demerara, 18 January 1848 (marked Private).

THE end of the year closed the manufacture of sugar and employment of creoles who held out against any diminution of wages; and to this moment whatever is done, and very little is doing, is performed by the Portuguese and Coolies, who are, however, often driven from the field by the creoles. It is in vain that the ministers of religion tell the creoles that the planters are reduced to such a state by the low prices as not to be able to afford, without absolute ruin to themselves, the same rate of wages as before; they stubbornly refuse to work at any reduction of price.

* * * * *
Within one fortnight three fires, incendiary, have occurred; a return of which I annex.

* * * * *
Under these circumstances, and if unhappily the creoles continue determined in abstaining from work and in revengeful mood, it be found that incendiarism proceeds, I respectfully submit that some stringent law should be passed, as is I believe enforced in England, to make the district or parish contribute to the payment of the value of property destroyed by incendiarism: it will be a wholesome check on those who while they hold back from actual crime do not discourage it, or give information so as to secure double vigilance on the part of the police as well as the well-disposed.

Although some three or four creoles have been imprisoned for threatening and ill-treating emigrants who have chosen to accept of lower wages, yet the intimidation still continues. I have directed the inspector-general of police to use every diligence in arresting the progress of intimidation, and to employ the swiftest mode of conveyance of strong bodies of police, whenever he is called on to support the peaceable and well-inclined against their more turbulent comrades.

As I stated, the planters wish either to have a fourth more task for the same wages, or to pay a fourth less wages for the working task of last year; the labourers, by being more industrious, may still obtain the same wages.

I have thought it my duty to make your Lordship acquainted with what is passing; I most earnestly hope that I may shortly be able to write more favourably of the state of the colony.

Enclosure in No. 4.

RETURN of PLANTATIONS on which FIRES have occurred since the 31st December 1847.

Name of Plantation.	District.	County.	Date of Fire.	Property Destroyed.	Opinion of Stipendiary Magistrate of the District.
Palmyra	(F.)	Essequibo	1 January	Two megass logies	-- The act of an incendiary, almost certain; the police on the traces of a fugitive negro.
Montrose	(B.)	Demerara	15 —	-- An entire range of megass logies.	-- <i>Idem.</i> —In the middle of the day, in three different places at once.
Lusignan	(B.)	Demerara	16 —	-- Overseer's dwelling-house.	-- <i>Idem.</i> —At night found on fire at different parts, to the great danger of the lives of the inmates, who lost everything; and one most seriously hurt in escape in his shirt.

A most rigid inquiry is now in progress.

H. L.

— No. 7. —

(No. 17.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA,
No. 7.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 31 January 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a proclamation which after some deliberation, and for the satisfaction of some of the leading men here, I directed Mr. Walker, the Government Secretary, to write for my approval. Considering that Mr. Walker had embraced all the points bearing on the present state of the colony, I heartily concurred in the idea that the proclamation would not be without some effect; it was printed, and has been generally circulated. I have to thank Mr. Walker for his ready assistance, when I was otherwise busily engaged, and I respectfully submit it for your Lordship's approbation.

I regret to say, that on the 19th instant the logies of plantation Melleville, Mahaica River, east coast Demerara, were burnt down; that about the same time an attempt was made to set fire to the dwelling-house of Blairmont, a plantation on the west bank of river Berbice; and that a few nights later, a dwelling-house belonging to a respectable inhabitant was fired at the four corners and in the interior, and burnt to the ground, at New Amsterdam; the family escaping with the greatest difficulty, with the loss of all they possessed.

Every exertion is made by the police to discover the offenders; and rewards are offered for their apprehension or discovery.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

P. S.—February 4th. I regret further to report, that on the 31st ultimo the megass logies of plantation Zorg, Arabian coast Essequibo, were fired and burnt down at 10 A. M.; making the sixth fire in the month of January.—*H. L.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

British Guiana [L. s.]. *Henry Light*.

Encl. in No. 7.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency *Henry Light*, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS within the short space of little more than a fortnight, no fewer than three destructive fires have taken place on plantations, one in the county of Essequibo, and two in the county of Demerara, by which, in two instances, extensive ranges of megass logies, with all their contents, have been totally consumed; and in the third, a dwelling-house, with all its furniture, books of the estate, and other valuable property, placing at the same time in the most imminent danger the lives of four persons, who narrowly escaped from the flames: And whereas, from the evidence already obtained, there is every reason to believe that these occurrences are not accidental, but the result of wilful and deliberate design, and connected with some plan or combination for the general destruction of plantation property throughout the colony:

I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning all persons against the dangerous and illegal tendency of such combination or agreement, and pointing out to them the inevitable results of such atrocious conduct, both as affecting their own character, their interests, and possibly their lives.

I do, therefore, earnestly call upon and exhort all the labouring population of this colony, and more especially those who are natives of the same, to remember the obligation under which they lie to manifest their appreciation of the blessings of liberty and the advantages of civilization, now absolutely in their possession or freely offered to their acceptance: and that in no way can they more satisfactorily do this than by practically exemplifying the precept of "doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them."

I call upon them to recollect that they who countenance and protect the criminal are sharers to all intents and purposes of his crime; and that even if they escape the visitation of human laws, they have yet to dread the assured retribution of Divine Justice.

I warn those who are immediately concerned in or connected with these most detestable and unprovoked attacks on property and life, that when detected and convicted, which cannot fail eventually to be the case, they have nothing to look for but the exertion of the utmost rigour of the law, which in the case of the mere destruction of property, subjects the perpetrator to the punishment of transportation of 15 years; and where life also is endangered, the life of the offender is justly forfeited, and in such case mercy could not be extended.

I call upon all Her Majesty's faithful and loving subjects, the orderly and well-conducted peasantry of this colony, to reflect on their social position and advantages; to ask themselves what they have to complain of?—what grievances remain unredressed?—what irregularities in the laws, or in the administration of them, afford reasonable grounds of murmuring? And were it otherwise, what kind of redress do they promise themselves by cowardly and assassin-like attacks on the property and lives of those whom it has pleased Providence to

Appen.lix.No. 2.
 BRITISH GUIANA.
 Encl. in No. 7.

place in a somewhat higher social position? Will the destruction of the means of manufacturing the produce of the crop now ripening on the ground, contribute to secure them more constant employment or higher wages? Will they, when the ability of the proprietor of the soil to employ them is taken away, be able to support themselves in the comfort and ease to which they have been accustomed? Or will they not rather, with the depreciation and destruction of the property of their employers, lose their chief resource in the opportunity of exercising their honest industry, and become a disgrace, instead of a credit, to the country of which they are free citizens, and which lavishly expended her treasure to make them such?

There is but one cause which can be assigned for the crimes against which this proclamation is issued, and that is the proposed reduction of the wages hitherto paid to the labourers on plantations. But this reduction, proceeding as it does from the actual and urgent necessity of the case, and presenting the only means of carrying on the work of the plantations at all, should rather secure the ready sympathy and cheerful co-operation of the peasantry, than incite them to deeds of violence as a senseless means of revenge for a fancied injury. There are those amongst them who can read, and there are few not sufficiently intelligent to understand the real state of things if fairly explained to them. How can they expect to receive the same rate of wages as usual for manufacturing a hogshead of sugar, when that which lately sold for 100 dollars will not now bring 50? And after all, it is in their own power to earn as much money as before; for they have only to work a little longer and more continuously, and they would receive at each week's end the same amount of money as previously. Were the labouring population of this colony to join earnestly with the owners of the land, they might readily increase the quantity of sugar produced by one half at least, which would secure to them ample wages and increasing prosperity.

I address them as their friend, as their Governor, and as representing in this colony their Gracious Sovereign, whom they profess to love and revere; and I call upon them as men who ought to be grateful for the blessings they enjoy under Her mild and considerate sway; as men whose real welfare is bound up with the general prosperity of the colony; as men conscious of their obligations as Christians, to reflect well on these things, to beware of those who would incite them to evil, and thereby bring them to shame. And I warn them, in the most solemn manner, that if all present means should fail in putting a stop to these nefarious proceedings, such stringent and rigorous measures shall be instantly adopted as will make the consequences felt by every one in the community.

Lastly, therefore, I do hereby call on all stipendiary and other magistrates, all officers of police, and all persons in the service of Government, to be active, vigilant, and persevering in their endeavours to trace, detect, and bring to condign punishment, the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, warning them that I shall visit with heavy penalties any neglect of duty on their part. And I call upon all Her Majesty's loving and dutiful subjects to be aiding and assisting in endeavouring to preserve the peace and good order, and promoting the welfare of the community in which they reside, as they will respectively answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at the Guiana Public Buildings, in Georgetown, Demerara, this 19th day of January 1848, and in the 11th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

God save the Queen!

By His Excellency's Command,

William Walker, Government Secretary.

— No. 8. —

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 8.
 Governor *Light* to
 Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 14 February 1848.

I HAVE been requested by some of the persons whose names are at the foot of the petition herewith annexed, to forward it to your Lordship, being copy of that which is to be brought before Parliament.

This petition, bearing date 17th January last, was not given to me until after the sailing of the packet on the 4th instant.

In paragraph 5 allusion is made to the cessation from labour by the creoles. I am sorry to say that, although tranquil, this cessation from labour continues.

Paragraph 6 alludes to the fires. There were six in the month of January, the last on the 31st; happily none have been reported in this month.

Paragraph 7 alludes to the temper of the creoles being soured. I am of opinion that a very large proportion of the creoles have a different feeling towards the planters and government to that which they had four or five years ago; but this has arisen from other causes than that of low-priced labour. It is not at all uncommon for remarks, not of the civilised kind, being made by groups of creoles on meeting carriages and horses of official men, to the effect that they the people were taxed to pay such luxuries.

Paragraph 8 alludes to the present distress of the planters. It is difficult to foresee the end.

end of their embarrassments. Had they the means of introducing and using the plough, with the advantages now likely to be obtained from the agricultural chemists' labours, the colony would yet compete with slave colonies.

Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

No. 8.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

Enclosure in No. 8.

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain and Ireland* in Parliament assembled.

Encl. in No. 8.

The humble Petition of the Proprietary Body and Others dependent on the successful Cultivation of the Plantations in *British Guiana*;

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT only a very short time has elapsed since your petitioners and others of their fellow colonists addressed your Honourable House by petition, setting forth the distress which pressed so heavily upon them, and threatened to involve them and the colony at large in ruin, unless their prayer for remedial measures was promptly granted by the British Parliament.

That since the said petition was forwarded for presentation to your Honourable House, the state of the colony has become highly alarming, and, your petitioners emphatically declare, portends, at no distant period, a dissolution of the bonds by which society is held together.

That your petitioners felt, that whilst they had in their petition claimed the support of Parliament to alleviate their sufferings, it was nevertheless incumbent on themselves to endeavour, by an equitable mode of proceeding towards the agricultural peasantry, still further to lessen the cost of production, in order to palliate in some measure the disadvantage of their position in having to compete, for the present, with the staple products of slave labour.

That with this object in view, your petitioners commenced with diminishing the salaries of the staff of the plantations, which, being composed of persons sensible of the distressed condition of their employers, willingly acquiesced in the measure as one of paramount necessity; and, following up this course of proceeding, proposed to the agricultural population a reduced scale of wages for the tasks hitherto performed, or a continuation of the old rates of remuneration for an increased quantity of work, based upon the tariff sanctioned by the late governor, Sir J. C. Smith, for 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours per day.

That although your petitioners have, at a vast expense, brought into use every practicable auxiliary power to manual labour which mechanical invention or science could suggest, short of thorough drainage and the use of the plough (the latter being altogether dependent in this colony upon the costly introduction of the former), and notwithstanding several of the manufacturing operations are rendered less laborious by the use of some of those mechanical powers to the persons employed about the sugar works, and also notwithstanding the wages offered by your petitioners are still beyond what the present prices of sugar and other staple products in the home markets warrant, your petitioners regret to say that their offers have been met by the labourers with a decided refusal, and at this moment an almost total cessation from field labour has taken place. The few estates which have any field or manufacturing operations going on, procure it only from immigrant Portuguese and Coolies, together with a few of the staff of the properties; and even they are performing it irregularly, under fear of encountering the hostility of the creole population, who are systematically practising a course of intimidation.

That since the Christmas just passed several fires have taken place of megass logies, whereby those costly and indispensable buildings have, with their large stocks of fuel for manufacturing the product of the estates, been entirely consumed; and from the fact of no manufacturing operations being carrying on at the time on any of the estates where the fires have occurred, and also the remarkable circumstance of their taking place at such a crisis as the present, and in such unparalleled rapid succession, as well as from other circumstances elicited through magisterial investigation, there is little doubt of their being the work of incendiarism.

It is awful to contemplate the state of this fine colony at this eventful crisis; the temper of the labourers is soured, and they feel acutely the competition to which the produce of their labour has been exposed with that of slaves. But your petitioners have no means of shielding them from this disadvantage, although willing to share with them even more than their fair portion of the evils it has entailed, until, by respectful representations, they may be palliated or entirely removed, through the wisdom of the British Parliament. But in the attempt to secure the temporary co-operation and submission to patient endurance of the labouring population, and to uphold the cultivation of the colony, your petitioners have entirely failed; the plantations are now, during the present rainy weather, fast running to waste, and this at a time when labour is most required to keep the cane cultivation free of grass, for the purpose of procuring a return from the soil.

Your petitioners are paralysed at this state of things, unparalleled in the annals of the colony. They see their distresses and difficulties daily augmenting, and without the power, by any exertions of their own (of the want of which they have often been unjustly accused

Appendix, No. 2.
 BRITISH GUIANA.
 Encl. in No. 8.

by parties ignorant of the nature of their trials), to help themselves; for if your petitioners cease to cultivate their estates, they become valueless and run to waste. On the other hand, if they continue to cultivate them under present circumstances, they must do so with the certainty of loss; a fact which is known to capitalists, who consequently have effectually put it beyond the power of parties to carry into practice; so that whilst the struggle to produce a better state of things is maintained, the plantations are sinking into decay.

Your petitioners feel constrained to state to your Honourable House, that if relief be not speedily extended, besides a ruined proprietary body there will be a discontented labouring population pervading the once flourishing and productive province of British Guiana; its civil and religious institutions must disappear as the inevitable consequence, and the emancipated race relapse into a state of barbarism, which, in the course of time, may assume a character of antagonism and rapine.

Your petitioners, in this awful state of things, most urgently call upon your Honourable House to listen to their prayer for relief, and to save, ere it be too late, their properties and families from utter ruin. They confess that they see no hope of ever procuring the hearty co-operation of the emancipated population in any attempt to compete with slave-labour produce, as it is evident that they were not led to expect that they would ever be placed in such a position, whilst they had to provide themselves with the requisites which, as a free population, they considered they ought to acquire the means of procuring by their ordinary labour, and unsubjected to competition with the produce of slaves, who are in the slave colonies, as they are well informed, compelled to work for 16 hours out of the 24.

Your petitioners, therefore, in conclusion, humbly pray your Honourable House, deliberately and calmly, to take their condition into consideration, and that in your wisdom you may come to a decision that the free-labour produce of the colony, and of other British possessions, shall in future be exempt from all duties, as the products of integral portions of the British Empire; and that, for the purpose of the national revenue, those duties shall be confined to the produce of foreign countries.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

British Guiana, 17 January 1848.

[30 Signatures.]

— No. 9. —

(No. 26.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 9.
 Governor *Light* to
 Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 14 February 1848.

As I consider every step tending to show progress in the manufacture of sugar should reach Downing-street as early as it does the West India body in London, I have availed myself of Dr. Shier's offer of duplicate specimens made in the colonial laboratory, which I have addressed to your Lordship separately.

I have the honour to enclose Dr. Shier's letter to me, and two explanatory documents, one describing the process of manufacture, the other a table of details; both these and the specimens are of value to the West India colonies generally, even if it be only to show how much may yet be done for the planters by science. With this view I have written this despatch, trusting respectfully that the transmission of the specimens of sugar will not be considered an unnecessary detail.

Nothing can equal the slovenly, unscientific way in which sugar is made on those estates on which the common process is in use. Dr. Shier has, I believe, opened the eyes of the planters to this defect; and he is now engaged, on some estate on the east coast, Demerara, carrying on experiments for the general uses of the colony in reference to the laboratory specimens.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

Sir,

Colonial Laboratory, George Town, 3 February 1848.

HAVING been applied to by various parties at home connected with the West Indies and interested in the improvement of the manufacture of muscovado sugar in this colony, I am about to transmit to Michael M'Chlery, esq., of London, certain samples of sugar prepared in this laboratory, accompanied with an explanatory memorandum and a table of data and results;

results; and I beg herewith to forward to your Excellency duplicates of these samples of sugar, and a copy of the memorandum and table.

To his Excellency Henry Light, Esq.
Governor of British Guiana.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Shier.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

MEMORANDUM for Michael M'Chlery, Esq., accompanying Seven Samples of Muscovado Sugar, and a Table of Data and Results. Encl. 2, in No. 9.

HAVING had many applications from proprietors of estates and others interested in West India property, regarding improvements capable of being effected on the process of sugar making, without involving any complicated apparatus beyond that in common use, as well as regarding the possibility of preparing concentrated cane juice or syrup for transmission in that state to Europe, I beg to send you herewith seven specimens of sugar, along with a table showing every particular regarding the canes, the juice, and the manufacture, that I thought would be useful or interesting for you or your West India friends to know. I have kept duplicate samples; and I beg the favour of your submitting those sent to the careful inspection of one or more of the most skilful brokers you can find, in order that the blank columns in the table may be filled up, and the results communicated to us. As the sugars are dried, I beg that the bottles be not opened till they are submitted to the brokers.

I will now proceed to mention a few other particulars, regarding the process and samples, that could not well be given in the tabular form.

The canes were, in every instance, average specimens, not selected with the view of making a fine specimen of sugar, but taken at random from the punts at the mill door of the estates. The process followed differed little from that in common use; but as some difference exists in different colonies, it may be proper to describe it more in detail.

The grinding was effected by a two-roller hand-mill, used in the laboratory for supplying small quantities of cane juice for our investigations. As the mill is of very little power, we invariably pass the canes three times through it, to obtain as many pressings as would be got in the most approved four-roller mills. From the seventh and eighth columns in the table it will be seen that the yield of juice is considerably greater than what is usually got in this colony. From numerous trials on various estates, I am satisfied that the average yield does not exceed 45 per cent., whereas the average yield of the seven specimens is 58.32 per cent.; and were our mill one of greater power, even that per-centage could be considerably exceeded. The first of all improvements, then, seems to be to obtain a larger per-centage of juice from the cane; and by ordinary attention to the setting of the rollers, to getting the rollers turned true when they have worn hollow in the middle, to better and more regular feeding, this might to a great extent be effected with the mills in present use. In all cases, however, where new mills have to be erected, I would give a decided preference to the American four-roller mills with a slow motion, as in all respects superior to the English three-roller mills. If we only extract 45 per cent. of juice, while others extract 60 or 65, we are clearly at an immense disadvantage, and adhere to a form of mills, and a style of working them, incompatible with a profitable yield.

The method of clarification used in preparing these specimens will soon be detailed in a special report. It will suffice at present to say that lime is the sole neutralizing agent; that it is used in excess, the juice being boiling at the time, and clay or gypsum is used along with it to act mechanically in giving density to the coagulum of feculent matters that subsides to the bottom of the clarifier; that the tempering is regulated by an accurate though simple system of checks and tests; that the clarified juice is capable of a ready and perfect filtration; and that subsequently to this operation, the excess of lime is corrected by the use of sulphuric acid.

This method of clarification succeeds on the large scale as well as on the small, and has been verified by me on two estates making five and seven hogsheads per day respectively. This method, when accurately performed, renders skimming unnecessary, and saves that part of the juice, sometimes amounting to one-sixth of the whole, which at present goes with the skimmings to make rum. It appears, moreover, that by this method of clarification, a sugar is obtained which, when dissolved, gives a more transparent solution, and is free from a certain solid sediment which appears on dissolving ordinary muscovados.

The clarified juice was boiled down in an iron vessel over the open fire, and was exposed from four to five hours to the action of heat. The thermometer was always used towards the close of the process, and served, along with the appearance and touch of the syrup, to determine the proper time for striking. The Table presents some instructive facts regarding the striking point; thus, No. 1 and No. 2 were made from canes grown on the same field. The difference in the density of the juice was only .005, and the total yield of sugar and molasses from the same quantity of juice almost identical; yet, in consequence of No. 1

Appendix, No. 2. being boiled somewhat higher, it yielded four ounces more sugar per gallon, and four ounces less molasses. When the clarification has been bad, cane juice cannot be boiled so high with safety as when it has been good; hence it is customary, on a great majority of estates, to strike too low, sometimes as much as 10 or 12 degrees of Fahrenheit too low; thus rendering the yield of molasses inordinately large.

BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. 2, in No. 9.

The columns of per-centric results, both as respects juice and canes, will be read with interest, for they show that 25 per cent. increase on the quantity of sugar at present obtained from the cane juice on most estates in the colony may be easily obtained. If, when the two blank columns are filled up by the broker, anything like a similar increase on the planters' profit, arising from improved quality, is exhibited, it will show that, when urged by competition into the use of better methods of manufacture, not to mention better methods of cultivation, there is in reality much reason for really active energetic planters to hope.

To the 26th column of the Table considerable interest attaches, inasmuch as it shows that by drying the sugar as soon as it is cured, it might be sent home in boxes, casks, or even bags, not merely without loss, but without fermentation or discolouration; and that its tendency would be rather to gain a little in weight than to lose in the hands of all parties, even up to the consumer. At present the average loss by drainage and fermentation on shipboard from this colony cannot, I think, be estimated at less than 12 per cent.; while to dry thoroughly the specimens sent, the average loss was only 4.22 per cent., affording a saving of nearly eight per cent. Were the quality and colour of the muscovados of this colony made equal to specimens Nos. 1, 4, or 2, their destination would probably be the scale; and packages like the Cuba sugar boxes of four or two cwt., even if they cost as much as the present packages do, would be more convenient for grocers and families, and would stow better on shipboard. The cost of drying the cured sugar would be very inconsiderable.

It may be proper here to notice that all these specimens have been struck into cones. Operating on small quantities, no other course was so convenient; but they are true muscovados, and have not to be syruped, or liquored, or washed, or clayed. I think it right, however, to mention that I consider it impossible from our cane juice to make as good sugar as these specimens by striking into the ordinary flat coolers. Cone striking, or any of the numerous substitutes for it now known and practised in various colonies, would be attended with little or no increased labour over the present plan, and would secure many advantages.

On the whole, then, I am of opinion that with better expression, better clarification, careful concentration, even in the present very defective coppers, followed up by striking into the vessels in which the sugar is to drain, that a very great increase in quantity of sugar, and a great improvement in its quality and value are easily attainable.

On the preparation of well-clarified cane juice, concentrated so as to be transmitted home, I have made many experiments, and would have transmitted specimens, had it been possible to do so with safety. I find that to preserve the syrup from fermentation, it requires to be boiled so high, that, on cooling down, it in a very short time deposits large crystals of candy. A difficulty would, therefore, at once arise regarding the levying of the duty, for it would arrive in England partly crystallized and partly syrup. Boiled up to this point, but little more heat suffices to convert it into sugar; and planters will, therefore, I believe, prefer to complete the process. Boiled to a lower density than this, it very readily runs into fermentation, especially if it is not struck hot into close vessels. Exposed to the air, as it would be were it struck into an iron cooler, or even directly into a puncheon, it cannot be kept any length of time, say a few months, at our ordinary temperatures, without fermenting so as to start the bung, and overflow in a greater or less degree.

I consider that, for the use of central factories or refineries in this colony, the method of concentrating up to a certain point, and then transmitting the syrup to the factory by railway or water carriage, might be practised with great advantage, provided but short time elapsed from the making of the syrup and the completion of the process.

If further information regarding the densities, temperature, and length of time my syrups kept before they crystallized, or till fermentation set in, is still desired, I will willingly furnish it; and I mean soon to try whether, with a greatly improved clarification, we may not now succeed better than we did last year.

(signed) *John Shier.*

Colonial Laboratory, 3 February. 1848.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

TABLE of various Data and Results obtained in preparing Specimens of MUSCOVADO in the COLONIAL LABORATORY of *British Guiana*.

No.	Date of Manufacture.	Locality of Canes.	Description of Canes.			Per Centages.		Specific Gravity of Juice.	Caustic Lime to neutralize 1 Gallon of Juice.	Temperature at Striking, Fahrenheit.	Length of Time in Cones.	
			Plants or Ratoons.	Age, Months.	Length of time Cut.	Green Megass.	Juice.				Crys-tallizing.	Dripping.
	1847 :				Days.				Grains.	°	Hours.	Days.
1	26 November	Pl. La Penitence.	Plants	14 ½	2	46.29	53.71	1.0025	9.32	238.5	18	12
2	27 —	Ditto	Ditto	14 ½	3	40.20	59.80	1.0875	10.35	238.	36	8
3	18 December	Pl. Thomas	Ratoons	13	3	37.87	62.13	1.0838	5.1757	239.	18	8
4	20 —	Pl. Kitty	Ditto	15	4	44.39	55.61	1.0838	18.29	239.5	18	7
5	22 —	Pl. Thomas	Ditto	13	6	36.12	63.88	1.0775	10.35	240.	18	6
6	29 —	Pl. Enmore	Ditto	12	1	43.87	56.13	1.0825	10.35	239.5	18	7
7	31 —	Ditto	Ditto	12	3	43.03	56.97	1.0838	9.66	240.	18	10

RETURN PER GALLON.				Density of Molasses.		PER-CENTIC RESULTS.						Loss per Cent. in Drying.	Locality of Canes.
Sugar.		Molasses.		Specific Gravity.	Temperature at Observation, Fahrenheit.	In 100 parts of Juice.			In 100 parts of Cane.				
Grains.	Round Numbers.	Grains.	Round Numbers.			Sugar.	Molasses.	Total.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Total.		
11,277	1 9 ½	4,905	0 11 ½	1.3713	80.25	14.75	6.41	21.16	7.92	3.44	11.36	-	Pl. La Penitence.
9,509	1 5 ½	6,664	0 15 ½	1.3691	80.25	12.49	8.75	21.24	7.47	5.23	12.70	-	Ditto.
9,887	1 6 ½	7,420	1 1	1.3729	78.75	13.03	9.78	22.81	8.10	6.08	14.18	3.21	Pl. Thomas.
10,290	1 7 ½	7,311	1 0 ½	1.3721	80.25	13.56	9.64	23.20	7.54	5.36	12.90	4.69	Pl. Kitty.
8,879	1 4 ½	6,530	0 15 ½	1.3819	80.	11.77	8.66	20.43	7.46	5.49	12.95	-	Pl. Thomas.
9,956	1 6 ½	7,234	1 0 ½	1.3808	79.	13.14	9.55	22.69	7.38	5.36	12.74	5.28	Pl. Enmore.
9,727	1 6 ½	7,147	1 0 ½	1.3765	84.75	12.82	9.42	22.24	7.30	5.37	12.67	3.69	Ditto.

— No. 10. —

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 10.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 18 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship an abstract of the reports from the stipendiary magistrates and inspector-general of police, which have been made to me by my orders, of the state of the colony, so far as regards the creole population.

I am sorry to say there is a continuance of cessation from labour by the great majority; whatever work is done, is by the immigrants.

In some parts of the country I have understood that offers have been made to the labourers for taking off the standing crops at half produce, but without effect; though in Leguan, River Essequibo, several estates have been given over to the negroes on a trial of the Metairie system. Many estates are in arrear of wages, but the labourers do not apply for redress to the stipendiary magistrates, and therefore these are happily spared from adding to the embarrassments of the planters by summary processes.

The creoles are everywhere peaceable, which, after the repetition of incendiarism of last month, I did not expect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*.

ABSTRACT of Reports made to the Governor on the State of the RURAL DISTRICTS of this COLONY, from 24 January to 17 February 1848.

DISTRICT.	AUTHORITY.	DATES.	PRECIS OF REPORTS.
General - - -	- Inspector-general Police.	24 Jan. 1848 17 Feb. -	-- Throughout Demerara and Essequibo everything quiet and orderly, though the people generally decline to work at reduced wages. From personal inspection of Demerara, and from reports of inspectors in Essequibo and Berbice, all quiet, but labour not generally resumed by creoles; their conversation, however, leads to the inference that they will, to a large extent, soon do so. More cases than usual before the magistrates, but nothing of particular importance.
A. Upper, Demerara -	George Ball, S. M. -	29 Jan. - 5 Feb. - 12 - -	-- Generally quiet. Creole labourers generally decline work. Immigrants, except a portion of Africans, at work. On one estate (Supply) about a dozen creoles and 30 Barbadians at work, cutting canes, at about 25 per cent. reduction on former rates.
A. Lower, Demerara -	J. O. L. Mure, S. M. -	5 - -	-- Nothing to excite apprehension in the conduct of the people; who, however, refuse throughout the district to work for reduced wages, except on one estate, plantation Enterprise.
B. Demerara - - -	D. MacLennan, S. M.	31 Jan. 7 4 Feb. - 7 - 7 12 - 7 15 - 7	-- Everything quiet and peaceable; but the creole labourers generally, except a few at plantations Ogle and Turkeyan, decline working. Immigrants throughout the district at work. Ascribes the obstinacy of the creoles partly to the fact that some estates have already advanced the rate of wages. A little improvement, more creoles having turned out, but no villagers. No unusual violations of the law. Rents exacted from estates' people who will neither work nor quit. A few villagers have since turned out, and in a few days it may be general.
C. River, Demerara -	A. M. Lyons, S. M. -	2 - 7 5 - 7 16 - 7	-- District tranquil. Labourers gradually, but not rapidly, resuming work. Number at work increasing. Creoles generally resuming. Several estates making sugar.
D. Demerara - - -	W. H. Ware, S. M. -	29 Jan. 7 2 Feb. 7 8 - 7	-- No insubordination or unusual violation of the laws attempted. A number of labourers on five out of 13 estates working at reduced wages. Immigrants generally working well. Subsequently the labourers on five other estates resume work. Everything quiet.
E. Demerara - - -	J. S. Beamish, S. M. -	29 Jan. 7 2 Feb. - 3 - 7 5 - 7 12 - 7	-- Population peaceably disposed. A riot between the labourers of Fellowship and Den Amstet quelled by a couple of policemen, and leading to no subsequent proceedings. District quiet.
F. Essequibo - - -	C. A. Goodman, S. M.	6 - 7	Labouring population peaceable; but Coolies alone in regular work.
G. Essequibo - - -	Edward Carbery, S. M.	5 - - 12 - 7	-- Conduct of the labourers everywhere peaceable and orderly. Creoles at work on five estates, and immigrants generally. Difficulty partly occasioned by seven estates in adjoining district giving full wages. Subsequently two other estates resume work, and general resumption expected by end of the month.
H. Essequibo - - -	W. J. Sandiford, S. M.	2 - - 5 - - 12 - -	-- District generally orderly and peaceful. Majority of estates at work at some reduction of wages, but chiefly by immigrants.
I. Berbice - - -	P. Norton, S. M. -	1 - - 5 - - 12 - -	-- No outrage. Creoles refuse reduced wages, but arrears are in some instances due; as long as their provisions last are not likely to resume work.
K. L. Berbice - - -	C. H. Strutt, S. M. -	29 Jan. - 2 Feb. - 5 - - 15 - -	-- Population orderly and respectful. Africans at plantation Highbury resume work at 25 per cent. reduction. Few creoles at work on plantations, but are not nevertheless idle, being engaged on their own provision grounds.

TRINIDAD.

Appendix, No.
TRINIDAD.

— No. 11. —

No. 11.
Lord Harris to
Mr. Gladstone.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lord Harris to Mr. Gladstone.

Sir,

Trinidad, 30 July 1846.

By this mail I forward to you a small book of regulations for Indian immigration in this colony, which I have had drawn up, partly compiled from the first set made for that purpose, and added to by myself, with the valuable aid of Major Fagan, the Coolie magistrate.

My object with respect to the book itself was to furnish every proprietor, planter, and manager, with a copy of it, in order that they might be aware what was their duty towards the Coolies, and what was to be required of the Coolies, and that none might be able to plead ignorance as an excuse for not fulfilling the conditions for their receiving these immigrants, as has sometimes been the case.

My desire has been impartially to study the interests of both parties, at the same time never to lose sight of the fact, that the Coolies are placed here under peculiar circumstances, as utter strangers in a foreign land, and therefore requiring the zealous and unceasing care of Government; that they are also far from being the best class of the Indian labouring population, are naturally dissolute, and depraved in their habits, if left to themselves, and much inclined to fall into habits of drinking, and of wandering idle about the country, and therefore require the close supervision of Government, in order to correct, if possible, but at all events to prevent, any evident and public cases of vagabondage and licentiousness. On this account some of the rules may appear stringent, but, as I have before stated to you, I consider this system of immigration requires the greatest care and attention to ensure its success; that it must be handled delicately and yet with great firmness, and that considerable discretionary power must be permitted to the local government, in order to give it free action on the subject.

I hope that these regulations will receive your approbation. I shall be prepared to modify them according to any suggestion you may throw out; but I feel that no power has been assumed which is not necessary, and which, if questioned, I shall not be prepared to require of the Legislative Council to confirm by Ordinance.

I have, &c.
(signed) Harris.

P.S.—I enclose a copy of the instructions issued to the inspector of police, in regard to the duties required of the police, under the 9th Rule of the Code of Regulations.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

TRINIDAD COOLY REGULATIONS.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

1. Applications for cooly labourers from proprietors and agents of estates to be made to the agent-general of immigrants, specifying the number required, and conveying an assurance that all the rules passed, or to be passed, in reference to them by the Government, while under limitation of service, or until they become amalgamated, through permanent settlement in the island, with the rest of its labouring population, will be strictly conformed to.

Application for coolies, to whom, and in what form, to be made.

2. The coolies are to be provided at the sole cost of the planters, with a dwelling-house of wood, strongly floored, well ventilated with doors and windows, and, in every respect, so constructed as to afford them in the worst weather, a dry and comfortable shelter. Separate huts, so that every man may have a house to himself, it is recommended should for the future be constructed for these people, instead of large open barracks as at present, to each of which should be annexed an inclosure of land, sufficient for a garden, and the rearing of domestic animals, such as pigs, goats, and poultry, which they should be encouraged to undertake, the first supply being given them gratuitously by their employers.

Houses or huts to be provided for coolie immigrants, with enclosures of land attached thereto for garden and the rearing of domestic animals.

3. In order to secure to the cocoa planters, and smaller sugar proprietors, an equal share in the general benefit to be derived from the labour of the coolie immigrants, they (the coolies) will be divided into gangs of 50 and 25.

Coolie immigrants, how distributed; appointment of sirdars or coolie

Appendix, No. 2. The appointment of sirdars, or coolie overseers, being in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor, of rather questionable expediency, is left discretionary with resident proprietors and managers, as the best judges how far it may be useful or otherwise.

overseers, left discretionary with resident proprietors and managers.

4. The wages, food, and clothing to be given to the coolie immigrants during the first year of engagement with their employers, are to be regulated by the following tables :

MONTHLY TABLE.

	Rs.	₹.	c.
To each sirdar - - - - -	7	3	35
To each male coolie - - - - -	5	2	40
To each female ditto - - - - -	3	1	45
To each boy under 12 years - - - - -	3	1	45

DAILY TABLE.

Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.
	₹. c.		₹. c.
1	0 9	1	0 5½
2	0 18½	2	0 11
3	0 27½	3	0 16½
4	0 37	4	0 22½
5	0 46	5	0 28
6	0 55½	6	0 33½
7	0 64½	7	0 38
8	0 74	8	0 44½
9	0 83	9	0 50
10	0 92½	10	0 55½
11	1 1½	11	0 61½
12	1 10½	12	0 67
13	1 20	13	0 72½
14	1 29	14	0 78
15	1 30½	15	0 83½
16	1 47½	16	0 89
17	1 57	17	0 94½
18	1 66½	18	1 1½
19	1 75½	19	1 6
20	1 84½	20	1 11½
21	1 93½	21	1 17
22	2 3	22	1 22½
23	2 12	23	1 28
24	2 21½	24	1 34
25	2 30½	25	1 39½
26	2 40	26	1 45

FOOD.	
Rice (per day 1½ lb., or)	- - - - - 45 lbs. per month.
Dholl or peas	- - - - - 9 lbs. "
Ghee or oil	- - - - - ½ gall. "
Salt	- - - - - 1½ lb. "
Salt Fish	- - - - - 4½ lbs. "
Muscalahs { Turmeric or tamarinds	- - - - - 4½ lbs. "
{ Onions and chillies	- - - - - 1 lb. "

Dietary table.
No deviation to be made therefrom, and all extra supplies required by the coolie to be purchased by himself.

One small tin or iron pot to each coolie.

N.B. The above rations, being ample, indeed more than one coolie can consume, are to be those issued to every coolie throughout the colony, without any deviation whatsoever therefrom; whatsoever else (tobacco, for instance) the coolie may wish for, must be purchased by himself. Much importance is attached to the strict and uniform observance of this recommendatory rule.

CLOTHING.

Clothing.

To each male coolie and labouring boy are to be given, during the first year of service, two good blankets, as protection from rain and cold; two pairs of strong trousers, one woollen cap, one durable jacket.

To

To each coolie woman, two blankets, one chuddur, or sheet of six yards, to serve as wrapper; one head-dress, or female's turban; and one good petticoat.

All children too young to labour must be provided with clothing and food by their respective parents.

5. His Excellency Lord Harris, having reason to think that coolies are frequently met on the public roads, and in the neighbourhood of estates, in almost a state of nudity, notwithstanding the ample covering provided for them under the foregoing rule, managers of estates, as well as all police authorities, are earnestly enjoined to exert themselves for the abatement of a practice as offensive to decency as it is disgusting in a civilised community, and demoralising in example to the other labouring classes of the island. Here, where the coolie's money savings may be said to be a clear gain to him, his food and clothing being supplied to him from the manager's stores, no excuse for such an inadequate covering of his person can be allowed; and it will accordingly be the duty of the superintending magistrate, whenever he visits estates, to inquire into the state of the coolies' clothing, and to authorize the renewal of such articles as they may appear deficient in, from having either lost or sold them; managers repaying themselves the cost by deductions from the next subsequent pay issued to them, carefully preserving the bills as vouchers for the expenditure.

6. The hours of labour, when the coolies are not employed at task-work, allowing one intermediate hour for breakfast, are fixed as follows: from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M., during the *entre coupe*, or out of crop season; and during the crop time, or whenever any extra labour has to be performed, the coolies are to work as long as the other labourers on the estate; and as an essential means to ensure prompt and punctual attendance at work at the appointed hour on the part of the labourers, the absence of which must be so detrimental to the successful management of a property, it is recommended that all labourers on estates be summoned at the same time to work, and by sound of bell; and in order to secure the estate against the loss which a wilfully lazy and drawling performance of work on the part of coolies must occasion, as well as to put an effectual check to what, if persevered in, must be replete with annoyance and vexation to managers, distracting their attention from their immediate duties, it is recommended that a register (to be sworn to if necessary) of all coolies guilty of such dereliction of engagement, and of all particulars necessary to its clear establishment against them, be kept, so that at the expiry of their contract they may be made to make good the days which the register may clearly show the estate had lost by such wilful failure to fulfil the same. No one requires a stricter surveillance of conduct while at work than the Indian labourer, whose propensity to lie down and smoke while at work, and to seize every available opening for evading it, is proverbial.

7. More efficient arrangements than have at present generally obtained must be made, to ensure the regular visitation of the coolies, at least once a week, by a qualified medical gentleman, who will be required to keep a register of the coolies under medical treatment in the subjoined form; copy of such register to be furnished quarterly, viz., on the 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, and 1st January, through the coolie magistrate, for the information of his Excellency the Governor; and as it must tend to the greater comfort and surer recovery of the sick that they should during illness not be disturbed by the noise and bustle of the general barrack, a house, sufficiently spacious and well ventilated by doors and windows, and having a rain-proof roof, to be provided on each estate for exclusive use as a coolie hospital; coolies while on the sick list to receive no wages, and in regard to diet and everything else to be subject to the regulating orders of the attending medical officer. Coolies falling sick are never to be permitted to remain in barrack or their huts, but are immediately to be removed to hospital; their wives and children while ill to receive every care and attention their case may demand.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

Coolies not to be allowed to go about inadequately attired. Articles of clothing lost, or sold, to be replaced at their expense by managers of estates.

Hours of daily labour. Task-work allowable at the discretion of managers.

Medical attendance to be provided for the coolies. Hospital registers to be kept, of which copies are to be submitted quarterly to his Excellency the Governor. Suitable house as hospital to be erected on each estate.

Women and children to receive medical care and attention.

REGISTER of SICK COOLIES on the _____ Estate, for the Quarter commencing _____, and ending _____

No.	Name.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Nature of Case.	Date of Discharge, being Cured.	Date of Discharge, being Incurable.	Date of Decease.	REMARKS.
							In this column must be noted the several dates during the quarter on which the sick were visited by the doctor, and how far, in his judgment, their complaints have been produced by rum drinking; and whether the habit has increased or otherwise during the quarter. The disorders considered incurable to be particularised, and opinion given as to whether originated since arrival in colony, or otherwise.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. 1, in No. 11

ABSTRACT.

Total number admitted into hospital during the quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged cured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remaining in charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(signed) A. B.
Medical Officer in charge.

18

No contract expired coolie to be employed unless he can produce regular certificate of discharge.

Printed certificates in the prescribed form to be issued to estates at the cost of Government in the first instance.

8. As the practice of engaging contract expired, coolies offering themselves for hire without being able to produce from their late employers certificates of regular discharge, &c., might be productive of much inconvenience and trouble, and have besides a prejudicial effect on the conduct of the coolies. Superintendents of estates are not to consider themselves at liberty to entertain any Indian immigrants presenting themselves for service under such circumstances, nor until they can produce the required documents, or the superintendents have communicated in reference to them, with their late employers, by whose statements they will be guided in entertaining them or otherwise; and that this regulation may come at once into operation, printed skeleton certificates in the annexed form are now in course of issue to estates, at the cost in this first instance of Government; one duly signed by the manager is to be given to each coolie on his finally leaving the estate, being affixed by gum, or other glutinous liquid, to one of the inner sides of his pass-book.

Certified that A. B., a (a) Coolie,
(b) allotted to this estate, on the
184, for the contract term of one year, which has this day expired, declining to renew, has consequently been discharged, first receiving all his just dues, as per entry in Coolie account-book; his conduct during the term of his servitude was, &c.

(signed) B. C.
Resident Proprietor, (c)

(d)

184 .

- (a) Insert the Presidency, Calcutta, or Madras, from which the Coolie may have emigrated.
(b) If Sirdar, insert it.
(c) Substitute manager when there is no resident proprietor.
(d) Name of estate and quarter.

Coolies not to leave estates without tickets of leave, and all found wandering about the country without such passports to be secured, and sent back to their respective estates by the police constables.

9. It is recommended that no manager should allow coolies to go on leave without furnishing them with a ticket signed by himself, specifying the name, period of leave, and locality to be visited; and to give more effectual operation to this rule, police constables are required to take charge of, and send back to their respective estates, any coolies they may find wandering over the country unprovided with the above-mentioned tickets of leave, charging their respective managers with any expense the execution of these orders may occasion, the managers indemnifying themselves on the next ensuing issue of pay.

Wages of coolies, when and how to be paid.

10. Coolies to be regularly paid throughout the colony at the termination of each month, and never on any account at a later period, and by the managers themselves, and never under any circumstances through the sirdars. This rule is to be considered applicable to the issue of rations, clothing, &c.

Coolies' account-books, plan upon which to be kept.

11. Pay-books, distinct from the accounts of all other labourers, to be kept, in which must be specified opposite each man's name, his rate of pay, the allowance of food, clothing, &c., issued to him, and when pay is disbursed at the end of the month, the account must be closed and authenticated by the signature of the manager, and to be produced whenever called for by the stipendiary magistrate, or other competent authority; and in order to render the keeping of accounts between coolies and managers more easy and satisfactory, weekly pass-books are to be supplied to each working coolie; in this pass-book, at the close of every Saturday's work, the coolie is to be credited with the number of days of the past week (from Monday to Saturday) for which he gave his labour; in like manner he is to be charged with whatever expenses he may have incurred from advances made to him, or on any other just account, in regard to which he must at the time be fully satisfied by clear explanation; and on his quitting the estate from refusal to renew or other allowable cause, the pass-book is to be given, to him duly filled up, and authenticated as required by rule 7.

Weekly pass-book to be supplied to coolies, &c.

Half-yearly reports of number of women and children to be furnished to government.

12. Half-yearly reports of the number of Indian and negro women with each coolie gang, stating number of male and female children, with their ages, to be forwarded on 1st July and 1st January to the magistrate, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

Suggestions as to the discouragement of rum drinking amongst the coolie labourers.

13. It having been brought under the cognizance of his Excellency the Governor, that the coolies on several of the estates have begun to indulge in rum drinking, in many instances selling their clothes and even their rations, to procure for themselves this deleterious liquid, resident proprietors and managers are earnestly called upon to exert themselves by every means in their power to arrest at once the growth of what must tend to the nullification of every exertion that may be made for the religious and social improvement of these coolie labourers, a people who have such strong claims on the philanthropy as well as on the sense of self interest of their employers.

14. One liberal but uniform system of pay and treatment in respect to the coolie labourers ought to be observed throughout the colony, those of one estate never on any account receiving an advantage above the rest. Such an understanding amongst the resident proprietors and managers of estates is, it is obvious, indispensable as an effectual guard against the engendering of dissatisfaction on the part of the coolies, and of those disputes which invariably result from the cessation of what men, from being long in receipt of, regard as rights. In reference to this important subject, and after it has received fuller consideration, resident proprietors and managers will be more definitely communicated with.

By command of his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *James Fagan, c. s. m.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

MINUTE FOR THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

In reference to the ninth rule of the book of rules and regulations lately drawn up for the proper management of the coolies in this island, the inspector of police is directed to give instructions to the sub-inspector, serjeants, and police constables, that on their meeting with coolies apparently wandering about either in town or in the country, they will require them to show their leave tickets (mentioned in the ninth rule, or their discharge ticket mentioned in the eighth rule), when they may be allowed to proceed; should they possess neither, or be supposed to be wandering about as vagrants, they should be conducted or forwarded to the nearest police station in order further to make any statements should they so wish, and then be directed to return to the estate upon which they are employed.

The Governor particularly desires, that in the performance of this duty the police should conduct themselves quietly and civilly towards the coolies.

By command.

25 July 1846.

(signed) *Arthur White, Col. Sec.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 29.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

No. 12.
Lord Grey to
Governor Lord
Harris.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 15 September 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 34, of the 30th July, transmitting a printed copy of certain rules and regulations respecting coolie immigration, drawn up by your Lordship, with the assistance of Major Fagan.

On referring to those rules, I find that they provide, among other things, for the erection of places of abode for the Indian immigrants for the amount of their wages, food, and clothing; for the amount of their daily labour; for their repayment to their employers of lost time; for the medical attendance on them; for their nonemployment by any new master without a certificate of discharge from their last employer; for preventing their wandering abroad, and for the uniform and regular payment of their wages.

Even if I were satisfied of the wisdom and justice of the whole of these regulations, I should yet be compelled to deny their validity. They constitute in effect a law of great extent and importance; and the enactment of laws is manifestly not within the province of the executive government of Trinidad. The regulations so promulgated might be disobeyed with absolute impunity, and could not be enforced by any legal process. So far as they contemplate the security and benefit of the coolies, they are therefore ineffectual; and yet, by affording a semblance of efficiency, may prevent the enactment by the proper authority of such laws as are really required for the purpose.

But, independently of their want of legal authority, there is much in the regulations themselves of which I cannot approve. To some of them I perceive grave objections, and more especially those numbered 8, 9, 11, 13, and 14. It is, however, sufficient for my immediate purpose to observe, that the regulations must be withdrawn as resting on no adequate authority. As I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship a full explanation of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the general principles by which laws ought to be made for regulating the relations between the coolies and their employers, I abstain at present from entering into a more particular examination of the printed rules transmitted in your despatch of the 30th July.

See Circular Desp.
to W. Indies,
23 Oct. 1846, at
p. 1 of Parliamen-
tary Paper 325,
27 April 1847.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

— No. 13. —

(No. 84.)

No. 13.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.COPY of DESPATCH from Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Trinidad, 21 October 1846.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 29, dated 15th September, in which your Lordship requires that the coolie regulations should be withdrawn, on the ground of their not possessing sufficient legal authority.

In pursuance of your Lordship's directions that has been done.

In not bringing the regulations before the Council previously to transmitting them to England, I followed the only precedent I possessed, that of my predecessor, whose regulations respecting the coolies never received the public sanction of the Council.

I expected that serious objections would be raised in England to many of those added by me; but as they were intended for a very different state of society in Trinidad, and as immediate interference was required, I did not hesitate to adopt such measures as I conceived would be beneficial to the parties interested.

I shall not trouble your Lordship at present respecting them, further than stating that I permitted the 14th Rule to remain in deference to an older and more experienced opinion than my own, but with the warning that it could not be carried out; and in effect it has never been acted on.

I herewith forward to your Lordship a copy of my message to the Legislative Council on this subject, and also on the inter-colonial immigration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Harris*.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

Government House, 17 October 1846.

MESSAGE.

THE Governor has summoned a special meeting of the Council, for the purpose of acquainting the Board that he has received instructions from the Secretary of State on no account to sanction for the future the payment of any bounties from the local treasury for intercolonial immigration.

It would appear that there is some misconception at the Colonial Office as to the authority on which these bounties have hitherto been paid.

They are authorized, as the Board is aware, by the 3d section of the Immigration Ordinance, and by the 5th section of that Act the public faith is pledged that, "no order altering or disallowing the amount of any sum or sums which may have been fixed for the passages of immigrants coming into the colony, shall come into operation until six months after such order shall have been published in the Royal Gazette."

In order, however, that the Board may not be taken by surprise, the Governor has instructed the Attorney-general to give notice that on the next regular day of meeting of the Board, which will take place on the 1st proximo, he will move a resolution to the effect of disallowing the payment of all sums of money for the passage and maintenance of immigrants from any of the British possessions in the West Indies.

The Governor has also directed to be laid on the table of the Board a copy of the rules and regulations which he had issued in regard to the coolies.

The Governor's reasons for not bringing these rules before the Council and proposing to legalise them at once in the form of an ordinance were, that he looked upon the whole question of Indian immigration as one of experiment; that he was desirous of gaining some sort of knowledge from actual data before coming to any decided conclusion; that he felt it necessary to see what the working of the system really would be, and as he thinks nothing is more to be reprobated than a constant meddling with legislation, he preferred leaving the rules to rest at first upon their own merits with those who were called on to adopt them, and his gratification has been great to find that they have received at all events an unopposed and, in very many cases, a fair and diligent trial by those engaged in carrying them out practically on estates.

The Governor, however, has to acquaint the Board that he has been directed by the Secretary of State to withdraw the rules, on the ground of their want of legal authority.

Pursuant to these instructions, the Governor has withdrawn the rules. With respect to the rules, the Governor feels it due to himself thus publicly to state the principles by which he was guided in the framing and carrying out the rules.

It had not been, and it is not now, necessary for the Governor to pronounce any opinion as to the policy or impolicy of Indian immigration; he found it actually established on his arrival in the colony, and his duty was, therefore, to arrange such rules with the assistance and means he possessed as appeared to him most likely to conduce to the welfare of the coolies, who were placed more particularly under the care of the government.

The objects he was desirous of carrying out practically were two-fold; first, that the planter should have a fair return of work for the food, clothing, medical advice, and money, &c.

&c. which he undertook to provide to the coolie; secondly, that ample justice should be done to, and proper care taken of, the immigrants, and also that there should be such supervision over him as would prevent him acting in a manner prejudicial to himself.

The Governor has used his best endeavours to accomplish these objects; the utmost vigilance that the means at his command would allow of has been employed in rendering strict and impartial justice to both parties, and he can say with satisfaction that where the rules have been most closely followed, there they have answered best, and both planter and coolie have been satisfied.

The Governor has moreover the gratification of stating that, in adopting that rule which has been most questioned, viz. the 9th, he firmly believes that by placing a moderate check on his prevalent propensity to wandering about, many a poor Indian has been spared during this very sickly and protracted wet season from severe illness, from probable starvation, and ultimately from death.

After the instructions he has received, it is not, of course, the Governor's intention to propose any further measures in regard to the coolies, more particularly as his Excellency has been made acquainted by Earl Grey that it is his Lordship's intention to transmit to him, by an early opportunity, a full explanation of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the general principles by which laws ought to be made for regulating the relations between the coolies and their employers.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. in No. 13.

— No. 14. —

EXTRACT from Lord Grey's DESPATCH to Lord Harris; dated 1 March 1847.

No. 14.
Lord Grey to
Lord Harris.

" WITH respect to the disallowance of the coolie regulations, which Major Fagan appears to view with so much regret and disappointment, I have found nothing in his paper to alter in any degree the opinion which I had already expressed to you upon that subject; and it will not be in my power, therefore, to advise Her Majesty to sanction any ordinance establishing regulations which shall be liable to the same objections. I am, however, fully sensible of the necessity of a law for checking abuses which may arise in the employment of the coolies. I am happy to learn that the subject is about to engage your attention and that of your Council; and I shall receive with every disposition to judge favourably of it any law which you and they may think fit to enact; nor have I any wish to require the adoption of the regulations sketched out in the 'heads of an ordinance' to which you allude, or to debar you from adopting any legislation which, in concurrence with your Council you may consider more suited to the peculiar circumstances of Trinidad, provided certain fundamental principles are not violated."

— No. 15. —

(No. 7.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

No. 15.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 18 January 1848.

IN consequence of the very unsatisfactory condition which the liberated Africans, lately landed in this colony from Her Majesty's steamer "Growler," were found to be in, I feel it to be my duty to forward to you a report on the subject, and also a return showing the present state of these people.

It was discovered immediately on their landing that they were all labouring under dysentery and itch, and the greater number were much emaciated.

It is of course impossible for me to tell whether they were attacked by the above-mentioned diseases previous to their capture, but if such were the case it appears curious that Governor Macdonald, in his despatch to me, which I received by the "Growler," should state, "that it affords me the greatest satisfaction, therefore, that such unexpected good fortune has enabled me to despatch her to your Lordship with a full complement of as fine a body of emigrants as ever left this colony."

Your Lordship will perceive by the return which accompanies this despatch, that they in no way answered Governor Macdonald's description on their arrival here; in fact, a more miserable, debilitated, and I may add, loathsome set of creatures I never saw, and it must be a long time before any of them can be so far recovered as to be of any service to the estates on which they have been placed.

I have, &c.
(signed) Harris.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. in No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

RETURN of the State of the CAPTURED AFRICANS received by Her Majesty's Steamer, "Growler," from *Sierra Leone*, 5 December 1847.

Number landed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395
Sent to estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	
Sent to hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
									395

Of these sent to estates there are now:

In good health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Ill, but expected to recover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
Ill, and expected to die	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dead since distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39

Of these sent to hospital:

Expected to recover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

TOTAL - - - 395

8 January 1848.

(signed) *Thomas F. Johnston*,
Agent-general Immigrants.

— No. 16. —

(No. 14.)

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.No. 16.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 2 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a petition to Her Majesty the Queen from the inhabitants of this colony interested in the manufacture of sugar, and which I beg to recommend to your Lordship's very favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Harris*.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Encl. in No. 16. PETITION of the Inhabitants of *Trinidad* interested in the Cultivation of Sugar, praying for Measures of Relief.

To The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of *Trinidad*, interested in the Cultivation of Sugar.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Trinidad, beg most humbly to approach your Majesty's august presence, and to represent the many and grievous evils which have followed the passing of an Act in the Session before last of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act for granting certain Duties on Sugar and Molasses," c. 63, (18th August 1846) by which the property of your petitioners has been rendered utterly valueless, and their means of subsistence taken from them.

The policy pursued by the Imperial Legislature and Government in the administration of the affairs of Trinidad has for a long series of years been of a purely experimental nature, the result of which has been entirely destructive of the agricultural interest of the colony, and commensurately injurious to the well-being of all classes of society, whether merchants, mechanics, tradesmen, or labourers. Unless, therefore, the Imperial Parliament may be induced by your Majesty's gracious interposition to re-consider and change the course they have hitherto adopted, Trinidad will quickly cease to be a sugar-exporting colony; and, in consequence of the impossibility of substituting with advantage any other staple, the capital invested therein will become lost to the Empire, whilst, to the like extent that injury is inflicted upon the British sugar colonies, will profit accrue to those foreign countries where slavery is upheld and the slave trade maintained and promoted.

Considering that the depressed condition of your petitioners, in common with the inhabitants of every British colony throughout the West Indies, is fully known and admitted in Great Britain, your petitioners will proceed to state some of the remedies, which they beg with the utmost submission to suggest to your Majesty's gracious consideration, for ameliorating the present state of their affairs; and,

1st. They

1st. They humbly pray, that all treaties for the suppression of the slave trade now existing between your Majesty and foreign powers be more strictly enforced, and that some new and stringent measures be adopted for the detection and liberation of such slaves as have, since the conclusion, and in defiance of those treaties, been feloniously introduced into foreign countries.

2d. That, as an indispensable means of reducing the cost of production, your petitioners should be allowed unrestricted access to the coast of Africa, and to all other places whence fresh additions to their free labouring population may be obtained; and as their present impoverished condition (which incapacitates them from defraying the expenses of immigration) has been the result of Government measures, your petitioners implore that Government aid may be extended, to enable them to transport labourers free of cost to these shores.

3d. That the discriminating duty between rum from your Majesty's colonies and British spirits should be forthwith repealed.

4th. That molasses as well as sugar from these colonies be permitted to be used in the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom.

5th. That your petitioners claim as British subjects to have your Majesty's West India colonies considered and treated as integral parts of the British empire, and therefore entitled to the introduction of their staple commodities into the market of the mother country on the same terms with the agricultural produce of her own provinces, and that the revenue raised from sugar and molasses should be levied exclusively upon that produced by slave labour. To the last of these remedial measures your petitioners attach the most importance; without it all the others will prove unavailing; for unless your petitioners are assisted by protection, until other countries shall have abolished slavery and the slave trade, it is utterly impossible that any efforts of their own can enable them to contend against the manifold and overwhelming advantages possessed by their slave-holding rivals; the life-destroying labour of slaves, as applied in foreign countries to the production of sugar, effectually removes that article beyond the reach or application of the principles which regulate free trade.

Your petitioners further pray, that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to command that copies of this their humble petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that the utter ruin now menacing the agricultural interests of the loyal inhabitants of your Majesty's colony of Trinidad may be patiently considered, and the relief implored be promptly granted; or in lieu thereof, that such full and complete compensation be awarded as the equity of the case may justly demand.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(545 signatures.)

Appendix, No. 2.
 TRINIDAD.
 Encl. in No. 16.

— No. 17. —

(No.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 17.
 Lord Harris to
 Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 21 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you by this mail, the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1847.

The items which require any particular notice from me are, first, the diminution of revenue under the head of imports, which amounts to 7,596 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* as compared with 1846.

	£.	s.	d.
1846	-	-	62,703 19 11
1847	-	-	55,107 12 3

The decrease as compared with the whole receipts is considerable; it may be partly accounted for from the unnecessarily large importation which had taken place in previous years, and partly from the general depression which occurred during the latter portion of the year.

It is a matter for some question how far any rapid increase in the consumption of superfluities may be counted on for the future, and whether the population of the island when it is put to the trial, will, as money becomes scarcer, prefer to procure luxuries by increased exertion, or will relinquish them rather than undergo greater physical labour.

This is still a doubtful point, and will probably take some time to decide; but the tendency at present is, I fear, in the latter direction.

The principal articles in which the decrease has taken place are, cottons, linens and silks, boots and shoes, and hardware.

There is a very slight increase in the exports occasioned by a larger crop, and a more extensive shipment of rum.

The quantity of sugar exported last year was 44,665,600 lbs., estimated value 382,551 *l.*; that of 1846 was 37,901,800 lbs., estimated value 414,110 *l.*; but the prices being much lower, the duty diminished accordingly.

I fear that no great improvement can be expected on this item for the present or the succeeding year, and in consequence of the probable diminution of the quantity of land which will be cultivated for the future an increase cannot be counted on for some time.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

I had hoped to have forwarded to your Lordship a return showing the average cost of cultivating the sugar-cane; of the manufacture of the sugar, the quantity produced per acre, with some other information, in the several English, French, Spanish, and Danish islands. The information has been collected, and is still collecting for me, by Dr. Mitchell, a physician of this island, who I believe possesses as much practical and scientific knowledge on these subjects as can well be combined in one person, and who has been travelling through the islands for me, in order to acquire a knowledge of the latest improvements of every kind. It has, however, been found so difficult to make any approach to average statements in numbers, that I am obliged to wait for further information; what I have actually collected goes to show, that in the English colonies the sugar has been produced at a considerable loss at the late prices.

There are, however, estates in most of the islands where skill, science, and economy have been brought to bear, and which have made a fair return for the capital expended.

On the best managed estates in the English islands, a cwt. of sugar may be produced for \$2.50 = 10s. 5d.; but the average range is from \$4 to \$7 = 16s. 8d. to 1l. 9s. 2d.; in Martinique, to 15s. 10d.; in Guadaloupe, the same; in Santa Cruz, from \$2.25 to \$2.50 = 9s. 2½d. to 10s. 5d.; Porto Rico, cheaper; of Cuba I have no correct information, but from 50 cents to \$1 = 2s. 1d. to 4s. 2d., which is the same as it was in Trinidad, I have heard, during the existence of slavery.

In Trinidad, I believe, no sugar has been produced at a less cost than \$3 = 12s. 6d. per cwt., but the average is between \$4 and \$5. Now I find that the average price in the colony, for the last six months of 1847, was \$3.83 = 15s. 11½d.*; so that the mere production costs more than could be obtained in the market, leaving nothing for the interest of capital, reserve for losses, &c. &c.

Wages in Trinidad, 30 cents = 1s. 3d. per task, which takes from four to five hours work. It is very rare to hear of two tasks being done in a day by the same man.

40 cents = 1s. 8d. per day of 8 hours.

In Jamaica, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day.

In Barbadoes, 6½d. per day.

In St. Lucia, 1s. 3d. per day.

In Grenada, 1s. per day.

In Santa Cruz, free labour, 1s. 8d. per day.

In Guadaloupe and Martinique the cost of the keep of a slave, for the year, is *frs.* 220 = 9l. 3s., or 6d. per day; so that Barbadoes is the only English island at all on an equality with the French, so far as cost of labour is concerned; but there the slave can be made to work any number of hours in the 24 his master may order.

But besides the mere cost, another important point should be added, which is, that the sugar made in the slave countries is decidedly superior to that produced by free labour; and this is not altogether owing to the greater care, or the superior machinery they possess; for it will be found that the quality of the sugar has deteriorated in many of our colonies since emancipation, which can only be attributed to the difficulty of procuring experienced labourers, or such as will take sufficient pains to ensure the production of a good article.

Such a state of things has of course been felt most severely; but I am happy to say that, though greatly dispirited, the planters are exerting themselves almost universally to improve the quality of their sugar, and to diminish the cost of production. Much may yet be done by the introduction of implemental husbandry and machinery; but as their slave-possessing opponents are equally well, if not better, provided with these, it is very questionable how far they can succeed in the struggle.

I have already on several occasions pointed out to your Lordship the very great benefit which would accrue to this island if a more liberal policy could be adopted respecting the trade with other countries, more especially with France and Spain; a still greater one would be gained if the neighbouring republic of Venezuela could be induced to modify its customs duties.

Should the steam communication between Port of Spain and Maturin, which I have shown every inclination to support, be established, it will prove very beneficial; but I am more anxious to see a similar one, only on a larger scale, set on foot between this and the city of Bolivar (lately Angostura). There are many reasons for hoping that Port of Spain may eventually become the receptacle of the trade of that vast tract of country from which the Orinoco draws its waters. A steamer, passing by the Cano Macaroo, could reach Bolivar in 70 hours, and return in 50; whereas merchant vessels take from five to 20 days to ascend to that place from the chief mouth of the river. An American company has already entered into a contract with the Venezuelan government to navigate the Orinoco, from Bolivar upwards, for a distance of 700 miles, by steamer; it only requires, therefore, to connect Trinidad and Bolivar by similar means, only I hope by an English company, and the interior of the western part of that vast continent would be opened for enterprise, and an invaluable impulse given to the commerce of this island. I have explained my ideas on this subject to Mr. Curtis, the enterprising and able engineer of the Trinidad Railway Company; should he be able to make any progress in this matter while he is in England, and should

* This was the average price at which sugar was sold during the year in the colony, but it did not fetch so much in the home market. The present price of sugar is \$2.50 sold in the island.

should it come under your Lordship's notice, I beg to recommend it to your favourable consideration. Appendix, No. 2.

There is but a very small increase under the head of Crown Lands. I have been able to do little more at present than prepare for future improvements. A proclamation was issued offering grants, under the conditions sanctioned by your Lordship; the returns of applicants are not yet completed. The village of Arima has been sold in lots; I hear that some activity, in consequence, may now be seen in its streets. The village of Aronea has been laid out, and a good many lots purchased; and I hope in a short time to have three or four more villages in progress in different parts of the country. TRINIDAD. No. 17. Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

The failure of the West India Bank has prevented many of the peasantry from becoming purchasers, as great numbers of that class had hoarded their notes; there appears to be still a great prejudice amongst them against entrusting their money to the savings bank.

It is, however, necessary to proceed with considerable caution in the sale even of village lots. There is a marked inclination in the population to retire to any spot of land they can purchase, instead of continuing to work as hired labourers; and though it may be of minute proportions, yet it is considered at once as an independence, whether it be sufficient to support them and their families, or not.

The frequent division of properties amongst the members of families facilitates these purchases greatly. As the portions become too small to be carried on, for instance, as coffee or cocoa estates, they are sold in small lots, and are thenceforward turned by the purchasers into badly cultivated provision grounds. Though this description of settler has become very numerous, yet no market can be worse supplied with fruit and vegetables than Port of Spain, and the population depends almost entirely on the Main for the larger part of provisions, such as yams, plantains, and sweet potatoes.

The increase of the public expenditure has been occasioned, as your Lordship is aware, mainly by immigration and the public buildings. The court-house will be finished and occupied next month, by which 450*l.* per annum, the amount of rent for the premises at present used for that purpose, will be saved to the colony.

Of the ordinances which were passed by the Legislative Council, that for the encouragement of immigration, &c., No. 9 of 1847, alone requires any lengthened notice from me.

I cannot say that it has succeeded to my satisfaction. The causes of its failure I attribute partly to the very depressed circumstances of the planters at the time of its being brought into force, and the general conviction that the Coolies would not remain on the estates, consequently inducing a small demand for the Coolies, and partly to its want of adaptation to the localities and the population with which it was intended to deal.

The ordinance was brought into force on the 7th June last year, and orders were issued to Major Fagan, the Cooly magistrate, to proceed as rapidly as possible to the several estates in the island to explain the conditions of the law to the proprietors and the Coolies, and to draw out the contracts for all who should be desirous of entering into them. The stipendiary magistrates were also required to render every assistance, and as much as possible to prepare both parties for the Cooly magistrate's visit.

At the end of Major Fagan's tour it was found that the number of estates which had taken Coolies on contract, and the number of Coolies under contract, were as follows:—

Number of estates taking Coolies under contract	- - - -	46
Number of estates taking Coolies under the monthly tax	- - - -	25
Number of Coolies taken under contract	- - - -	1,204
Number of Coolies taken under monthly tax	- - - -	371
Number of Coolies under contract and monthly tax	- - - -	1,575
Number of Coolies in the island	- - - -	4,357

Of the 46 estates the proprietors or managers of 29 paid the 2*l.* per head as required; the others gave bills on their agents in town, which were dishonoured, and which remain unpaid to the present day.

I should have proceeded to require payment had I not found that the means were not forthcoming, and had the Coolies not for the most part left the estates and broken their contracts before I learnt the fate of the bills which had been given by the planters.

In fact it was discovered afterwards that many of them left the estates within a week of entering into the contract, but no pains were taken to give the government any information of it. It was even stated to me, on pretty good authority, that on some estates the Coolies were concealed during the visit of Major Fagan, and brought back to their work when he had left that part of the country.

I have said above that the want of means was one cause why contracts were not generally entered into by the planters. I have on previous occasions described to your Lordship how entirely the greater number of them depend upon advances from merchants for the carrying on their estates, and it has been impossible for them for the most part to procure any at all this year. Money has lately been borrowed in Port of Spain at 45 per cent., and many were therefore unable to pay the tax required upon taking contract Coolies.

But there was also a general feeling that the provisions of the ordinance were not sufficiently stringent to warrant their advancing the sum required.

That such has turned out to be the case there can be no doubt. I shall proceed to explain why it appears to me that it was likely to happen.

Your Lordship will remember that the withdrawal of some rules which I had established, respecting the management of the Coolies, was required by a despatch dated 15 September 1846, and they were accordingly cancelled on the 17th of October following.

Appendix, No. 2.
 TRINIDAD.

No. 17.
 Lord Harris to
 Earl Grey.

The chief principle on which those rules were grounded, was the keeping the Coolies on the estates to which they were allowed by a system of leave tickets and passes, and the ensuring a fulfilment of the agreement made on both sides, by a just and constant surveillance by the Cooly magistrate.

Doubtless there were numerous faults in those rules; from the circumstances of the case they had been drawn up at very short notice, but all will allow, who had the opportunity of judging, that during their operation the Coolies were healthy, well clothed, generally contented, and improving daily in habits of industry.

On the withdrawal of those rules, they gradually returned to the habits which are natural to them; they left the estates, and were to be seen wandering about the country in bands, and by the time that the immigration ordinance came into force, but few were remaining on the properties on which they had been originally located.

I must now explain how the provisions of that ordinance did not serve to correct the evil. On entering into contract, the Coolies were liable on breaking their engagement to certain penalties. In order to enforce these it was necessary first that the delinquents should be caught, and then brought before a justice of the peace. Now the great difficulty is, in this country, to get such penalties to bear at all upon the delinquents.

Your Lordship must remember that the sugar estates in this colony, comprising at the most an extent of 32,000 acres, are scattered over an area of 1,200,000, and that though in some districts they are closely packed, in others they are separated by extensive forests, and that even where the estates are adjoining one another, the roads are for some months in the year almost impassable for horsemen.

A proprietor or manager on finding that his Coolies have left the estates, would first of all have to discover in what direction they had proceeded, no easy matter in a thinly populated country, and chiefly forest land. If he get information of their course, he must then either himself leave his estate or send his overseer, by which loss is certain to accrue to him, (for I can assure your Lordship, whatever you may hear to the contrary, that it requires strict, constant, and untiring watchfulness to procure the very sparing and very imperfect labour of the Creole from him), and he may probably go after all in the wrong direction, and never fall in with the Coolies, but if he do, then he has to lose more days in appearing at police offices, &c.

The result has been that I know of only one instance in which the proprietor has attempted to recover the Coolies.

The consequence of their re-adoption of their wandering habits have been most distressing. I was induced, from numbers being found destitute, sick, and starving in the roads, to establish two hospitals for their reception, one at Port of Spain, and the other at San Fernando, both under the superintendence of the surgeon of the colonial hospital. The returns of the last eight months have shown an average of between 200 and 300 people to provide for instead of 90, which had been the previous average. Since last June 250 Coolies have died in the hospital, and great numbers in other places; in fact scarcely a week passes but reports are sent from different parts of the country, of the skeletons of Coolies being found in the woods and cane-pieces. I believe that in no country has greater suffering been undergone than by these unfortunate people in the shape of disease, starvation, and ultimate death; and to those who have had to witness it daily it has been most distressing. Such being the state of the contracts, it was impossible to carry out the monthly tax provision; the principle of the law depended, I imagine, on the supposition that there would be a demand for all under contract; that not being the case, and the Coolies declaring their willingness to enter into contract, they could hardly be forced to pay the tax. In addition, it would have been impossible to enforce it, in consequence of their inability to pay, for the wages of numbers have been in arrear for a long time, as much as three and four months.

The scarcity of money is and has been so great, that on the arrival of the Africans by the "Growler," I was informed that though willing to take them, no one could afford to pay the tax, and I was obliged to take bills at three months or else I must have kept the immigrants on my hands.

With respect to the Coolies who have arrived the case was even worse; for two days I waited, and not a single application was received for any one of them. The immigration agent-general was sent to inquire if any would take them, but all declined, and I was at length obliged to distribute them amongst six estates, the agents of which offered to take them on making no payment at all.

Had it been in my power I was resolved to retain these people, and employ them for the government, and I would have done so at first with all the Coolies but that it would have required an army to collect them and keep them in custody; and besides, your Lordship is aware of the pecuniary difficulties in which I have been, and still am placed; that I have at times scarcely enough in the treasury to liquidate the most ordinary calls for hospitals, gaol, and police, and I should therefore have been utterly unable to support these Coolies for more than a few days, and must have yielded at last to circumstances.

I have felt and still feel myself in a most disagreeable position respecting the state of the immigrants; there is nothing more objectionable than to allow the provisions of any law to fall into desuetude; but every point upon which I might have expected support, the very ground on which the law was framed, have failed me.

- 1st. There was not a demand even for half the Coolies.
- 2d. Then the pecuniary destitution of the planters.
- 3d. Their indifference or inability to see the law carried out.

I have

I have felt also the more anxious for the success of this law because it did not emanate from myself. I have no doubt of the wisdom of the principle which your Lordship laid down, that we should seek "to place them (the immigrants) in a situation in which they might be acted upon by the same motives by which men are impelled to labour in industrious countries."

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

No. 17.

Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

Now I would, with all deference, submit that it is, from what I have already shown, impossible to place the immigrant in a situation similar to that of labourers in industrious countries, the circumstances of the countries, of the facilities for communication, for travelling for justice, for police, being so very different.

I have, moreover, great doubts whether the Cooly and the African are morally or mentally capable of being acted upon by the same motives in this island on their first arrival as labourers are in more civilized countries. That one which urges the mere support of animal existence will not induce them to continuous and skilful labour when their wants can be supplied by the most parsimonious use of their muscles. The fear of the law, it is manifest, is not very readily brought to bear on them. Luxuries they do not generally know of or require. The only independence which they would desire is idleness, according to their different tastes in the enjoyment of it. And then the higher motives which actuate the European labourer (and we must remember the vast difference there is even in Europe with respect to the industry of various races), which are above and beyond circumstances irrespective of mere self interest, which he has received as his patrimony from previous generations, and which I believe, even in this age, are still to be found prevailing amongst them; viz. that to be industrious is a duty and a virtue; that to be independent in circumstances, whatever his station, raises a man in the moral scale amongst his race, and that his ability to perform his duties as a citizen, and there we may add as a Christian, is increased by it. These, and such motives as these, are unknown to the fatalist worshippers of Mahomet and Bramah, and to the savages who go by the name of liberated Africans.

A proof of this, and a marked difference, may be seen daily in the vicinity of Port of Spain. The Portuguese are chiefly settled in the town or its vicinity as gardeners, &c., their services are at a premium, their work is on the whole more valuable, they get higher wages than the African, the Cooly, or the Creole, so that their circumstances are at least as good, in fact better, for they live more economically. Yet at four o'clock, when their day's task is over, they are to be seen not idling about the grog shops, or loitering about the streets, but employing the remaining hours of daylight in cutting up wood wherever they get leave to do so, and carrying logs or bundles of it into town for sale; but no such idea had ever entered the heads of the others, and now when times are altered, when provisions are scarce and dear, and money hardly to be got, they have not shown any symptoms of following the example, or of employing their extra time profitably.

After having given my best consideration to the subject, it appears to me that in the first place the immigrants must pass through an initiatory process. They are not, neither Coolies or Africans, fit to be placed in a position which the labourers of civilized countries may at once occupy; they must be treated like children, and wayward ones too; the former from their habits and their religion, the latter from the utterly savage state in which they arrive.

They must serve an apprenticeship, if not, if suffered to go at large, the consequences to the Coolies have been only too extensively and sadly developed in Jamaica, in Demerara, and in Trinidad. To the African, he for the most part lives, but he remains a savage, and frequently leaves the cultivated lands and joins his countrymen at one of the several villages which they have been permitted to establish. Here again when he has once escaped, the proprietor and the law are baffled; if search is made, where in the forests is he to be looked for? If tracked to a village he is not to be found; he can always elude the seekers, who seldom take the trouble to return for him a second time.

To show your Lordship how necessary it is that if immigration is to be continued some stricter surveillance must be adopted, I give a return which I called for last November, and which was made on the 30th of that month. The returns were sent from every sugar estate but one, and from most of the large cocoa properties in the island. The statement shows the number of men, women, and children located on the estates, or working on that day, to which is added the number of Creoles, most of whom are slaves liberated in 1838, or their descendants.

Countries whence Imported.	Number of Immigrants Imported.
Old Islanders	11,339
Africans	3,990
Coolies	4,959
Americans (free black)	1,301
Portuguese	962
Saba	64
Total Immigrants	22,015
Natives of Trinidad emancipated in 1838	20,656
	42,671

Appendix, No. 17.

TRINIDAD.

No. 17.

Lord Harris to
Earl Grey,

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	Number remaining on Estates.	COST.
Old Islanders - - - - -	2,641	£. 26,790 8 4
Africans - - - - -	2,154	30,695 7 8
Coolies - - - - -	2,110	78,013 13 5
Americans - - - - -	148	8,131 5 -
Portuguese - - - - -	119	7,014 1 8
Saba - - - - -	-	200 - -
	7,172	150,844 16 1
Natives of Trinidad emancipated in 1833 - -	3,166	1,184,964 16 3
	10,338	1,335,809 12 4

So that 5,291 men, 2,798 women, 2,249 children = 10,338, were to be found of all sorts (including the increase since 1838) located, though perhaps not working, and working, though perhaps not located, on nearly all the estates of the island on the 30th November last.

The proportion of men, women, and children is matter for serious consideration.

Of course this report does not presume to state that the rest are lost utterly and entirely to the colony, but it does seem that the immigrants have not up to the present time answered the purposes for which they were imported, or at all events that a most extensive diminution takes place; for though the immigration may be said to have commenced in 1839, yet by far the larger portion has occurred within the last five years. Some doubtless located in the towns and neighbouring villages may be still available during crop time, but generally such is not the case; they live independently, and not, I fear, by honest industry. During the crop time the sugar canes from neighbouring estates furnish a large part of their food; a few plantains, sweet potatoes, tobacco, all easily procured, and salt fish make the sum of their wants.

It is most desirable that an attempt should be made to prevent such results for the future. The immigrant has been looked upon too much as a mere animal whose labour is valuable; whereas I would endeavour to make him eventually a useful colonist, an industrious and worthy citizen. To attain this he must be subjected to a discipline and to education. The provisions of that discipline must be directed, superintended, and enforced by the government, in a colony like this. To leave it to the proprietor or manager to whom the immigrant may be entrusted as a labourer is probably rendering the plan nugatory; there are duties towards those under him which he is also ignorant of, and which he must be taught. Could the immigrants already imported at such heavy cost have been kept to the purposes for which they were introduced, their labour alone would amply suffice to carry on the cane cultivation and the sugar manufacture of the island.

It will be conceded by all that an allowance of one person for two hogsheads (including the work of men, women, and children,) is amply sufficient; or rather, that a population of 100 persons is able to produce 200 hogsheads of sugar, and that the aged and sick may be included in that number. It might be done with less; in fact, there are those who have assured me that they can manage with the work of from 30 to 50 for 200 hogsheads. But taking the larger number, and putting the average of the crop of the island at 30,000 hogsheads, it is really less, 15,000 persons would be required. The population of the island at the last census (1845) was 59,815.

It is questionable, under present circumstances, whether immigration can, or if so, whether it ought to be continued; and it is still more questionable, if it be true, as I am informed, that orders have already been received from one-third of the estates in the colony to be thrown out of cultivation after the present crop. But if it is to continue, when is it to cease? It is clear that the immigrants do not necessarily remain on estates to give the benefit of their labour; and if immigration is recommended in order to place the labour market on a par with that in slave-holding countries, if this is to be accomplished, it will be necessary to mass men together in such bodies, that the pressure of starvation shall act with equal power as the fear of the whip. To reach at this point would require, and in a very short time, thousands upon thousands, in a country like this, with vast tracts of fertile lands uncultivated, unless they be restrained within bounds and kept to their appointed work.

To compete with the slaveowner, it is not only cheap but continuous labour which the planter requires, and of which he at present cannot be certain, but which he is obliged to use all methods in endeavours to obtain. There is the great burthen and difficulty which every European has more or less, from the highest to the lowest, to contend with in these colonies; that though he is obliged to bear with conduct which he would not tolerate in his own country; that though he is suffering continued annoyance from the carelessness, the idleness, and the waste of his property, which he sees ever going on, yet, for the sake of some little peace and quiet, he is obliged almost to cringe to those whose vices he can scarcely endure, and to permit much, in order to save himself from greater loss and discomfort.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

No. 17.

Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

I would here call your Lordship's attention to the result of the policy which has been carried on, and how by it the finances of the colony have been reduced; how its means have been consumed in a most extravagant and but very partially successful system of immigration. To this has everything been sacrificed; and for the sake of getting an extended cane cultivation, which is now on the point of being abandoned, all improvements, even the most important, have been neglected. I have on former occasions stated to your Lordship the dearth of education, the scanty means of instruction which the colony affords; the population is annually increasing, the young are daily advancing in numbers, and simultaneously advancing in ignorance and in vice, but I am deprived of means to improve their condition.

The gaol is so crowded that there has been and is great fear of serious disease breaking out amongst the prisoners, but the treasury has no funds to spare to increase it.

The hospital (a hired building) is so inconvenient, so ill-arranged, so badly drained, that twice during the year has hospital gangrene shown itself amongst the patients, but the plans which I have ready for a new one cannot be made use of.

The lunatics and the idiots wander at large about the streets, to the annoyance and disgust of all, except when at times they become violent; then, if by chance room may be found either in the gaol or the hospital, or the police station, they are confined. Daily, during the last year, have I desired to commence building only a few strong rooms, in which they might be housed, but the want of funds has stopped me.

I think I have stated enough to satisfy your Lordship that this matter requires consideration, and that the system has been faulty, more especially when I add, that out of 990 persons convicted of crimes during the year, only 240 were natives of the island.

I have not hesitated to state plainly to your Lordship the faults and failings of the Creole population; it is with great pleasure that I can bear witness to their good qualities, which have been particularly displayed during the present distress. The labourers on estates have worked as usual thereon, though there has been a want of money to pay them regularly; and, up to the present time, wages are due on some estates for three and four months.

It has been also very gratifying to me to see the emulation which has been called forth amongst the young by holding examinations, and by the distribution of a few prizes; and a much greater progress has been made by some during the past year than I had expected, and I feel certain that it only requires the means to diffuse instruction more extensively to cause a rapid and general improvement in the mental and I hope also in the moral state of the population. To what pitch of advancement they are capable of attaining remains still to be proved. They are at present subjects for great anxiety and for great interest.

Under the fostering care of Great Britain, if she will still foster them, I believe that the population of this island may become not only prosperous but may prove of vast importance in assisting to civilize the fine and extensive continent in its vicinity.

I have, &c.

(signed) Harris.

BARBADOES.

— No. 18. —

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
30 December 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the speech with which I opened the Legislative Session at Barbadoes.

I had reserved the public expression of my opinion on the subject of general education for this occasion, as one on which I could express it with the best chance of its having a useful result. I found most of the schools here, as I had found them in Bermuda, of a very low character; and in conversation I have not refrained from expressing this opinion.

o.32.

N N 3

Rut

No. 18.
Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

29 Dec. 1847.

Appendix, No. 21.
BARBADOES.

No. 18.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

But in this matter, as in other questions, I have felt the support of public opinion necessary before even improvement can be brought about. I have for this reason given all the publicity I could to your Lordship's despatches on the subject of education, and printed 1,000 copies of the extract from Major Græme's report on the Moravia Industrial Schools, in order that the system followed in these schools might be made widely known, and I shall neglect no opportunity of furthering your Lordship's views in promoting general education.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm. Reid, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Mr. President, My Lord Bishop, and Gentlemen of the Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

THE ancient custom of making a short Address on the opening of a Legislative Session, affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, to renew the assurance that I not only desire on my part earnestly to study the common interest, but on all occasions to respect your privileges. By your protecting the prerogatives of the Crown on the one hand, and by my respecting and maintaining the people's privileges on the other, we ensure that mutual confidence which is necessary for efficient government.

I take this public occasion to express to you my deep regret at the recent pecuniary losses which have befallen this island, and my sincere sympathy with those individuals, who have thereby been unexpectedly deprived of the means of subsistence. At the same time, we have all cause for satisfaction in the reflection that when, from unavoidable causes, payment of wages was suddenly stopped, we have witnessed exemplary good conduct throughout all classes of the community.

Twice within the year which is just concluding has this island apprehended want of food. I have never doubted but that provisions to a much greater extent should be raised here. This is a subject with which legislation cannot interfere; but there seems now to be a general conviction, that very serious consequences might result from the neglect to grow a larger proportion of food. I hope it will be found consistent with the interest of individuals to cultivate more provisions within the island, so that in the absence of foreign supply you may never feel apprehensive of famine.

During last Session I drew the attention of the Legislature to the subject of binding boys apprentices to the sea, who, by demanding parochial relief, become burdens on the public. I pointed out, in the communication I then made, how this island, importing nearly all its provisions, and with a population of more than 120,000, many of whom are well fitted for seamen, is without ships of its own, and that the inhabitants are therefore doubly dependent on others for the means of subsistence. Further reflection has strengthened my conviction of the importance of your turning your attention to the encouragement of the shipping belonging to your own island, to be manned by your own people. That an island in the ocean, cultivated like a garden, and exporting all it grows, should have left its own carrying trade exclusively in the hands of others, was a natural, and therefore a reasonable state of things, whilst the island imported labourers to work the soil. But this is no longer the state of Barbadoes. Henceforward native seamen should be encouraged. There is a large class of persons here of European descent, better fitted for navigation than for tropical agriculture, and it would be for the particular benefit of individuals of this class, as well as for the general interest, that they should thus occupy themselves. I allude to this subject on the present occasion, not with a view of suggesting further legislation upon it than I have already proposed, but as a matter of considerable importance to the public interests, which I think should not be overlooked.

Intimately connected with this subject is that of deepening the mouth of the Careenage, by blasting away a portion of the rock which lies in the middle of the entrance, and which prevents the deeper water within it from being made as useful as it otherwise might be. Modern inventions have made such operations practicable without great cost; it is time, rather than any large outlay of money, that is required. Had it not been for the misfortunes which had befallen this island, I should have advised you to make a beginning of this work without delay, as one which I think will well repay the money required for its completion. I wish to assure you that you shall have at all times my support, in keeping public expenditure within the limits strictly necessary for the public welfare.

My attention has been directed to the circumstance of the prisons becoming overcrowded; of persons fined by the magistrates, preferring to be sent to prison rather than pay the fines imposed on them. Another cause why the prisons become crowded is, that the state of the law admits of scarcely any other punishment than fine or imprisonment. This subject will require your attention, and I should be glad to think you could devise means to obviate the necessity of sending persons to the common goal for short periods or for small offences.

I recommend you to reconsider that old law of this colony, which requires a ticket of leave for persons leaving the island. This law, intended originally to prevent the escape of European bond-servants, is still maintained as a check on the escape of fraudulent debtors, and on the abandonment of helpless families. I hope you will be able to devise direct checks

checks for these purposes, without maintaining a law which involves restraint upon all persons alike. Improved navigation, which is bringing all mankind into communication, seems pregnant with such high results, that impediments of this description, wherever they exist, ought to be removed, or as far as possible prevented from being unnecessarily vexatious.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

Enclosure in No. 18.

I hope you will renew your consideration of the subject of a savings bank, to afford a place of security for the savings of the working classes. I am myself inclined to think that it would in this island be enough to provide a place of safe deposit, under the guarantee of the Legislature, without payment of interest, for such sums as the labourer may save, until he can himself invest them profitably. By affording him a place of safe deposit, we diminish the inducements to commit robbery, or to hoard coin.

I shall lay before you some observations made by the magistrates in their half yearly reports, which I think worthy of your serious notice.

You are aware that a commencement has been made by private subscription, to establish a school of practical chemistry; but in order that it may succeed and prove useful, it will require to be aided by public funds. It will be for you to think whether, under present circumstances, you can now assist in establishing it.

After a year's residence in this island I can come to no other conclusion than that here, as elsewhere, for agriculture to flourish, the agriculturists must be independent. The road to independence has always been the same, that is through the means of industry, intelligence, and strict frugality; the wealth of this island consists in what the soil produces, and its best capital is the people's labour. When combined with intelligence the value of labour becomes greatly augmented.

Happily there is here both industry and good conduct amongst the mass of the people. Whilst we strive to encourage religion and morality, let us also strive to increase the general stock of intelligence throughout the whole body of the community.

Amidst all your difficulties, I hope you will not be obliged to diminish the grants given in aid of schools. I could wish to see, that in spite of these difficulties, you could augment them. After many years reflection on the subject of general education, I am satisfied that instruction of a practically useful kind cannot be carried out without aid in public money. I am also convinced that public money cannot be laid out to greater advantage; but it should be given only to schools really likely to be beneficial. I recommend that all schools accepting grants of public money should be subjected by you to inspection, and that the reports of the inspectors should be annually laid before you, previous to further grants being made. The manner in which the aid now given is distributed requires revision; and it should, I think, be given in proportion to the value of the school to the community. I hope public sentiment will make public schools free alike to all, and that the qualities of the mind will form the only distinction recognized in your schools which accept aid from the revenue. I should desire to see emulation created not only amongst schools, but among teachers. Nor would I confine the grants of aid here to schools for the working classes only, for the instruction of all classes has become in the present day matter of public concern of the highest importance. Instruction imparted in early years is a foundation necessary to enable men to carry out self-education after they have entered on the business of life. The acquirements of teachers should be such as to command respect, and to raise and maintain them as a body, in that position which public opinion throughout the world seems to have determined that they shall occupy. Present difficulties will not, I hope, deter you from considering how you can best raise up a class of native teachers, worthy of that position which they ought to hold. I also hope that the offer made to train teachers for the colonies in the training schools in England will not be lost, for prosperity under free institutions requires that intelligence should be diffused throughout all classes of a community.

The manner in which science has been brought to the aid of agriculture is in itself new. We cannot foresee in the present day to what extent chemistry and mechanics may be carried in increasing the produce of the soil. Science is giving rise to new professions unthought of before; but the advantages of combining scientific education with school instruction are not purely economical. The mind is elevated by being thus led to the contemplation of the highest objects; by making us better acquainted with the works of the Creator, we are irresistibly impressed with ideas of reverence for His wisdom. When I turn my thoughts to the schools of this island, I am convinced that instruction of a more comprehensive kind should be given. I am satisfied that you yourselves are anxious that there should be sufficient means within the island for the education of children whose parents reside here permanently; and hence the earnestness with which I urge this subject on your serious attention.

(signed) *William Reid*

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

— No. 19. —

(No. 13.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

No. 19.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.18 Jan. 1848.
25 Jan. 1848.

My Lord,

Barbadoes, 8 February 1848.

WITH reference to my despatch, Barbadoes, No. 85, dated 30 December 1847, I have the honour to transmit copies of the replies which I have received from the Council and Assembly to the speech with which I opened the present session of the legislature.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm. Reid, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 19.

Encl. 1, in No. 19.

THE following is the Reply of the Honourable Board of Council to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor, delivered to the Legislative Bodies on the opening of the new Session.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Council respectfully tender to your Excellency their thanks for the comprehensive speech delivered to the legislative bodies on the opening of a new session. Bearing on many important topics connected with the welfare of the country, they desire to assure your Excellency that the various subjects of your address will severally engage their earnest consideration.

Your Excellency feelingly adverts to the distress and embarrassment yet prevailing in the island, from the monetary losses which it has so recently sustained. The sympathy and concern manifested by your Excellency on this trying occasion, your promptness to mitigate the evil by providing for the exigencies of an important public establishment, as well as your efforts to restore confidence to the community at large, are gratefully acknowledged by the Council, who willingly reciprocate in the satisfaction expressed by your Excellency on the exemplary conduct exhibited by all classes of the people during a period of unusual excitement. Throughout the island personal sacrifice has been cheerfully made to give employment to the labouring population as the means of their support; and to a reduction of wages, imperatively called for, both from present difficulties and the unproductive sales of our staple crop, the labourers have readily consented. Such conciliatory acts of the employer and employed, in affording mutual accommodation, are alike creditable to both parties.

The Council are of opinion that those painful apprehensions of famine which during the past year more than once disturbed the community, may be allayed, under Divine blessing, by a more extensive planting of provisions, and if a judicious system of alternating crops be adopted, without any appreciable injury to the staple growth.

In calling the attention of the Legislature to the importance of establishing the marine of the island on a more enlarged and national footing, your Excellency humanely alludes to that class of persons who, of European descent, are dependent on precarious labour for their subsistence, but whose physical constitution is better adapted for navigation than for tropical agriculture. The history and condition of the class in question entitle them to consideration and sympathy, and demand that every reasonable and legitimate exertion should be employed to rescue them from the abject and degraded state to which numbers among them have been reduced by the combined influence of poverty and misfortune.

The Council are very sensible of the injurious tendency to the public morals and interest which is produced by over-crowding the prisons with persons amenable to fines or imprisonment for petty offences, and of the preference generally evinced for short periods of confinement over the payment of pecuniary forfeitures. As the law at present exists, the magistrates have no other alternative than to commit to prison those who, from contumacy or inability, decline the payment of fines. The Council trust that, the evil having a demoralizing influence, both within and without the walls of the prison, and involving a heavy item of expense to the country, will not be found irremediable.

The Council attach considerable value to your Excellency's just perception of a truth forcibly impressed upon their own convictions, "that for agriculture to flourish, the agriculturist must be independent." To attain this state, neither energy nor enterprise, regulated by prudence, is wanting in the community; but independence to the West Indian agriculturist has been rendered almost hopeless by his premature exposure to an unequal competition with the slave producer of sugar, whilst he is at the same time shackled with restrictions which give a vantage ground to his opponents. The stern reality of a daily depreciation of property in the British West India colonies, in juxtaposition with the doubled and increasing efforts of the slave proprietors to procure, at enormous sacrifices, additional slave labour, is alone significant of the disastrous fate which must await our agriculturists in the impending contest between the free and slave grower of sugar, unless, upon a dispassionate and impartial consideration of his case, the British Government shall interpose such a measure of relief as will enable him to vie with the slave grower of sugar.

In directing the attention of the Legislature to various other points of considerable moment to the public service, none stands more prominently forward in your Excellency's speech than the subject of general education. In the views entertained by your Excellency,

of

of the importance of this subject, the Council fully concur. That instruction to all classes of the community, of a more comprehensive and practically useful character than is now commonly bestowed, would confer benefits eminently advantageous, both in a moral and economical point of view, is not to be denied; but under the present unfavourable aspect of West India affairs, and existing difficulties, the Council can only venture to indulge the hope, that the resources of the island may be equal to any appliances of the public funds which may be necessary to promote an enlarged scheme of education, at once benevolent and liberal in its principles.

Council Chambers, 18 January 1848.

(signed) *John S. Gaskin,*
President.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

Encl. 1, in No. 19.

Enclosure 2, in No. 19.

To His Excellency *William Reid* Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Island, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2, in No. 19.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Assembly desire most respectfully to tender to your Excellency their thanks for the able address delivered by your Excellency at the opening of the session, and for the assurance of your desire to study the common interest, and to respect the privileges of the House. They at the same time beg to assure your Excellency that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to maintain inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, convinced that, by so doing, they shall ensure that mutual confidence which is so necessary for efficient government.

The House desire also to thank your Excellency for the expression of regret at the recent pecuniary losses that have befallen this island, and of sympathy with those individuals who have been sufferers by the recent failures. They cordially concur in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that there is cause for satisfaction and congratulation in, and they bear willingly testimony to, the exemplary conduct evinced by all classes of the community, more especially by the agricultural labourers, who have cheerfully submitted to the privations that have been rendered imperative by the present condition and prospects of the island. They venture to hope that the cause of this conduct on the part of the labourers may be traced to the present good understanding that exists between themselves and their employers, which they trust nothing may occur to disturb.

The House entirely agree with your Excellency that the cultivation of a larger quantity of food is a subject that does not legitimately come within the province of legislative enactment; but they trust that the remarks which have been made by your Excellency will carry with them that weight and receive that consideration among the agricultural portion of the community which the importance of the subject so prominently and forcibly claims for them.

The expediency of deepening the mouth of the carenage, so as to make the water within more useful than at present, is a subject unquestionably well deserving of attention; but notwithstanding the assurance of your Excellency, based doubtless on practical experience, that such an operation is rendered by modern inventions one requiring time rather than any large outlay of money, it is to be feared that the present state of the finances of the island will not justify the Legislature in entering at this time on so important an undertaking.

The overcrowded state of the prisons to which your Excellency has been pleased to call the attention of the Legislature is a circumstance to be much regretted. The House however confidently expect that this evil will be gradually removed by the strict and improved discipline that now prevails within the prison walls, as well as by the more efficient system of punishments that may be carried out in a new gaol of more enlarged dimensions, and which will, it is hoped, deter persons who are fined by the magistrates from preferring to be sent to prison rather than pay the fines imposed on them. In the meantime, however, the House beg to assure your Excellency that they will readily consider such measures as may be introduced for the present mitigation of this evil.

The House respectfully acknowledge the importance of the other measures which your Excellency has been pleased to bring before them, and assure your Excellency of their willingness to give them that careful consideration which they merit.

The subject of general education well deserves the serious consideration of a legislative body, and the House beg to express their concurrence in the sound views advanced by your Excellency on that subject, not only in reference to the amount of the annual grant, but also as to the mode of distribution. They trust that when the present difficulties under which the island is suffering shall have passed away, and the subject shall again come before them, it will be legislated on in accordance with the more enlarged and comprehensive views which your Excellency has taken so much interest in bringing to the notice of the Legislature.

(signed) *J. Thomas,*
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
25 January 1848.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

— No. 20. —

No. 20.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
26 February 1848.

My Lord,

*Vide 3d Report of
Committee,
No. 167, Sess.
1848, p. 378.*

In a despatch, marked St. Lucia, No. 16, dated 31st January, I stated that I had written little or nothing on the state of sugar cultivation during the year I have been here, and that this has been owing to the great difficulty of procuring data from which accurate results may be deduced, being unwilling to repeat mere verbal statements, which might mislead your Lordship. I added, that I am endeavouring to arrive at the average cost of making a cwt. of sugar on verified documents.

Since the date of that despatch, I have passed a week in Grenada and two days in St. Vincent. I have obtained a few statements on the price of cultivation and been promised others, but I fear that I shall not be able to have any of them copied in time to accompany this despatch, nor have I had time sufficiently to consider their details, having only returned two days ago from Grenada and St. Vincent. I think it right, however, to state in general terms, that from all I learn, the cost of making sugar by free labour is greatly beyond the cost of making it by slave labour. My opinion is, that sugar cultivation by free labour cannot yet withstand competition on equal terms with slave labour, and that freedom should be nursed by protection for a considerable time to come. How long that time should be, your Lordship will understand that I cannot say. If there be no protection, the cultivation of sugar will be further given up in Grenada, and it will dwindle in all the Windward Islands, excepting Barbadoes.

Whilst travelling in these islands, and amongst estates falling off in production, I felt a conviction that without protection, the most serious result for humanity would not be loss of sugar, but that the consummation of the greatest act of human legislation, the abolition of slavery, will be retarded and perhaps endangered.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Reid*, Governor.No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

— No. 21. —

(No. 21.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
8 March 1848.

My Lord,

THE following statements on the price of cultivating sugar are those which I alluded to in my despatch, Barbadoes, No. 14, dated 26th February 1848.

That which is placed first was prepared by Mr. Porter, a member of Council in St. Vincent. It contains returns of expenses taken from the books of 16 estates, excluding two small estates; the average cost of making a cwt. of sugar will be found to be 14 s. 6 d. to 21 s. 4 d. This statement is certified by Mr. Porter, who is attorney for several of the estates named.

TABLE showing the Cost of raising SUGAR per Hogshead and per Cwt. in the Island of *St. Vincent*, on the following Estates, taking an Average of Three Years; viz. 1845, 1846, and 1847.

[Note.—The Rum calculated at 8*l.* sterling per Panchon, and the Molasses at 8*l.* sterling, being the Prices in England in November 1847, when these Calculations were made.]

NAME OF ESTATE.	Crop.	Island Expenses.	Average Island Expenses for Three Years.	Average Home Stores Yearly.	Total One Year's Expenses.	CROPS.			AVERAGE CROP.			Average Cost per Hogshead of 15 Cwt., including Offals.	Average Cost per Cwt., deducting Offals, at present Prices in England.	Average Cost per Cwt.	Loss of Exchanges.	
						Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.					
Argyle	1845	£. 3,082	£. 2,720	£. 400	£. 3,120	Hhds. 160	Punch. 23	Punch. 53	Hhds. 177	Punch. 23	Punch. 52	£. s. d. 17 12 6	£. s. d. 15 15 -	21/1	- 3	-- Long cartage and expenses of machinery included.
	1846	2,058				131	16	50								
	1847	2,421				242	29	55								
Calder	1845	2,948	2,692	400	3,092	164	18	85	173	20	82	17 17 6	15 - -	20/4	- 3	-- Laborious estate for stock. Long cartage and a steam-engine.
	1846	2,046				128	18	65								
	1847	2,481				229	49	98								
Calder Bridge	1845	1,228	1,390	200	1,490	74	2 1/2	47	82	1	57	18 5 6	16 - -	21/4	- 3	Small estate, and long cartage.
	1846	1,234				68	-	56								
	1847	1,407				104	-	69								
Rutland Vale	1845	2,269	2,412	361	2,772	216	26	101	188	31	78	14 15 -	12 3 8	16/8	- 3	
	1846	2,408				174	24	66								
	1847	2,500				175	43	68								
Peter's Hope	1845	1,987	1,869	188	1,552	89 1/2	12	24	100	16	31	15 10 4	13 6 2	17/8	- 3	
	1846	1,340				92	11	39								
	1847	1,360				120	27	32								
Mount Grenan	1845	1,949	2,124	337	2,461	139	12	52	165	14	88	14 18 8	12 12 8	16/10	- 3	
	1846	2,094				166 1/2	10	95								
	1847	2,330				190	18 1/2	117								
Belvidere	1845	1,649	1,525	184	1,709	122	22	53	124	22	60	13 15 8	10 18 2	14/6	- 3	-- Many advantages, and no extra expenses. Saving of 10 <i>s.</i> per hogshead in attorney's salary.
	1846	1,477				105	19	59								
	1847	1,500				145	25	70								
Yambon Vale and Marriagua	1845	2,652	2,682	290	2,972	147	-	75	163	10	96	16 4 9	14 4 7	19/6	- 3	Long cartage and small estates.
	1846	2,698				175	7	102								
	1847	2,698				228	22	111								
Fairhall	1845	1,433	1,520	150	1,670	89	9	46	103	13	57	16 4 3	13 10 9	18/3	- 3	
	1846	1,429				89 1/2	14	55								
	1847	1,697				133	16	70								
Evesham Vale	1845	1,729	1,694	180	1,874	91	-	60	107	-	64	17 10 3	15 14 4	20/	- 3	-- Laborious estate, and very difficult cartage. Heavy expense on stock.
	1846	1,075				98	-	57								
	1847	1,650				132	-	75								
Cane Garden	1845	878	893	70	,963	58	3	35	60	4	35	16 1 10	13 15 4	18/4	- 3	
	1846	859				53	3	35								
	1847	963				70	5	34								
Upper Adelphi	1845	1,547	1,654	220	1,874	143	31	18	111	35	18	16 17 9	13 17 5	16/6	- 3	
	1846	1,739				88	39	-								
	1847	1,676				105	36	36								
Mount Pleasant	1845	2,262	2,292	362	2,654	122	33	52	142	86	82	18 13 9	14 18 6	19/	- 3	-- Long cartage; steam-engine; additional drogherage; machinery.
	1846	2,301				113	28	72								
	1847	2,312				191	50	123								
Revolution Hall	1845	1,421	1,517	150	1,667	95	4	50	113	6	59	14 15 -	12 15 9	17/	- 3	18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to this.
	1846	1,494				130	1	18								
	1847	1,636				116	12	40								
Carapan	-	-	-	-	2,527	-	-	-	122	17	74	20 14 3	17 14 8	23/7	- 3	-- 19 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; long cartage; steam-engine, and considerable repairs of buildings.

P.S.—The years 1845 and 1846 were rather dry. The crop 1847 was partly increased by the introduction of labourers from Madeira, and partly by a very favourable season.

The above returns, taken from the books of the estates, do not include interest of capital invested.

St. Vincent, 12 February 1848.

(signed) James Porter, Attorney for several of the above Estates.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

The next are Tables of the cost of making a hundredweight of sugar during several years, by slave labour, in the island of St. Vincent. The average cost per hundredweight will appear by these returns to vary from 5s. 1d. to 6s. A note at the bottom of these Tables states that the proceeds of the rum and molasses are deducted from the gross expense of cultivation. These returns are also signed by Mr. Porter.

TABLE showing the Average Cost at which SUGAR was produced, taking a period of Five Years, during Slavery, on an Estate in St. George's Parish.

YEARS.	Hogshds. of Sugar.	Punchns. of Rum.	Punchns. of Molasses.	Island Expenses.	Home Invoices.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Hogshead of 16 Cwt., deducting Offals.		Cost per Cwt.	Mount Pleasant Estate.
							£. s. d.	s. d.		
1826 - - -	304	111	67	£. 1,737	£. 611	£. 2,348	} 4 3 5½	} 5 6¼	The average price obtained for rum was 1s. 1d. sterling per gallon, and for molasses 9½d. sterling, during these five years. These expenses include 255 l. sterling for machinery.	
1827 - - -	281	94	83	£. 2,192	£. 530	£. 2,722				
1828 - - -	332	106	77	£. 2,073	£. 558	£. 2,631				
1829 - - -	305	110	56	£. 1,715	£. 520	£. 2,235				
1830 - - -	280	119	27	£. 1,734	£. 457	£. 2,191				
Five Years - -	1,502	540	310	£. 9,451	£. 2,676	£. 12,127				
Average of One Year -	300	108	62	£. 1,890	£. 535	£. 2,425				

TABLE showing the Average Cost at which SUGAR was produced during the Four Years of Apprenticeship, on an Estate in St. George's Parish.

YEARS.	Hogshds. of Sugar.	Proceeds of Rum and Molasses.	Island Expenses.	Home Invoices.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Hogshead of 16 Cwt., deducting Offals.		Cost per Cwt.	
						£. s. d.	s. d.		
1835 - - -	191	£. 796 13 4	£. 1,522	£. 448	£. 1,970	} 4 10 -	} 6 -	The average price obtained for rum was 1s. 4½d. sterling per gallon, and for molasses 11½d. sterling, during these four years. These expenses include 196 l. for machinery.	
1836 - - -	270	£. 1,336 - -	£. 1,491	£. 660	£. 2,151				
1837 - - -	261	£. 1,180 - -	£. 1,775	£. 454	£. 2,229				
1838 - - -	233	£. 1,099 - -	£. 1,597	£. 460	£. 2,357				
Four Years - -	955	£. 4,411 13 4	£. 6,655	£. 2,022	£. 8,707				
Average of One Year	238	£. 1,103 - -	£. 1,671	£. 505	£. 2,176				

TABLE showing the Average Cost at which SUGARS were produced during the Four Years of Apprenticeship, on an Estate in Charlotte Parish.

YEARS.	Hogsheads of Sugar.	Proceeds of Rum and Molasses.	Island Expenses.	Home Invoices.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Hogshead of 15 Cwt., deducting Offals.		Cost per Cwt.	
						£. s. d.	s. d.		
1835 - - -	263	£. 774 - -	£. 1,417	£. 430	£. 1,847	} 3 16 11	} 5 1	Average price:—Rum 1s. 4½d. per gallon; molasses, 11½d. per gallon.	
1836 - - -	219	£. 832 - -	£. 1,123	£. 470	£. 1,593				
1837 - - -	243	£. 1,061 - -	£. 1,390	£. 440	£. 1,830				
1838 - - -	161	£. 1,182 - -	£. 1,548	£. 440	£. 1,988				
Four Years - -	886	£. 3,849 - -	£. 5,478	£. 1,780	£. 7,258				
Average of One Year -	221	£. 962 - -	£. 1,369	£. 445	£. 1,814				

Note.—The proceeds of the rum and molasses are deducted from the gross expenses of cultivation in all the above Tables.

(signed) James Porter,
Attorney for the above Estates.

The following statement is taken from the estate books of Easy Hall, Barbadoes, and is certified by Mr. Pilgrim, police magistrate. The cost of making a hundredweight of sugar, from the year 1828 to 1846, is given by Mr. Pilgrim in a table which follows the statement of expense of cultivating the estate. By referring to this table, it will be seen stated that for the six years preceding the years of apprenticeship, the cost of making a hundredweight of sugar averaged 1 dollar 22 cents, or 5s. 1d. sterling; whereas for nine years of cultivation by free labour the cost is stated at 3 dollars 75 cents, or 15s. 6½d. sterling.

1846.

EXPENSES of Cultivating EASY HALL SUGAR ESTATE, in the Island of *Barbadoes*, for the Year, making a Crop of 54 Hhds., averaging 15 Cwt. per Hhd. each.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

		Dolls. cts.		Sterling.		
		£.	s.	d.		
1	Amount paid for wages, including all labourers employed and requisite for carrying on the cultivation, manufacture of sugar, and attendance on stock, &c.	3,037	85	632	17	8½
2	To coopers and carpenters, for the customary routine of such estate's work	203	47	42	7	9½
3	For staves, puncheons, and other packages requisite for containing the produce	152	74	31	16	5
4	For white and pitch pine lumber	221	66	46	3	7
5	For purchase of stock	—	—	—	—	—
6	For drogherage or cartage of produce or supplies	11	—	2	5	10
7	For colonial taxes or import duties	240	41	50	1	8½
8	For oats, oil-cake, and corn for stock	541	25	112	15	2½
9	Nails, iron-hoops, wood ditto, hoes and bills	290	55	60	10	7½
10	Paints and paint oil					
11	Boiling-houses, utensils, and wire strainers	19	—	3	19	2
12	Truss hoops, mill grease, and oil. Included in items 9 & 10.	—	—	—	—	—
13	Coals, bricks, temper, and building lime	150	39	31	6	7½
14	Saddlery	41	10	8	11	3
15	Medicines	30	15	6	5	7½
16	For blacksmiths' and coppersmiths' work	77	31	16	2	1½
17	Carpenters' work, and extra expenses in the erection of new buildings, or extensive repairs of old ones, and machinery	148	34	30	18	1
18	For salaries of attorney, manager, and overseers	1,075	85	224	2	8½
19	Book-keeper and agency expenses					
20	Medical attendance on labourers	—	—	—	—	—
21	Expenses of immigrants	—	—	—	—	—
22	Manures	650	76	135	11	6
23	Carts and cart-wheels. Included in item 2.	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sundry expenses not specified above; viz.—					
	Plumber	20	20	4	4	2
	Masons	35	70	7	8	9
	Mill sails, rope, vat hoops, clinchers, &c.	93	23	19	18	5½
	A grindstone, 8 dollars; proof glass, 25 cents; pint pot, 20 cents	8	45	1	15	2½
	Bills lading, 60 cents; stationery, dollars 4.09; postage, 1 dollar; gauging, dollars 4.80	10	49	2	3	8½
	Cane plants and tops	42	88	8	16	8
	A clock	6	—	1	5	—
		7,108	78	1,480	19	11

Certified to be a correct statement, taken from the yearly abstract of the books of the estate under the hands of poster of the estate books.
(signed) *H. Pilgrim, P. M.*

TABLE showing the Crops, and the Cost of Production, on EASY HALL PLANTATION, in the Parishes of *St. John* and *St. Joseph, Barbadoes.*

YEARS.	Number of Hhds. of Sugar.	Average Cost of producing 1 Hhd. of 15 Cwt.		Average Cost of producing 1 Cwt.		Average Cost for a given Term of Years.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.		
1828	117	16	98	—	99		
1829	113	24	43	1	63		
1830	124	19	90	1	32		
1831	102	18	62	1	24		
1832	82	19	71	1	31		
1833	99	12	94	—	86	1 22	-- For six years preceding apprenticeship.
1834	108	14	—	—	90		
1835	103	24	25	1	61		
1836	92	32	2	2	13		
1837	93	48	72	3	24	1 97	-- For four years of apprenticeship.
1838	91	31	11½	2	7½		
1839	93	34	30½	2	28½		
1840	65	63	3½	4	20½		
1841	59	68	54	4	57		
1842	81	62	56½	4	17		
1843	110	67	78	4	52		
1844	113	46	63	3	11		
1845	86	60	30	4	2		
1846	54	71	81	4	78½	3 75	For nine years of freedom.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

MEMORANDUM referring to annexed Table.

Easy Hall Estate is well known as a first-rate sugar plantation of the district called the Cliff. It has been under the highly successful management of its present director for a long period, and may be said to be managed on a liberal scale. The estate consists of 195 acres.

The cost of production of one cwt. of sugar on this estate has been obtained by deducting all the yearly profits of the estate for the sale of rum, molasses, provisions, old metal, &c., from the gross expenses (including the attorney's commissions), and then dividing the remainder by the hogsheads of sugar made, and each hogshead taken at 15 cwt. which average has been obtained by the inspection of two years' accounts sales of the sugars.

The expenses of an estate are not diminished with the crop beyond the mere cost of manufacture, about six dollars per hogshead.

(signed) *H. Pilgrim, P. M.*

THE next statement is a copy of the abstract of the accounts of Mount Clapham Estate, at Barbadoes, in 1842, taken from the estate's books.

Under a former owner I am told that Mount Clapham Estate cleared nothing, but by inspecting the abstract it will be seen to have made under the present owner a profit at the price obtained for sugar in 1842. The cost of a cwt. of sugar, at the prices of rum and molasses in 1842, appears to be 12 s. 4 d., but calculated at the prices in 1847, the cost would have been 16 s. 6 d.

MOUNT CLAPHAM ABSTRACT, 1842.

	Dols. Cts.	Barbadoes Currency.		
		£.	s.	d.
Incidental Expenses:				
6,579 feet deal boards, 166 dols. 92 cts.; 1,208 deal plank, 38 dols. 96 cts.	205 88			
836 feet p. plank, 36 dols. 70 cts.; hardwood for mill and carts, 355 dols. 83 cts.	394 53			
1,300 cedar shingles, 6 dols. 50 cts.; 4,150 staves, 202 dols. 10 cts.; 1,550 w. hoops, 66 dols.	274 60			
40 m. nails, 36 dols. 75 cts.; 550 clinches, 4 dols. 40 cts.; 37 rivets and 9th t. hoops, 67 dols.	41 82			
95 lbs. bar iron, 11 dols. 40 cts.; locks and hinges, 16 dols. 95 cts.; 295 lbs. rope, 47 dols. 20 cts.	75 55			
1 hhd. coal, 8 dols.; 104 bush. lime, 13 dols.; 8 puns. oatmeal, 144 dols.	165 -			
20 sacks oats, 88 dols. 50 cts.; 5 sacks salt, 14 dols.; 16 gallons linseed oil, 16 dols.	118 50			
60 lbs. tallow, 12 dols.; paint, 2 dols. 10 cts.; mending cart harness, 7 dols. 40 cts.	21 50			
Medicine and farrier's attendance, 21 dols. 75 cts.; cleaning well, 50 cts.	22 25			
Island import duty on stores, 8 dols. 10 cts.; stationery, &c., 3 dols. 72 cts.	11 02			
	1,829 55	432	9	1½
16 cattle, 491 dols., and 2 horses, 274 dols., purchased - 765 dols. Deduct 15 old cattle, 343 dols., and 1 horse, 8 dols, sold 351 „	414 -	134	11	-
Utensils:				
4 wine pipes for distillery, 12 dols.; 2 cans, 2 dols.; 1 bell, 25 cts.	14 25			
4 pails for the boiling-house, 1 dol. 60 cts.; 2 baskets, 40 cts.	2 -			
4 tin measures, 75 cts.; a tin funnel, 20 cts.	- 95			
1 brass cock, 60 cts.; 1 pair steelyards, 2 dols.	2 60			
1 pair slates, 1 dol. 75 cts.; 1 bridle, 3 dols.; 2 currycombs, 1 dol.	5 75			
3 web halters, 1 dol. 20 cts.; 1 scrubbing brush, 1 dol.	2 20			
1 doz. ox bows, 4 dols. 50 cts.; 1½ doz. cattle chains, 6 dols. 75 cts.	11 25			
	39 -	12	13	6
Labourers' Expenses:				
3 barrels pork for them at Hestwals	35 -			
Joseph Howell, for 4 months' medical care of them, to 30th April	26 66			
	61 66	20	-	9½
Field labourers, for their hire this year to cultivate the estate and make sugar	2,989 29			
Superintendents, watchmen, storekeepers, and domestics	681 40			
	3,670 69	1,192	19	5½
Carried forward	- - -	1,792	6	10½

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 287

		Barbadoes Currency.	Appendix, No. 2. BARBADOES.
		£. s. d.	No. 21. Governor Reid to Earl Grey.
Brought forward		1,792 6 10½	
Workmen's Accounts:			
Blacksmith, 93 dols. 9 cts.; plumber, 29 dols. 50 cts.; brazier, 13 dols. 5 cts.	Dols. cts.		
	135 64		
Millwright, 7 dols.; cartwright, 6 dols. 50 cts.; coopers, 63 dols. 65 cts.	67 15		
Carpenters, 42 dols. 75 cts.; masons, 13 dols. 60 cts.	56 35		
	259 14	84 4 5½	
Taxes:			
Parochial, on 236 acres of land in Christchurch, at 1/10	66 56		
Ditto - on 107 acres of land in St. Michael's, at 3/10	63 11		
On labour to keep the public roads in repair	48 -		
	177 67	67 14 10½	
Managers and White Servants' Expenses:			
A quarter cask wine, 60 dols.; 2 half-barrels pork, 3 dols.; beef, 8 dols.	118 -		
A barrel flour, 9 dols. 75 cts.; 6 boxes fish, 26 dols. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. starch, 6 dols. 25 cts.	42 50		
125 lbs. coffee, 25 dols. 96 cts.; 25 lbs. cocoa, 1 dol. 62 cts.	27 58		
2 boxes candles, 10 dols. 30 cts.; 1 box soap, 3 dols. 75 cts.	22 7		
	210 15	68 5 11½	
Salaries:			
John R. Gibbes, manager, 480 dols. and presented him, for his successful management, 160 dols.	640 -		
Key-keeper, 67 dols. 50 cts.; superintendent of yard business, 64 dols.	131 50		
Accountant	80 -		
	851 50	276 14 9	
		Currency.	
Invoices for 9 hogsheads oats, 34 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> sterling	£. s. d.	54 8 7½	
Invoices for 2 mill-wheels, 43 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> sterling	68 3 -		
		122 12 1½	
Amount of expenses of the estate		2,401 18 11½	
Cleared		2,670 18 9½	
		£. 5,072 17 8½	

SUGAR.

	Hds.	Sterling.		Barbadoes Currency.
		£.	s. d.	
Net proceeds of sales of shipments to Cork, consigned to S. Hard & Sons	70	1,885	2 4	
Ditto to Dublin, consigned to Hardy Brothers & Co.	31	816	8 4	
	101	2,701	10 8	480 dols. p'ct. 4,914 7 10½
Deduct, paid Island Export Duty on above Shipments				73 17 -½
Carried forward				£. 4,140 19 9½

Appendix, No. 2.
BARBADOES.No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

					Barbadoes Currency.	
					£.	s. d.
Brought forward - - -					4,140	10 9½
RUM AND MOLASSES.						
RUM.	MOLASSES.	—		—	—	
Gallons.	Gallons.	cts.		Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	
—	92	sold at 35		32 20		
—	2,356 ½	— 40		940 50	974 70	
209	- - -	— 45		94 5		
384	- - -	— 50		182 -		
348	- - -	— 60		208 80		
352	- - -	— 62½		200 -		
60	- - -	— 65		39 -		
114	- - -	— 70		79 80		
125	- - -	— 80		180 -	928 65	
1,572	2,448 ½				1,898 35	
Deduct, paid for a licence to sell rum - - -					11	55
					Dols. 1,886 80	
Sundries:						
Corn sold, 234 dols. 56 cts.; potatoes, 609 dols. 45 cts.; yams, 7 dols. 80 cts. - - - - -					Dolls. ct. 851 81	
Deduct cane plants purchased - - - - -					232 97	
And corn and cane meat, ditto - - - - -					47 84	
					280 81	
					571 -	
Received for rent of quarry, 76 dols. 95 cts., land rent, &c. 85 dols. 52 cents - - - - -					162 48	
Received for ditto of land on which Highgate staff is situate - - - - -					85 70	
Received for three labourers' houses sold - - - - -					Dols. 90 -	
Ditto - for four vats sold - - - - -					40 -	
					130 -	
Deducted from T. Brown and Codd's accounts for 1841, when paid this year - - - - -					32 79	
					Dols. 981 79	
					819	2 8½
					£.	6,072 17 8½

1842.

By this abstract, by deducting from the gross expenses of the estate the value of all other articles of produce and profit, the approximate cost of the sugar will be found:

		Sterling.	
		£.	s. d.
Gross expense of estate - - - - -		1,601	5 10
Value of rum, molasses, and all other produce in 1842 - - - - -		621	11 3½
Cost of 101 Hogsheads of Sugar, 15 cwt. to the Hogshead, 12s. 4d. per cwt.; but at the present value of Rum and Molasses the Cost of 1 cwt. Sugar would have been 16s. 6d. } £.		979	14 6½

The following is an abstract from the accounts of the Mount Clapham Estate for the year 1846:

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid, to
Earl Grey.

MOUNT CLAPHAM ABSTRACT, 1846.

	Dols.	cts.	Barbadoes Currency.
			£. s. d.
Cooperage and Repairs:			
4,400 staves, 200 dols. 80 cts.; 2,900 w. hoops, 199 dols. 20 cts.;	352	-	
1 set truss hoops, 12 dols. -			
6,780 deal boards, 162 dols. 12 cts.; 1,980 ft. deal plank, 53 dols. 79 cts. -	215	91	
Bullytree and locust, 81 dols. 91 cts.; 7,500 cedar and cy. shingles, 53 dols. 50 cts. -	137	41	
110 m. nails, 83 dols. 50 cts.; 300 clinches, 2 dols. 15 cts.; locks and hinges, 4 dols. 30 cts. -	89	95	
10th block tin, 2 dols. 50 cts.; 1,422ths lead, 85 dols. 32 cts. -	87	82	
74ths i. hoops, 3 dols. 71 cts.; 12 rivets, 10 cts. -	3	81	
700 Liverpool bricks, 16 dols. 80 cts.; 135 bu. lime, 13 dols. 50 cts. -	30	80	
4 kegs gunpowder to the blast stones, 75 dols.; masons, 59 dols. 26 cts. -	75	01	
Carj enter's hire, 89 dols. 25 cts., and cooper's hire, 49 dols. 95 cts. -	138	20	
	1,130	41	367 7 8
Miscellaneous Expenses:			
3 puns. oil meal, 48 dols.; 13 bags corn, 25 dols.; 28 sacks oats, 184 dols. 50 cts. -	207	50	
4 sacks salt, 8 dols.; 2 tons guano, 80 dols. 53 lbs.; tallow, 9 dols. 50 cts. -	97	54	
29 galls. lamp oil, 25 dols.; 4 pints turpentine, 65 cts. -	25	65	
Paint and oil, and painting the mill, &c. -	26	12	
Canvas and twine, and making and mending mill sails -	19	75	
Mill lacing, 2 dols.; wick yarn, 1 dol. 25 cts.; 26th rope, 3 dols. 81 cts. -	70	6	
Making cart harness, 1 dol. 50 cts.; gauging molasses and rum caaks, 3 dols. 17 cts. -	4	67	
Repairing superintendent's watch, 5 dols.; poison for dogs, 1 dol. -	6	-	
Paper and ink, 2 dols. 95 cts.; cane plants, 407 dols. 83 cts.; and fodder, 18 dols. 42 cts. -	428	70	
	822	99	267 9 5½
Utensils:			
1 pewter worm, 193 dols. 20 cts.; 3 brass cocks, 9 dols. 75 cts.; 2 caposes, 5 dols. -	207	95	
1 still, 154 dols.; deduct old still and head sold, 75 dols. 57 cts. -	78	43	
1 copper ladle, 1 dol. 75 cts.; 1 mill-step, 3 dols.; 6 cane bills, 2 dols. 25 cts. -	7	-	
6 cattle chains, 1 dol. 75 cts.; 1 grindstone, 5 dol. 75 cts.; 1 hoe, 80 cts. -	8	30	
1 saddle pad, 1 dol. 50 cts.; 1 saddle and bridle, 19 dols.; reins, 1 dol. -	21	50	
1 horse-brush and 1 currycomb, 1 dol. 25 cts.; bit, 1 dol. 50 cts.; comb, 12 cts. -	2	87	
1 pair horse-scissors, 40 cts.; 4 halters, 3 dols. 10 cts.; 2 horse-pails, 50 cts. -	4	-	
10 rum casks, 10 dols.; 3 rum cans, 3 dols.; 8 barrels, 1 dol. 20 cts. -	14	20	
4 baskets, 40 cts.; a scrubbing-brush, 75 cts. -	1	15	
1 hair-brush -	1	-	
	346	40	112 11 7½
Workmen's Accounts:			
Blacksmith, 33 dols. 28 cts.; plumber, 78 dols. 50 cts.; and mill-wright, 137 dols. 80 cts. -	249	58	81 2 3
Taxes:			
Parochial, on 236 acres land in Christchurch, at 1/3, 36 dols. 32 cts. } Ditto - on 107 - ditto - St. Michael's, at 2/6, 41 dols. 15 cts. }	77	47	
Treasury on the above 343 acres, at 10 cts. per acre, to keep the public roads in repair -	34	30	
Assessment paid this year, which was due in 1845, for repairs of roads -	14	10	
Island export duty on 116 hhds. sugar shipped this year -	89	32	
	215	19	69 18 8½
Carried forward -	-	-	£. 898 9 8½

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

		Dols.	cts.	Barbadoes Currency.		
				£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -		-	-	898	9	8½
Managers' and White Servants' Expenses:						
Quarter cask wine, 64 dols. 4 cts.; 4 half-barrels pork, 44 dols.	-	108	-			
1 half barrel mackerel, 4 dols. 50 cts.; 2 barrels 1 keg herrings, 11 dols. 50 cts.	-	16	-			
2 boxes fish, 8 dols. 50 cts.; 1 barrel flour, 10 dols.; 41 lbs rice, 2 dols. 46 cts.	-	20	96			
125 lbs. coffee, 19 dols. 25 cts.; 3 half-boxes candles, 10 dols. 79 cts.	-	30	4			
60 lbs. soap, 3 dols. 60 cts.; and 50 lbs. arrowroot starch, 4 dols. 40 cts.	-	8	-			
		183	-	59	9	6
Salaries:						
John R. Gibbs, manager - - - - -	-	480	-			
Thomas Antson, under ditto, for 9 months and 6 days, at 200 dols. per year - - - - -	-	153	33			
Key-keeper, 80 dols., and assistant keeper, 57 dols. 27 cts. - - -	-	137	27			
Accountant - - - - -	-	80	-			
		850	60	276	8	11½
Hired Labour:						
Amount thereof this year - - - - -	-	4,025	95	1,308	8	8
Live Stock:						
8 cattle, 181 dols.; 1 horse, 140 dols.; 2 sheep, 7 dols., purchased -	-	328	-			
Deduct 5 cattle, 131 dols.; and 1 sheep, 7 dols. 10 cts., sold - - -	-	138	10			
		189	90	61	14	4
				2,604	11	1
				2,604	10	11
				£.	5,209	2 -
Cleared - - - - -						
				£.	5,209	2 -
Sugar:						
	Hhds.	£.	s.	d.	Dols.	
Net proceeds sales shipments to Cork, consigned to S. Hardy & Sons -	75	1,618	8	-	480 p' ct. exchange	2,524 14 -½
Ditto - - ditto - to Dublin, consigned to S. Hardy Brothers & Co.	41	929	3	2	480 - ditto	1,449 9 8½
	116	2,547	11	2	Sterling - - -	3,974 3 9½
Sold in the island, 2 brls., 500 lbs., 5 dols. 25 cts. p' 100; brls. 20 cts. ea.					26 65	
Ditto - - ditto - - 4 dols. 50 cts. p' 100 - ditto -					22 50	
Ditto - - 32 galls. sirup, at 35 cts. per gall. - - -					18 20	
Ditto - - 18 - ditto - - 35 cts. - ditto - - -					6 30	
					73 65	24 18 8½
Rum and Molasses:						
			cts.			
1,361 gallons of molasses - - - at 22½ - - -					306 22	
3,424 - ditto - - - - - at 30 - - -					1,027 20	
174 - ditto - - - - - at 35 - - -					60 90	
438 - ditto - - - - - at 40 - - -					175 50	
					1,568 52	3,998 2 6
5,397						
308 gallons of Rum - - - at 40 - - -					123 20	
181 - ditto - - - - - at 45 - - -					81 45	
60 - ditto - - - - - at 47½ - - -					28 50	
1,836 - ditto - - - - - at 50 - - -					816 -	
31 - ditto - - - - - at 52½ - - -					16 28	
216 - ditto - - - - - at 55 - - -					118 80	
63 - ditto - - - - - at 70 - - -					44 10	
					1,230 33	
2,495						
					2,790 85	909 19 -½
Carried forward - - - - -					£.	4,908 1 6½

	Dols.	Cts.	Barbadoes Currency.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	4,908	1	6½	
Sundries:						
Potatoes, 364 dols. 10 cts.; yams, 62 dols. 50 cts.; and corn, 208 dols. 62 cts., sold	635	22				
2 sugar tierces sold, 6 dols.; rent of land and cottages, 195 dols. 31 cts.	205	31				
Rent of land on which Highgate flag staff is situate	85	70				
	926	23	301	-	5½	
	£.		5,209	2	-	

Appendix, No. 2.
BARBADOES.
No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

1846.

By this Abstract, by deducting from the gross expenses of the estate, the value of all other articles of produce and profit, the approximate cost of the sugar will be found.

	£.	s.	d.
Gross expense of estate	1,736	7	4
Value of rum, molasses, and all other produce in 1846	807	5	5
Cost of 116 Hogsheads of Sugar	929	1	11

15 Cwt. to the hogshead, 10s. 8½d. per cwt., but at the present reduced value of rum and molasses the cost of 1 cwt. of sugar would have been 14s. 7d.

Being desirous of knowing what are the periods in which capital employed in the culture of the sugar are replaced, I have obtained the annexed statement from Mr. Gaskin, President of the Council of Barbadoes. Mr. Gaskin calculates that one-third of his capital is three years before it is replaced, that another third is two years before it is replaced, and the remaining third one year.

Another question of interest is, what is the difference between a planter who cultivates a sugar estate, and manufactures his canes with capital of his own without having any occasion to borrow, and a planter who, having no capital whatever of his own, works entirely on money borrowed?

By a computation given to me, he who works a sugar estate entirely on borrowed capital, pays 11½ per cent. per annum for it. But on this question I am endeavouring to obtain more exact information.

The Cost of Preparing for, Planting, Manuring, and Reaping a Crop of 75 Acres of Canes, in the Parish of St. Philip, Island of Barbadoes.

	Dols.	Cts.
1. The planter should commence to make up the manure on the 1st day of January, say 1845, which would cost 25 dollars per acre, and taking his crop at 75 acres, the amount would be	1,875	-
2. The planter would begin the preparation of the 75 acres on or about the 1st of July, commencing with the holing of the land, and allowing 5 dols. 25 cts. per acre, to hole and cross-hole the 75 acres, which would give an average of 200 holes per day for each labourer to dig out, and 300 holes to cross-hole, the sum expended would not be less than	393	75
3. The planter during the months in the fall of the year would throw out the manure which was made up; and allowing one pen of manure of 40 feet square to each acre of land, he would have to carry out 75 pens, at the rate of 4 dols. each, costing him a total sum of	300	-
4. The planter would have to keep the 75 acres of land free of grass or weeds, from the time of preparation till at least the 1st day of August 1846, a period of 13 months, the cost of which, at the rate of three labourers per acre, would be 56 dols. 25 cts. to weed the 75 acres; and as the grass grows very luxuriantly (more particularly in this parish) the preparation lands would require to be weeded once in every third week, amounting to	956	25

Appendix, No. 2.
 BARBADOES.
 No 21.
 Governor Reid to
 Earl Grey.

		<i>Dols. Cts.</i>
5.	The planter would next begin to plant his crop about the 15th day of December 1845, and complete it about the end of January 1846; he would require 204,150 cane plants to plant off the 75 acres, which will cost 26 dols., allowing each labourer to cut 2,000 for his day's work; it would also take half the above quantity to supply his crop, and after adding the cost of cutting those, together with the labour expended in carting the plants to the different fields, dropping, and planting off the 75, the total amount would be -	146 75
6.	The planter would as soon as convenient, between the months of April and June 1846, trash the young canes, which on an average of six labourers per acre, including the carting of the trash round the fields, would cost -	112 50
7.	The planter would reap the crop planted in December 1845 between the months of January and June 1847; the 75 acres of canes planted would give an average of two hogshead per acre, or 150 casks of sugar, which could not be taken off for less than 6 dols. each, and that under favourable circumstances; the amount of reaping would be therefore -	900 -
8.	Another item in the expenditure of an estate would be the cost of watchmen, superintendents, herdsman, and grooms, which could not be put down at less than 42 dols. per month, amounting at the end of the year to -	504 -
Total - - - <i>Dols.</i>		5,088 25

The planter ships his crop, commencing in March and would finish early in July, which would be on average 35 days on the voyage; it is then sold at a credit of three months, and making an allowance for the time it is in the warehouse, the net proceeds of the whole crop would not appear at the planter's credit in his account current before the 15th of January 1848, showing a period of three years that the planter would be compelled to wait before he receives any return for the 5,088 dols. 25 cts. which he has expended to bring the crop to maturity, and thereby loses the interest of one-third of that money for three years, one-third for two, and one-third for one year.

(signed) *John S. Gaskin.*

These statements will not furnish any information new to your Lordship, since West India proprietors resident in England have in their possession abstracts of the expense of cultivating their own estates, and I see published in the English newspapers corresponding statements. Nevertheless I have thought it my duty to ascertain as nearly as I can approximate to it, and on the spot, what the cost of making sugar in the British West Indies may be.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Wm. Reid, Governor.*

MAURITIUS.

— No. 22. —

MAURITIUS.

(No. 232.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl Grey.

No. 22.
 Sir *W. M. Gomm*
 to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly returns of this colony for September.

I again regret the small proportion of females accompanying the considerable introduction of the month here reported.

Casualties on the passage are shown to have been very few; and those in the colony generally continuing at a low rate.

The irregularity pointed out by Mr. Dowland, in his report upon the ship "Fuzel Rohmany," will be brought to the notice of the Calcutta Protector, and the small proportion of females recently transmitted pressed upon that of the agent.

This is partly accounted for, however, by the report, also forwarded, of a band of Madras men making their way to Calcutta unaccompanied, with the object of emigrating to the colony, and the decision come to under the circumstances.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. M. Gomm,*
 Lieutenant-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

RETURN of the IMMIGRANTS introduced into the Colony of *Mauritius* at the Public Expense, who have Embarked for their respective Countries during the Quarter ended on the 30th September 1847.

Date of Embarkation.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Previously to Five Years' Residence at their own Expense.			After Five Years' Residence at Public Expense.			REMARKS.
			M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
1847:									
13 July	Fyzel Currim	Calcutta	148	8	-	*6	-	-	Average period of residence of those who left previously to five years' residence, three years and two months.
13 - -	- Ditto - -	Ditto - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4 Aug.	Steamer Surat	Bombay	19	-	-	-	-	-	
12 - -	Rachel - -	Madras - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4 Sept.	Teazer - -	Ditto - -	50	4	-	3	-	-	Average period of residence of those who left after five years' residence, about nine years.
4 - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	-	-	-	*3	-	-	
14 - -	Fyzel Rohomany	Calcutta	2	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS - - -			219	12	-	5	-	-	

* At their own expense.

Immigration Office, October 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 22.

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 6 September 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Fuzel Rohomany" (No. 13, of 1847), which arrived at *Port Louis* from *Calcutta* on 1 September 1847.

NAME of the master—John Grenville Harrison Porter.
 Name of the surgeon—Shaik Himmut ("native doctor").
 Date of departure—From *Calcutta* 12th, from *Sandheads* 17th July 1847.
 Number of days on the voyage—51.
 Registered tonnage—614.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—Not known.
 Number of statute acres admissible—236.
 Number of such adults actually on board—231.
 Number of crew—62.
 Port at which the vessel touched—Not any.
 Date of touching—Not any.
 Days there—Not any.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—Not any.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
221	13	4	-	236	-	-	5	-	-	-	216	13	4	-	233

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance).

General state of health, very good.

"The whole of the between decks, from the fore part of the fore-scuttle hatch to the after transom or fifth beam abaft the after-skuttle hatch," appropriated to the emigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Appendix, No. 2. MAURITIUS.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	221	13	4	-	Encl. 3, in No. 22.
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 40, 50, 55, 139, 155) - - - - -	6	-	-	-	
TOTAL Living and on Board on 1 Sept. 1847 - - - - -	216	13	4	-	
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	-	none.	
Births on the voyage (mothers) - - - - -	-	-	-	none.	

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS by the "Fuzel Rohomany," 6 September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
Raffray & Co. - -	Ganité - -	River Rempart -	38	2	2	-	Immigrants in the band who have been already in the colony:--
Barlow & Co. - -	Phoenix - -	Plains Wilhelms	27	1	1	-	
Montocchio & Co. - -	Beau Rivage -	Flacq - -	21	1	-	-	Men - - - 18 Women - - - 1
Adam & Co. - -	St. Aubin - -	Savanne - -	20	-	-	-	
Rivière & Co. - -	Palma - -	Plains Wilhelms	17	-	-	-	Attended the distribution:--
J. Blancard - -	La Laura - -	Flacq - -	14	-	2	-	
Barlow & Co. - -	Mon Trésor -	Grand Port -	15	-	-	-	Planters - - - 55
Legentil - -	La Paix - -	River Rempart -	12	-	1	-	
Adam & Co. - -	La Bourdonnais	-- North Pam- plemousses.	12	-	6	-	Representatives of planters - - - 30
Bandot - -	Poudre d'Or -	River Rempart -	8	-	1	-	
Lucas & Co. - -	Cottage - -	-- North Pam- plemousses.	8	-	-	-	Interpreters of ditto 70
W. West - -	The Vale - -	- - ditto - -	7	-	-	-	
Aikin & Co. - -	La Sottise - -	- - ditto - -	5	-	-	-	Total - - - 155
Foliard - -	Belle Alliance -	River Rempart -	6	-	-	-	
Chapman & Co. -	Mount Mascal -	-- North Pam- plemousses.	4	-	-	-	
Barlow & Co. - -	St. Rock - -	Grand Port -	3	-	-	-	
	TOTAL - - -		216	4	18	-	

REMARKS.

It appears that, contrary to the Indian regulations, none of the provisions were served out to the emigrants twice a day; some of them, including tamarinds and chillies, not even once, but only weekly. The latter practice, at least, is obviously a most objectionable one. It is, however, only fair to Captain Porter to state, that the emigrants who landed from his vessel were in the best possible condition, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the treatment they had received during the passage.

(signed) *James Dowland,*
Acting Solicitor.

Enclosure 4, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 27 September 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Ernaad," (No. 14 of 1847), which arrived Encl. 4, in No. 22. at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 18th September 1847.

NAME of the master—Edward Younghusband.
Name of the surgeon—Ramjean (native doctor).
Date of departure—15th August, from Calcutta.
Number of days on the voyage—33 days.
Registered tonnage—682 tons.
Superficies of passengers' deck—Not known.
Number of statute adults admissible—216.
Number of such adults actually on board—211.
Number of crew—73.
Port at which vessel touched—None.
Date of touching—None.
Days there—None.
If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 4, in No. 22.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
189	19	15	1	224	-	none	-	1	-	-	189	18	15	1	223

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

"Between decks," 15 feet from forehead to the gunroom abaft, appropriated by charter-party to the sole use of the immigrants. Ship properly fitted with windsails and patent ventilators.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	189	19	5	1
Deaths on the voyages (No. 206) - - - - -	-	1	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 18th September 1847 - - - - -	189	18	5	1
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	1	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths - ditto - (ditto) - - - - -	-	-	1	2
TOTAL Living and on Board on 18th September 1847 - - - - -	-	-	1	2

N. B.—The immigrants Seta, No. 53, and Rosun, No. 94, died after inspection in the dépôt.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Ernaad," 22d September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	E S T A T E.		I M M I G R A N T S.			
	Names.	In what District.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Chapman & Co. -	Bon Espoir -	N. Pamplemousses -	26	1	6	-
C. C. Browrigg -	Beau Bassin -	Plains Wilhems -	17	1	1	-
E. Gaud -	Lamitie -	Rivière Rempart -	11	-	2	-
Chapman & Co. -	Mount Mascal -	N. Pamplemousses -	16	2	-	-
Allard -	Mon Repos -	S. Pamplemousses -	19	2	-	-
Gaud & Co. -	Palmar -	Flacq -	11	1	-	-
Desmaias's -	Volmar -	Ditto -	9	1	2	-
Montocchio & Co. -	Beau Rivage -	Ditto -	4	-	-	-
J. Currie -	Sauveterre -	Grand Port -	21	4	2	1
G. Feuilltherade -	Teracine -	Savanne -	17	-	3	-
E. Montille -	Beaufond -	Grand Port -	10	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. -	Union Vale -	Ditto -	8	-	-	-
Robillard -	Belle Vue -	N. Pamplemousses -	11	1	1	-
Blancard -	La Caroline -	Flacq -	9	-	1	-
	Sent to Hospital -	-	1	-	1	-
	Died after Inspection -	-	2	-	-	-
	TOTAL - - - - -		189	15	18	1

Enclosure 5, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 27 September 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Juliana" (No. 15, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 20th September 1847. Encl. 5, in No. 22.

Name of the master—William Young Woodhouse.
Name of the surgeon—Buldro Sing (native doctor).
Date of departure—5 August, from Calcutta.
Number of days on the voyage—40 days.
Registered tonnage—565 tons.
Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
Number of statute adults admissible—203½.
Number of such adults actually on board—203.
Number of crew—61.
Port at which vessel touched—None.
Date of touching—None.
Days there—None.
If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
186	11	9	3	209	-	-	3	2	-	-	183	9	9	3	204

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

Between decks, from the sternpost to the fore hatchway, appropriated by charter-party to the use of the immigrants. Ship properly fitted with platforms, windsails, and patent ventilators.

(signed) T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	186	11	9	3
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 93, 103, 161, 183, and 195) - - -	3	2	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20 Sept. 1847 - - -	183	9	9	3
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	-	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto No. 195) - - - - -	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20 Sept. 1847 - - -	-	-	-	1

(signed) T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 5, in No. 22.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Juliana," 23d September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
W. Forster - -	Melville - -	North Pamplemousses	14	1	-	-
V. Harel - - -	Belle Vue - -	- - ditto - - -	14	1	-	-
E. Montille - -	Beaufond - -	Grand Port - - -	13	-	1	-
Adrain - - -	Trianon - - -	Plains Wilhems - -	21	1	2	1
Adams & Co. - -	La Bourdonnais -	South Pamplemousses	9	2	1	-
V. Harel - - -	Aubry - - -	North Pamplemousses	5	2	4	?
Vandierre - - -	St. Marie - - -	Flacq - - -	7	1	-	-
Moritocchio - -	Beau Rivage - -	Ditto - - -	22	-	-	-
Ditto - - -	Belle Marre - -	Ditto - - -	19	-	-	-
Collet - - -	Belle Rive - -	Rivière Rempart - -	6	-	-	-
V. Robillard - -	Belle Vue - - -	North Pamplemousses	3	-	-	-
J. T. Couve - -	Beau Plan - - -	South Pamplemousses	3	-	-	-
Chapman & Co. -	Woodford - - -	North Pamplemousses	44	1	1	-
	Sent to hospital - - -		3	-	-	-
	TOTAL Landed - - -		183	9	9	3
	Died on passage - - -		3	2	-	-
	TOTAL originally Embarked - - -		186	11	9	3

Enclosure 6, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 27 September 1847.

Encl. 6, in No. 22. REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Defiance" (No. 16, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 20th September 1847.

Name of the master—John Bathazard Sergent.

Name of the surgeon—Lall Khan (native doctor).

Date of departure—7 August, from Calcutta.

Number of days on the voyage—45 days.

Registered tonnage—512 tons.

Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.

Number of statute adults admissible—198.

Number of such adults actually on board—198.

Number of crew—45.

Port at which vessel touched—None.

Date of touching—None.

Days there—None.

If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
179	17	4	-	200	-	-	1	-	-	-	178	17	4	-	199

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper regarding the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The whole of between decks appropriated by charter party to sole use of the immigrants. Patent ventilators. Men landed without one case of sickness.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked	179	17	4	-
Deaths on the voyage (No. 12)	1	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20th September 1847	178	17	4	-
Infants embarked			2	3
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)			-	-
			2	3
Deaths on the voyage (mothers' Nos. 185)			1	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20th September 1847			1	3

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
 Encl. 6, in No. 22.

T. J. Hugon,
 Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Defiance," 24th September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATES.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Adam & Co	Beau Sejour	Plains Wilhems	24	-	-	-
E. Boilian	Choisy	Savanne	9	1	2	-
Arth. Edwards	Ravin	Rivière Rempart	14	-	1	-
Chapman & Co.	Mount Mascal	N. Pamplermousses	11	-	-	-
Kfvorn	River La Chaux	Grand Port	12	-	3	-
Hy. Barlow	St. Rock	Ditto	6	1	5	-
Chapman & Co.	Virginia	Ditto	3	-	2	-
J. Daruty	Union	N. Pamplermousses	26	2	-	-
Adrian	Trianon	Plaines Wilhems	35	-	2	-
J. T. Couve	Beau Plan	Pamplermousses	35	-	-	-
V. Roblillard	Belle Vue	North ditto	3	-	2	-
	Died on the passage		1	-	-	-
	TOTAL		179	4	17	-

Enclosure 7, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 5 October 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Isabella Hercus" (No. 17, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 29th September 1847. Encl. 7, in No. 22.

NAME of the master—Peter Houston.
 Name of the surgeon—John Harrison (European doctor).
 Date of departure—16th August.
 Number of days on the voyage—43 days.
 Registered tonnage—618.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
 Number of statute adults admissible—205.
 Number of such adults actually on board—203.
 Number of crew—44.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 7, in No. 22.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
181	18	9	3	211	none	-	2	-	-	-	179	18	9	3	209

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

This seems a very good ship for emigrants; only one sick; people well contented with their treatment on board.

T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked	181	18	9	3
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 109 and 123)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL living and on board on 29th September 1847	179	18	9	3
Infants embarked	-	-	5	3
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (mother's Nos.)	-	-	5	3
TOTAL living and on board on 29th September 1847	-	-	5	3

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Isabella Hercus," 2d October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	District.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Barlow & Co.	Phoenix	Plaines Wilhelms	13	-	-	-
Adrian	Trianon	Ditto	15	2	-	-
Adam & Co.	Bonne Mere	Flacq	31	2	2	1
Hunter & Co.	Les Marres	Grand Port	13	1	4	1
J. Blancard	La Caroline	Flacq	18	-	5	-
Montocchio	Beau Rivage	Ditto	24	-	-	-
Baudot	Belmont	Rivière Rempart	12	1	-	-
Ulcog & Co.	Bras d'Eau	Flacq	14	-	2	1
Baudot	Poudre d'Or	Riv. Pamplemousses	28	1	-	-
Adam & Co.	St. Aubin	Savanne	7	-	2	-
Sauzier	Mont Mascal	North Pamplemousses	4	2	3	-
			179	9	18	3
	Died on the passage		2	-	-	-
	TOTAL		181	9	18	3

Enclosure 8, in No 22.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
12 August 1847.

Encl. 8, in No. 22.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform the Government of Bengal that about two hundred and fifty (250) men have come up from the Madras Presidency, with the intention of emigrating to Mauritius; but having no females amongst them, I beg the favour of your ascertaining whether the Government would have any objection to grant a license for a ship

ship to convey 218 of these men to Mauritius, unaccompanied, they having expressed their disinclination to take any Calcutta women with them. The remaining number will be sent in a ship which takes emigrants to this presidency.

In May last I despatched in the ship "Fyzel Currim," sixty-two (62) Madras men, making altogether about 312, who have come up since March of this year.

To Captain T. E. Royers, Protector
of Emigrants, I have, &c.
(signed) T. Caird, Emigration Agent.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 8, in No. 22.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
28 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have this day despatched by the ship "John Bright" 243 Madras men; but as they brought no females with them from their own country, I deemed it as well to refer the matter for the consideration of the Government of Bengal before shipping them, and the correspondence is herewith annexed.

2. As the colony is so much in want of labourers, I did not think that I should be justified in refusing to send them, from their having no females amongst them; but I have told the people who brought them up, that in the event of any more wishing to go to Mauritius, that they must bring their families with them.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, I have, &c.
(signed) T. Caird, Emigration Agent.
Port Louis, Mauritius.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta; dated Fort William, 18 August 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 17, dated the 13th instant, with enclosures, and in reply to state, that the deputy-governor has been pleased to authorize the emigration agent to forward the party of 250 men, who have come to Calcutta from the Madras territories, with a view to emigrate to Mauritius.

Fort William, Protector's Office, I have, &c.
21 August 1847. (signed) A. R. Youug,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

— No. 23. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

(No. 243.)

My Lord,

Mauritius, 29 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit the labour returns of this colony, for the quarter ending 30th September of the present year, comprising—

- 1st. A statement of labourers-employed, absent, and sick, on 30th September.
- 2d. Statement of the per centage proportion of deserters, absentees, and sick among the labourers comprised in the Returns made to Government in each quarter of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847.
- 3d. List of sugar estates from which labour returns have been received for the several quarters of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

The present Returns show a considerable diminution in the number of notices sent in from the sugar estates, as compared with those of June; and the deficiency is still more observable among the minor estates beyond that of any former period noted, vitiating in proportion the general statement of members in employ, although perhaps not materially, the per centage proportion of absence from sickness and other causes specified; and thus the collective showing may be regarded as favourable to the period immediately under review.

And this impression is further confirmed with me by the periodical statements of the stipendiary magistrates officiating in the districts most populous in immigrant labour, importing, that while the disposition to release themselves from an engagement freshly contracted, and betake themselves to another, to the manifest hardship of the first employer, who had paid the stamp duty upon the faith of their remaining with him for the stipulated term, appears to the magistrates to have facilities left open to it by the law as it at present exists, which they would desire to see removed, by providing for the more ready detection of such wanton desertion; it is indisputable, that the regulation of exacting the monthly tax from all those who are not engaged in the great agricultural labour, has had the effect of bringing back numbers of stragglers and loose hangers-on upon the town into such service, and has thus materially increased the amount of work going on in the cane-fields, while it does not appear to have had the effect of sensibly diminishing the numbers already engaged in other regular employ.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. M. Gomm, Lieutenant-General.

No. 23.
Sir W. M. Gomm
to Earl Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

GENERAL STATEMENT of LABOURERS Employed, Absent, and Sick, on 30th September 1847.

DISTRICTS.	LABOURERS EMPLOYED.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.					Absentees under a Fortnight.					SICK.								
	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	
SUGAR ESTATES:																									
South Pamplemousses	11	1,730	170	6	-	-	1,906	64	-	-	-	-	64	126	5	-	-	-	131	72	3	-	-	-	75
North Pamplemousses	14	2,691	394	8	-	-	3,096	251	1	-	-	-	252	167	8	-	-	-	175	121	5	-	-	-	126
Rivière du Rempart	17	3,431	479	6	12	-	3,928	167	1	-	1	-	159	132	17	-	-	-	149	183	11	-	-	-	194
Flacq	30	6,486	353	11	-	-	6,860	372	6	-	-	-	377	434	10	-	-	-	444	884	10	-	-	-	394
Grand Port	22	4,147	208	1	-	3	4,359	167	-	-	-	-	167	241	8	-	-	-	249	197	4	-	-	-	201
Savanne	8	1,077	138	-	2	7	1,224	61	-	-	-	-	61	41	2	-	-	-	43	51	5	-	-	-	56
Black River	5	559	70	2	1	-	632	7	-	-	-	-	7	19	1	-	-	-	20	28	3	-	-	-	31
Plaines Wilhems	21	3,080	207	12	10	10	3,319	219	-	-	-	-	219	201	5	1	-	-	207	105	3	-	-	1	109
Moka	5	114	18	-	-	-	132	11	-	-	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	12	5	3	-	-	-	5
Total	133	23,318	2,037	46	25	20	25,446	1,309	7	-	1	-	1,317	1,373	56	1	-	-	1,430	1,146	47	-	-	1	1,194
OTHER ESTATES:																									
Port Louisa	4	156	29	3	-	-	188	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	13	6	1	-	-	-	7
South Pamplemousses	1	32	3	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
North Pamplemousses	6	45	7	-	-	-	52	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	4
Rivière du Rempart	8	113	3	3	-	-	119	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	4
Flacq	9	388	18	1	-	3	410	8	-	-	-	-	8	28	-	-	-	-	28	21	-	-	-	-	21
Grand Port	3	132	5	-	-	-	137	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	3
Savanne	3	69	10	-	-	-	79	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	5
Black River	3	154	14	6	2	3	179	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5
Plaines Wilhems	29	300	39	15	5	3	360	24	-	-	-	-	24	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	-	-	-	11
Moka	9	79	13	-	-	-	92	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	6
Total	75	1,468	141	28	5	9	1,651	49	-	-	-	-	49	76	2	-	-	-	78	62	5	-	-	-	67
GRAND TOTAL	208	24,786	2,178	74	30	29	27,097	1,358	7	-	{ 1 -	-	{ 1,366	1,449	58	1	{ - -	-	{ 1,508	1,208	52	-	{ - 1	-	{ 1,261
											Per centage		5.4				Per centage		5.5			Per centage		4.6	

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2, in No. 23.

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

STATEMENT of the Per-centage Proportion of **DESSERTERS**, **ABSENTEES**, and **SICK**, among the Labourers comprised in the Returns made to Government, in each Quarter of the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

Dates of Returns.	Number of Returns.	Number of Men.	PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION.				
			Deserters.	Absentees.	Total Deserters and Absentees.	Sick.	TOTAL of Absence.
SUGAR ESTATES:							
8 Mar. 1845	183	33,464	6.6	4.8	10.9	5.6	16.5
30 June -	171	30,862	7.3	5.5	12.8	6.0	18.8
30 Sept. -	194	35,065	7.3	5.7	13.0	5.4	18.4
31 Dec. -	195	35,908	5.9	4.7	10.6	4.4	15.0
31 Mar. 1846	191	33,651	6.7	5.4	12.1	4.5	16.6
30 June -	164	29,051	5.5	4.4	9.9	4.6	14.5
30 Sept. -	134	23,854	5.7	4.9	10.6	4.6	15.2
31 Dec. -	123	22,776	4.5	5.6	10.1	4.7	14.8
31 Mar. 1847	139	24,386	6.6	7.4	14.0	5.3	19.3
30 June -	150	26,059	5.6	6.0	11.6	5.2	16.8
30 Sept. -	133	25,446	5.2	5.6	10.8	4.7	15.5
OTHER ESTATES:							
8 Mar. 1845	313	5,589	4.9	2.4	7.3	3.9	11.2
30 June -	247	3,897	6.6	2.0	8.6	3.9	12.5
30 Sept. -	312	5,441	7.0	3.6	10.6	4.0	14.6
31 Dec. -	282	4,763	5.7	3.1	8.8	3.6	12.4
31 Mar. 1846	259	4,211	5.5	2.7	8.2	3.1	11.3
30 June -	253	3,942	4.4	2.1	6.5	3.0	9.5
30 Sept. -	250	3,512	2.9	2.8	5.7	3.3	9.0
31 Dec. -	155	3,465	2.5	4.4	6.9	4.0	10.9
31 Mar. 1847	118	3,936	2.4	9.0	11.4	5.6	17.0
30 June -	146	3,406	4.3	3.8	8.1	4.3	12.4
30 Sept. -	75	1,651	3.0	4.7	7.7	4.0	11.7
GRAND TOTAL:							
8 Mar. 1845	496	39,053	6.4	4.1	10.5	5.4	15.9
30 June -	418	34,259	7.2	5.1	12.3	5.8	18.1
30 Sept. -	506	40,506	7.3	5.4	12.7	5.2	17.9
31 Dec. -	477	40,666	5.9	4.5	10.4	4.3	14.7
31 Mar. 1846	450	37,862	6.5	5.1	11.6	4.3	15.9
30 June -	417	32,993	5.4	4.1	9.5	4.4	13.9
30 Sept. -	384	27,266	5.4	4.7	10.1	4.4	14.5
31 Dec. -	278	26,241	4.2	5.5	9.7	4.6	14.3
31 Mar. 1847	257	28,323	6.0	7.5	13.5	5.3	18.8
30 June -	296	30,065	5.5	5.8	11.5	5.1	16.4
30 Sept. -	208	27,097	5.4	5.5	10.9	4.6	15.5

Enclosure 3, in No. 23.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 3, in No. 23.

STATEMENT showing the several Quarters of the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, for which
LABOUR RETURNS have been received from the undermentioned SUGAR ESTATES.

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.			REMARKS.
		1845.	1846.	1847.	
SOUTH PAMPLEMOUSSES :					
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
Albert -	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 - 3	
Beau Plan -	Mr. J. F. Couve -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	1 2 -	
Espérance -	Messrs. Couve & Co.	- - 3 4	1 2 3 -	- - 3	
Fairfund -	Messrs. Baker & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 - (3) 4	- - 3	
Farguhar -	Mr. Slade -	- - 3 4	- - - -	- - -	
Josephine -	Mr. C. Larcher -	- - 3 -	- - - -	- - -	
La Louisa -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 2 - -	- - 3	
La Petite Rosalie	Mr. A. Duhamel -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 3	
La Sottise -	Messrs. W. Aikin & Co.	- - - -	- - - -	(1) 2 3	
La Rosalie -	Mr. N. Savy -	1 2 3 4	- - - -	1 - 3	
Les Rochers -	Mr. I. Currie -	1 2 3 4	- 2 - -	1 - 3	
Maison Blanche -	Mad. Ve. Dioré -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 - 3	
Mon Choix -	Messrs. Riviere & Carcenac.	1 2 3 4	- - - -	- - -	
Mon Desir -	Mad. Bouchet -	1 - 3 -	- - - -	1 2 3	
Mon Rocher -	Mr. C. Feline -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 2 3	
Plessis -	Mr. Germain -	1 2 3 -	1 - - -	1 2 -	
The Mount -	Mr. C. Feline -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Orangerie -	Mr. A. Bouchet -	- - 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
NORTH PAMPLEMOUSSES :					
Agrément & Unité	Mr. F. Merven -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Manguier -	Messrs. H. Barlow & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue -	Mr. Eug. Rivet -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue -	Mr. V. de Robillard	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue -	Messrs. Harel frères	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	1 2 3	
Belle Vue -	Messrs. Pilot frères	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Bon Air -	Mr. I. Bourgault -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	- 2 3	
Bon Espoir -	Mad. Ve. Dagonne -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	(1) 2 3	
Bon Espoir -	Mr. Bestel aîné -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	- - -	
Caroline -	Messrs. Barbé & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 3	
Fond du Sac -	Messrs. Lionnet & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	- - -	
Grande Baie -	Messrs. Leclezio & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 2 3	
Labourdonnais -	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) 4	- 2 -	
L'Espérance -	Messrs. C. Cockerell & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
L'Union -	Mr. E. Laborde -	1 2 3 4	- - - 4	1 2 -	
L'Union -	Mrs. Wow. Gautier	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Mare Sèche -	Mr. L. Mazery -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mont Choisy -	Mr. C. Millieu -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mont Mascail -	Mr. E. Laborde -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 - -	
Persévérance -	Mr. Decamps -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	- - -	
Rouge Terre -	Mr. A. Paillotte -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Triolet -	Mr. Langlois -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
Solitude -	Mr. Vr. Lanougarède	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	- - -	
Union -	Mad. Daruty -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Vale -	Mr. W. West -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Woodford -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
RIVIERE DU REMPART :					
Beau Séjour -	Messrs. Barlow & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Belle Alliance	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	(1) - -	
Belle Vue -	Mr. A. Collett -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 -	
Belle Vue -	Mr. R. Dumont -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 2 -	
Belmont -	Mr. Blandot -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bois Mangué -	Mad. Ve Raffray -	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 -	

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.			REMARKS.
		1845.	1846.	1847.	
Rivière du Rempart—continued.					
Bon Accueil	Mr. Vor. Pilot	- 3 4	1 2 - -	- 2 3	
Bon Espoir	Mr. R. Tiroumondy	1 2 3 4	1 - 3 4	1 2 -	
Constance	Heir Moulinié	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -		
Cottage	Messrs. Lucas, frères	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 3	
Deux Amis	Messrs. Feline & Dioré	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	(1) 2 -	
Espérance	Messrs. Trebuchet & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 - - -		
Figette	Mr. Bandot	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Forback	Messrs. Aubin & Co.	1 - 3 4	- - - -	1 2 3	
Goodlands	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Haute-rive	Mr. L. Lebreton	1 - 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Ile d'Ambre	Mr. C. Rouillard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 2 3	
L'Amitié	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 -	
La Clémence	Messrs. Galdemar & Co.	- - 3 4			
La Laura	Messrs. Jonas & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 - - -		
La Paix	Mr. A. Legentil	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 - -	
La Réunion	Messrs. Maurel & Lachiche.	- 2 3 4	1 2 - -	- 2 -	
Le Rocher	Mad. Raffray	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 - 3	
Lucia	Messrs. Piat & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - 3 -		
Mapon	Messrs. Leclezio & Chennau.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Melville	Messrs. Forster & Le-strange.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 -	
Mon Songe	Heirs Moulinié	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	- 2 3	
Mon Triomphe	Mr. Sornay	1 2 3 4	1 - - (4)	(1) - -	
Mon Loisir	Mr. E. Rouillard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 2 3	
Mon Loisir	Heirs Pilot	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	- 2 -	
Mon Piton	Messrs. Barbé, Lor-tan & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - - -		
Moulins	Mr. Berger Dujonet	1 - - -	- - - -	- 2 -	
Petit Village	Mr. John Clifford	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Poudre d'Or	Mr. Bandot	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Ravensthorpe	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) (4)	(1) 2 -	
Ravin	Messrs. Edwards & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - - 4		
Riche en Roches	Mad. Béchard	- - - -	1 2 - -		
Roche Croix	Mad. Ve. Lachiche	- 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 2 3	
Roche Noire	Mad. Ve. Grenier	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Roche Terre	Mr. Fourrette	1 2 - 4	1 2 (3) 4	1 2 -	
St. Antoine	Mr. Ed. de Chazal	1 - - 4	1 - - -	1 - -	
Schoenfeld	Messrs. Staub, Berne & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	- (2) 3	
FLACQ:					
Argy	Mr. Fropier	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Bassin	Mr. A. Gérard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Bois	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - 3 4	1 2 3	
Beauchamp	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Rivage and Bel Air.	Messrs. Montocchio, frères.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bel Etang	Messrs. M. Fostée	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Etoile	Messrs. Sevenne	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Mare	Messrs. Montocchio & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 2 3	
Belle Maré	Mr. Hoareau	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Roche	Messrs. Nozaic & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
Belle Rose	Mad. J. M. Lagesse	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue	Mr. V. Lanougarede	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue	Mr. F. Gautier	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bon Accueil	Messrs. Blyth, Brothers & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bonne Mere	Mad. Bréard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bras d'Eau	Messrs. Ulcoq & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Choisy	Mad. Toché	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Constance	Mr. P. N. Truquez	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Constance	Mr. D'Arifat	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
Hermitage	Messrs. Barbeau & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 2 (3)	

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 3, in No. 23.

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.												REMARKS.
		1845.				1846.				1847.				
		Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				
Flacq—continued.														
La Gaité - -	Messrs. H. Barlow & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
La Retraite - -	Messrs. Bourgault & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Laura - -	Mr. J. Blancard - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
La Villette - -	Mr. Gondreville - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	4	1	2	3		
L'Etoile - -	Messrs. Plantin & Marquet.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
L'Union - -	Mr. Lanougarède - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Mare Triton - -	Mr. L. Barbeau - -	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)		
Mon Rocher - -	Messrs. Hardy & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Mont Alba - -	Messrs. Charreton - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)		
Nouvelle Caroline	Mr. J. Blancard - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Palmar - -	Messrs. Desmarais - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Petite Retraite - -	Messrs. Piat & Co. - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Providence - -	Mr. Martin - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	(1)1	-	3	(*) United with La Villette estate.	
Queen Victoria - -	Messrs. Chapman & Barclay.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Richemare - -	Mr. J. A. Wiehe - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	-		
Rivière Profonde	Messrs. Pilliet & Delapelyn.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Saint Amand - -	Messrs. Hardy & Lagesse.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Victoria - -	Mr. John Clifford - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	4	1	2	3		
Woodlands - -	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Stevely.	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	not worked.	
Virginie - -	Mad. Feuilherdde	1	2	3	4	Included in La Gaité estate.								
GRAND PORT:														
Anse Cunat - -	Mr. A. Mangeot - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Beaufond - -	Mr. E. Montille - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Beau Vallon - -	Mr. A. Rochecouste	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	(4)	-	2	3		
Beau Vallon - -	Mr. Cautin - -	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	2	3		
Bon Espoir - -	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	(3)	(4)	-	-	3		
Choisy - -	Messrs. Fenouillot & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	(3)	(4)	-	-	(2)	(*) Included in Plaisance.	
Deux Bras - -	Mr. B. Buttié - -	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	3		
Ferney - -	Messrs. Lalouette & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Grand Sable - -	Mr. A. Cheron - -	-	-	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Gros Bois - -	Messrs. R. Irving & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	4	1	2	3		
La Barraque - -	Messrs. Rudelle & Vinay.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Le Hangard - -	Messrs. Barry & Dupont.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(2)	3		
Les Mares - -	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	-	-	2	(*)	(*) Included in Bon Espoir.	
Mon Désert - -	Mad. Vè. Cloupet - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	(4)	(1)	2	3		
Mon Trésor - -	Messrs. H. Balow & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	-	(4)	1	2	3		
Mont Eulalia - -	Mr. E. Clifford - -	1	2	-	4	1	-	3	4	1	2	3		
New Grove - -	Mr. D. Pougnet - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	4	1	2	3		
Plaisance and Richfield.	Mr. G. De Bissy - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Riche in Eau - -	Mr. Bignoux - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3		
Rivière la Chauz	Mr. V. Kfvern - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	2	3		
Sauveterre - -	Messrs. Faduilhe & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Souffleur - -	Mr. Charroux - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	2	3		
Union Vale - -	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	2	-	4	1	2	(3)	-	1	2	3		
Virginia - -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	(4)	-	2	3		
SAVANNE:														
Beau Bois - -	Mrs. Descroizilles - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	2	(3)		
Beauchamp - -	Mr. C. C. Brownrigg	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Bel Air - -	Mr. Loustan - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	-	-		
Belair and Providence.	Mr. Coriolis - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Bel Ombre - -	Mr. G. D'Emmerez	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bénarès - -	Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3		
Bon Accueil - -	Messrs. Prudhomme, freres.	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Bon Espoir - -	Mr. C. Antard - -	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.			REMARKS.
		1845.	1846.	1847.	
Savanne—continued.		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
Constantine	Messrs. de Latour & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
East Wick Park	Mr. A. Jamin	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- 2 -	
La Réunion	Mr. Laverdant	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Long Champs	Messrs. Wainwright & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	- - -	
Loustalot	Mr. Loustan Lalane	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 -	
L'Union	Messrs. Fontenay & Co.	1 - 3 -	1 - - -	- 2 3	
Richebois	Messrs. R. Jack & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - (3)	
Rochester	Mr. Chaline	1 2 - 4	1 2 3 -	1 2 -	
Savannah	Mr. A. Jamin	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Saint Aubin	Mr. Autard, père	1 2 3 -	1 - - -	- - -	
Saint Aubin	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	- - 3 4	1 - 3 -	- 2 -	
Saint Felix	Messrs. Louvet & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Saint Martin	Mr. D'Unienville	1 2 - 4	- - - -	- - -	
Surinam	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 2 - -	1 2 3	
Terracine	Mr. Chaline	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	- - -	
Union	Mr. E. Autard	1 2 3 -	- 2 (3) -	- - -	
BLACK RIVER:					
Black River	Mr. A. Genève	1 - 3 4	- - 3 -	- 2 3	
La Chaumiere	Mr. J. Herchenroder	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) -	- 2 3	
Morne	Messrs. E. & A. Autard	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	- 2 -	
Rivière Dragon	Mr. O. Avril	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Tamarind	Mr. Fortier	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Wallalah	Heirs Boucherville	not worked.	- - - -	- - -	
Wolmar	Mr. C. Brownrigg	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Yemen	Mr. A. Labutte	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 -	
PLAINES WILHEMS:					
Beau Bassin	Messrs. Cockerell & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Sejour	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Songe	Mr. Bolle	- 2 3 4	- - - -	- 2 (3)	
Belle Terre	Mad. D'Agnel	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Chébel	Mr. Savy	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Clairfond	Mad. Galaup	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Drayton Manor	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	1 2 3	
Ebène	Mad. Isnard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 (2) 3	
La Louise	Mr. V. Marot	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mon Désir	Mr. A. Paillette	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mon Essai	Mr. O. Chaillet	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mon Repos Giblot	Messrs. Cheron & Roussel.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mont Choisy	Mr. L. A. Courtin	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mont Roche	Mr. Mée	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Palma	Mr. P. A. Rivière	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Phoenix	Messrs. Babé, Lortau & Co.	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Pierrefond	Messrs. Letard & Ganachaud.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Plaisance	Messrs. Fontenay, père et fils.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Roches Brunes	Madms. Dylos and Hugnin.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Rose Hill	Mr. Laverdant	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 - -	
Stanley	Messrs. Cordouan & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Trianon	Mr. Adrian	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Vaucluse	Mr. F. Gallet	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
MOKA:					
Bocage	Mad. Martinel	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Chateau Tremblant	Mr. Maujean	- - 3 4	1 2 3 4	(1) 2 3	
La Fontaine	Mr. A. Dubois	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 - 3	
Minissy	Mr. de Boucherville	- - 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 - 3	
Mon Desert	Mr. Noël	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	- 2 3	

The figures within parentheses, thus (1) (2) (3) (4), &c., indicate those that have been received after the close of the quarterly general statements.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

— No. 24. —

(No. 253.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl Grey.

No. 24.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 3 November 1847.

I SUBMIT a correspondence which has passed between this Government and the emigration agent at Madras.

Your Lordship will perceive that Captain Wilson did not consider himself authorized from home, up to the date of his last letter, to officiate on the part of this colony.

I hold it to be the more important that I should expose to your Lordship the actual state of the relations between the colony and Madras at this juncture, since we have just received notice from Mr. Caird, that his obligations to the West Indies will inevitably preclude him from furnishing us with more than a scanty further supply for an uncertain season to come from Calcutta, and thus the numbers confidently looked for by the colony before the termination of the year will have been reduced by more than one-half.

Your Lordship will be assured from unquestionable authority in other quarters besides my own, that the sugar cultivation of the island is continually extending itself, and its demand for manual labour increasing in proportion; notwithstanding the great accession of means obtained from the active introduction of improved machinery; and if the inability is admitted for meeting the demand through Government agency, your Lordship may look to see the requisitions more pressing ly reiterated for a resort to unrestricted private competition for the attainment of this end; in other words, a licence for forcing or attracting down from the provinces, by means which the agents of Government are taught to refrain from putting in play, the supplies which do not present themselves in sufficient abundance, pending prosperous seasons at home, with out such allure; a course to be deprecated as much as ever in my estimation, regarded in whatever point of view.

But the demand will be advanced with a better show of reason, if not of right, than heretofore, since the imposition of the stamp-duty and monthly tax will enable the Treasury to make head against the increased expenditure so solicited.

An additional consideration of much weight is the approach of the period from which a large proportion of the Indian labouring population will acquire a title to the free return-passage to their homes, by the completion of their five years' industrial residence in the colony; in what numbers availing themselves of the privilege, uncertain; but they will probably be considerable.

The crop in progress will again be an abundant one.

The agricultural committee of the Society of Arts and Sciences held their second annual exposition of sugars and competition for prizes on Thursday last the 28th ultimo, and the result was highly satisfactory and encouraging.

A marked improvement was observable in the mode of cultivation and in the quality of the produce within the last twelve month, while it exhibited an excess of production far surpassing that of any preceding year.

The low prices, however, fetching at home, attributed to causes presumed to be general and likely to work still more prejudicially to the interests of the colonial sugar grower, impress cultivators and parties sustaining them with the opinion, that vast production at moderate cost will alone furnish them with the means of competing in any sort with the difficulties which they feel around them, and with those which they apprehend are in prospect for them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 24.

Encl. 1, in No. 24.

To *G. F. Dick*, Esq., Colonial Secretary, *Mauritius*.

West India Emigration Office, Madras,
7 September 1847.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 31st of August, by the barque "Hossanah," of your communication, as below,* Nos. 3 and 4 of the 7th and 10th of July last. Also, the receipt on the 2d instant by the barque "East Anglican," of your communication, dated 10th August. Also duplicate of the latter on the 6th instant, *via* Pondicherry, by what conveyance unknown.

2. The subject matter of the above communications being the same, I have the honour to reply to them collectively, adverting on particular points to each, as occasion may require.

3. In reference to my letter of the 10th of May last, I respectfully beg to call the attention of his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius to the statement therein, "that pending the receipt of Earl Grey's decision, I should not feel warranted in commencing emigration

to

* Letter, No. 3, dated 7 July 1847, and duplicate.

Letter, No. 4, dated 10 July 1847, with accompaniments, and duplicate.

Letter, dated 10 August 1847, and duplicate.

to the Mauritius." I have now the honour to state, that to this date his Lordship's decision has not been received by me; and therefore I would, with all deference, observe, that I am still in the position of one not having yet assumed the duties of the Mauritius emigration; for I conclude, the statement in the 3d para. of your letter, No. 3, that "the emigration from Madras to Mauritius has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c." has reference to the letter from Lord Stanley, No. 311, dated 14th March 1845; extract of which was forwarded to me with your communication, dated 28th November 1846; and which, from its having emanated from a nobleman, who had long quitted office when I received it, and was based on the existence of a state of matters totally different to that which subsequently obtained, caused the reference by me above adverted to to the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. And in the absence of the receipt of Earl Grey's decision thereon I have not felt warranted in assuming the duties of the Mauritius emigration.

4. I would here respectfully beg to call the attention of his Excellency the Governor of Mauritius to the fact, that the late Act of the Government of India, authorising the re-commencement of emigration from Madras to Mauritius, limits the season for that emigration from Madras to the period intervening between the 1st of April and the 31st of August. And I beg respectfully to observe, with reference to the communications as above acknowledged, that the earliest, dated 7th July, and which under any circumstances could not have reached me till the latter end of that month, but which having, it appears, left Mauritius in a vessel which sailed from thence on the 10th of August only, I did not consequently receive it till the 31st August, the last day of the season; and with the utmost deference I beg to express my sincere regret that at so late a period his Excellency should still have entertained the expectation that subsequent to the receipt of those communications, wherein it was expressed, the accomplishment of the desired emigration was practicable.

5. With reference to the copy of the communication from certain planters in Mauritius, with accompanying report by Mr. Maurel, conveyed in your letter, No. 4, of the 10th July, and on which his Excellency desires my observations, I respectfully beg to state, that confining the brief remarks I have to make entirely to Madras, it appears to me that the system proposed by Mr. Maurel, as it would seem, for adoption at the three Presidencies, betrays an absence of acquaintance with the system existing at Madras; and also of the very many circumstances which bear upon the whole question of emigration generally, and which, under conformity with the existing Acts for its regulation, must affect the number of really agricultural emigrants procurable without infringing those Acts; and must also determine the nature and extent of the machinery requisite for carrying it out. I apprehend, that the system and establishments proposed by Mr. Maurel would be found on trial to be disproportionately expensive, cumbrous, and ill adapted to insure the attainment of the end proposed.

With reference to the proposal to engage shipping a year before, I incline to the opinion that all experience warrants the belief that shipowners will prefer holding their ships free to avail themselves of the constantly occurring fluctuations in freight, to binding themselves so long beforehand; but this is a question on which parties concerned in shipping will, I should think, be most competent to pronounce a decided opinion.

6. With reference to his Excellency's expectation (conveyed in your letter of the 10th ultimo), that as soon as I shall have received Earl Grey's answer, I will avail myself of the preference which there is ample reason for believing the Indian emigrants give to Mauritius as well on account of the superiority of the climate as the shortness of the voyage, &c." I beg to observe, with the utmost deference, that the result of my experience hitherto, in sending emigrants to the West Indies, does not permit me to acquiesce in the opinion entertained by his Excellency on those points. With respect to inferiority of the climate of the West Indies to Mauritius, the emigrants to the West Indies, among whom were numbers who had previously been to the Mauritius, have never expressed or evinced in any way the slightest solicitude on that point. And in the instances in which individuals have written back to their friends from the West Indies, after a year's residence, they have, as far as I can learn, made no complaint of the climate, but have invited their relatives to join them. With respect to the comparative length of the voyage to the West Indies, I never heard the slightest objection made to it; it is a matter about which they always display perfect indifference, although it is most particularly explained to them in my presence, as well as in a written statement in the native dialect, as being on the average above three months; they feel assured that during the voyage they will be well fed and taken care of, and beyond this they care nothing about it. The impression is very strong on my mind, that being once assured that the place they are required to go to is under the British Government, and that the arrangements for their comfort and wellbeing are the especial care of that Government, they are utterly indifferent where they go to, and will with cheerful confidence go anywhere.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Wilson,*
West India Emigration Agent.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 7 July 1847.

1. I HAD yesterday the honour to receive your letter of the 10th May, which I have laid before his Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-general Sir W. M. Gomm.

2. And his Excellency has instructed me to express to you his disappointment at the result of your observations with regard to the supply of agricultural labour for Mauritius

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 1, in No. 24.

and the West Indies, and his regret that no effort should have been made towards obtaining for this colony a portion at least of the emigrants asked for; the more especially as, from former experience, there is strong reason for believing that the Madras labourers generally are well disposed to emigrate to Mauritius.

3. As there will still be time, after your receipt of the present communication, for forwarding emigrants to this colony, and as the arrangement for their emigrating from Madras has received the sanction of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Colonies, and of the Supreme Government of India, as well as that of Madras, his Excellency the Governor trusts that no further delay will occur, but that you will use your best exertions to embark as large a number of labourers as possibly can be obtained this year, who are very urgently required here, as you will perceive from the letters I have had the honour to address to you on the subject.

Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent,
Madras.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10 July 1847.

1. His Excellency the Governor directs me to enclose for your information a copy of a communication from the planters of three of the principal districts of this colony, respecting the manner of conducting emigration from India to Mauritius, together with the answer returned to them, and the letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. Caird, the emigration agent at Calcutta.

2. His Excellency will be happy to receive your observations on the various matters adverted to in this correspondence.

3. And he directs me to take this opportunity of reiterating his earnest expectation that you will use your best endeavours to forward the largest portion of immigrants you can embark during the present season for this island, so as still, if possible, to ensure the number requested for this year being received here.

Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent,
Madras.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10 August 1847.

1. His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir William Gomm has had before him your letters, under date the 10th and 25th of May last, stating that your experience has led you to the belief that the two emigrations to Mauritius and the West Indies cannot be supplied with agricultural labourers to the extent required; that you have communicated in that sense with Earl Grey, and that you see little probability of any emigration taking place this season.

2. His Excellency has directed me to express his deep regret that you should have been induced so long to delay communicating to the Secretary of State, or to this Government, the doubts you entertain with respect to a matter of such importance to the interests of this colony. But his Excellency still trusts that, as soon as you shall have received Earl Grey's answer, you will have availed yourself of the preference which there is ample reason for believing the Indian immigrants give to Mauritius, as well on account of the superiority of the climate, as the shortness of the voyage, and the frequency of the opportunities afforded them of returning to their native country, and that you may be enabled, before the close of the present season, to carry out to some considerable extent, if not entirely, the wishes of his Excellency the Governor, in regard to emigration from your port.

Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent,
Madras.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 24.

(No. 17 of 1847.)

Encl. 2, in No. 24.

Sir,

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
28 August 1847.

IN continuation of my letter to your address, under date the 7th instant, I have now the honour to offer the following remarks on the principal points referred to in your letters of the 1st and 9th ultimo, and its enclosures.

First. The planters complain of the paucity of labourers sent home from this port.

In reply I beg leave to say that I have been busily engaged since the month of March in procuring people, and that I have despatched, up to this date, 18 vessels with emigrants. I have now in hand the "Fyzel Curreem," "Şultany," "Duke of Portland," "Martin Luther,

Luther," and "John Bright." I hope also to get off at least five or six vessels, besides those above mentioned, between this and the end of October.

Secondly. The planters state that they had been assured that shipowners, from various causes, were reluctant to engage their ships in carrying Coolies, and that they had taken the first favourable opportunity of withdrawing from the trade.

I am not aware myself what vessels they can refer to, as not a single ship which I have had last season has sought other employment without having in the first instance been tendered to me again. That the "Rustonjee Cowasjee," with several others, had been offered by me Rs. 60 per head, and that the owners had refused it, is totally unfounded.

Thirdly. The planters recommend that vessels should be engaged some time previous to their being required.

I have no objection whatever to make to this, and, should his Excellency the Governor deem it advisable, I will make a bargain with ships for two voyages in the season; and I have no doubt but that a number of the English vessels which come out here would be induced to make an agreement for two trips certain, when they would not think it worth their while to fit up their vessels, by procuring water-casks, cooking utensils, &c. for one voyage only. This point shall receive every attention on my part; and whenever vessels are plentiful in this port, I will do my utmost to make the best arrangements for next year on the most reasonable terms.

Fourthly. On the size and class of vessels to be taken up for the conveyance of Coolies.

I beg leave to assure his Excellency that during four seasons I have not had a single ship offered to me which has been refused in consequence of her not having sufficient height in her betwixt decks; nor do I think, from all I can hear, that a small class of ship would pay the owners to carry the Coolies, because the fittings up are of the same cost as those of a large one would be, and no owners consider the Coolie freight of sufficient importance for them to make a voyage unless they can carry a cargo of rice as well, and this cannot be done in a small ship. Coolies are sought for, on the part of owners, in a great measure that their ships may go out light and in good sailing trim, and at the present time 3/12 per bag freight is fully equal to Rs. 80 for Coolies per head.

Fifthly. On the advantages of employing European surgeons.

I beg leave to state that it is with great difficulty three or four can be procured in the cold season for West Indies ships, and from what I have seen of them they certainly are not more competent to the charge of Coolies than a well-educated native doctor. Few of them have had any practice in this country, nor do they know a word of the native language, a most serious objection to their employment, in my opinion.

Sixthly. The planters recommend that permission should be granted to them to authorize their friends in India to recruit for labourers, in conjunction with the agent.

I shall be very glad to avail myself of any assistance which they can give me, but I doubt very much whether they are in a position to do it. If the planters would, on the return of any sirdar to this country, give him a note to me, I would do everything in my power to assist him, and would depute an agent of my own to accompany him to the mofussil, with funds, for the purpose of bringing down Coolies.

Seventhly. The planters would also recommend that their friends should assist me in procuring shipping.

I shall be most happy if they can point out to me any measure by which I could obtain vessels on more reasonable terms than what I have hitherto done. During the current year, if emigration had been going on under the old system, ships would not have been obtained under 120 to 130 rupees a head, as the agents would have been outbidding each other for passages.

Eighthly. It is also recommended that a European assistant should be appointed in the interior.

In reply I beg leave to say, that even if one were appointed he would still require a native agency under him. My opinion is, that the people will readily emigrate when they are pressed for money, or when their crops have failed, but that no advantages which can be held out to them are sufficient to induce them to leave their homes, unless they have urgent reasons for so doing. In a season like the past, when they had a most abundant rice crop, sufficient hands were not procurable to cut it, and I observed myself rice spoiling on the ground for want of hands to reap it.

Since October 1846 I have had very great difficulty in procuring families, in consequence of the reasons above stated, viz., the fine harvest; and I am very much afraid, if emigration is forced in the way it is now, to supply both the West Indies and Mauritius, that families cannot be procured in the number which his Excellency the Governor is desirous of having. The best season, however, is now coming on again, and I will do my best to carry out his Excellency's wishes on this head.

In conclusion, I beg to submit a statement of the number of ships which have left since March, showing how very few deaths have occurred whilst the vessels are proceeding down the River Hooghly. I never embark the people now until a steamer is alongside of the ship, and the vessel takes her departure immediately afterwards.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Port Louis, Mauritius.

I have, &c.
(signed) F. Caird, Emigration Agent.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2, in No. 24.

Appendix, No. 2
 MAURITIUS.
 Encl. 2, in No. 24.

A STATEMENT showing the Number of DEATHS that occurred on board EMIGRANT VESSELS during the Passage between *Calcutta* and the *Sandheads*, as reported to the Bengal Government by the Pilots and Preventive Officers who accompanied these Vessels, Season 1846-47.

NAMES OF MAURITIUS VESSELS IN 1847.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths in the River Hooghly.
Shaw Allum - - - - -	326	3
Sultany - - - - -	327	None.
Defiance - - - - -	215	1
Futtle Rozack - - - - -	238	None.
Fyzel Currim - - - - -	235	None.
Sir Robert Seppings - - - - -	265	None.
Nusser - - - - -	274	None.
Champion - - - - -	223	None.
Johannes Sarkies - - - - -	188	1
Fuzzle Rohomany - - - - -	238	1
Rustomjee Cowasjee - - - - -	232	None.
Lady Sale - - - - -	153	None.
Juliana - - - - -	213	None.
Defiance - - - - -	205	None.
Ernaad - - - - -	227	None.
Isabella Hercus - - - - -	219	None.
Sulimany - - - - -	241	None.
John Bright - - - - -	243	None.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
 28 August 1847.

(signed) T. Caird, Emigration Agent.

— No. 25. —

(No. 285.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir W. M. Gomm.

No. 25.
 Earl Grey to Sir
 W. M. Gomm.

Sir,

Downing Street, 20 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch, No. 253, of the 3d November last, enclosing a further correspondence with Captain Wilson, the emigration agent at Madras, renewing the expression of your opinion in favour of opening that port for immigrants to Mauritius.

You will have learned by my despatch, No. 195, of the 19th of September, that I considered Captain Wilson to have judged rightly in not undertaking to send emigrants to Mauritius, as he was not appointed for that purpose, and had received no authority to assume the duty. I have now to inform you, that it has been determined that no more emigration of Coolies should take place to the West Indies, that Captain Wilson is there-
 fore

Wide Parl. Paper,
 No. 61, of 1848,
 p. 240.

fore about immediately to return to England, and that the agency for emigrants at Madras will cease. The same decision will also leave Mr. Caird entirely free at Calcutta to devote his whole time to the supply of emigrants to Mauritius; and inasmuch as he has reported that he can supply between 8,000 and 9,000 people in the year, and it appears that even in 1847, when there was also an emigration to the West Indies, he despatched upwards of 5,900 people to Mauritius, there seems no reason to doubt that he can more than furnish from Calcutta the whole number of people required by your Government. But I must distinctly explain to you, that until the finances of the island are in a more settled state, and shall be in a condition to meet the heavy charges which in all probability will shortly arise on account of return passengers, I cannot authorize you to depart from the existing limit of emigration stated in my despatch of the 11th of August last, viz. the number of 6,000 people in the year.

The discontinuance of emigration to the West Indies will cause Mr. Caird's salary to fall exclusively on Mauritius; and I have, in consequence, acquainted that gentleman that it must be reduced from 1,500 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* per annum.

You will therefore understand it to be settled, that there is only to be one agency in India for the supply of emigrants to Mauritius; but I do not wish to confine you entirely to the choice of Calcutta, in case you should see sufficient reason to prefer another station. Some gentlemen in this country interested in Mauritius, have represented to me that the port of Madras would be preferable for the present purpose. They observe that emigrants coming from Madras are more robust, and are better labourers; and that not only is the voyage shorter, but that the charge for conveyance would be less by 2 *l.* per head. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the general quantity of shipping to be met with at Madras is much smaller than at Calcutta; that during certain seasons the port is scarcely accessible to sailing vessels, owing to the prevalence of storms; and that at all times embarkation is more difficult than from Calcutta; besides which it is right that I should mention to you that Captain Wilson has always hitherto found it beyond his power to supply even the comparatively limited number required for the West Indies, whilst Mr. Caird, as I have stated, has been able to command a much larger number of emigrants. Having thus drawn your attention to the circumstances which you will have to consider in determining this question, I wish you to understand that I have no desire whatever to confine you to one rather than another of these ports, but that I shall be quite willing to leave the matter to your own judgment and that of your Council, if you should see sufficient reason to transfer Mr. Caird's agency from Calcutta to Madras. But in that case I desire that you will give that gentleman due notice of the change, and afford him a reasonable time to make his arrangements for leaving Calcutta and proceeding to Madras.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 26. —

(No. 260.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 12 November 1847.

No. 26.
Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to Earl *Grey*.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly Immigration Returns of this colony for October.

The disproportion of females transmitted with the several bands here reported upon, is in accordance with the earlier remittances of the present year: a subject to which the attention of the agent has been specially drawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 26.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who Embarked for their respective Countries during the Month of October 1847.

Date of Passport.	SHIP.	PRESIDENCY.	INDIANS.														
			Old Immigration.						New Immigration.								
			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.					
			M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.			
1 October 1847	Juliana	Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Deborah	Madras	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
		TOTAL	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-

Immigration Office, 11 Nov. 1847.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

Enclosure 3, in No. 26.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who entered the Depôt for Re-engagement, and of those who Re-engaged therefrom during the Month of October 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Re-engaged from the Depôt	Balance on the 31 Oct. 1847.	REMARKS.
Port Louis	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Pamplemousses				
Riv. du Rempart				
Flacq				
Grand Port				
Savanne				
Black River				
Plaines Wilhems				
Moka				
TOTAL				

Immigration Office, 11 November 1847.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector.

Enclosure 4, in No. 26.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the ship "Duke of Portland," (No. 21 of 1847) which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 26 October 1847.

- NAME of the master—William John Cubitt.
- Name of the surgeon—J. Jemmieson, European doctor.
- Date of departure—13 September.
- Number of days on the voyage—44 days.
- Registered tonnage—533 tons.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—3,348 superficial feet.
- Number of statute adults admissible—209.
- Number of such adults actually on board—207½.
- Number of crew—44.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
183	22	7	1	213	-	-	1	1	-	-	162	21	7	1	211

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.
The space allotted for the accommodation of the immigrants is the whole of the between decks from the paul bitt to the transom.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 4, in No. 26.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	183	22	7	1
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 114 and 190) - - - - -	1	1	-	-
TOTAL Living on board on 26th October 1847 - - -	182	21	7	1
Infants embarked - - - - -			4	-
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -			-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto) - - - - -			4	-
TOTAL Living and on board on 26th October 1847 - - -			4	-

N.B.—A boy named Goolaub, No. 4,500, died after inspection.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon*, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS, per "Duke of Portland," 29th October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Blyth & Co. - -	Bon Accueil -	Flacq. - - -	15	1	4	-
Vinay & Rudelle - -	La Baraque -	Grand Port - - -	15	1	6	-
Maugeot & Co. - -	Four Sisters -	Ditto - - -	12	-	3	-
V. Gerard - -	Beau Bassin -	Flacq - - -	22	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Good Lands -	Riviere Rempart -	31	2	3	1
V. Harel - -	Belle Vue -	North Pamplemousses	15	-	4	-
F. Sevenne - -	Belle Etoile -	Flacq - - -	41	2	2	-
P. Mollieres - -	Virginia -	Grand Port - - -	4	-	-	-
Montocchio & Co. -	Beau Rivage -	Flacq - - -	2	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Beau Champ -	Ditto - - -	24	-	-	-
	Hospital - - -	- - -	1	-	-	-
	Died after inspection - - -	- - -	-	1	-	-
	TOTAL - - -		182	7	21	1

REMARKS.

One man fell overboard and was drowned, although it was nearly a calm, and a boat was lowered without loss of time. One woman died of dysentery; she was sent on board sick.

T. J. Hugon.

Enclosure 5, in No. 26.

Encl. 5, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 28 October 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the ship "Fyzel Currim," (No. 20 of 1847), which arrived at *Port Louis* from *Calcutta* on the 20th October 1847.

NAME of the master—Lewis John Ballantine.

Name of the surgeon—Sheik Irnaught (native doctor).

Date of departure—3rd September 1847.

Number of days on the voyage—44.

Registered tonnage - 459.

Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.

Number of statute adults admissible—208.

Number of such adults actually on board—206.

Number of crew—54.

Port at which vessel touched—None.

Date of touching—None.

Days there—None.

If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 317

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 5, in No. 26.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				TOTAL.
Adults.		Children under 14.		M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		
M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
180	22	11	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	178	22	11	1	212

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The space allotted to the immigrants is the whole of the between-decks, from the after part of third beam, and before the fore-hatch to the transom.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	180	22	11	1
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 51 and 68) - - - - -	2	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 21st October 1847 - - - - -	178	22	11	1
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	3	-
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	-	-	3	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 21st October 1847 - - - - -	-	-	3	-

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Fyzel Currim," 25th October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	E S T A T E.		I M M I G R A N T S.			
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Bouchet, senior -	Mon Desir - -	South Pamplémousses	12	-	2	-
T. Allard - - -	Mon Repos - -	Ditto - - - -	11	1	-	-
Adam & Co. - -	Labourdonnais -	North Pamplémousses	54	2	11	1
C. Feline - - -	The Mount - -	South Pamplémousses	16	1	4	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Le Bassin - -	Plaines Wilhems -	10	5	-	-
L. Le Breton - -	Haute Rive - -	Rivière Rempart -	11	-	1	-
L. Faduilhe - -	St. Felix - -	Savanne - - - -	20	1	-	-
Brenan & Co. - -	Riche Bois - -	Ditto - - - -	43	1	3	-
Chapman & Co. -	Woodford - -	North Pamplémousses	1	-	1	-
	TOTAL - - -		178	11	22	1

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 6, in No. 26.

Enclosure 6, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 21 October 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Sulimany" (No. 19 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 17 October 1847.

NAME of the master—Henry Monk.
 Name of the surgeon—Synd Agha (native doctor).
 Date of departure—23d August, from Calcutta.
 Number of days on the voyage—33 days.
 Registered tonnage—794.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
 Number of statute adults admissible—234.
 Number of such adults actually on board—234.
 Number of crew—81.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
213	17	6	2	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	17	6	2	238

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance).

General state of health very good.

Between-decks—18 inches before the fore hatchway to the transom, appropriated by charter-party to the sole use of the immigrants.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
 Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked	213	17	6	2
Deaths on the voyage	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 30th July 1847	213	17	6	2
Infants embarked	-	-	1	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto)	-	-	1	2
TOTAL Living and on Board on 17th October 1847	-	-	1	2

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
 Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Sulimany," 21 October 1847.

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 6, in No. 26.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
V. Lanongarede	Belle Vue	Flacq	10	-	-	-
Hunter & Co.	Bon Espoir	Grand Port	15	-	-	-
Adam & Co.	Labourdonnais	South Pamplémousses	15	-	4	1
P. Feline & Co.	Mon Rocher	Ditto	20	1	-	-
Staub & Co.	Shamfield	Rivière Rempart	23	-	-	-
Ls. Le Breton	Belle Rine	Ditto	22	-	1	-
V. Keating	Riche en Eau	Grand Port	10	-	2	-
T. Merven	Unité and L'Agreement.	South Pamplémousses	8	-	4	-
De Rhune	Plessis	Ditto	6	1	-	-
Raffray	Le Rocher	Rivière Rempart	5	-	-	-
Charles Sornay & Co.	Mon Triomphe	North Pamplémousses	7	1	1	-
Montocchio	Beau Rivage	Flacq	29	1	1	-
Hunter & Co.	Beau Sejour	Rivière Rempart	40	2	3	1
Sevenne	Belle Etoile	Flacq	2	-	1	-
		Hospital	1	-	-	-
		TOTAL	213	6	17	2

Enclosure 7, in No. 26.

Encl. 7, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 6 October 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "John Bright" (No. 18 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 30 September 1847.

NAME of the master—James Hamlin.
Name of the surgeon—Charles E. Jones.
Date of departure—28th August from Calcutta; left pilot 31st.
Number of days on the voyage—33.
Registered tonnage—591.
Superficies of passengers' deck—space for 250 men.
Number of statute adults admissible—250.
Number of such adults actually on board—241.
Number of crew—47.
Port at which vessel touched—None.
Date of touching—None.
Days there—None.
If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.			TOTAL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
243	-	-	-	243	-	-	2	-	-	-	241	-	-	241

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance).

This ship has very fine between-decks. The people seem to have been well taken care of. Two deaths on the voyage, but no sickness on landing. The immigrants appeared to have a great liking to the captain and officers.

(signed) T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS

Encl. 7, in No. 26.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	243	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 29 and 43) - - - - -	2	-	-	-
TOTAL living and on board on 30th September 1847 - - - - -	241	-	-	-

(signed) *T. J. Hugon*, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS, per "John Bright," 4th October 1847.

SUGAR PLANTERS.	ESTATE.		Males.
	Name.	District.	
Kfvern - - - - -	Riv. La Chaux - - - - -	Grand Port - - - - -	7
Adam & Co. - - - - -	La Bourdonnais - - - - -	North Pamplemousses - - - - -	11
Lucas & Co. - - - - -	Bon Espoir - - - - -	Rivière Rempart - - - - -	10
V. Lionnet - - - - -	Fond du Sac - - - - -	North Pamplemousses - - - - -	23
Charles Rouillard - - - - -	Ile d'Ambre - - - - -	Rivière Rempart - - - - -	29
Hunter & Co. - - - - -	Bon Espoir - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	17
King & Co. - - - - -	Chauvot - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	24
Lionnet & Co. - - - - -	Mon Espoir - - - - -	North Pamplemousses - - - - -	23
Blyth & Co. - - - - -	Bon Accueil - - - - -	Flacq - - - - -	18
Gauachaud & Co. - - - - -	Pierrefond - - - - -	Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	27
Wainright & Co. - - - - -	Long Champ - - - - -	Savanne - - - - -	18
King & Co. - - - - -	Victoria - - - - -	Flacq - - - - -	24
		TOTAL - - - - -	241

— No. 27. —

(No. 267.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to *Earl Grey*.No. 27.
Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to *Earl Grey*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 19 November 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit statements of the number of Indian labourers engaged and discharged in the colony in the months of September and October, showing also the rates of wages contracted for within the same periods.

The number of engagements during the latter month is shown to have exceeded that of discharges to no inconsiderable extent, exclusive of fresh arrivals within the term; 14 s. the average rate of wages largely prevailing, and to greater extent, as compared with 16 s., than during the preceding month.

Engagements at 8 s. and 10 s. are shown to have been considerable in both months.

The sugar crop is in full progress throughout the island, and continues promising most fairly.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Number of INDIAN LABOURERS Engaged and Discharged during the Month of September 1847, and showing the Rates of Wages for each Engagement.

Rates of Wages.	Number of Engagements.	Per Centage.	Rates of Wages.	Number of Engagements.	Per Centage.
£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
3 12 -	1		- 16 -	1,107	20.6
3 4 -	1		- 15 -	2	
3 - -	1		- 14 -	2,391	44.6
2 8 -	3		- 13 -	3	
2 - -	7		- 12 -	457	8.6
1 16 -	2		- 11 -	1	
1 12 -	21	other rates	- 10 -	92	1.7
1 10 -	1	above 14s.	- 8 -	911	16.9
1 8 -	19	1.3	- 6 -	20	other rates
1 6 -	9	1.	- 4 -	17	above 14s.
1 4 -	55	1.	- 2 -	2	8.
1 2 -	1				
1 - -	162	3.	Total - -	5,365	
- 18 4	1				
- 18 -	78	1.5			

DISTRICTS.	ENGAGED.	DISCHARGED.
Port Louis	1,987	387
South Pamplemousses	388	466
North Pamplemousses	541	705
Rivière du Rempart	433	368
Flacq	626	730
Grand Port	740	707
Savanne	262	454
Black River	124	158
Plaines Wilhems	264	486
Moka	none	28
TOTAL - - -	5,365	4,489

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of RATES OF WAGES for Engagements during the Month of October 1847, as well as of Engagements and Discharges.

Rates of Wages.	Number at each Rate of Wages.	Per Centage.	Rates of Wages.	Number at each Rate of Wages.	Per Centage.
£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
3 - -	2		- 14 -	1,643	41.9
2 8 -	3		- 13 -	36	
2 - -	10		- 12 -	273	6.9
1 16 -	2		- 10 -	679	17.4
1 12 -	17		- 9 -	3	
1 10 -	1		- 8 -	372	9.5
1 8 -	12		- 7 -	1	other rates
1 4 -	33	other rates	- 6 -	26	below 14s.
1 2 -	5	above 14s.	- 4 -	18	2.2
1 - -	82	5.			
- 18 -	27		Total - -	3,917	
- 16 -	669.	17.1			
- 16 -	3				

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2, in No. 27.

DISTRICTS.								ENGAGED.	DISCHARGED.
Port Louis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	252
South Pamplémousses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	266
North Pamplémousses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	373
Rivière du Rempart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	213
Flacq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555	513
Grand Port	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	544
Savanne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	366
Black River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	155
Plaines Wilhems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	255
Moka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30
TOTAL								3,917	2,967
Deduct arrivals								814	—
								3,103	2,967

— No. 28. —

(No. 268.)

No. 28.
Sir W. M. Gomm
to Earl Grey.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

My Lord, Mauritius, 19 November 1847.
I HAVE the honour to submit statements of births and deaths in the colony for the months of September and October, distinguishing the Indian immigrant from the general population.

Under both heads the returns will be found favourable, particularly those of the earlier month.

Similar reports shall be periodically transmitted to your Lordship, and similarly indicative, I trust, of the reverse of discomfort prevailing among either of the great classes of the colonial population.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. M. Gomm, Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 28.

STATEMENT of BIRTHS and DEATHS during the Month of September 1847.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.						
	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.			TOTAL.	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Port Louis	80	69	149	4	6	10	159	62	50	112	27	-	27	139
South Pamplémousses	22	18	40	7	7	14	54	16	14	30	8	-	8	38
North Pamplémousses	5	10	15	5	6	11	26	2	2	4	7	3	10	14
Rivière du Rempart	11	11	22	5	6	11	33	6	2	10	10	3	13	23
Flacq	14	14	28	14	14	28	56	16	6	21	11	6	17	38
Grand Port	17	15	32	12	9	21	53	10	8	18	5	2	7	25
Savanne	7	4	11	13	6	19	30	14	4	18	9	-	9	27
Black River	3	5	8	4	-	4	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
Plaines Wilhems	6	6	12	1	2	3	15	8	6	14	4	2	6	20
Moka	5	5	10	1	1	2	13	4	-	4	1	-	1	5
TOTAL	170	157	327	66	57	123	450	142	93	235	84	17	100	355

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

STATEMENT of BIRTHS and DEATHS during the Month of October 1847.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.						
	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.			TOTAL.	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Port Louis - - - - -	63	63	126	11	3	14	139	78	65	143	24	5	29	172
South Pamplemousses - - - - -	14	17	31	11	6	17	48	19	14	33	9	2	11	44
North Pamplemousses - - - - -	7	3	10	8	5	13	23	5	7	12	15	3	18	30
Rivière du Rempart - - - - -	6	12	18	11	8	19	37	5	5	10	12	4	16	26
Flacq - - - - -	14	25	39	15	13	28	67	20	8	28	19	7	26	54
Grand Port - - - - -	24	17	41	7	7	14	55	16	12	28	8	-	8	36
Savanne - - - - -	6	0	12	5	3	8	20	6	5	11	9	6	15	26
Black River - - - - -	13	7	20	1	1	2	22	4	4	8	-	1	1	9
Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	14	10	24	7	7	14	38	8	6	14	3	3	6	20
Moka - - - - -	2	6	7	1	2	3	14	2	1	3	-	1	1	4
TOTAL - - - - -	162	165	327	77	55	132	459	163	127	290	99	32	131	421

— No. 28. —

(No. 273.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

No. 29.
Sir W. M. Gomm
to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 26 November 1847.

THE address which I have the honour to submit will show to your Lordship that the anticipations expressed in my Despatch, No. 253, of the 3d instant, have not been long waiting their fulfilment.

Not only is the additional amount of labour applied for by the Council, and with my own concurrence as expressed in despatch, No. 83, of 15th April, here insisted upon by the requisitionists, but the necessity alleged for an indefinite increase beyond that amount.

I have considered the proceeding announced in my reply, a copy of which is subjoined, to be the fittest for disabusing the parties interested, respecting the views and instructions of Her Majesty's Government in the matter.

The despatches adverted to have accordingly been laid this day before the Council, and will be officially promulgated to-morrow in the usual manner.

I have also, in a minute, of which I submit a copy, recommended the Council to take into its immediate consideration the question of return passages in 1848 and 1849, and to estimate the probable amount of funds requisite for meeting such charge in those years, in connexion with the principle laid down in your Lordship's several despatches freshly received; and with due consideration also given to the concurrent reduction of taxation desirable, and prosecution of important public works: and to furnish the result of such comprehensive investigation for the satisfaction of your Lordship.

I am strongly persuaded that the result of such inquiry will prove favourable to an increase of the number of 6,000 men, now annually called for and sanctioned; and had I not been very decidedly under such impression when forwarding my despatch, No. 83, above referred to, and replied to in your Lordship's, No. 184, of 11th August, I should have refrained from giving in my adhesion to the resolutions of the Council recommending an increase to the amount specified.

But I fear that the additional means shown to be placed at the disposal of Government through the working of the late enactment, and drawn from whatever other sources in accumulation of these, must still be found inadequate for furnishing a supply to keep pace with the demand in all this matter.

The Council's Report in it shall be submitted without delay on my part.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. Gomm, Lieutenant-general.

Vide Parl. Papers,
No. 61, of 1848,
p. 110.

Enclosure 1, in No. 29.

To his Excellency Sir W. M. Gomm, K. C. B., &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, 23 November 1847.

WITH reference to my communication with your Excellency in August last, on the subject of emigration from Madras, and the urgent representations which the local government was reported to have made to remove the unjustifiable opposition of Captain Wilson to the free emigration of Coolies from Madras, I am now requested by the Merchants and Proprietors' Association to inquire whether any replies have been received from Captain Wilson, and whether the tenor of them is of such a nature as to lead us to expect shortly emigrants from that presidency; unfortunately private advices corroborate those previously received

Encl. 1, in No. 29.

Appendix, No. 2.
 MAURITIUS.
 Encl. 1, in No. 29.

of a determination on his part to neglect his duty to the very great prejudice of this colony, and we, therefore, feel naturally anxious to ascertain whether your Excellency can remove our apprehensions. Your Excellency must excuse our addressing you so often on the same subject; but as every arrival from Europe holds out but too prominently the fearful struggle, and questionable issue, of competition in the production of sugar with the yearly reduction of duties on foreign, and as moreover we have been specially taxed, and have actually paid into the Treasury the necessary funds for an increased emigration, and that a further accumulation of those special taxes is daily taking place, while the object for which they are raised remains unaccomplished, and has been so for the last two years, the Merchants and Proprietors' Association again earnestly press the attention of your Excellency to the absolute necessity of taking such measures as will secure to this colony the full number of men not only voted for by the Council, but of such an addition thereto as may be sanctioned by the very large revenue produced by the taxes on emigration. It is painful to find that the greater the struggle in production becomes, the more restrained are the means afforded by Government, although the colony has paid in anticipation for the introduction of the labour which it stands so much in need of, and which was within reach, had it not been for the opposition of the emigration agent at Madras; for the preference accorded by the men in Madras to emigration to this island is so marked that I need not remind your Excellency that all the emigrants arrived by the ship "John Bright" were Madras men who had found their way to Calcutta at their own expense. If the system pursued by Captain Wilson is to be persevered in, this association respectfully suggests that the interests of this colony would be materially promoted by removing him from his charge, and by the appointment of a special agent to watch over emigration from Madras, such agent to be nominated here, and to be paid by the colonial treasury. Active measures are imperative in the present position of the sugar colonies; time lost or misapplied may carry with it irretrievable ruin, and the extent of the danger is loudly proclaimed to your Excellency by the fact that out of 15,000 men voted for in the last two years, only 4,804 were received in 1846, and up to 4th instant 4,205 have arrived, making a total of 9,009 men; thus leaving a deficiency of 5,991 men voted for, and whose cost of introduction has long since been paid for.

Your Excellency will, therefore, feel the necessity and earnestness of this appeal.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. E. Arbuthnot,*

Chairman of Merchants and Proprietors' Association.

Reduit, 24 November 1847.

THE Governor presents his compliments to Mr. Arbuthnot, and has to acquaint him and the parties in whose name Mr. Arbuthnot addresses the Governor in the communication received from him yesterday evening, that they will find their principal queries contained therein amply responded to by Earl Grey in the despatches recently received from his Lordship, which it is the Governor's intention to lay before the Council of Government on Friday next; and to which it is further his intention, acting in the interest of the colony, to give the earliest and most extensive publicity possible.

Enclosure 2, in No. 29.

MINUTE.

Encl. 2, in No. 29. I WOULD propose to the Board that the despatches now read, and others recently received from the Secretary of State, bearing upon the question of immigration and the principle upon which funds are to be provided for its maintenance, be taken into consideration by the immigration committee, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the amount of means available for meeting the expense of increased introduction to the amount voted in the Council's minute of the 12th of April last, in conformity with the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State; viz.

The previous realization of a fund sufficient to meet the estimated cost of return passages in 1848 and 1849:

The due prosecution of important public works (embracing the recent vote of the Board in favour of steam communication), and gradual reduction of taxation where it most sorely presses upon the community at large.

The principal despatches to be referred to for this purpose will be No. 171, of 23d July; No. 181, of 7th August; No. 183, of 10th August; and No. 184, of 11th August.

Government House, 26 Nov. 1847.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

— No. 30. —

(No. 270.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to *Earl Grey*.

No. 30.
 Sir *W. M. Gomm*
 to *Earl Grey*.

My Lord,
 SINCE forwarding to your Lordship my despatch, No. 273, of the 26th ultimo, tidings have reached the colony of events vitally affecting every interest in it and connected with it; the

Mauritius, 1 December 1847.

the failure of the principal London houses of commerce through whose resources alone the sugar cultivation of the island has been maintained and carried to the height at which it presents itself to-day.

I know not whether I am entitled to expect some special instructions from your Lordship for my guidance at a moment of such overwhelming visitation for a community with the direction of whose affairs I am charged, but in the absence of any such special instructions the line of duty is, I apprehend, sufficiently pointed out to me; to stifle every feeling, and sink every consideration in those of the public administrator and dispassionate calculator of the colony's permanent and substantial interests, regardless, so far as influence over measures is affected, of pressing needs and even partial claims at right hand or left; above all, to refrain from extending a momentary and transient relief, even under security admitted sufficient in the special case; futile unless continued, but which cannot be continued without flagrant departure from established principle, and would therefore but abuse the confidence of, I fear, numerous parties who will be struck down irrecoverably by the weight and suddenness of this blow.

Should the immediate result of the receipt of such crushing intelligence be the dismissal of no inconsiderable number of labourers from estates whose administrators are no longer in a condition to maintain them, it must be the study of the Government to furnish employment for as many as possible by the extension of repair to the public roads largely requiring it throughout the island, and immediate prosecution of public works sanctioned, but waiting the opportunity for entering upon; and for meeting these additional expenses, the Treasury is happily at this hour amply provided.

The sugar crop of the year, already far advanced, will be abundant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*, Lieutenant-general.

— No. 31. —

(No. 291.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir *W. M. Gomm*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 March 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st December, No. 279, written on the arrival in Mauritius of the distressing intelligence of the failures of the Mauritius merchants in this country, but before the receipt of my several despatches of the 25th October last, notifying measures of relief. I have to express my concurrence in the views which you have communicated to me in this despatch.

With reference to its last paragraph, I have to observe that, if it should be found absolutely necessary to provide temporary employment for those labourers who may be thrown out of work, this cannot be so well accomplished in any other way as by repairing the public roads.

You will, however, bear in mind the injunction which I have already conveyed to you, to postpone every expense which can by possibility be deferred.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 32. —

(No. 286.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir *W. M. Gomm*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 February 1848.

THE circumstances of difficulty and distress in which the sugar planters of the British colonies are placed at present, and the extensive failures of houses connected with Mauritius in particular, have led to a suggestion on the part of the merchants in London, connected with that colony, of which I see no reason to doubt the practicability, and which I trust may facilitate the operations of the planters. It is suggested that the export duty on all sugar shipped to this country may be made payable here instead of in the colony. It appears that a measure of this nature was partially adopted in the year 1845, the process by which effect was given to it being, that bills were drawn by the planters on their London agents, which bills were received at par by the local authorities in payment of the export duty; and being accompanied by the bills of lading as a guarantee, and by the further personal obligation of the shippers, in the event of any accident to the ship, were remitted by the local authorities to the colonial agent-general, by whom the value was realized and placed to the credit of the colony. I am not aware that this manner of proceeding will occasion any material inconvenience to the public service, and if you should not yourself see any objection to it, I request that you will recommend it to the Council, and that should it be approved by that body, you will cause it to be carried into effect. At the same time, if you can devise any more simple means of effecting this object, and with equal safety to the revenue, I shall readily take it into consideration with a view to its adoption.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 30.

Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to Earl Grey.

No. 31.

Earl Grey to Sir
W. M. Gomm.

Vide Parl. Papers,
No. 61, of 1848,
pp. 255 to 261.

No. 32.
Earl Grey to Sir
W. M. Gomm.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 33.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

For Earl Grey's Des-
patch, No. 116, of 31
March 1847, vide
Sessional Paper, No.
61, of 1848, p. 105.

For Sir W. Gomm's
Despatch, No. 156, of
13 July 1847, vide
Sessional Paper, No.
61, of 1848, p. 107.

(No. 219.)

— No. 33. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 4 October 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 116, of 31 March, and mine, No. 156, of 13th July, in reply, and numerous preceding ones therein referred to, I have now the honour to submit Ordinance No. 29, of 1847, passed by me with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, "for extending the delay fixed for the registration of certain deeds, and reducing the duty on transcription."

Your Lordship will readily perceive that the object of the local government in the pro-
jection of this measure has not been to effect any very material alleviation of duties at present imposed on the transfer of landed property in the colony; it is rather preparatory to measures having this object in view, affording facilities for conforming to the law in its present state to parties in default, and removing all difficulties, on the score of expense, from the process of transcription, considered very material for the definite settlement of claims to property transferred under whatever conditions.

A fraction of the Council contended for proceeding immediately and largely to the reduction of the registration dues themselves, with a view to its retro-active operation; but it was urged, on the other hand, that such unconditional concession would have the effect of holding out a premium to evasion of the law, and encourage the expectation that a like cause of non-conformity persisted in with equal pertinacity might be similarly rewarded under the reduced tariff.

The measure has passed the Council with only two dissentient voices.

Your Lordship will find the arguments of the Procureur-general and other members of government, and of their opponents, rendered with sufficient accuracy in the local prints of the day successively forwarded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Encl. in No. 33.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.—Ordinance, No. 29, of 1847.

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

Title.

For extending the delay fixed for the registration of certain deeds, and reducing the duty on transcription.

Preamble.

Whereas it is considered expedient that a new delay be granted for the registration, on simple proportional duty, of deeds of sale and other "actes sous signatures privées," as well as of certain mutations of property not registered in due time; and also that the transcription duty on certain deeds of transfer of property be reduced.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order,—

Six months' delay
granted for stamping
and registering all pub-
lic deeds and titles, and
private agreements not
previously stamped and
registered, on paying
the simple duty.

Art. 1. A delay of six months, to begin from the publication of the present Ordinance, is hereby allowed for the stamping and registration, at a simple proportional duty, of all and every deed and other "actes sous signatures privées," and mutations of property by inheritance, will, or donation, which, at the date of this Ordinance, may not have been stamped or registered within the delay fixed by the "Arrêté of 16 Frimaire, an 12" (9th December 1803), and the receiver of registration dues is hereby empowered to register such deeds and documents, at a simple proportional duty, in the same manner as if they had been presented for registration within the delay prescribed by the above said "Arrêté."

Transcription duty on
deeds passed after this
date, reduced to 1 s.
per 100 l. and its frac-
tional parts.

Art. 2. The duty of one per cent. imposed by Article 65 of the Arrêté of 1 Brumaire, an 14 (23d October 1805), for the transcription of the deeds of transfer of immovable rights or properties, is hereby reduced, and shall in future be levied at the rate of 1 s. for 100 l., or for any fractional part of 100 l., upon any such deeds which may be passed after the publication of the present Ordinance, independently of the fees allowed by the 67th Article of the above said Arrêté to the conservator of mortgages.

Promulgation.

Art. 3. The present Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its publication.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 4th day of October 1847.

I have &c.

(signed) *D. W. Richetts*, Secretary to the Council.

(No. 236.)

— No. 34. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl Grey.

No. 34.

Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 11 December 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly Immigration Returns of this colony for November. The proportion of women to men in the introductions of the period is shown to be higher than in those of the several preceding months.

The deaths in the colony numbering somewhat higher, though inconsiderably so, with reference to the total numbers introduced to whom the estimates apply.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 34.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who Embarked for their respective Countries, during the Month of November 1847.

DATE of PASSPORT.	SHIP.	Presidency.	INDIANS.												REMARKS.
			Old Immigration.						New Immigration.						
			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.			
			M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
1847: November 3	Sulimany	Calcutta.	1	-	-	-	-	-	4*	-	-	4	1	-	* 3 invalids and 1 prisoner sent by po- lice.
" - 10	Futel Oheb		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
" - 15	Sultany		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
" - 17	Dhur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
			1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	9	2	-	

Immigration Office,
9 December 1847.

(signed)

T. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Enclosure 3, in No. 34.

Encl. 3, in No. 34. RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who have entered the Depôt for Re-engagement, and of those who Re-engaged therefrom, during the Month of November 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re- engagement.	Re-engaged from the Depôt.	Balance on the 30 Nov. 1847.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - - -	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Pamplemousses - - - -				
Rivière du Rempart - - - -				
Flacq - - - -				
Grand Port - - - -				
Savanne - - - -				
Black River - - - -				
Plaines Wilhems - - - -				
Moka - - - -				
TOTAL - - - -				

Immigration Office, 9 Dec. 1847.

(signed)

F. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 6 November 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Martin Luther," (No. 22, of 1847,) which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 31 October 1847.

NAME of the master—James Hutton.
 Name of the surgeon—Pyster (East Indian).
 Date of departure—20th September from the moorings.
 Number of days on the voyage—37 from Sandheads.
 Registered tonnage—450 tons.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—2,744 superficial feet.
 Number of statute adults admissible—194.
 Number of such adults actually on board—193½.
 Number of crew—45.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
164	23	13	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	23	13	200

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health good.

The space allotted for the accommodation of the immigrants, is the whole of the between decks, from the paul-bitt, or afterpart of the third beam before the fore-hatch, to the transom.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	164	23	13	-
Deaths on the voyage (Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 1st November 1847 - - - - -	164	23	13	-
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 1st November 1847 - - - - -	-	-	-	-

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Martin Luther," 3d November 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
A. Collet - - -	Belle Rive	Riv. du Rempart	20	2	5	-	
A. Rivière - - -	Palma - - -	Plaines Wilhems	11	-	-	-	
Bouchet - - -	Mon Desir - - -	S. Pamplemousses	17	-	3	-	
Chapman & Co. - - -	Queen Victoria	Flacq - - -	29	2	1	-	
T. Motet - - -	Woodford	N. Pamplemousses	23	2	4	-	
J. T. Couve - - -	Beau Plan	S. Pamplemousses	32	1	1	-	
C. C. Brownrigg - - -	Esperance	Riv. du Rempart	7	-	1	-	
V. Robillard - - -	Belle Vue	N. Pamplemousses	4	3	3	-	
Adam & Co. - - -	Beau Bois	Flacq - - -	7	3	4	-	
Barclay, Brothers & Co.	La Louisa	N. Pamplemousses	14	-	1	-	
	TOTAL - - -		164	13	23	-	

Port Louis, Mauritius, 11 November 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Sultany," (No. 23, of 1847,) which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 2d November 1847.

- NAME of the master—Henry Handley.
- Name of the surgeon—Sheik Hemame (native doctor).
- Date of departure—14th September 1847.
- Number of days on the voyage—49.
- Registered tonnage—973 tons.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
- Number of statute adults admissible—300.
- Number of such adults actually on board—295.
- Number of crew—100.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 3, in No. 34.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
260	39	22	-	311	-	-	4	-	2	-	246	39	20	-	305

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

Between decks, from the stem to the 7th beam abaft the mizen-hatch, appropriated by charter-party to the use of the immigrants.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked	250	39	22	-
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 10, 180, 241, 247, 296, and 305)	4	-	2	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 3d November 1847	246	39	20	-
Infants embarked	-	-	4	6
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto)	-	-	4	6
TOTAL Living and on Board on 3d November 1847	-	-	4	6

N.B.—Two men, Nos. 4,900 and 4,950, have been sent to Civil Hospital.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Sultany," 6th November 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATES.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
Made. Couvois -	Mon Repos -	Black River -	19	-	-	-	
J. M. Lagesse -	Belle Rose -	Flacq -	10	1	1	-	
Ve. Divré -	Maison Blanche -	S. Pamplemousses	17	5	4	-	
V. Robillard -	Belle Vue -	N. Pamplemousses	8	2	5	-	
Dupont & Barry -	Le Hangar -	Grand Port -	19	2	5	-	
Barbé & Lortan -	Mont Piton -	Riv. du Rempart	26	1	5	-	
Montocchio & Co. -	Riche Marre -	Flacq -	17	2	-	-	
E. Desmarais -	Palmar -	Flacq -	15	2	1	-	
Duval -	Clairfond -	Plaines Wilhems	28	-	-	-	
Raffray & Co. -	Le Rocher -	Riv. du Rempart	15	-	5	-	
R. Dumont -	Belle Vue -	Riv. du Rempart	21	2	-	-	
Cloupet & Co. -	Mon Desert -	Grand Port -	15	-	4	-	
J. Staub -	Shanfeld -	Riv. du Rempart	16	-	3	-	
Hunter & Co. -	Beauchamp -	Flacq -	18	3	6	-	
	Hospital -	-	2	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	246	20	39	-	

Port Louis, Mauritius, 23 November 1847.
 REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "John Brightman" (No. 24, of 1847),
 which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 13 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 2.
 MAURITIUS.
 Encl. 3, in No. 34.

NAME of the master—Thomas Douglas Scott.
 Name of the surgeon—Kosseal (native doctor).
 Date of departure—1st October from Calcutta.
 Number of days on the voyage—44.
 Registered tonnage—404 tons.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
 Number of statute adults admissible—176½.
 Number of such adults actually on board—174½.
 Number of crew—45.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
154	17	10	1	182	-	-	2	-	-	-	152	17	10	1	180

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The whole of the between decks, from the second beam before the fore-hatch to the transom or stern-post, allotted for the accommodation of the immigrants.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	154	17	10	1
Deaths on the voyages (Nos. 14 and 74) - - - - -	2	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 13 November 1847 - - - - -	152	17	10	1
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	1	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto 160) - - - - -	-	-	1	2
TOTAL Living and on Board on 13 November 1847 - - - - -	-	-	1	1

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "John Brightman," 17 November 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATES.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
Baudot - - -	Belmont - -	Riv. Rempart -	20	-	3	-	
L. Le Breton - - -	Haute Rive - -	Ditto - -	20	3	1	-	
Durney & Co. - - -	Hermitage - -	Flacq - -	25	-	3	1	
Dioré - - -	Maison Blanche	S. Pamplemousses	1	-	-	-	
Madame Pilot - - -	Mon Loisir - -	N. Pamplemousses	9	1	4	-	
Mr. Duval - - -	Clairfond - -	Plaines Wilhems	15	1	-	-	
D. Emmerez - - -	Bel Ombre - -	Savanne - -	20	-	-	-	
J. Langlois - - -	Triolet - -	N. Pamplemousses	32	2	3	-	
F. Laurent & Co. - -	Deux Bras - -	Grand Port - -	10	3	3	-	
	TOTAL - - -		152	10	17	1	

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

— No. 35. —

(No. 287.)

No. 35.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 December 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 158, of 16th July, acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's, No. 104, of 4th March, I have now the honour to submit the report of the Committee of Financial Officers, to whom I had in the first instance referred the consideration of that portion of the question raised by Mr. David Barclay, on the part of the Mauritius Association, in his address, communicated to your Lordship's Under Secretary of State, of the 13th February, relating to the general expenditure of this colony, with a view to inquire whether the system of administration at present pursued would not admit of being simplified and rendered less expensive.

The committee, in this their thirty-fifth report, enter minutely into the details of the colonial financial administration, showing, in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of their report, to what causes it is owing that the annual expenditure of government is so considerable; the whole of the disbursements on the public account passing through its hands unshared, as in other British colonies, by municipal or local bodies,

I share in the regrets of the committee, expressed in their 11th paragraph, at the enduring prevalence of this system, originating under another regime: while I also participate in their impressions of there being daily evidence to prove that the people are still but ill prepared for a change, and that great discretion must be used in introducing it.

The successful establishment of the English language in the courts of justice, to the discomfiture of every artifice employed, by interested parties, for retarding such a consummation, and the progressive infusion among all classes of the community of English modes of thinking and feeling, contingent upon the spread of the language; the correction of abuses in the practice of the courts, still fondly advocated by the parties who repudiate the language; the correction of the criminal code, the defective working of which is daily experienced, and for retaining which in force every sleight of ingenuity is put in play by the same parties; and the institution of trial by jury, advocated through petition 10 years ago, as pressingly essential to the interests of the colony, by the same parties who now protest against any such innovation; these measures, successively carried through, and imparting their wholesome stimulants into the body and heart of the community, may fit it at no distant day for the enjoyment of municipal and parochial privileges, and the exercise of duties devolving upon parties popularly appointed for their protection and administration attaching to them.

Meantime, the committee are amply borne out in their estimate (para. 10) of the extraordinary occupation thrown upon the respective departments of government, and chiefly that of the Colonial Secretary, through the working out of such a system as, I fear, must still be tolerated; and, large as the establishment of this latter office would seem to be, I can assure your Lordship that nothing short of the unremitting personal labour of its chief, and the method which his great experience enables him to introduce into its details, would bear him with success through his multifarious duties.

I may confidently affirm, as my predecessors have done on several occasions in time past, in concurrence with the Council, that the Colonial Secretary's office is inadequately supplied at this day with means for carrying on the work which falls to its portion without the extraordinary exertion, always on the stretch, above adverted to; and an occasional delay in the dispatch, and imperfection in the discharge, of important business is the inevitable consequence.

Your Lordship will perceive (para. 12 and 13) that the judicial branch of expenditure is that in which retrenchment appears to the committee to be most needed, and most practicable through the measures on foot for amending the system of criminal procedure; still beset with obstruction, however, as exposed in despatch No. 239, of 24th October, and various preceding ones of the year.

And I concur in opinion with the committee, after such a revision, that the general system of expenditure, as now established in the colony, admits but of very partial modification, bearing in mind those considerations upon which reduction in any branch may be wholesomely recommended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 35.

Encl. in No. 35.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

Expenditure of the
colony; despatches
of Secretary of
State.

May it please your Excellency,
THE undersigned financial officers have the honour to report upon the despatches from the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated 4 March, and No. 107, dated 7 March 1847, instructing your Excellency to take into consideration the present expenditure of the colony, and to report whether the system of administration at present pursued would not admit of being simplified and rendered less expensive.

6 December 1847.

2. The

2. The undersigned will endeavour to lay before your Excellency, as succinctly as possible, for the information of the Secretary of State, a general view of the system of administration established in the colony; and such information, with regard to the establishments and expenditure, as will enable your Excellency to form an opinion upon the practicability of simplifying the former, and of reducing the amount of the latter.

3. It cannot be denied that the gross amount of revenue levied and expended in this colony appears to be large, as compared with the area or the population, and possibly with the value of its produce; although this must be somewhat difficult to estimate, and the comparison with other colonies or countries in this respect must be still more difficult. But a cursory view of the receipts and expenditure during the last few years will not afford a just idea of the permanent scale of either, and there are circumstances connected with the established mode of administration in the colony, the standard of society, and the cost of living, which will serve to explain and justify any excess that may exist in the permanent scale of expenditure, as compared with other colonies.

4. It is only necessary at present to deal with the expenditure, and this cannot be better treated than by entering into an examination of the disbursements of last year, 1846, which varied very little in real amount from those of the preceding year.

5. The total expenditure, including arrears, upon the supposition that an equal sum remained unpaid at the close of the year, and deducting certain sums refunded from colonial revenues, and on account of profit and loss, which were balanced by at least equivalent receipts, was 273,534 *l.*

6. Of this amount, 41,518 *l.* was for immigration. The sum expended was actually greater, but only the above amount entered into the accounts of the year. This is an extraordinary, and it is to be hoped a temporary expenditure, which cannot, as the Secretary of State has already remarked, be complained of by the parties who addressed his Lordship, and is disbursed as economically as is consistent with the regulations laid down for the guidance of the local government. To this item must be added the expenditure on account of Seychelles and Rodrigues (the former of which yields but a trifling revenue, and the latter none), amounting to 4,650 *l.*; after these deductions the actual ordinary expenditure within the colony was 227,366 *l.*

7. The military expenditure on account of Her Majesty's troops and military buildings, over which the colonial government has no control, was 26,351 *l.*, being 5,000 *l.* above the usual payment, in consequence of an arrear to that amount having been paid within the year. The civil pensions, which are equally beyond control, amounted to 3,860 *l.*, leaving a balance, subject to revision by the local government, of 197,155 *l.*

8. The expenditure on the erection and maintenance of public buildings, roads, and bridges, amounted to 36,006 *l.*, independently of the establishment of the Surveyor-general's Department, which, added to the above, raises the total expenditure under this head to 43,101 *l.*

The necessity for this large outlay has been shown in the report of the finance committee on the surveyor-general's department, but may here be again briefly explained. For many years after the capture of the colony the public buildings were adequate for the wants of the colony, and they did not require any heavy repairs. The expenditure also usually exceeded the revenue, and there were no funds available for building. Moreover the government had the command of the labour of a large body of slaves and of Indian convicts. Of late years, however, the old buildings have fallen into decay, and additional or more extensive edifices have in many instances become necessary. For a long time the high price and difficulty of procuring labour prevented the government from undertaking any works; and when the re-opening of the immigration from India in 1843 permitted this, a vast accumulation of necessary works had taken place, which has rendered a large annual outlay requisite, and will call for a continuance of it for some years to come.

9. This may be a proper place to advert to that peculiarity in the administration of the colony which places the whole machinery of government in the hands of the single central executive body. There are not many municipal or local bodies to conduct the levy or disbursement of any share of the taxation, with a single exception, the committee for the management of the Bathurst Canal. It is true there is a town committee for Port Louis, but being named by the Governor it has very limited functions, and none of taxation; and, in fact, it only serves as a Board of reference for information touching the interests of the town. The sums disbursed on account of the necessary expenses or improvement of the town, are drawn from the general revenues of the colony, to which however the inhabitants of the town contributed largely, both directly and indirectly, and they are paid at the Treasury without the intervention of the committee. There are also charity committees in each district, and one in town, the latter known under the title of the "Caisse de Bienfaisance," but they have no power of taxation, and their only duty is to distribute the amount raised as a poor-tax, and supplied from the sources to the support of the poor, the whole amount passing through the Treasury.

There is also a committee of notables in the town of Port Louis, and in each district, named by the Governor, but they have no power of levying or disbursing public money. The consequence is, that all those functions of local or parochial administration which usually devolve upon the inhabitants of each parish or district, are here centered in the government. As regards the roads and bridges, their construction and maintenance rest with the government; there are no turnpikes; the taxes on carts, carriages, and beasts of burthen do not amount to one-fourth of the expenditure on this branch; the rest is defrayed from the general revenue. In some districts the poor tax is sufficient, in others it is insufficient, and the balance is advanced from the general revenue. It has already been observed

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. in No. 35-

that the expenditure on the town of Port Louis is supplied indiscriminately from the general revenue, and that its direction and control rest almost entirely with the government. The pilotage service and the towing of vessels into harbour, usually the objects of municipal management, are conducted by the government. The savings bank, hospital, dispensaries, royal college, public schools, are all managed and supported mainly by the government. The spirit of dependence upon the government established under the French dominion has never been changed, and is deeply rooted in the character of the people. The existing system of licences tends to maintain it; the principle of the law is that, with certain exceptions, no person shall enter into any trade or art without a licence from the collector of internal revenues. The nomination also to offices of every grade throughout the colony necessarily, under these circumstances, rests with the government.

10. From all these causes, it results that every tax and charge upon the inhabitants figures in the accounts of general revenue; that the disbursements are proportionately great; that an amount of correspondence is entailed upon the Governor and colonial secretary with references to other departments, which is scarcely conceivable under a different system; and that the duties of the officers of supervision, such as the audit of receipt and payment, such as the Treasury, and of collection of taxes, such as the internal revenues, are greatly increased as compared with other colonies in which a different system prevails.

11. The undersigned do not feel called upon to offer an opinion on the circumstances which have created and led to the maintenance of this system. They must have excited the attention and anxiety of every Governor of the colony, and must have been often brought to the notice of the Secretary of State; and there is sufficient daily evidence to prove that the people are but ill prepared for a change, and that great discretion must be used in introducing it.

12. A brief examination of the expenditure will show how far the existence of this system tends to swell the aggregate of general expenditure. After deducting the amount expended on public works, roads, and bridges, and upon the maintenance of the establishment of the surveyor-general, the expenditure of 1846 was 154,054*l.* This amount was distributed over the several branches of the service, as distinguished in the public accounts, in the following manner:—

DEPARTMENTS, viz.		£.	s.	d.
Civil	- - - - -	37,606	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Revenue	- - - - -	29,993	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Judicial	- - - - -	54,607	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Medical	- - - - -	9,219	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ecclesiastical	- - - - -	4,038	2	10
		£.	135,474	13 - $\frac{1}{2}$
Provisions and stores for various departments	- - - - -	7,619	19	9
Town of Port Louis	- - - - -	5,371	15	5
Quarantine	- - - - -	409	3	5
Census	- - - - -	836	8	6
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	4,342	-	5
TOTAL	- - - - -	£.	154,054	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

From the charge on account of the departments are to be deducted the following sums, being the amount of special receipts in diminution of sums advanced or disbursed by the government, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil:						
Education	241	8	8			
Cemetery of Port Louis	73	19	6			
				315	8	2
Judicial:						
Law charges and fines	1,216	16	7			
Prisons	999	19	-			
				2,216	15	7
Medical				739	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL				£.	3,271	17 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Leaving the actual expenditure of each branch as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Civil	37,301	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Revenue	29,993	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Judicial	52,390	13	- $\frac{3}{4}$
Medical	8,479	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ecclesiastical	4,038	2	10
TOTAL	£.	132,202	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

In

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 335

In the amount for civil departments are included the following charges, which either do not strictly belong to the expenditure of a central government, or are in aid of institutions which have a claim upon the colonial government for support, viz. :—

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.

	£.	s.	d.
Royal College - - - - -	2,069	-	-
Schools - - - - -	5,806	15	-
Savings Bank (this amount is covered by interest received on loans) - - - - -	268	-	-
Botanical garden - - - - -	518	1	-
Observatory - - - - -	100	-	-
Museum and library - - - - -	240	-	-
Royal Society of Arts and Sciences - - - - -	200	-	-
Leper establishments - - - - -	307	8	4
	£.	9,309	4 4

Encl. in No. 35.

leaving a difference of 26,992 l. 2 s. 5 ½ d., out of which the expenses of the following establishments, amounting to 22,261 l. 10 s. 8 d. are supported, viz. :—

- His Excellency the Governor.
- Colonial Secretary.
- Council.
- Auditor-general.
- Treasurer.
- Civil Storekeeper.
- Powder Magazine.
- Colonial Agent.
- Registry of Births and Deaths.

In the amount for the revenue departments is included for the following establishments, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Pilots - - - - -	2,577	7	6
Steam-tug vessels for Port Louis; dredging service, ditto - - - - -	5,968	18	4
TOTAL - - - - -	£.	8,546	5 10

If this sum be deducted, the expenditure on the collection of the revenue will be 21,446 l. 18 s. 9 ½ d., which, in proportion to the average receipts of 1844-6, exclusive of immigration taxes, is at the rate of 8 l. 8 s. 6 d. per cent.

The expenditure for the judicial service consists of—

	£.	s.	d.
Courts and establishments - - - - -	14,634	15	7 ½
Law charges - - - - -	9,327	19	11 ½
Police - - - - -	28,156	4	11 ½
Prisons (exclusive of provisions and stores) - - - - -	271	12	6

This is the most expensive branch of the service, and is certainly disproportionate to the other branches, owing in some degree to the existence of the old system of colonial jurisprudence founded on the French, and established when the circumstances of the island were quite different from the present. In the second item of law expenses, it is to be hoped that reductions may be made, and as the whole system of criminal procedure is under revision, other changes with a view to economy will perhaps be practicable.

The chief expenditure in the medical branch is for the maintenance of the Civil Hospital at Port Louis, and of the dispensaries in the same town, and Mahébourg, and for the pay and fees of the medical practitioners employed as vaccinators throughout the island.

There are not any ecclesiastical foundations, or tithes for the support of the clergy, which therefore devolves mainly upon the government. It is understood that the Roman-catholic clergy derive a considerable revenue from the churches. The chief part of that derived from pew-rent in the two churches belonging to the Church of England is applied to repairs and maintenance, the rest to charity.

The charge of 7,619 l. 19 s. 9 d. for provisions and stores must be distributed over several departments, but the chief expenditure is on account of the hospital, prisons, and boatmen in the port office.

The sum of 5,371 l. 15 s. 5 d. under the head of Town of Port Louis, provides for the scavenging and lighting of the town, and the repairs of the streets.

The census is a periodical expense, and the other items do not call for any observation.

18. Upon a review, then, of the expenditure, the undersigned are unable to point out any manner in which the general system of administration can be simplified with a view to economy. They do not pretend to say that it does not admit of improvement in some of its details, specially in the judicial branch, which will soon come under consideration; but these do not affect the general system, which does not appear at present to be susceptible of any material modification.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. in No. 35.

14. Neither does the general scale of the departments, as regards either the number or salaries of the persons employed, appear to admit of reduction, with reference to those considerations upon which it should be properly based; but as this subject introduces a new topic, and as the present report has already reached a considerable length, it will be more conveniently treated in a separate report upon the audit office.

All which is humbly submitted.

(signed)

G. F. Dick, Colonial Secretary.
W. W. R. Kerr, Auditor-general.
Rawson W. Rawson, Treasurer.

To his Excellency the Governor.

— No. 36. —

(No. 289.—Financial.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl Grey.

No. 36.

Sir. W. Gomm to Earl Grey.

For Sir W. Gomm's Despatch, No. 158, of 16 July 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, p. 196.

For Lord Grey's Despatch, No. 104, of 4 March 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, p. 18.

For Earl Grey's Despatches, Nos. 104 and 113, of 4 and 18 March 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, pp. 23 and 18.

For Sir W. Gomm's Despatches, Nos. 158 and 112, of 16 July and 15 May 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, pp. 196 and 148.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 December 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 158, of the 16th July, acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's, No. 104, of 4th March, directing me, in connexion with other important points of inquiry suggested by Mr. David Barclay on the part of the Mauritius Association, to examine into and report upon the alleged expediency of substituting some other tax for that of the present export duty on sugar, I have now the honour to submit the result of the inquiry instituted with that view, Report No. 37, of the committee of financial officers.

The committee, your Lordship will perceive, have taken up the matter of despatch No. 113, of 18th March, in connexion with that portion of No. 104 relating to the sugar duties, in their present report.

The report is so full as to render superfluous any addition of my own, except for the purpose of inviting your Lordship's regard to its most prominent features; and I feel more than this to be the less called for from me, since I find the report developing views long since entertained and repeatedly submitted to your Lordship and your Lordship's predecessor by myself: as in the despatch above cited, No. 158, of 16th July, No. 112, of 15th May, and others therein referred to. All these views are laid open particularly in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report. Paragraphs 9 and 10 also embody statements in justification of the existing tax advanced in previous despatches.

A new and important accession of strength to the cause of this duty is, however, brought to bear by the committee in their 11th paragraph, in refutation of the allegations of the parties complaining "that the duty tends to prevent extended improvements in agriculture," where they show, and I think your Lordship will consider successfully, that the duty operates as a positive premium upon the diligent and intelligent cultivation and manufacture of sugar.

The question of the imposition of a land tax, whether general upon cultivated land or limited to sugar estates, to replace the sugar duty as now levied, is also maturely considered by the committee from paragraph 13 onward, and its numerous difficulties set forth, I submit, with much perspicuity.

From paragraph 24 onwards, the reporters are busied in estimating how far the charge is borne out, of the present duty imposing an undue share of the public burthens of the colony upon the sugar growers; and the committee arrive at the conclusion that the charge cannot be successfully maintained.

I only record my own frequently expressed opinion while coinciding on this point with the committee, and principally for the reasons adduced by them, and summed up in their 27th and 28th paragraphs.

And I fully concur with the committee in the sentiments expressed in their two concluding paragraphs, 29 and 30.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. Gomm,
Lieutenant-general.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

May it please your Excellency,

Port Louis, 7 December 1847.

THE undersigned financial officers have the honour to report upon the following papers, laid before them by your Excellency.

Export duty on sugar.

1. Despatches from the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated 4 March, and No. 113, dated 18 March 1847, upon the subject of the export duty upon sugar, the produce of this colony, and suggesting the expediency of substituting for it a tax upon all descriptions of land.

2. This is a mighty question, involving important principles of taxation, and affecting one-fifth of the whole annual revenue of the colony.

3. As

3. As a general rule export duties fall upon the foreign consumer, unless the exporter has to enter into competition in the foreign market with other producers of the same article on terms so nicely balanced, that the export duty turns the scale against him. In such a case it would certainly be desirable to remove the export duty; and so, in like manner, it would be the interest of the exporter, that he or the producer should be relieved from every tax which increases the cost price of the produce, and prevents him from entering into competition with his foreign rival upon the most advantageous terms.

4. But if it be necessary that for the purposes of revenue a certain amount of taxes should be raised from a certain class of the community, being the producers of an article intended almost exclusively for exportation, it signifies nothing, as regards the position of that article in a foreign market, whether the duty is levied in one stage of production or another, whether on the land from which produced, or upon the produce when exported, provided that the one mode of levy is not more onerous or extravagant than the other.

5. Such is the position of the question as regards the export duty on sugar in this colony. This duty is an equivalent for all other taxes directly affecting the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of sugar. There are no direct taxes on the land or buildings employed in this branch of production; upon the stock or profits of the parties engaged in it; upon the wages of the labourers whom they employ, nor upon the carts or animals used in the cultivation of the fields. The only direct tax paid by the proprietor of a sugar estate is a poor tax, which in no case exceeds 2*l.* 8*s.* per annum, and on small estates is much less; and the only other tax to which he is liable as a cultivator of the soil is a tax upon his carts, seldom exceeding six or eight in number, employed in bringing the sugar to the place of shipment, which is applicable to the repair of the roads, or upon one, or at most two coasting vessels, which is levied to meet harbour expenses. He is subject to no local taxes for tithes, roads, police, or other objects, and to no claims for the support of local institutions of a charitable or other nature. In lieu of all these taxes and charges, some of which, in one shape or other, and to a less or greater degree, fall upon the producers of sugar in all other colonies and countries, the Mauritius sugar grower pays a tax on exportation of 1*s.* per 100 lbs., which, on the average price of five dollars per 100 lbs., is equal to 5 per cent., and upon the extremes of 3½ and 6½ dollars per 100 lbs., may be quoted in round numbers at 4 and 7 per cent.

6. It is evident, therefore, that the planters have no just claim to be exempted altogether from this duty, or from an equivalent to some portion, if not to the whole of it, even if the expenditure of the colony were to be reduced to the extent of the present collections of the duty, which is the only suggestion offered by the Mauritius Association in the memorial enclosed in the despatch of the Secretary of State.

7. But it remains to be considered whether, as asserted in the same memorial, the levying of the tax in the form of an export duty is severely felt by the colonists as being extremely oppressive upon industry, and tending to prevent extended improvements in agriculture; and whether, as suggested for your Excellency's consideration by the Secretary of State, it would be expedient to substitute a land tax for the export duty.

8. The undersigned are prepared to show that the latter duty presents all the essential conditions of a just and sound tax.

9. It is levied only upon the quantity actually produced or purchased. The rate is fixed and known beforehand; it is not an *ad valorem* duty dependent upon the state of the market or the caprice of the officer levying it. It is levied at the most convenient time, when the exporter is usually in funds, or can raise money to pay the duty on the cargo itself, and in the most convenient manner, by weighing the packages in the course of transfer from the shore or coaster to the ship; and it is collected in the most economical manner, almost without expense to the government, as it causes scarcely any increase of the customs establishment, which must be maintained for other purposes; consequently no more is taken out of the pockets of the payers than is required for the use of the government. Its collection also cannot be evaded, as no sugar can be cleared at the Customhouse until the duty has been paid upon it; and thus the government is secure of its revenue, and the tax falls equally and certainly upon all who are bound to pay it.

10. No tax is entirely free from inconveniences or objections. This duty is open to one which is attendant upon all fixed duties levied on articles varying in value, either from quality or from changes in the market. It fluctuates, as has already been shown, between four and seven per cent. *ad valorem*; but this range is not so great as to amount to a serious objection, and as every estate produces sugars of various qualities, down to the lowest syrups, it presses nearly equally upon all parties, and the chief effect of it is to raise, in a slight degree, the average per-centage rate of the duty on the whole crop of each. The consumer at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, whither the low sugars are chiefly exported, may be obliged to pay a trifle more for them, but the slight difference in the per-centage rate of duty does not affect either the planter or the exporter.

11. The assertion that the duty tends to prevent extended improvements in agriculture cannot be for a moment maintained, as the following calculation will distinctly prove. A skilful cultivator will obtain 5,000 lbs. or more of sugar from an acre of canes; a careless cultivator will not obtain more than 1,000 lbs. or 1,500 lbs., say the latter quantity. The latter will probably expend more in the production of this quantity than the former did in

Appendix, No. 2.
 MAURITIUS.
 Encl. in No. 36.

the production of his larger crop ; but allow the expense to have been the same, and to have amounted to two-thirds of the value of the inferior crop, say at five dollars per 100 lbs., to 10 *l.* per acre, the comparative result would be, that the former would have a surplus of 40 *l.*, out of which he would have to pay a duty of 50 *s.* ; and the latter would have a surplus of 5 *l.*, out of which he would have to pay a duty of 15 *s.* The smaller duty, therefore, in the latter case, bears a proportion of 15 per cent. to the planter's profit, while the larger duty in the former case bears a proportion of only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the expenditure were double that of the careless cultivator, the proportion of the duty would only be 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or little more than one half of the amount in the other case ; and however much the data may be altered, and the difference between the two may be reduced, the advantage will always remain in favour of the skilful cultivator. The argument is still stronger with regard to improvements in the manufacture of the sugar, because the duty remains stationary while the value of the sugar increases, as in the case of the improved highly crystallized sugar made in the vacuum pan ; upon which, if valued at eight dollars per 100 lbs., the duty amounts to very little more than three per cent., while the increase in the value amounts to 60 per cent. It is therefore an erroneous supposition, not borne out by reason or by the fact, that the duty has any effect in preventing improvements in agriculture.

12. Thus much for the nature and effects of the export duty on sugar. A land-tax, it appears to the undersigned, would be open to many objections, and its assessment would be attended with serious difficulties.

13. In the first place, no machinery exists for assessing or collecting the tax. A cadastre of the island has never been made, and there is no correct register of properties. The creation of the necessary machinery would be both tedious and expensive.

14. Secondly, In what shape is the tax to be imposed ? Not certainly a fixed rate on all descriptions of land ; because then the sugar grower would pay in the same proportion on his valuable land ; and the large capital invested on it, as the ex-apprentice upon his acre or half acre of garden ground, possessing no capital but the labour of himself and his family : nor scarcely a scale of rates apportioned to the nature of the cultivation, for two reasons ;—

1st. Because as the staple produce of the island is the cane, scarcely any other cultivation is carried on in it except that of vegetables, which are grown upon small properties not exceeding two acres, or in patches not exceeding that extent on larger estates. The expense, therefore, of assessing and collecting a low rate of tax upon the numerous properties of this description throughout the island would nearly swallow up the revenue derived from them, and would only serve to maintain a corps of tax gatherers, while the same burthen, as at present, would fall upon the sugar growers.

2d. Because the constant mutations, even upon the sugar estates, on which old plantations are annually abandoned or put in fallow, and new land taken into cultivation, would render it necessary continually to revise the assessment, and to keep up an inspection, which would be both expensive and obnoxious.

15. If then the tax be limited to sugar estates, should it be a fixed or a variable tax ? Owing to the peculiarities attending the production of sugar, our dependence upon a distant market, the great fluctuation in prices, the many influences to which the crop is subject, and above all, the circumstance of there being but one kind of crop, so that there can be no compensation for a loss upon that one by a gain upon others, as is the case with an agriculturist in Europe, it would not be just to establish a fixed tax, and it would be almost impossible to establish a fair variable tax. Moreover, the same objection which was remarked as attaching to the export duty, presents itself here under a different form. The quality of the land varies greatly in different districts, and certain districts are liable to the evil influences of weather in different degrees ; for which, in order to assess the land equitably, allowances must be made which it would be difficult and almost impossible to estimate.

16. These difficulties are pointed out, not as being insuperable, but as presenting objections to the establishment of a land-tax, to which others of equal or greater importance must be added.

17. The planter would be obliged to pay the same amount in bad years as in good, although his crop might fall short by one-third, or even one half ; an export duty is charged only on the actual produce.

18. He would be obliged to pay in advance at the beginning of the year, or at some fixed period, without reference to his being in funds to meet the tax. The export duty is paid only upon shipment, when he has sold the sugar, or received advances upon it.

19. The tax must be paid in the first instance by the planter, whose capital is small, and often borrowed ; at present it is paid almost universally by the agent in Port Louis, or by the purchaser.

20. The tax would remain on the land, whether it was in profitable cultivation or not. The planter would not be able to allow his canes to stand over a year (reference is made to what are called *cannessantées*), nor to adopt the advantageous system of fallowing ; and further, the planter with a small capital, employing only a few men, would pay as much as the planter of large means employing double the force on the same extent of land.

21. The

21. The tax, as its rates would necessarily be heavy, would tend to have the effect of throwing poor land out of cultivation. Appendix, No. 2.

22. Lastly, the difficulty of collection would be very great. The tax would either fall into arrears, or stringent measures would become requisite, and an outcry would soon be raised against it. MAURITIUS.

23. For these reasons the undersigned cannot recommend a land-tax; and taking them in combination with those advanced in favour of the existing export tax, they respectfully submit that the planters would derive no benefit from the change, which would be further inexpedient as regards the interests of the revenue. Encl. in No. 36.

24. Having completed this comparison of the two modes of taxation referred to in the despatch of the Secretary of State, there remains for consideration one point mooted by his Lordship, namely, whether the export duty imposes upon the sugar growers more than their fair share of the public burthens of the colony. The following calculation will show that such is not the case.

25. An estate which cost a few years ago, say 60,000 *l.*, and which would probably not fetch the same amount if sold at the present time, although additional capital had been laid out on it, will produce from 1 to 1½ millions of pounds of sugar annually, say an average of 1¼ million. The value of this, at five dollars per 100 lbs., is 12,500 *l.*, and the amount of export duty payable upon it is 625 *l.* This sum bears to the value of the land and buildings a proportion of 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per 100 *l.*, and to the land, buildings, and cost of production, taken at the one-half of the gross receipts, 18 *s.* 10 *d.* per 100 *l.* Upon the gross receipts it amounts to 1 *s.* in the 1 *l.*, and upon the nett profit to 2 *s.* in the 1 *l.* If one-half be too much to allow for the nett profit, the duty would amount to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* upon a profit of two-fifths, below which the profit can scarcely fall short.

26. Or the calculation may be stated in a different manner. The land on which the crop of last year was grown, and the other land forming part of the estates on which it was grown, amounts to at least 120,000 acres. The duty amounted to 60,000 *l.*, or 10 *s.* an acre. An acre of land well cultivated will yield a surplus beyond the cost of production of 10 *l.* to 15 *l.*; the ratio of the duty to this at 15 *s.* an acre, for the crop was probably grown on 80,000 acres, actually in yield, would be from 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in the 1 *l.* sterling.

27. Considering that this duty embraces every direct tax upon the property, and the capital employed in its cultivation, the proportion according to either of these calculations does not appear to be excessive, especially as the duty is only levied upon produce actually received.

28. It must here be remarked, that, although a large annual burthen has been imposed upon the colony for the maintenance of immigration, which is now kept up exclusively for the benefit of the sugar growers, no additional taxes have until this year (and then only for the special object of an increased introduction of labourers) been imposed upon that class; for the duties on spirits, wines, and dogs fall on the community at large; and no substitute has ever been imposed upon the planters for the old taxes on slaves, which used to yield a large annual amount, and which ceased soon after the expiration of the ex-apprenticeship.

29. If, however, the present rate of 1 *s.* per 100 lbs. be deemed to be oppressive, or should, through any change of circumstances, become so, nothing will be easier than to reduce it, so as to adjust the burthen fairly upon the planter; and whenever, by a reduction of expenditure, or an increase of revenue, after having considered and adjusted the claims of other interests to a similar relief, there remains a surplus revenue with a prospect of its being maintained, a reduction can be made in the export duty on sugar.

30. In conclusion it may be observed, that the burthen of the sugar duty, and the complaints against it, have been greatly increased by the difficulty of obtaining British silver to pay it, which exposes the merchants not only to an increased charge for premium, but to delays and difficulties in procuring the necessary amount. It is a harassing thing for a merchant, acting on a large scale, to be obliged to pick up the amount required for the duty on a cargo in small sums from brokers and shopkeepers, and perhaps to wait for the payment of some claim upon the Treasury or Commissariat; and such is constantly the case.

The undersigned believe, that if there were not this difficulty, if the currency were placed on a sound footing, or if there were a circulation of paper receivable at the Treasury, the chief ground of complaint against the export duty, as it affects either the planter or the exporter, would be removed.

All which is humbly submitted.

(signed) G. F. Dick, Colonial Secretary.
W. W. R. Kerr, Auditor-general.
Rawson W. Rawson, Treasurer, &c.

Appendix; No. 2.

— No. 37. —

MAURITIUS.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm.

No. 37.
Earl Grey to
Sir W. Gomm.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 April 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches of the 14th December 1847, Nos. 287 and 289, with their enclosures, reports from the Finance Committee upon the questions of the possibility of reducing the expenditure of your government, and of substituting a general land tax for the present export duty upon sugar respectively.

These documents confirm the impression under which I addressed to you my confidential despatch of the 22d February 1848, of there being a considerable surplus revenue which it would be justifiable, in the present ample state of the Treasury balances, to apply without reserve to the reduction of such taxes as press the most heavily upon the cultivators of the cane; the class of tax payers entitled under present circumstances to a precedence of consideration on the part of the Government.

If upon a review of the whole of the burdens of these agriculturists, you should have arrived at the opinion, which would be a further condition of the adoption of the suggestion contained in that confidential despatch, that the export duty was the one most urgently requiring alleviation, I take for granted that you will have proceeded to act accordingly. But I confess that the papers now before me, lead me to entertain some doubt, whether desirable, as it undoubtedly is, to diminish this tax, it is in truth the first which ought to be selected for reduction.

The difficulty of substituting a land-tax for the export duty must be regarded, I fear, as insurmountable for the present, and it follows, with reference to the state of the colonial finances, that a partial reduction only of the export duty would be effected by the application of the entire available surplus revenue to that single object; reduction of the export duty, to whatever amount within the limits of financial safety, I should in any case rejoice to see take place, but on the ground of doubt above alluded to, I do not wish to exclude from your consideration, whether any remission of taxation which may be practicable might not with more advantage be effected by the reduction of any other tax which may seem to throw even greater difficulties in the way of the successful application of capital and labour to the cultivation of the cane. From the information now transmitted to me I should be inclined to infer the existing tax most really injurious to the cultivator, to be that imposed on the transfer of landed property, to which, I learn from your despatch, No. 219, of 4 October 1847, that your attention has already been directed. To afford facilities for the transfer of such property with cheapness and dispatch, I believe to be one of the conditions most conducive to improvement, and I question whether the present fiscal impediments to such transfers, are not calculated to inflict much more real injury on the community than an export duty levied to a corresponding amount, and consequently whether the proposition for the immediate reduction of the latter tax should not give way to a measure if practicable, for entirely, or almost entirely removing the former. This is however a question upon which a safe judgment can only be formed by those who have far more perfect local information than it is possible that I should possess. I must leave the decision therefore entirely to yourself, and to the Legislative Council, merely expressing my strong opinion of the urgency of affording some relief from their present burthens to the planters, whose own opinion as to the form in which that relief may best be granted, will no doubt have due weight with the Legislature.

As to expenditure, notwithstanding the conclusions adverse to the practicability of any considerable retrenchment which have been the result of the examination by the committee of the various items in detail, I cannot feel satisfied, with reference to considerations of a more general nature that such retrenchments might not be effected, and I am especially anxious that a commencement at least should be made without delay, towards establishing some system of local organization to relieve the general government from the mass of business and expense entailed upon it by the existing state of things.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 38. —

(No. 299.—Immigration.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.

No. 38.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 28 December 1847.

THE ship "Æneas," which arrived from Calcutta yesterday, with the last remittance of immigrant labourers to the colony for the year, has brought also a communication from Mr. Caird, enclosing a copy of Mr. Hawes's letter to him of the 23d September, a later date by six weeks than the last received by myself from your Lordship on the same subject, that being No. 184, of 11 August, directing the course to be pursued by him with reference to the applications made from hence for the continuance of his supplies through the season in which he is making his remittances to the West Indies.

At the same time your Lordship is stated by Mr. Hawes to have been aware that the supply to the colony in 1846 fell short by 1,000 of the number sanctioned, and that it was on financial grounds alone, the augmented requisition was disallowed, and that it therefore became

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 184, of 11 August 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, p. 116.

became of consequence to ascertain whether it might not be advisable to open the port of Madras to Mauritius immigration in addition to that of Calcutta, for ensuring to the colony the supplies of which it stood urgently in need.

I have little doubt of Mr. Caird's having lost no time in informing your Lordship in reply to this communication, and earlier ones therein referred to, that not only has the regular supply to the colony fallen short in 1846, but in the present year also; and to a like amount, the numbers arriving in neither year exceeding 5,000; and I trust that Mr. Caird will therefore have urged the necessity of giving us access to Madras to preserve the colony from very serious disappointment from henceforward in the amount of its supply of labour.

In the face of these short-comings in the amount of introduction anticipated by the colony, and of the unfavourable occurrences at home so seriously affecting its sugar properties, it has been suggested to me that I might run small risk of incurring your Lordship's disapproval by proposing to the Council a temporary remission of the stamp duty upon engagements, on the ground of this tax having been imposed upon employers expressly for the purpose of providing funds for furnishing a more extensive introduction for their service, a portion of the condition which it has been found impracticable to comply with, while on their part it has been punctually fulfilled.

I hope there is no one in the colony more heartily disposed than I am to afford every practicable relief to numerous parties, who I am very sensible must presently be driven to great shifts, the result possibly of imprudence in which they have had no share; but I do not at present see how I could look for your Lordship's approval of a course of proceeding which I am unable to reconcile with my own views of my duty to the colony at large.

It is true that in your Lordship's despatch, No. 38, while recommending the imposition of the stamp duty, your Lordship regards it as a measure calculated materially to assist in defraying the expense of immigration; but the more important object with your Lordship is declared to be that of checking competition among employers, and encouraging re-engagement between the same parties.

For each of these objects the law is found to be very successfully operating.

But there is another impost which is working equally beneficially, in reclaiming through its penalties numbers of stragglers and vagabonds to regular employment, and in the cane fields, the monthly tax; and I do not see with what show of fairness I could propose, for however limited a term (and the boon once conceded would be found in practice very difficult to limit, without rendering bootless the portion of relief already afforded, and at no inconsiderable sacrifice), a concession in the one case and not in the other; this latter involving the withdrawal of a check upon idleness, which all parties are agreed is working highly to the advantage of the planter.

But if this objection could be waived and the stamp duty be alone remitted, in consideration of the present embarrassment falling principally upon the agricultural interest, the concession so limited, and generally made, and it is only so, I apprehend, that it could be made, while affording real relief in too many instances would be extending a gratuitous boon in other quarters which the late reverses at home have not reached, comprising more than one-fourth of the sugar property of the island, while threatening to throw serious disturbance into the financial arrangements of government for continuing the steady supply of immigration.

The Council, in their reports upon the estimates of the contingent expenditure of 1848, are recommending for your Lordship's sanction the introduction of 13,000 fresh immigrants within the year.

This report, which I shall presently have the honour of submitting to your Lordship, will show the grounds upon which the Finance Committee proceed while making this proposal.

Other statements which are also preparing for transmission will show that the local treasury has actually in its chest a surplus exceeding 100,000 *l.*, to be augmented shortly by the sum of 40,000 *l.* on its way to the colony, as announced to me by your Lordship in despatch, No. 191, of 29 August.

The expense attendant upon the projected introduction of 1848, will thus be amply provided for, in strict accordance, I apprehend, with the principles laid down in your Lordship's despatch, No. 171, of 23 July, and for succeeding years in like manner, provided the sources of revenue actually counted upon on this score are not in the meantime tampered with; such are the export duties on sugar; distillery and sale of spirits duties; stamp duty and monthly tax.

These maintained in their integrity will render immigration upon an extensive scale independent of aid from the surplus of general revenue.

They have done so for the first time in 1846, and their productiveness will be shown to have considerably increased in the course of the present year.

And their immigration will support itself, and the surplus general revenue of the year be applicable to the prosecution of important public works, and reduction of imports pressing most irksomely upon the community at large.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Gomm*, Lieut.-Col.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 38.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 38, of 29 September 1846, vide Sessional Paper, No. 325, of 1847, p. 148.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 171, of 23 July 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, p. 77.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 39.

Males - 1,621
 Females - 272
 Children - 210
 ———
 2,103

(No. 20, of 1847.)

— No. 39. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. Caird*, Esq. to the Under Secretary of State, &c.Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
10 June 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay the accompanying copies of letters before Earl Grey for his orders thereon. I have up to this period despatched eight vessels to Mauritius since the 1st March last, containing 2,103 emigrants, as per margin, and I expect to be able to get off 10 ships more before the 1st October next; but as his Excellency the Governor represents that colony to be very much in need of labourers, and has expressed a hope that in future emigration to Mauritius will not be stopped or interrupted on account of that for the West Indies; and as I am informed by the emigration agent at Madras that there will be no emigration from thence during the current year, I shall feel obliged by your acquainting me at your earliest convenience whether I am to continue sending labourers to Mauritius after the 1st October next (sufficient for both places not being procurable at the same time), or to stop the same and engage tonnage for the conveyance of coolies to the West Indies, as has heretofore been the custom.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Caird*,
Emigration Agent.

Enclosure 1, in No. 39.

(No. 3.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius,
15 April 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 39.

I HAD the honour to address you on the 23d November last, acquainting you that, in anticipation of the port of Madras being reopened for the emigration to this colony of Indian labourers, his Excellency had been pleased to appoint, as emigration agent for this island at that port, the gentleman who now holds the office there of emigration agent for the West Indies, and requesting that you would put yourself in communication with him, and afford him all such information as he may require to enable him to carry out the views of this government for the despatch of 3,000 labourers annually.

2. I have now to intimate to you, that the supply of labour here continuing insufficient, notwithstanding the large number of Indian emigrants brought hither, it has become necessary to increase the number to be introduced this year to 9,000, exclusively of the proportion short sent down last year, viz., 987, according to your reports of numbers embarked on the different ships. And, in order that there may be no disappointments, his Excellency the Governor instructs me to request that the entire number may be expedited by you from Calcutta, in the event of any unforeseen delay having occurred with respect to the opening of the port of Madras.

3. But if emigration have commenced there, which the Governor cannot doubt of, after the government of India has announced its assent, you will be pleased to communicate with Capt. Wilson, in order that he may provide not only the 3,000 labourers applied for already, but such further number as may be required to complete any portion which you may be unable to provide, and so to assure the prompt transmission of the entire number above mentioned, 9,987 emigrants in the course of the year, and at the earliest period that may be practicable.

4. In conclusion, as labourers are still very urgently called for here, and as there is a strong impression among the sugar planters that the number now directed to be sent down will not be sufficient to meet the demand for labour for the ensuing and subsequent crops, his Excellency requests that you will bear in mind that an additional number may yet be asked for; and he trusts that you will, in conjunction with Captain Wilson, endeavour to be prepared to forward, with their families, 3,000 more emigrants, if you receive a requisition to that effect, in the course of the next two or three months.

I have, &c.

To the Emigration Agent,
Calcutta.(signed) *George F. Dick*,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 39.

(No. 4.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius,
6 May 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 39.

I HAVE his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir William Gomm's directions to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, under date the 7th and 17th ultimo; the one transmitting a copy of a report made by you to the Governor of India as to the advantage or otherwise that might be derived from reopening to emigration the port of Madras; the other, reporting that you had already despatched two vessels with immigrants for this island, and that you had taken up and expected to be able to despatch three more during all the month of April, but at very high rate of freight.

2. His Excellency's attention has been drawn to a paragraph in a communication under date the 27th March last, made by the secretary to the government of Bengal, from which it appears that the deputy governor does not approve of the existing arrangement under which,

which, for the interests of the West Indies, emigration to Mauritius is suspended at particular seasons not unfavourable for the voyage, when labourers may be found willing to depart for this island; and, as a communication to this effect will have been made both to you and to Captain Rogers by the secretary to the Bengal government, his Excellency the Governor has directed me to express his hope that in future emigration to this colony will not be stopped or interrupted on account of that for the West Indies.

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 2, in No. 39.

To the Emigration Agent,
Calcutta.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 40. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes, Esq.* to *T. Caird, Esq.*

Sir,
I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th June last, accompanied by copies of letters which had been addressed to you by desire of Sir William Gomm, wherein the wish is expressed that the supply of emigrants from Calcutta to Mauritius may not henceforth be interrupted during the months which have been set apart for emigration thence to the West Indian colonies.

Downing-street, 23 September 1847.

No. 40.
B. Hawes, Esq. to
T. Caird, Esq.

You state that it will be impracticable for you to procure a sufficient supply for the West Indies and the Mauritius at the same time, and request to be furnished with Lord Grey's instructions whether you are to adhere to the existing practice, or, in accordance with the desire of Sir William Gomm, to continue the Mauritius emigration coincidently with that to the West Indies. Lord Grey directs me to acquaint you in answer that, although it has been deemed requisite on financial grounds to disallow the augmented number of coolies in contemplation; of which the requisition of Sir William Gomm, to which you refer, was probably addressed to you, yet still the experience of last year (in which the emigration appears to have been nearly 1,000 short of the number sanctioned) seems to prove that the present arrangements will not secure to Mauritius an adequate supply of labourers; and it was with a view to enable his Lordship to judge of the propriety of opening the ports of Bombay or of Madras for this service, that I was directed to address to you my letter of the 16th instant, wherein you were instructed to report what is the number of efficient labourers which you think it probable that you will be able to despatch annually from Calcutta to Mauritius and the West Indies.

In the meantime Lord Grey is unable to convey to you his authority for complying with the requisition in question from Sir William Gomm; to sanction which would render it impossible for you to supply emigrants to the vessels which, in reliance on the continuance of the present arrangements, have been chartered in this country for the conveyance of coolies to the West Indies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 41. —

(No. 304.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *William Gomm.*

Sir,
I HAVE received your despatch, dated 28 December last, No. 299, reporting the arrival of the ship "Æneas," from Calcutta, with immigrants, and explaining your views with respect to a proposition which had been made to you for a temporary remission of the stamp duty upon engagements of immigrants. I have to express my approval of the course which you took in refusing to accede to that proposal.

Downing-street, 27 March 1848.

No. 41.
Earl Grey to
Sir W. Gomm.

I would further observe that, with a view to the real relief of the planter, the stamp duty is the very last tax that ought to be remitted.

With respect to the export duty on sugar, however, you will have learnt from my previous despatches that I would gladly consent to its reduction or repeal whenever the financial circumstances of the colony may admit of affording the planters that relief.

When the report from the Council, recommending an increase of immigration, shall reach me, I will give it all due consideration.

I cannot but fear, however, that the aspect of commercial affairs in the colony will have so much altered since the date of your despatch, that there will be but little hope of such a measure being carried into effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 42. —

(No. 300.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl Grey.

My Lord,
REPRESENTATIONS having been made to me that it might be advisable that the government should adopt some measures for increasing the diminished supply of British silver in circulation, and a mode having been suggested to me as practicable, by its acceptance of rupees of the Company at the regulated valuation, to be held in deposit in exchange for
0.32. x x 4 a like

No. 42.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

Appendix, No. 2.

a like amount of British silver, I requested the financial officers of government to take the proposal into consideration, and the report now submitted is the result.

The report will further illustrate the statement conveyed in my last numbered despatch, No. 299, of yesterday's date, with respect to the accumulation of funds in the local treasury, and develop, particularly in its 13th paragraph, the causes by which this depletion has been unavoidably produced. The report will also show throughout the complexity of embarrassment thrown upon those portions of the community who derive no immediate benefit from the introduction of the Indian coin, through the permanency of its twofold valuation in the colony.

And it will also show, I trust, to your Lordship's satisfaction, that while the government is exerting itself to give all possible effect to the committee's recommendations, contained in paragraphs from 18 onward, it is with reason abstaining from lending itself to any of the other projects, commented upon in the preceding portions of the report.

I cannot forward this document without expressing to your Lordship my sense of the valuable services this committee are rendering to myself, and to the community at large, through their able reviews of the important matters successively submitted to their consideration by me.

I feel confident that the matter contained in my despatches, recently transmitted, Nos. 287, 288, and 289, and various others which have preceded them, similarly furnished, within no lengthened period, will bear me out with your Lordship while making this acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm,*
Lieut-general.

Enclosure in No. 42.

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

1 December 1847.

Encl. in No. 42.

To his Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Scarcity of British silver.

THE undersigned Financial Officers having, in accordance with your Excellency's desire, taken into consideration the present difficulty experienced by the commercial body in procuring British silver, and the expediency of affording facilities for the issue of that description of coin from the Treasury, upon deposits of rupees valued at 1s. 10d., have the honour to submit the following facts and suggestions for your Excellency's consideration.

2. The amount of specie in the Treasury vault on the 1st December 1846, was 98,000 l., consisting of the following coins :

			£.	s.	d.				
Gold	-	-	Sovereigns	-	-	5,000	-	-	
Silver	-	-	Dollars	-	-	14,583	6	8	
			Rupees	-	-	1,283	6	8	
British, viz.									
Half-crowns	-	-	6,900			38,000	-	-	
Shillings	-	-	11,900						
Sixpences	-	-	19,200						
Pieces of 4d.	-	-	4,200			38,700	-	-	
" 3d.	-	-	26,700						
" 1½d.	-	-	7,800						
Other Coins	-	-				433	6	8	
TOTAL						£.	98,000	-	-

3. During the present year there has been issued to the commissariat, for exportation in exchange for drafts on Her Majesty's Treasury, payable in London, the sum of 80,000 l., consisting entirely of sovereigns, dollars, and pieces of 4d. and 3d.

4. The amount in the vault at the present date is 106,000 l., consisting of--

			£.	s.	d.				
Gold	-	-	Sovereigns	-	-	2,305	-	-	
Silver	-	-	Dollars	-	-	3,541	13	4	
			Rupees	-	-	4,125	-	-	
British, viz.									
Half-crowns	-	-	18,200			78,700	-	-	
Shillings	-	-	29,400						
Sixpences	-	-	31,100						
Pieces of 3d.	-	-	8,900			10,700	-	-	
" 1½d.	-	-	7,800						
Other Coins	-	-				628	6	8	
TOTAL						£.	106,000	-	-

There

There is consequently an increase of 8,000*l.* in the total amount of specie of all descriptions in the Treasury at the present date as compared with a year ago, but there is an increase of 40,700*l.* in large British silver, that is, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences; and this amount has been withdrawn during the year from the circulation, or rather from the chests of the banks and commercial firms, for it is notorious that British silver is not in general circulation; that as soon as it is issued from the Treasury or military chest it is exchanged for rupees; or, when paid away, is collected by the money brokers, and is only used for the payment of taxes or for exportation.

5. According to the custom-house returns the importation of British silver during the year ending 31st October last was 8,000*l.*, and the exportation 300*l.*; the difference remaining in the island was 7,700*l.*

But the stock of large silver in the vault has increased during the last 12 months 40,700*l.*, consequently the stock which was in the hands of the public in December 1846, has been reduced to the extent of 33,000*l.*

6. If, therefore, there was a pressure for British silver at that date, and the premium which it then bore varied, according to the price current, from one to two per cent. at the beginning of the month, to three to four per cent. at the close, how much greater must it be now when so much has been absorbed into the Treasury? and how much more severe is it likely to become when the heavy disbursements from the Treasury on account of immigration are about to cease, and the payment of the export duties on sugar upon two-thirds of the crop, and of licence duties, and other taxes in the present month; and the first quarter of next year will absorb no less than 87,000*l.* above the sums payable out of the Treasury if the ordinary receipts and expenditure proceed at the same rate as they did during the same period of 1846 and 1847; and if the new immigration tax do not fall short of the average receipt during the first four months, July to October, in which it was levied, according to the following calculation, in which the extraordinary transactions with the Commissariat during the first quarter of 1847 were omitted.

	RECEIPT.	EXPENDITURE.	EXCESS.
	£.	£.	£.
December 1846 - - - - -	42,956	33,121	9,835
January 1847 - - - - -	47,894	13,997	33,897
February " - - - - -	32,048	16,751	15,297
March " - - - - -	29,057	17,145	11,912
£.	151,955	81,014	70,941

NEW IMMIGRATION TAX.

July - - - - -	£. 3,739
August - - - - -	4,162
September - - - - -	5,400
October - - - - -	3,663

TOTAL - - - £. 16,964

Average - - - £. 4,241.

Making, however, a larger allowance for the circumstances which are likely to affect the revenue during the ensuing four months, there can be little doubt that, in the ordinary course of events, an additional sum of 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* will be absorbed into the Treasury in that period, before any payments are likely to be required on account of the transport of immigrants.

7. The stock in the Treasury will be further increased by the sum of 40,000*l.* which the colonial agent has been instructed to send out in repayment of the sum advanced to the Commissariat, which, if it arrives before the month of April, will raise the amount in the Treasury to above 200,000*l.*

8. The question then arises, how is the public to meet this heavy drain to supply 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* in the next four months, in addition to the 40,700*l.* which they have furnished in the last twelve? How are the taxes and duties to be paid?

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. in No. 49.

9. As a proof of the existing pressure, the premium on British silver, which was quoted last week at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., is quoted to-day at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$. The result will therefore soon arise, that the public will be reduced to paying the duties and taxes in rupees at a loss of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the anomaly will speedily follow of all the British silver being locked up in the Treasury except the average sum of about 16,000 *l.*, which it disburses monthly, and the monthly payments of the Commissariat, which that department will be obliged to obtain from the Treasury, as the brokers will be unable to tender British silver for Commissariat bills.

10. Another anomaly will then be forced upon the government: a considerable quantity of rupees will find their way into the Treasury, and after a while it will be obliged to reissue them at the standard rate to parties who will dispose of them at the current rate, and thus reap an illegitimate profit of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

11. It may be argued that the inconvenience and loss of this state of things falls upon the public only, who have themselves to blame for it; that they have made a profit upon the importation of rupees which they must now disgorge, but this is not quite accurate; certain measures of the government have had a material effect in reducing the supply of British silver. The banks it is known are useless in supplying or regulating the circulation, which, consequently, is maintained by commerce alone, and the natural course of the commercial transactions of the island leads to the importation of rupees, and not of British silver. The former may be usually imported at a profit, the latter seldom without a loss; and the difficulty of obtaining a supply in England for some time past has placed an additional obstacle in the way of importation, consequently there is no more in circulation than is absolutely necessary, and a slight derangement of the demand seriously curtails, and may even threaten, as at present, to absorb the whole circulation.

12. It is not pretended that there is much providence on the part of the merchants to secure a supply for their own wants, and they are scarcely bound to provide for those of their clients; moreover, as neither the government nor the banks come to the aid of the public, the traders and other tax payers who have not the means of procuring a supply for themselves, nor can be expected to do it, must fare as they best can.

13. But this year even the provident merchant might be mistaken in his calculations. The heavy drain occasioned by the old immigration taxes, and the unexpected disappointment in the arrival of only 5,000 instead of 11,000 immigrants, has led to an accumulation of 31,500 *l.* in the Treasury upon the immigration account of 1846-47, and the imposition of a new immigration tax, which could not have been foreseen nor provided for, has led to a further drain of 20,500 *l.*, making a difference in the circulation of 52,000 *l.*, which will be more than doubled, partly from the same causes, within the next four months. The merchants therefore are not wholly to blame for the present and the increasing scarcity of British silver; and the larger portion of the community who will suffer from it have no power either of preventing or remedying it.

14. And this suggests the remark, that while only a few have profited by the importation of rupees, the whole community, who had no control over their introduction, nor are in a condition to refuse to receive them at the rate fixed by the capitalists, will suffer the loss arising from the necessity of paying them into the Treasury at the legal rate.

15. Under such circumstances it must be the desire and policy of the government to relieve the existing pressure by any legitimate means at its command. One method would be that suggested for the consideration of the undersigned, namely, the issue of British silver from the Treasury in exchange for deposits of rupees, to be received at the legal rate, and to be redeemed hereafter by British silver. If there were a bank established in the island, which carried on its business with a view to assisting and regulating the circulation, and thus conferring a general benefit on commerce, instead of looking exclusively to the interests of its proprietors, the government might perhaps be warranted in entering into such a transaction with it; but it is notorious that the Commercial Bank does not fulfil the above condition. The Mauritius Bank is virtually defunct.

16. It might even be justifiable, considering the extent to which an extraordinary amount of taxation has contributed to occasion the present deficiency, and that the government could not possibly incur any risk or inconvenience, to issue British silver in sums of not less than 1,000 *l.* to individuals upon the same guarantee of rupees deposited at the legal rate; and it might be worth the while of the parties to lose the interest on the amount of difference, while they were procuring a supply of money from England to replace the rupees. But it is a question how far this is consistent with the instructions of the Secretary of State. And there is another consideration which must have some weight, namely, that the parties who would be able or likely to enter into such a transaction with the government, would be chiefly those who have already made their profit upon the introduction of the rupees, and would now probably make a second profit by retailing the British silver at a high premium to the public. For these reasons, and considering the possible extent of the influence which the recent disastrous intelligence from England may have upon the position and prospects of the colony, the undersigned cannot recommend that the government should at present adopt the measure under examination.

17. There does not appear to be the same objection to the exchange of British silver for deposits of gold, but the public would probably not avail itself of the opportunity.

18. Among the other measures at its command, the most legitimate, but one of slow operation, is an increased expenditure upon public works. But here there is a limit. The number of contractors qualified to undertake important works is small, and at present there is

a great

a great scarcity of timber in the colony. A large amount has been already voted for works which have not yet been commenced, viz. :—

Civil prisons, women's ward	-	-	-	£. 5,000
Second civil store	-	-	-	3,967
Public offices	-	-	-	6,587
Gondoles of Port Louis	-	-	-	9,000
Repairs of quay	-	-	-	1,261

Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
 Encl. in No. 42.

making a total of 25,815 l. in addition to a number of works already in hand. Some of the above will not require any timber, and may therefore be commenced without reference to the scarcity of that article, and there are others which the Council might be disposed to sanction under the circumstances, such as the covering of the rivulet "Butte à Thonnier." The season too for laying macadam on the roads is at hand, and perhaps there may be an increased issue on this account.

19. It is also a favourable time for effecting any purchases of land or buildings which the government may have in view, such as the site of a new cemetery, or the building at the corner of the Place d'Armes.

20. Another mode of increasing the circulation of British silver is by the withdrawal of the tokens, which are a base coin, bearing a nominal value, as they are paid into the Treasury; at present they are paid out as fast as they are received.

These coins were issued in 1822, at the nominal value of one shilling. Their intrinsic value is calculated to be 6.46 d. The number issued in tokens and half tokens was 442,000, equal in nominal value to 22,100 l., and in intrinsic value to 11,528 l. 8 s. 8 d. In 1831 they were recalled and re-issued at the rate of 8 d. which was intended to cover the charges of coinage freight, &c., &c., and which slightly exceeded the difference between the above rate and the intrinsic value. The Lords of the Treasury disapproved of this arrangement, and directed that they should not be issued at a rate above their intrinsic value; in consequence, however, of the monetary difficulties, and the financial position of the government and the colony in 1832, the Secretary of State allowed the execution of this order to be suspended. The same reasons being no longer in operation, the present moment seems favourable for carrying out the original instructions.

21. There is also a small amount of markees still remaining in circulation, which are included in the orders already referred to of the Home Government, and may also now be advantageously recalled. With regard to the amount in circulation, it can only be stated, that in 1832, 4,400 l. in this coin had been accumulated in the Treasury, and the amount remaining in circulation was supposed to be small. In that year the above amount was re-issued, and at present there is only 421 l. in the Treasury, so that the circulation, not making allowance for the loss, would probably exceed 4,000 l.

The undersigned are unable to offer any other suggestions for relieving the existing pressure for British silver, but they doubt not that the facts which they have brought forward will receive your Excellency's attentive consideration, and will dispose your Excellency to apply any remedy to it which the course of administration and of future events may render available.

All which is humbly submitted.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
 Colonial Secretary.

(signed) *W. W. R. Kerr,*
 Auditor-general.

(signed) *Rawson W. Rawson,*
 Treasurer, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

— No. 43. —

(No. 3.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Barbadoes, 25 January 1846.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship authenticated transcripts of an Act passed by the legislature of St. Vincent, together with the Attorney-general's opinion thereon, viz., "An Act to revive an Act, entitled 'An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants.'"

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Wm. Reid,*
 Governor.

ST. VINCENT.

Governor Reid to
 Earl Grey.

Opinion.
 8 Dec. 1847.

No. 553.

Appendix, No. 2.

ST. VINCENT.Encl. in No. 43.
No. 553.

Enclosure in No. 43.

An Act (No. 553) to revive an Act, entitled "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants."

Not objectionable.

A new Bill is in preparation.

St. Vincent, 8 December 1847.

(signed) *P. Hobson,*
Attorney-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. Hore,*
Private Secretary.

(No. 553.)

An Act to revive an Act entitled, "An Act for the Suppression of Vagrancy, and for the Punishment of Idle and Disorderly Persons, Rogues and Vagabonds, incorrigible Rogues, and other Vagrants."

Preamble.

WHEREAS an Act, entitled "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants," being a temporary Act, has from time to time been continued by various Acts, and the last continuing Act recently expired; and whereas it is necessary to revive the first-mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted by the officer administering the Government, the Council, and Assembly of the island of Saint Vincent and its dependencies, that from and after the publication of this Act, the first-mentioned Act entitled "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants," shall be revived and continued in force for the space of six months: provided always, that this present Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session.

Clause 1.
Reviving for six
months the Va-
grant Act.

Passed the Assembly this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *C. D. Stewart,* Speaker.
James H. Brown, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Geo. W. D. Beresford,* Clerk of Council.

St. Vincent, 18 Dec. 1847.

IN accordance with my instructions, I assent to this Act.

(signed) *John Campbell,* Lieutenant-Governor.

Assented to by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Geo. W. D. Beresford,* Colonial Secretary.

Marshal's Office, St. Vincent, 20 Dec. 1847.

Duly published in Kingstown this day.

(signed) *Anthony H. Hobson,* Provost Marshal.

These are to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act entitled, "An Act to revive an Act, entitled "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants," which Act duly passed the Council and Assembly, was assented to by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and proclaimed in Kingstown as therein stated.

Given under my hand at the Secretary's Office this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Geo. W. D. Beresford,* Colonial Secretary.

ANTIGUA.

Appendix, No. 2.

ANTIGUA.

No. 44.

No. 44.

EXTRACTS from the Reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates of Antigua, for the Half-year ended 31 December 1847; transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Governor of Antigua, in Despatch dated 29 February 1848.

Extracts of Reports from Stipendiary Magistrates.

"THE number of young persons employed in field labour has increased during this half year; and I confidently repeat my conviction that in a few years a numerous native peasantry will arise to cultivate the soil, and supersede the necessity of immigration."

"A considerable decrease has taken place in the wages of field labourers in this half-year, owing to the depressed state of colonial produce, &c. &c."

"The labourers have submitted to this reduction without a murmur."

"Several instances have been reported to me in which, upon being informed of the inability of the proprietor to pay the weekly wages in specie, as heretofore, the labourers have offered to continue the cultivation, and await the sale of the crop for payment of their claims."

"The reduction of wages has had the effect of bringing more labour into the market."

"There is a small decrease of paupers, as compared with the preceding report."

"I am happy to report the increasing prosperity of the Savings Bank Institution; the amount deposited on 31 December is 1,400 l. sterling, being an increase of 800 l. on the last half-year."

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

COPIES of the CHARTER-PARTIES or other INSTRUMENTS under which the Colonial Governments had contracted with certain Merchants, Shipowners, for the Conveyance of Africans to the British West Indies, together with any Rules and Regulations framed in the Colonial Office in relation to such Immigration and such Conveyance.

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
27 March 1848.

B. HAWES.

LIST.

- No. 1.—Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 15 November 1847. Immigration—Instructions—Licences, &c. to be issued to Ships engaged in—Proclamation of Terms to be made, p. 349
- No. 2.—Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 21 January 1848. Detention of Akoo and Congo Africans in Liberated African Yard approved—Objections to Apprenticeship of African Children - - - - - p. 350
- No. 3.—Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 28 January 1848. Free Passages—Emigrant Tax—Instructions respecting - - - - - p. 350
- No. 4.—Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq., 28 March 1848. Enclosures: Charter-Parties—Regulations, Instructions, &c. issued by the Board relative to Emigration from Africa to British West Indies, and Shipping employed thereby - - - p. 350
- No. 5.—Form of Licence to African Emigrant Vessels—List of Licences granted to African Emigrant Vessels - - - - - p. 363
- No. 6.—Form of Admiralty Pass - - - - - p. 363

— No. 1. —

(No. 122.)

Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 November 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have been led to view with great and increasing solicitude the deficiency of available labour under which many of the West Indian colonies are now suffering, and the jeopardy in which the interests of those valuable possessions of the Crown are in consequence placed; and they have anxiously considered the possibility of meeting this want by an increased accession of immigrants from the coast of Africa, a course which all statements concur in showing to be as advantageous to the Africans who emigrate as to the West Indian agriculturists who employ them.

Steps therefore are about immediately to be taken to encourage ships to proceed to certain parts of Africa in order to offer an opportunity of carrying this emigration into effect, and I have to instruct you to afford to such ships, if furnished with a proper licence, every

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

facility for procuring emigrants. The licence will include all the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, and also the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence, and will probably extend from Grand Bassa to the River Cestos. Proper security will be taken that the vessels licensed shall proceed to no other part of the African coast.

Among other means which may occur to you of forwarding this object, you will not fail forthwith to issue a proclamation in such terms as you may think best calculated to meet the apprehensions of the native chiefs and people, informing them that these ships are to be sent out under the control of the British Government, and that emigrants may rely upon good treatment.

I must conclude by strongly impressing upon you that the progress of this enterprise will be watched with the deepest interest by Her Majesty's Government, and that while any conduct on the part of a governor which might oppose or discountenance it would not fail to be followed by their serious displeasure, there are no means by which you will secure a greater share of their approval than by such efforts as may contribute to its success.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT from Despatch from Earl Grey to Governor of Sierra Leone, dated 21 January 1848.

I ENTIRELY approve of your having detained in the yard 186 people of the nations of Akoos and Congos, who strongly urged their desire to be allowed to wait until they could be taken on the "Growler's" second voyage, as there was not room for them on the present occasion. The arrival of the sailing vessels since dispatched from this country will have afforded them an earlier opportunity. As these people had at their own request remained at the expense of the Government until they could be removed, you would, doubtless, have felt it incumbent on you at any rate to afford every possible discouragement to any such change of feeling as that to which you mention that persons of their race are liable.

I perceive by the returns that 178 children over 12 years of age have been apprenticed; I presume you must have been compelled to this course by an impossibility of otherwise providing for their subsistence; but you are aware of the strong objections which have been expressed both by the Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1842, and also by Her Majesty's Government, to the system of apprenticeship, which had been shown to degenerate into a species of virtual slavery, and I must say that the step which you have thus reported convinces me the more of the necessity of as far as possible avoiding the settlement of the captured negroes who fall into the hands of Government in a colony where they cannot be provided for, except in a manner so little consistent with the advantages of a real state of freedom.

— No. 3. —

(No. 140.)

Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 January 1848.

WITH reference to that part of the general instructions to the emigration agent, enclosed in my despatch No. 60, of the 13th of March last, which desired him to furnish emigrants with general information on the nature of their prospects in the West Indies, and to acquaint them that they would be entitled to a free passage back at the end of five years, provided that during that time they had worked for owners of land in the colony, I have to add that the emigration agent should let it be understood amongst all the emigrants that, whilst they will be entirely free people, the reason why they are offered a free passage is that they may make themselves useful in the colony in labouring on land, and therefore, that if they should think proper afterwards to follow some other pursuit, it is possible they may be subject, in that case, to a small payment per month in order to refund the expenses of their conveyance.

You will be so good as to convey directions to this effect to the emigration agent.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 4. —

Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
28 March 1848.

Sir,

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing the copy of an Order from the Select Committee of the House of Commons respecting sugar and coffee planting, and we have the honour, in obedience to Lord Grey's instructions, to enclose herewith the documents called for in that order, so far as they exist in this office.

We have, &c.
(signed) T. W. C. Murdoch.
Frederic Rogers.

Vide Parliamentary
Papers, No. 191,
of 1847, p. 8.

Nos. 1 to 4.

SCHEDULES.

Appendix, No. 3.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1, containing 1st, Regulations issued by the Commissioners on 10th November 1847.
2d. Tenders of the "Amity Hall" and "Morayshire" for Jamaica, and letters accepting the same.

No. 2, containing 1st, Regulations issued by the Commissioners; the same as before, with the exception of addition in clause 5, to the effect that 7s. 6d. a day will be allowed for the mess" of the naval officer.

2d. Tenders of the "Una" and "Arabian" for British Guiana, and letters accepting the same.

3d. Tenders of the "Persian" and "Bangalore" for Trinidad, and letters accepting the same.

4th. Memorandum of subsequent alterations in dietary scale of the "Persian" and "Bangalore."

No. 3. Heads of instructions to naval officers.

No. 4, containing 1st, Letter of Mr. Walcott to Mr. G. Anderson, dated 19th November 1847, explaining the terms on which the "Superior" may be allowed to proceed to Sierra Leone for emigrants to British Guiana, and a copy of the bond given by Mr. Anderson.

2d. Letter from Mr. Walcott to Mr. Hopkinson, dated 18th December 1847, on his application for permission for the "Helena" to proceed to Sierra Leone on similar service, with the bond given by Mr. Hopkinson.

(No. 1.)

1. The ship will receive a licence to convey passengers from Sierra Leone or any other of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence.

2. The master is to proceed in the first instance to Sierra Leone and to report his arrival to the emigration agent there, by whose advice he is to be chiefly guided as to the place to seek passengers.

3. If he obtains a complement of passengers at Sierra Leone, he will repair with the least possible delay to Jamaica; but if he obtains none, or only a part of his complement at Sierra Leone, he will then proceed to the Kroo coast to collect passengers there. He is not to take on board a greater number of passengers than the ship can carry under the Passengers' Act, which number will be ascertained and certified before the ship leaves this country by the emigration officer at the port.

4. The ship is to carry a duly qualified surgeon, to be approved by the Emigration Commissioners, at the charge of the owners.

5. Should it be thought necessary to place a Government officer on board, his pay and the expense of his mess will be defrayed by the Government.

6. The passengers are to be victualled according to the scale annexed, marked (A.), and the vessel is also to be provided with the medical comforts and other stores enumerated in the schedule marked (B.).

7. The passage money to be paid in Jamaica for any Africans introduced under these conditions will be the sum of 35 dollars for each person of ten years and upwards, and half for children between one and ten, with no charge for infants; the payment to be made only on passengers landed alive, and in good health, and in strict conformity with these conditions.

8. The Emigration Commissioners do not undertake to guarantee any number of passengers, but only the payment of a certain fixed sum in case the bounty on the passengers actually embarked does not reach the amount of such fixed sum, the object being to afford the shipowner some protection against loss on the outlay that he must make in preparing for the people whether or not they may be eventually procurable. Supposing, therefore, that the freight on the number of Africans embarked would, at the specified rate of bounty, be less than the fixed sum, the latter will, nevertheless, be paid, but if the freight be greater, the shipowner is to receive the bounty only.

9. The master of the vessel, however, is to make every effort to procure a full complement of Africans, and unless otherwise directed by the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, is to remain at least 21 days on the coast, including both Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, in order to entitle the owners to claim the benefit of Article 8. In any case of doubt or difficulty, and supposing that no Government officer is on board, the best way for the master to secure the acquiescence of the Emigration Commissioners in any course he may adopt, will be to obtain the written approval of the emigration agent at Sierra Leone.

By order of the Commissioners,
S. Walcott, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster,
10 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 3
SIERRA EONE.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.		Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Vinegar - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Palm oil - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gill.
Lime juice - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Salt - - - - -	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	African pepper - - - - -	2 oz.
Water - - - - -	1 gall.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.

1 kit - - - - -	} For each mess of six persons.
1 wooden platter - - - - -	
1 mess bread basket - - - - -	
1 hawse bucket - - - - -	

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

28 lbs. of arrowroot.
28 „ of sugar.
100 pints of lemon juice.
100 lbs. of sugar.
6 bottles of wine.

10 gallons of rum.
3 „ of vinegar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of marine soap.
2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's
chloride of zinc.

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTERS NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in three places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Morayshire -	Stamp - - -	318, O. M. A. 1.	66	24 11	6 6	6 4	6 1

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
* Sunderland -	1835	-- Has topgallant fore-castle.	-- Has a half-poop, with stern windows in cabin.	-- London Docks.	- In about a week.	-- In about 14 days.	-- 3 l. 15 s. sterling per head on the number ad-measured for.	-- This ship has a raised quarter-deck, and it is proposed to ap-portion a part for the conveyance of the emigrants.

Sir,

London, 17 November 1847.

I BEG to offer the ship "Morayshire," A. 1, for the conveyance of Emigrants to Jamaica from Africa, on the terms mentioned in the annexed tender, subject to the conditions issued by you, dated 10 November 1847.

S. Walcott, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) D. Dunbar.

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Amity Hall -	Ford - - -	419, O. M.	<i>Feet.</i> 107	<i>Ft. in.</i> 26 4	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 7	<i>Ft. in.</i> 7 1	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 2

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop, and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
Sunderland	1831 -	- - Has both poop and topgallant fore-castle.	- - Has stern ports and scut-tles in bows.	- - West India Dock.	Now -	30 Nov. -	-- Either half the bounty on the whole complement, until the number of emigrants exceeds half, or 3 l. upon each emigrant not embarked less than the complement, and 35 dollars for each embarked and landed alive.	

(Here follow particulars of three other ships which were not accepted).

(signed) James Thomson & Co.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
20th November 1847.

Gentlemen and Sir,

WITH reference to your offer, dated 17th instant, of the ship "Morayshire" for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to Jamaica, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you that they accept your tender, subject to the following stipulations:

1st. That the ship shall be pronounced by Lieutenant Lean seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.

2d. That she is to sail from London on the $\frac{4th}{8th}$ of December.

3d. That for every passenger short of the full complement which the vessel is found by admeasurement of the Commissioners' officer capable of carrying, the owner shall be paid the sum of 7 l. sterling in this country within 15 days after receiving from Jamaica the official certificate of her arrival in the island.

4th. That with reference to the sixth and seventh clauses of the conditions dated the 10th instant, all emigrants above the age of 10 years shall be victualled and paid for as adults; and,

5. That the vessel be provided with a supply of provisions and water equal to eight weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.

I am, &c.

(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

Messrs. James Thomson & Co. ("Amity Hall.")
D. Dunbar, Esq. ("Morayshire.")

(No. 2.)

1. THE ship will receive a licence to convey passengers from Sierra Leone or any other of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence.

2. The master is to proceed in the first instance to Sierra Leone, and to report his arrival to the migration agent there, by whose advice he is to be chiefly guided as to the place to seek passengers.

3. If he obtains a complement of passengers at Sierra Leone he will repair with the least possible delay to ; but if he obtains none, or only a part of his complement

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

ment at Sierra Leone, he will then proceed to the Kroo coast to collect passengers there. He is not to take on board a greater number of passengers than the ship can carry under the Passengers' Act, which number will be ascertained and certified before the ship leaves this country, by the emigration officer at the port.

4. The ship is to carry a duly-qualified surgeon, to be approved by the Emigration Commissioners, at the charge of the owners.

5. Should it be thought necessary to place a Government officer on board, his pay and the expense of his mess will be defrayed by the Government; 7s. 6d. a day will be allowed for the mess.

6. The passengers are to be victualled according to the scale annexed, marked (A.); and the vessel is also to be provided with the medical comforts and other stores enumerated in the schedule marked (B.).

7. The passage money to be paid in for any Africans introduced under these conditions will be the sum of 35 dollars for each person of 10 years and upwards, and half for children between one and ten, with no charge for infants, the payment to be made only on passengers landed alive, and in good health, and in strict conformity with these conditions.

8. The Emigration Commissioners do not undertake to guarantee any number of passengers; but only the payment of a certain fixed sum in case the bounty on the passengers actually embarked does not reach the amount of such fixed sum; the object being to afford the shipowner some protection against loss on the outlay that he must make in preparing for the people, whether or not they may be eventually procurable. Supposing, therefore, that the freight on the number of Africans embarked would, at the specified rate of bounty, be less than the fixed sum, the latter will nevertheless be paid; but if the freight be greater, the shipowner is to receive the bounty only.

9. The master of the vessel, however, is to make every effort to procure a full complement of Africans, and unless otherwise directed by the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, is to remain at least 21 days on the coast, including both Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, in order to entitle the owners to claim the benefit of Article 8. In any case of doubt or difficulty, and supposing that no Government officer is on board, the best way for the master to secure the acquiescence of the Emigration Commissioners in any course he may adopt, will be to obtain the written approval of the emigration agent at Sierra Leone.

By order of the Commissioners,
Colonial Land and Emigration Office, } (signed) S. Walcott,
9 Park-street, Westminster. } Secretary.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.	Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Vinegar - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Palm oil - - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gill.
The latter not to be issued oftener than on alternate days with the beef or pork.		Salt - - - - - 2 oz.
Lime juice - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	African pepper - - - - - 2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	
Water - - - - -	1 gall.	

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.

1 kit - - - - -	}	For each mess of six persons.
1 wooden platter - - - - -		
1 mess bread basket - - - - -		
1 hawse bucket - - - - -		

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

28 lbs. of arrowroot.	10 gallons of rum.
28 " of sugar.	8 " of vinegar.
100 pints of lemon juice.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of marine soap.
100 lbs. of sugar.	2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc.
6 bottles of wine.	

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Una	Thomas Mack	699 tons, O. M. 778 tons, N. M.	Feet. 140	Feet. 30	Ft. in. 9 9	Ft. in. 8 1	Ft. in. 7 7

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition &	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
St. John's	September 1846.	Round-house and topgallant forecastle.	Stern and bow ports.	Messrs. Young & Co.'s dock-yard, Lime-house.	Immediately.	From London on Saturday for Cardiff, from which place she will sail about the 7th January 1848.	See letter	The master was in command of the "James Hay," and delivered a full complement of African emigrants at Jamaica, without the slightest casualty.

Gentlemen,

2, Riches-court, Lime-street,
21 December 1847.

We hereby offer the ship "Una," Mack, master, (particulars as per accompanying form of tender,) to proceed to the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast to Demerara, for the fixed sum of 300*l.*, provided the said ship should not succeed in procuring emigrants the bounty on whom does not exceed the above amount.

We have, &c.

To Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

(signed) *Hall*, Brothers.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
21 December 1847.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated 21st instant, of the ship "Una," 699 tons, O. M., for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to British Guiana, subject to the following stipulations; viz.

1. That the ship shall be pronounced by the Commissioners' officer, Lieut. Lean, R. N., seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.
2. That such means for securing proper ventilation between decks be adopted as shall be deemed sufficient by Lieutenant Lean.
3. That the ship shall be ready to sail on the 10th day of January next.
4. That she be provided with a supply of provisions and water, to be approved by the Commissioners' officer, equal to six weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.
5. That if the amount of bounty which would be payable on the emigrants embarked, if landed alive in British Guiana, shall fall short of 300*l.*, the owner shall be entitled to receive the difference between that amount of bounty and 300*l.*, which difference shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Demerara an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Hall, Brothers.

(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT FROM THE

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
The fine Liverpool-built ship Arabian, * E. 1	J. Robertson	391, O. M.	Ft. in. 105 8	Ft. in. 26 7	Ft. in. 7 2	Ft. in. 6 8	Ft. in. 7 2

* This ship is well known in Demerara, having been employed by Her Majesty's Commissioners nearly three years in a similar service, making seven voyages with African emigrants satisfactorily.

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
* Liverpool	1825	-- Has poop and top-gallant fore-castle.	- Has stern ports.	-- London Dock.	Ready -	10 January	-- £.7 sterling per head for each passenger short of half of the full complement the ship can carry, as ascertained by the Commissioners' officer.	

62, Cornhill, 21 December 1847.

WE beg leave to tender the above-named ship to convey African emigrants from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa or from the Kroo coast to Demerara, subject to the terms and conditions annexed hereto.

(signed) *Lachlans & MacLeod*, Brokers.

Authorized and confirmed.

(signed) *J. H. Luscombe*, Owner.

To the Secretary of Her Majesty's
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
21 December 1847.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated 21st instant, of the ship, "Arabian," 391 tons, old measurement, for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to British Guiana, subject to the following stipulations; viz.

1. That the ship shall be pronounced by the Commissioners' officer, Lieutenant Lean, R. N., seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.
2. That such means for securing proper ventilation between decks be adopted as shall be deemed sufficient by Lieutenant Lean.
3. That the ship shall be ready to sail on the 10th day of January next.
4. That she be provided with a supply of provisions and water to be approved by the Commissioners' officer, equal to six weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.
5. That if the number of passengers embarked shall fall short of half of the full complement which the vessel is capable of carrying under the Passengers' Act, the owner shall receive for every passenger so falling short the sum of 7 l. sterling, which sum shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Demerara an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Lachlans & MacLeod,
62, Cornhill.

(signed) *S. Walcott*,
Secretary.

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Persian, A. I - - - - -	- - - - -	<i>Ft.</i> O. M. 347 N. M. 409 including cabin accommodations, which are 24 feet long.	Total length 103 feet.	<i>Ft. in.</i> 24 3	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 9	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 2	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 7

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
Greenock -	1838 -	- - has sunk poop and no topgallant forecastle.	- has four stern windows.	- St. Katharine's Dock.	Ready	10 Feb.	- - a sum equal to eight guineas sterling per head for each passenger short of half of the full complement the ship can carry, as ascertained by the Commissioners' officer.	

62, Cornhill, 25 January 1848.

We beg leave to tender the above-named ship to convey African emigrants from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa or from the Kroo coast to Trinidad, subject to the terms and conditions annexed hereto.

(signed) *Lachlans & MacLeod*, Brokers.

Authorized and approved.

(signed) *Teighe & Smith*, Owners.

To the Secretary of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Sir,

62, Cornhill, 25 January 1848.

WITH reference to our tender of the ship "Persian" this day, we beg to explain that the fixed amount intended by the owners is a sum equal to eight guineas per head for half the ship's ascertained complement of emigrants, less any amount which may have been received at Trinidad.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Lachlans & MacLeod*.

S. Walcott, Esq.
Secretary to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
26 January 1848.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated the 25th instant, of the ship "Persian," 409 tons, new measurement, for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to Trinidad, subject to the following stipulations, which, as regards the fifth, contains a slight modification of the language of your letter of yesterday.

1st. That the ship be pronounced by the Commissioners' officer, Lieutenant Lean, R. N., seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.

2d. That such means for securing proper ventilation between decks be adopted as shall be deemed sufficient by Lieutenant Lean.

3d. That the ship shall be ready to sail on the 10th day of February next.

o.32.

z z 3

4th. That

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

4th. That she be provided with a supply of provisions and water, to be approved by the Commissioners' officer, equal to six weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.

5th. That if the amount of bounty which would be payable on the emigrants embarked if landed alive in Trinidad, shall fall short of a sum equal to eight guineas per adult (reckoning two children between the ages of one and ten as an adult), on half the ship's legal complement, to be ascertained by Lieutenant Lean, the owner shall be entitled to receive the difference between that amount of bounty and such sum, which difference shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Trinidad an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I am, &c.
(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

Messrs. Lachlans & MacLeod.

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Bangalore, A. 1, 12 years.	James Parsons -	456 O. M. 511 N. M.	Ft. in. 107 6	Ft. in. 26 10	Ft. in. 6 4	Ft. in. 6 6	Ft. in. 6 5

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be surveyed.	To Sail.		
Liverpool -	1841 -	Both -	Four -	West India Export Dock.	- Immediately.	- - When approved of and ready.	£. 750	

Gentlemen,

2, Leadenhall-street, 25 January 1848.
IN accordance with the public advertisement, we beg to submit an offer of the ship "Bangalore," A. 1, $\frac{465}{511}$ tons, for the conveyance of emigrants from the coast of Africa to Trinidad, subject to the conditions set forth.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

We are, &c.
(signed) John Chapman & Co.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 26 Jan. 1848.
I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated the 25th instant, of the ship "Bangalore," 511 tons, N.M. for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty, from the west coast of Africa to Trinidad, subject to the following stipulations; viz.

[1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th conditions same as in letter of this date to Messrs. Lachlans.]

5th, That if the bounty which would be payable on the emigrants embarked, if landed alive in Trinidad, shall fall short of 750*l.*, the owner shall be entitled to receive the difference between that amount of bounty and 750*l.*, which difference shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Trinidad an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

Messrs. J. Chapman & Co.

I have, &c.
(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

(Memorandum).

Dietary for the "Persian" and "Bangalore."

Appendix, No. 3.

SIERRA LEONE.

By a subsequent correspondence between the Commissioners and the brokers of these vessels, it was agreed that the allowance of animal food should be increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per diem, and that biscuit should be issued for breakfast instead of rice. A small addition was also made to the list of medical comforts.

(No. 3.)

HEADS of INSTRUCTIONS for the Naval Officer on board the African Emigrant Transport ———

1. WHEN on service, the naval officer will wear the uniform established for his rank agreeably to the practice of Her Majesty's navy.
2. The duties of the officer will be chiefly to see that the vessel on board of which he shall be placed do not proceed for emigrants to any other part of the coast of Africa than Sierra Leone (or, if wished by the master, the British possessions in the Gambia or on the Gold Coast) and the Kroo coast, and to satisfy the officers of any cruisers who may be met with on the voyage that she is proceeding with the sanction and authority of Her Majesty's Government.
3. Within the limits of the British possessions in Africa, the officer will not be held in any way responsible for the selection of the emigrants to be put on board, as this duty will pertain solely to the master of the vessel and the Government emigration agent, or his representative on the spot. On the Kroo coast, however, being beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, it will be the duty of the officer, in case the Government emigration agent be not in attendance there, to make himself sufficiently acquainted with the proceedings to be able to certify that none of the emigrants embark otherwise than entirely with their own free will, and that nothing occurs which in any way bears a character of slave-trading.
4. Should the vessel for any reason touch at any other place in Africa than those above-named, the officer will immediately on his arrival in Jamaica report the circumstances to the governor of that colony, stating at the same time the object of the visit, the nature of the proceedings, and the length of stay.
5. It is not intended that the vessel should remain at Sierra Leone or the Kroo coast more than 21 days in all, unless it be otherwise specially agreed between Mr. Hook, the emigration agent and the master of the vessel.
6. The terms under which the vessel is to be licensed for the service are contained in the accompanying paper, which is forwarded for the information of the officer on board.
7. He is in no way to interfere in the management or navigation of the ship.
8. He will be furnished with a proper Admiralty pass, to satisfy any of the officers of Her Majesty's cruisers by whom the vessel may be visited. He is to offer no obstacle to any lawful visit by the officers of British or foreign vessels of war engaged in the prevention of the slave trade.
9. On the disembarkation of emigrants in Jamaica the duty of the officer will cease, and he will be allowed a passage back to England, at the expense of Government, in the first mail steamer.
10. His remuneration will consist of a gratuity of 150 £, to be paid to him in addition to his half-pay.
11. The officer will keep a journal, in duplicate, of any circumstances worthy of note which may fall within his observation. One copy he will deliver to the governor of Jamaica, and the other he will deposit on his return to England in the office of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

1. The ship will receive a licence to convey passengers from Sierra Leone, or any other of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence.

2. The master is to proceed in the first instance to Sierra Leone, and to report his arrival to the emigration agent there, by whose advice he is to be chiefly guided as to the place to seek passengers.

3. If he obtains a complement of passengers at Sierra Leone, he will repair with the least possible delay to . . . But if he obtains none, or only a part of his complement at Sierra Leone, he will then proceed to the Kroo coast to collect passengers there. He is not to take on board a greater number of passengers than the ship can carry under the Passengers' Act, which number will be ascertained and certified before the ship leaves this country by the emigration officer at the port.

4. The ship is to carry a duly-qualified surgeon, to be approved by the Emigration Commissioners, at the charge of the owners.

5. Should it be thought necessary to place a Government officer on board, his pay and the expense of his mess will be defrayed by the Government.

6. The passengers are to be victualled according to the scale annexed, marked (A.); and the vessel is also to be provided with the medical comforts and other stores enumerated in the schedule marked (B.).

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

7. The passage money to be paid in these conditions will be the sum of 35 dollars for each person of 10 years and upwards, and half for children between one and ten, with no charge for infants; the payment to be made only on passengers landed alive and in good health, and in strict conformity with these conditions.

8. The Emigration Commissioners do not undertake to guarantee any number of passengers, but only the payment of a certain fixed sum in case the bounty on the passengers actually embarked does not reach the amount of such fixed sum; the object being to afford the shipowner some protection against loss on the outlay that he must make in preparing for the people, whether or not they may be eventually procurable. Supposing, therefore, that the freight on the number of Africans embarked would, at the specified rate of bounty, be less than the fixed sum, the latter will nevertheless be paid; but if the freight be greater, the shipowner is to receive the bounty only.

9. The master of the vessel, however, is to make every effort to procure a full complement of Africans, and unless otherwise directed by the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, is to remain at least 21 days on the coast, including both Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, in order to entitle the owners to claim the benefit of Article 8. In any case of doubt or difficulty, and supposing that no Government officer is on board, the best way for the master to secure the acquiescence of the Emigration Commissioners in any course he may adopt, will be to obtain the written approval of the emigration agent at Sierra Leone.

By order of the Commissioners,

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.		Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 ½ lb.	Vinegar - - - - -	½ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	½ lb.	Palm oil - - - - -	1 ½ gill.
Lime juice - - - - -	½ oz.	Salt - - - - -	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	African pepper - - - - -	2 oz.
Water - - - - -	1 gall.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.

1 kit. - - - - -	} For each mess of six persons.
1 wooden platter - - - - -	
1 mess bread basket - - - - -	
1 hawse bucket - - - - -	

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

28 lbs. of arrowroot.	10 gallons of rum.
28 " of sugar.	3 " of vinegar.
100 pints of lemon juice.	½ cwt. of marine soap.
100 lbs. of sugar.	2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc.
6 bottles of wine.	

(No. 4.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
19 November 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to return the following answers upon the points on which they believe you wish for information. They understand you to have inquired whether if you were inclined to send the "Superior" to Sierra Leone, on the chance of obtaining Africans, you could receive a licence for the purpose; and if free from any necessity of taking with you in the vessel a Government officer, provided you were satisfied to confine yourself to Sierra Leone, and entered into bond that the vessel should not repair without an officer on board to the Kroo coast, for the purpose of obtaining emigrants there.

I am desired to state that there would be no objection to giving you a licence on those terms, and that you will be at liberty to dispatch the vessel whenever you think proper. The conditions to be attended to are as follows:

1st. It

1st. It is necessary that every vessel licensed by the Government for the conveyance of passengers should be inspected by Lieutenant Lean, in the manner with which the Commissioners believe you are familiar, and to which they feel confident that you will feel no objection.

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

2d. It is necessary that a surgeon should be carried.

3d. Enclosed is a scale of provisions according to which the African emigrants must be victualled in order to entitle them to bounty on landing in the West Indies.

4th. Vessels bound to Guiana and Trinidad must have provisions and water on board for seven weeks, and those bound to Jamaica for eight weeks.

5th. It will be optional with the shipowner to lay in at Sierra Leone any of the provisions and stores which are of a kind that can be procured at that place.

6th. The bounty, as you are probably aware, has been named in the respective colonies at 95 dollars.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Gliddon,
pro Secretary.

G. Anderson, Esq.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.		Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 ½ lb.	Vinegar - - - - -	½ pint
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	½ lb.	Palm oil - - - - -	1 ½ gill.
The latter not to be issued oftener than on alternate days with the beef or pork.		Salt - - - - -	2 oz.
Lime juice - - - - -	½ oz.	African pepper - - - - -	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.		
Water - - - - -	1 gall.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

- 1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.
 - 1 kit - - - - -
 - 1 wooden platter - - - - -
 - 1 mess bread basket - - - - -
 - 1 hawse bucket - - - - -
- } For each mess of six persons.

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 28 lbs. of arrowroot. | 10 gallons of rum. |
| 28 " of sugar. | 3 " of vinegar. |
| 100 pints of lemon juice. | ½ cwt. of marine soap. |
| 100 lbs. of sugar. | 2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc. |
| 6 bottles of wine. | |

Know all men by these presents, that I, George Anderson, of No. 3, Lime-street-square, in the city of London, merchant, am held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of 1,000*l.* of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly, by these presents. Sealed with my seal, and dated this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1847.

Whereas the above-bounden George Anderson hath applied to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for his licence to enable him, the said George Anderson, to carry emigrants to Demerara, from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the island of St. Helena, in his ship called the "Superior," of 411 ³/₁₀ registered tonnage, whereof Thomas Jenkins is master for the voyage:

And whereas Her Majesty's said Secretary of State hath consented to grant such licence, upon the above-bounden George Anderson executing a bond to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned:

Now the condition of the above-written bond is such, that if the said ship "Superior" shall not in the prosecution of the said intended voyage to Demerara embark passengers at any port or place other than and except in the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or in the island of St. Helena, then the above-written bond is to be void, but otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

(signed) G. Anderson. L. S.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden George Anderson, in the presence of

(signed) S. Walcott,
Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
18 December 1847.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you that they will not object, on the score of her size, to the "Helena," which you propose to send to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining emigrants for Demerara; and that provided the deck be so laid as to afford the requisite height, and all other requirements of the Passengers' Act be obtained, and proper means of ventilation be adopted, the Commissioners will apply for the requisite Admiralty pass and licence from the Secretary of State, on hearing from you when the ship is intended to be dispatched.

It has already been intimated to you that if the vessel is to proceed to the Kroo coast a naval officer must be carried on board, but if she is only to visit the British possessions the presence of this officer will be dispensed with, and merely a bond taken from the master and yourself, as a security that she does not touch elsewhere.

I enclose for your information a copy of the dietary scale to be used on this service.

Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten, to receive half a ration.

	Per Day.		Per Week.
Rice - - - - -	1 ½ lb.	Vinegar - - - - -	½ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	½ lb.	Palm oil - - - - -	1 ½ gill.
The latter not to be issued oftener than on alternate days with the beef or pork.		Salt - - - - -	2 oz.
Lime juice - - - - -	½ oz.	African pepper - - - - -	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.		
Water - - - - -	1 gall.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.

1 kit - - - - -	} For each mess of six persons.
1 wooden platter - - - - -	
1 mess bread basket - - - - -	
1 hawse bucket - - - - -	

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

28 lbs. of arrowroot.	10 gallons of rum.
28 " of sugar.	3 " of vinegar.
100 pints of lemon juice.	½ cwt. of marine soap.
100 lbs. of sugar.	2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc.
6 bottles of wine.	

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, Jonathan Hopkinson, of No. 35 Chester-square, in the county of Middlesex, esq., and David Palmer Moffat, owner and master of the brig "Helena," now lying in the West India Docks, London, are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of 1,000 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 8th day of January in the year of our Lord 1848.

Whereas the above-bounden Jonathan Hopkinson hath applied to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for his licence to enable him, the said Jonathan Hopkinson, to carry emigrants to Demerara from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, in the vessel called the "Helena," of 154 ¹⁰⁰/₃₅₀₀ registered tonnage, whereof the above-bounden David Palmer Moffat is master for this voyage:

And whereas Her Majesty's said Secretary of State hath consented to grant such licence, upon the above-bounden Jonathan Hopkinson and David Palmer Moffat executing a joint and several bond to Her Majesty, Her heirs, and successors, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned:

Now

Now the condition of the above-written bond is such, that if the said vessel "Helena" shall not in the prosecution of her said intended voyage to Demerara embark passengers at any port or place, other than and except in the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, and shall not properly treat or provide for, during the said intended voyage, any passengers who may be embarked in such British possessions as aforesaid, then the above written bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEO NE.

(signed) Jonathan Hopkinson. (L. S.)
(signed) David Palmer Moffat. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by each of the above-bounden Jonathan Hopkinson and David Palmer Moffat, in the presence of

— No. 5. —

FORM of LICENCE granted by Earl Grey to Vessels conveying African Emigrants from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies.

of having applied for my licence to enable to convey emigrants to from the British possessions on the coast of Africa, and from the Kroo coast, extending from Grand Bassa to the River Cestos, in the of tons burthen, and due security having been taken that this vessel will adhere to the intended object, and execute the service in a correct and proper manner, these are to certify that I do hereby license and authorize the employment of the accordingly.

(signed) Grey.

Downing-street.

LICENCES GRANTED.

"Amity Hall," for Jamaica, 4 December 1847.
"Morayshire,"
"Una," for British Guiana, 1 January 1848.
"Arabian," 4 January 1848.
"Bangalore," for Trinidad, 4 February 1848.
"Persian," " "

"Superior," to British Guiana, 14 December 1847.

"Helena," to the British Possessions on the Coast of Africa and to the Island of St. Helena, and to Sierra Leone, 4 January 1848.

These two vessels not having Government agents on board, are not licensed to go to any places other than British possessions.

— No. 6. —

(Memorandum.)

FORM of ADMIRALTY PASS.

If Captain of the barque employed in conveying passengers from any of the British possessions on the coast of Africa, and also the Kroo coast, extending from Grand Bassa to the River Cestos, to the West Indies, should produce this letter, and the is found to answer the description as stated on the other side hereof, and that she appears to be strictly engaged in the object stated above, it is the direction of my Lords Commissioners, &c. that you do not obstruct her in the prosecution of her voyage, nor in the shipment nor in the landing of the said passengers.

By command.

(signed) H. G. Ward.

To the respective Flag-officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

Appendix, No. 3. SIERRA LEONE. DESCRIPTION of the rigging [here state description of the vessel], statute adults on the lower deck and Owners belonging to burthen adults in the poop. of master tons; can legally carry

Appendix, No. 4.

COPIES of the COMMUNICATIONS from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana to Viscount Palmerston.

Foreign Office, }
5 April 1848. }

H A V A N A.

— No. 1. —

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

No. 1.
Her Majesty's
Commissioners to
Viscount
Palmerston.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount Palmerston.

Havana, 9 March 1847.

(Received 8 April.)

My Lord,
We have the honour to report that we have not heard of any vessel having come, during the last month, from the coast of Africa, beyond the rumours of one detailed in our previous despatch of the 27th February last. On the other hand, we regret to say that there are manifest tokens of the slave dealers again resuming their former practices, two vessels having been dispatched, we are positively informed, for the coast, though we have not been made acquainted with their names. We do not therefore feel authorized to name them upon suspicions of our own, the two we suspect being cleared ostensibly, one on the 2d of February, for Barcelona, and the other on the 28th for New Orleans. We hear also that two others have been sent direct to the coast from Spain. Respecting these movements, therefore, we have to exert our utmost diligence in obtaining proper information.

If the present price of sugar continue, there will be such strong inducements for an extended cultivation, and in consequence such a demand for labour, as will make the slave dealers and others to run all risks whatever to supply it. The returns afforded the sugar planters now are such as to make us astonished that they do not draw even a greater number of persons to engage in its production. To give an idea of its character, we may mention a case, which is notorious, of an estate, one of the newest formed. This estate consisting of about 60 caballerias, or 2,000 acres, at 1,000 dollars the caballeria, may be valued at 60,000 dollars. The buildings and machinery may be valued at another like sum, which is extreme. There are about 400 negroes, who, if bought two years since, might have been bought, one with another, at 400 dollars per head, though, as the owner imported them himself from Africa, they perhaps did not cost him one-fourth of that sum. Estimated value, 160,000 dollars. Of this,

	\$
Land - - - - -	60,000
Buildings, &c. - - - - -	60,000
Negroes - - - - -	160,000
Maintenance of same, and wages of overseers, &c. - - - - -	20,000
Total - - - - -	\$ 300,000

He has this year a crop of sugar amounting to no less than 10,000 boxes, which, at 15 dollars a box, will give him a return of 150,000 dollars; so that in two years he will be reimbursed more than the whole of the outlay.

With such prospects before them, there must be numbers to engage in the same speculations. One plan we learn has been proposed to the Spanish government by some parties here, who have put the Conde de Casa Brunet at their head, to be allowed to bring, they ask,

ask, 20,000 colonists from Africa, as they are pleased to call them, under certain stipulations for their treatment, but whom they acknowledge it is their purpose to buy. This scheme we understand has been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, and we presume, therefore, to Her Majesty's Government.

On the other hand, supposing this scheme may be viewed in the most favourable light as eventually to terminate in the benefit of those colonists, by their being allowed to return to Africa, after a certain number of years, as free men, with the produce of their labour for wages, there is another plan now here in contemplation, to forbid the future emancipation of slaves, or to permit it only under special circumstances. At present there is a law by which on the payment of a small sum on the birth of a child, its freedom is obtained from the condition of the mother; and of this law the better class of the coloured population avail themselves much, not only for their own children, but also for the benefit of their relations and others. The new law, we presume, will be directed against this privilege, as well as against the exercise of any other for the obtaining of freedom by the slave.

We have only to add that the ship "Numa," detained in June last by Her Majesty's brig "Daring," but released by the Mixed Court, entered this harbour again yesterday from Barcelona, with three passengers and an ordinary cargo.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Kennedy.*
Campbell J. Dalrymple.

— No. 2. —

Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana to Viscount Palmerston.

Havana, 9 April 1847.
(Received 10 May.)

My Lord,

WE have the honour to report that we have not heard of any vessel having come to any part of this island during the last month from the coast of Africa. Neither do we know directly of any one having been dispatched intended for slave trade; but we are credibly informed that no fewer than seven have lately sailed for that purpose, and that several others are fitting out. The great demand for slaves, in the present enormous profits to be derived by the cultivation of sugar, will of a certainty induce these parties to encounter every risk to obtain the labourers required, and a continued vigilance will therefore be necessary to defeat their practices as heretofore.

The vessel we referred to in our last month's report, dated the 9th of March, as having sailed ostensibly for New Orleans, but suspected for slave trade, was the "Atrevida," which we hear has actually so gone to the coast, calling at Santiago de Cuba.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Kennedy.*
Campbell J. Dalrymple.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *E. J. Stanley*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th instant, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, copies of despatches from Her Majesty's consuls at the Havana, Porto Rico, and Bahia, respecting the cultivation of sugar.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Stanley.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

IN my No. 5, of the 28th ultimo, I did myself the honour of acknowledging to your Lordship the receipt of Mr. Bidwell's, No. 12, of the 16th of December last, marked "immediate," and I answered the queries thereon as far as it was in my power according to your Lordship's instructions. Referring most respectfully to what I was then enabled to furnish, I have now the honour of stating to your Lordship that the information which I transmitted is confirmed by the results of my subsequent inquiries upon the principal points; but I am enabled to lay before your Lordship somewhat more minute details.

In answer to query the first:

"The extent and cost of slave cultivation in the island of Cuba, stating as nearly as possible

Appendix, No. 4-
HAVANA.

No. 1.
Her Majesty's
Commissioners to
Viscount
Palmerston.

No. 2.
Her Majesty's
Commissioners to
Viscount
Palmerston.

No. 3.
Cons. Gl. Crawford,
No. 6.
21 Feb. 1848.
Cons. Lindegren,
No. 4.
Ditto, No. 5,
11 March.
Cons. Porter, No. 2,
25 February.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Appendix No. 4.
HAVANA.
 Encl. 1, in No. 3.

sible the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, which make up its total cost to the producer?"

A committee of the "Junta de Fomento," or Local Board of Trade, reported in 1844 that the cultivation in the island was equal to about a fifth of the whole available lands; but taking into consideration the increased growth of sugar to the eastward, and of tobacco to the westward of this capital, that proportion is supposed at this date to be below the just estimate, and a quarter may be assumed as under cultivation, or as having been cleared.

By far the greater portion is in sugar, part is used for grazing, part is in coffee plantations, and a considerable surface under the growth of tobacco in a state of valuable production. A great number, however, of the coffee plantations having been destroyed by the hurricanes of 1844 and 1846, are abandoned, and their dotations of slaves have been sold, and their labour turned to the cultivation of sugar.

"The cost of sugar to the producer," setting out upon certain data according to the calculations and experience of practical men, is made as follows:

Upon an estate capable of producing 4,000 boxes, of 400 net pounds of sugar, capital invested 250,000 dollars, or 50,000 *l.* sterling, the annual expenditure consists of the following items; viz.

	\$
Salary to the manager, overseer, and ox-driver	2,400
Salary to clerk and sugar masters	1,660
Engineer and doctor	1,014
Apothecary, nurses, and sick food	650
Clothing and food for 200 slaves	6,000
Rent of the estate	1,350
Boiling-houses, ropes, &c. &c.	1,000
Carpenters' repairs, nails, &c.	1,850
Conveyance to market, varying according to distance, say 2 dollars per box	8,000
Repairs of engine	1,000
Wear and tear of waggons, cost 3,000 dollars, worn out in four crops	750
Wear and tear of boiler trains, cost 12,000 dollars, worn out in six crops	2,000
Wear and tear of 70 yokes oxen, cost 7,000 dollars, worn out in four crops, from which deduct 2,040 from the sale of these surviving, leaves 4,960 loss	1,240
Supposing the dotation of slaves 200, it will include a proportion of females, children, and invalids, so that during the six months' crop season it will be necessary to hire 30 able-bodied labourers, costing, with their food, 17 dollars each per month	3,360
10,000 sugar moulds, which cost 7,500 dollars, expended in five years	1,500
Storage and repairs of buildings	2,125
Making	<u>£. 7,180 or \$ 35,899</u>

To produce 4,000 boxes, 400 lbs. each, gives nine dollars per box, equal to about *c.* 8. 4. or one penny sterling, per lb. of sugar, to which must be added the interest upon the capital employed at 6 per cent., which will increase the cost of the sugar to the producer, bringing it up to 1½*d.* per lb., or thereabouts.

Your Lordship will at once perceive that when in my former despatch I put the estimated cost at eight dollars per box, the rent (which in the present form of calculation is put down, and means the dresino or tithe) was not included, nor was interest upon the capital invested taken into consideration.

The second query, "Whether any, and what proportion, if any, of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages, or otherwise?"

I have been informed that there is no estate raising sugar wholly by free labour, except one, near to Puerte Principe, by a company of Catalonians, who are said to have been unsuccessful; but I may here state, that almost all the various operations have been performed separately by free white labourers, even to the cutting of cane in the fields.

It is common for them to contract for supplying wood for fuel, for the ploughing of lands, as well as for the clearing of new estates, tumbling the timber, &c. &c. Formerly white free men were employed in carting the cane to the mills.

The sugar masters and their assistants, who are white men, work in the boiler trains, skimming the liquor, &c. &c.; in fact, free white men can do everything which is done by the slaves, excepting the working 18 hours out of the 24, which the negroes are forced to do in crop time; but even that the white labourer would undertake, and would accomplish, was the pay or salary raised in proportion to such severe labour and discomfort. Carting of produce, &c. on the roads is almost universally in the hands of freemen, who either contract to work by the job or for wages.

In the city of Havana, until very lately, the carters were all negro slaves, but they are fast disappearing, having been sent off to work upon the estates, and their places are being filled with white men, who appear to stand the fatigue and exposure of such employment quite as well as their predecessors.

To No. 3—"The cost of any given quantity of work, by slaves or freemen, by the task; for instance, the digging of any number of cane holes of a given size?"

I have the honour of stating to your Lordship that the clearing of new lands is generally performed by freemen, whether white or coloured; and such an operation usually costs, for tumbling the timber upon a caballeria (or 33½ English acres), cutting off the underwood, and burning, 525 dollars, or 103 *l.* sterling, which may be done by three men in about 40 days.

The

The planting of cane is hardly ever done by freemen. It costs for a caballeria from 1,000 or 1,200 dollars, say 200 *l.*, to 240 *l.* sterling.

The cane plants are laid in trenches, generally dug with the asadon or hoe, and are 33 inches apart and eight inches deep, of English measure; 30 men usually perform this planting, by the task, in a month; but it varies according to the nature of the soil and the perfectness, or otherwise, of the previous clearing. It is to be observed, however, that the foregoing estimate does not include the cutting and transport of the seed cane from the place of its growth to the ground to be planted, and that the planting in holes could be done somewhat cheaper; but that system has been almost wholly discontinued, because of the advantage found to result from planting in trenches in the manner I have described. The cutting of cane corresponding to 4,000 boxes of sugar, being about 25,000 cart loads of 2,000 lbs. each, may be done by 30 men in six months. For this labour, with the services of half the number of said gang during half of the night every other night, the rate usually paid is 3,500 dollars, or 700 *l.*, besides their food, 360 dollars, or 72 *l.* Bringing the cane from the place where it is cut costs 2,640 dollars, or 528 *l.*

Ploughing a caballeria of land, generally done by freemen, and which can be completed by two labourers, with four yokes of oxen, in 10 weeks, costs 204 dollars, or 41 *l.* sterling. Planting the canes thereon costs also 204 dollars, or 41 *l.* sterling.

The price paid for cutting and piling firewood per cord of 8 ft. 3 in. long, 5 ft. 6 in. high, and a vara of 33 inches wide, varies from 3½ to 5 reals, or from 1 s. 9 d. to 2 s. 6 d. sterling.

Building of stone fences, which, like the cutting of wood, is generally done by white men, can generally be contracted for at 9 d. to 1 s. sterling per brasa of 66 inches square, and the usual thickness of dry stone walls, it being understood that the materials are previously laid beside the line of the intended building of such work. A good builder can do five or six brasas a day.

Ploughmen earn 20 dollars, or 4 *l.* sterling a month, and besides are supplied the vegetables they eat.

The salary of a house carpenter, who understands doing rough work, carts, &c., is from 100 *l.* to 160 *l.* a year. Clay sugar moulds are paid for at 34 dollars, or 6 *l.* 16 s. sterling a hundred.

I am now come to the query No. 4—"The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, and the cause assigned for it; also the average duration of life?"

I confirm in general what I had the honour of stating to your Lordship in my despatch of the 28th ultimo under this head, with the qualification that the value of a good slave, which I then put at 500 to 560 dollars, 100 *l.* to 110 *l.* sterling, is, I find, rather below the price. I have learnt that in lots of 10 and more, taken from the coffee estates, they have averaged the highest rate above stated, and that able-bodied field hands are worth 600 dollars, or 120 *l.* sterling, if purchased separately.

The increased demand for sugar, the consequent creation of new estates, and more extended cultivation, added to the non-importation of negroes from the coast of Africa, the extreme risk and difficulty of carrying on that detestable traffic, the slave trade, and the impression which has gone abroad and prevails in the island as to the absolute impossibility of smuggling in new negroes, are the causes to be assigned for the increased value of slaves.

There are, I believe, no statistics comprehending all the items necessary to judge of the duration of the negro slave's life in this island.

Some six or eight years ago, all opinions are concurrent that the waste of life amongst the slaves was much greater than it is now.

It was then terrific, and has been as great as 10 per cent. upon some estates, in a single crop time, without the occurrence of malignant disease or epidemic; and the deaths of infants are rarely noticed.

Upon such estates the mortality is still very great, arising from the ill-treatment, overworking, bad food, scantily supplied, and the want of sufficient clothing; but the prices of slaves having risen so considerably, their usage is becoming lessened, and where they are in numbers sufficient for the work they are found to live much longer, the mortality is as little as 2½ per cent., and from up to 5, under such favourable circumstances; but it varies, from the most lamentable causes, and, as I have said before, is as much as 10 per cent. in certain situations.

Upon the whole, it is my firm belief that if no more negroes are landed from Africa, and slavery continues, at the end of 20 years from this time there will be very few slaves surviving in Cuba, and that before the expiration of half that period there will be a great want of labourers in the island, especially upon the sugar plantations.

Fifthly. "The present condition of sugar cultivation generally, the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body, and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?"

I have already adverted to the very prosperous state of the sugar cultivation; I shall now proceed to notice the improvements introduced in its manufacture of late years, which have contributed in a very considerable degree towards the enormous increase of the quantity which the island produces.

All the modern inventions of machinery are now in use here.

Metal moulds have taken, or are fast taking, the place of those of clay or tile, which occupied many hands all the year round to form, and others to provide firing used in their baking.

The clay used for purifying the sugars is now beaten and prepared by a mill.

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

The substitution of cast-iron wheels and rollers for the wooden ones and rails formerly used on the sugar sheds, which required all the negroes on the estates to move.

The use of steam pumps for moving the molasses and cane juice, and for raising water.

The introduction of waggons for the baggage or waste, which formerly was all carried upon their negroes' heads, in heavily-laden baskets, combined with the use of railroads for the internal transport of almost everything of weight from one place to another upon the estates, formerly done by the slaves carrying 100 to 120 lbs. on their heads.

The public railroads for transportation of the produce from the estates to the shipping ports, or to a market-place; improvements in the grinding mills, in the boiling-houses and sugar breakers, and consequent reduced consumption of fuel, have left the labour of many hands to be used in the field or for other purposes.

Sugar-producing consists in the growing of the cane and the manufacture of the juice.

A caballeria of ordinary land produces, in general, the cane sufficient to make 200 boxes of sugar; but some new lands at Trequa la Grande have produced more than double that quantity; hence the great inducement to bring new lands into cultivation.

Eighteen months after first planting the cutting of the first crop commences, and a crop is obtained yearly for 10, 12, or even 15 years in very superior ground, after which a thorough replanting becomes necessary.

It is therefore advantageous to remove to virgin lands, and as long as these are to be obtained new estates will be brought into existence, their greater fertility amply remunerating the expenses incurred in transporting the establishment, works, and machinery to the new site. The cane most productive is the Otahaita, except in poor soil, where the ribbed or stripped cane is preferable.

In former days, with the ox-mills, 40 per cent. of the weight of the cane, in juice, was about the average yield; by the introduction of steam-mills it was increased to 50, and so much improvement has taken place in squeezing the canes that 70 per cent. of juice has been obtained from the weight of cane pressed through the mill; 60 per cent. however, is the common yield, which readily accounts for much of the increase of this island's produce, obtained, as I have shown, by the use and perfection of machinery, without more field labour; in addition to which, the use of the Jamaica trains of boilers has materially increased the quantity of sugar obtained from the juice, whilst improvements in the furnaces have diminished the consumption of fuel; so that that process of sugar-making is likely to continue to be used in preference to the system of Derosne and Lails, which, although found to be the most perfect, the apparatus is more costly, is far from being the most profitable, and the sugar so made, whether because of the contact of animal charcoal with the vegetable substance of the cane juice, or from whatever other cause, more easily loses its sweetness and other properties for the after processes of refining.

In addition to what I have already said as to the relations of the slaves to the proprietary body, I shall state here that the wealthy slaveowners are seldom amongst their slaves; their mutual relations are therefore quite unimportant. Tranquillity prevails, and the security of property is maintained by the constant vigilance of the authorities, but it cannot be said to be so established as that the least relaxation of the strict police regulations, now most vigorously enforced, might not give room for the most serious apprehension.

The sixth and last query relates to "the internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money."

The dresino, or tithe, amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the produce, comes to 2 s. sterling, or thereabouts, per 100 lbs.

The taxes in the nature of import duties affect the planters most materially, and upon every article of food, clothing, &c. which are indispensably necessary, have been estimated, perhaps not very extravagantly, at 20 per cent. upon all the disbursements of an estate producing 4,000 boxes, say 7,000 dollars, or 1,400 l. sterling a year, which is equal to 7 s. sterling per box, making with the 2 s. dresino, and four reals or 2 s. export duty, no less than 11 s. sterling, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ dollars per box, which the government derives upon the whole growth of the island, estimated last year at 1,200,000 boxes, which consequently gave the enormous sum of 3,300,000 dollars, or 660,000 l. sterling to the royal treasury; and the dresino alone will in a few years be over 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000 l. sterling, because of the great number of estates whose term (10 years) of exemption are about to expire, being afterwards liable to payment of the tithe.

I regret, my Lord, that the information which I have it in my power to furnish, in answer to the queries submitted by your Lordship's instructions, is so very imperfect; but upon all that relates to the affairs of this island there are great impediments to our getting at the government statistics, if any such exist, and our inquiries upon the subject of the production of their staple commodity are viewed with jealousy, so that it is extremely difficult to obtain such data as I so much wished for in forming a report of so much importance.

I have used every diligence in collecting from honest, intelligent, and practical sources the grounds upon which I have founded the statements which, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, I was able to transmit by the last packet, and have now the honour of laying before your Lordship.

The Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. T. Crawford.

Appendix, No. 4.	Grinding, 12 yoke of oxen	- - - - -	\$ 3 0
● HAVANA.	„ 4 small boys at 1 ½ reals	- - - - -	- 0 6
	„ 9 men at 3 reals	- - - - -	- 3 3
			\$ 7 1
Encl. 2, in No. 3.	In the boiling-house, 8 men at 3 reals	- - - - -	- 0 6
	Three casks	- - - - -	- 12 0
			\$ 54 7

This calculation is made, valuing the labour of the negro at 3 reals, or 1s. 6d. sterling per day, composed as follows:

Food	- - - - -	\$ 40 per annum.
Clothing	- - - - -	12 „
Loss of time, from sickness or other causes	- - - - -	6
		\$ 58

To which is to be added the interest on 350 dollars, the value of the slave.

The legal interest is six per cent. per annum, but that generally paid by owners of estates is at least 12 per cent., and almost all of them are in debt; taking, therefore, nine per cent. as the medium, it will be - 31 ½

Insurance of life, at six per cent. - - - - - 21

Total - - - \$ 110 ½ yearly.

Deducting then from the 365 days the Sundays and saints' days, and about 290 will remain as the working days of a negro in the year, making the cost of a slave's labour about three reals per day.

The course pursued in cultivation is to renew the canes every fourth year, as after that time they would not generally pay the expense of working; some land is however so situated that the canes ratoon well for six or seven years, but on all well-managed estates one-fourth part of the cane lands are renewed every year.

Q. 2. Whether any, and what proportion of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages, or otherwise?—A. Free people are employed more or less upon almost all the estates in the island in clearing land, draining, weeding, cutting canes, carting, and transporting produce to market. In one district, that of Ponce, where there are 4,500 slaves, I know that 1,600 free labourers are employed; and perhaps it may be fairly estimated that from a fourth to a fifth part of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar is done by free people, the number employed being considerable during the crop season, and much less during the rest of the year. The price, however, of labour by the day varies a good deal; in some parts they get as high as four reals per day and their food; in others, four reals, and they feed themselves; in others, three reals and their food; and in some places, three reals alone. I think, however, that four reals, and finding their own provisions, appears to be the medium price, but a very great part of the work on which free labourers are employed is by the task or job.

Q. 3. The cost of any quantity of work, by slaves or freemen, by the task or job; for instance, the digging any number of cane-holes of a given size?—A. With regard to cane-holes, they do not, I believe, make them as in our West India islands, where the practice is holing and banking, whereas here they merely make the holes with a spade or hoe to put the plants into them, and they do not make any bank; and holing and planting are generally agreed for together in the same job.

The expense of slave labour has been given, and the following is the calculated cost of the cultivation and manufacture of an acre of sugar by free labour; it is, however, to be observed, that they have great difficulty in getting the freemen to work in the manufacture of the sugar, and there are few estates in which they can get them into the boiling-houses, and therefore this part of the expense may not be so correct as the rest:

Hoeing and preparing the land	- - - - -	\$ 6 0
Holing and planting	- - - - -	- 6 0
Twice hoeing	- - - - -	- 8 0
		\$ 20 0

This,

This, in very rough land, would cost 25 dollars, and the whole of it is generally contracted or in one sum. Appendix, No. 4.

Making drains about eight inches wide and eight inches deep, where required	\$4 0
Third weeding	4 0
Twice thrashing the canes	6 0
Cutting, which varies from 3½ to 6 dollars, according to the size of the canes,	
medium	5 0
Carting, 5 boys, at 3 reals per day	\$1 7
5 yoke of oxen and carts	2 0
	3 7
Grinding, 12 yoke of oxen	1 4
,, 4 small boys, at 2 reals	1 0
	2 4
,, 9 men employed at the mill, at 4 reals	4 4
In the boiling-house, 7 men	5 0
Ditto - - - - 1 man	1 0
	6 0
3 casks - - - - -	12 0
	\$67 7

HAVANA.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

From this abatement, compared with that of slave labour, it appears that the cost of free labour is about one-fifth more than that of slaves; one, however, of the principal proprietors of sugar estates in the island, who employs both free people and slaves, tells me, that taking into consideration the feeding, clothing, interest on capital, life insurance, and loss of time from sickness and other causes, he does not consider that there is any difference in any work done by slaves and free labourers, and that the cost of each will be about the same; but it is to be observed, that he pays the free people employed by him only three reals, or 1s. 6d. sterling, per day for field labourers, and four reals, or 2s. sterling, in the boiling-house, where they work longer, and they feed themselves, which is lower than the general rate of free labour.

It is calculated in both statements of free and slave labour, that the acre will produce three hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. of sugar each, and about one-third more of molasses, which is about the produce of an acre on the north side of the island, but on the south side some of the land will produce as much as 4,000 lbs. of sugar per acre. To the above charges in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar must be added in both cases of free and slave labour, the expenses of the government and local taxation, of the manager and overseers, repairs of the houses, implements of husbandry, and the expense to the place of embarkation, which last varies considerably. On the south side this expense is about two dollars, or 8s. per ton; but on the north coast the distance is from 2 to 25 miles, and as there are not any carriage roads, the expense varies from one dollar and a half, or 6s. sterling, to seven dollars, or 28s., per ton. Independent of the charge of conveyance, it is calculated that the total expense in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar produced on an estate, with a sufficient strength of slaves, without hiring labourers, costs the planter at least two dollars, or 8s. sterling, per 100 lbs.; the income therefore depends entirely upon the amount paid for labour, and the price obtained for produce. If all the labour was done by free people the cost would not be less than 2½ dollars, or 10s. sterling, per 100 pounds.

Q. 4. The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, also the average duration of his life?—**A.** The price of a slave varies from 300 to 400 dollars, and if he has been taught a trade he will fetch much more. The price of a field negro is about 350 dollars, and it has varied little of late years. I cannot learn the average duration of a slave's life, but I do not think that it is materially shortened by the labour he undergoes, and I consider it will nearly average with that of a free person. Great part of the slaves are importations from Africa, some years ago, none having been brought here within the last four years.

Q. 5. The present condition of sugar cultivation generally; the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body; and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?—**A.** The masters and slaves are generally upon good terms; on some few estates they may be ill-used, but in general they are well treated, and on some estates they show much attachment to their masters. Property is perfectly secure here, and disturbances upon the estates to any extent very rarely occur; indeed, if any rising were to take place it would be easily suppressed, as out of a population of 450,000 (independent of the regular troops, consisting of three regiments of 1,200 men each, and a battalion of artillery) the slaves do not amount to more than 50,000, and the free people do not take part with them; they have besides seven regiments of militia of 1,000 men each, and three companies of local artillery; every white man who is not enrolled in the marine being liable to serve in the militia, which being distributed in the different parishes of the island, are ready to check any disturbance.

Q. 6. The internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money?—**A.** The taxes to the government have been increased during the last year, and now five per cent. is the government tax upon the gross produce of the estate, and the amount to be paid by each proprietor is settled by the alcalde and the council in each district, although, however, they may divide the proportion to be paid by each fairly among themselves. They do not pay anything like five per cent. to the government, particularly on the large estates,

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

and the amount of the produce is generally very much undervalued. The local taxes may be considered at about two per cent. more in the larger parishes, but they are heavier in the small ones, as many of the expenses, such as the parish priest, schoolmaster, parochial physician attending upon the poor, sexton, and clerk to the parish council, are nearly as heavy in the small as the larger ones, therefore in the smaller ones they may amount to three per cent.

The export duty upon sugar is 10 cents, or about 5 *d.* English, per 100 pounds.

Q. 7. With respect to Porto Rico, what has been done in the way of irrigation, and with what success?—A. Irrigation has not been carried to any extent, it has only been attempted at Ponce and Guayanilla, on the north side of the island, as far as I can learn, where much money has been spent upon it, and nearly half the estates could be irrigated; but they are very subject to drought there, and the rivers which supply the water to the estates have been occasionally dried up.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Lindegren.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, 11 March 1848.

Encl. 3, in No. 3.

IN my despatch of the 24th ultimo (No. 4.) I had the honour of forwarding to your Lordship answers to the questions asked me by Mr. Bidwell, in his despatch of the 16th December last (No. 6.), written me by your Lordship's desire, and I have since received further advices from the south side of the island, but I do not think that they vary much from what I have already forwarded to your Lordship, except that the cultivation of the cane appears to be in several places there different from that on the north side, and where there is this difference the canes are planted in holes from 12 to 15 inches square, and 8 to 10 inches deep, very much, I suppose, as in our West India Islands, the cost of which by free labour is from 12 to 14 dollars, or from 48 *s.* to 56 *s.* English; and by slaves from 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, or from 36 *s.* to 42 *s.* per acres; this, as well as the acre mentioned in my last despatch, is rather larger than the English acre, and 100 of them are equal to about 108 English acres.

I am still unable to ascertain the average life of a slave, but all concur that it may be considered as nearly equal to that of a free inhabitant, and, in general, not shortened by ill-treatment or hard labour.

The Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Lindegren.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Bahia, 25 February 1848.

Encl. 4, in No. 3.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands, transmitted to me in Foreign Office despatch, No. 4, of the 16th December last, requiring answers to queries respecting the cultivation of sugar in the province, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying information, which, owing to the want of statistical returns, has been compiled from various private sources.

The Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Edward Porter,

QUERIES.

1. The extent and cost of slave cultivation in the province of Bahia, stating, as nearly as may be possible, the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar which make up its total cost to the producer?

ANSWERS.

1. Not known, as no statistical returns exist respecting the extent of cultivation.

The cost of cultivation, at the present exchange of 28 *a.* \$1,000, is

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Per cwt. about - - - -	5	6
The manufacture - - - -	6	5
Interest on capital invested in land, houses, and machinery, about 6% per annum - - - -	4	6
Total cost per cwt., about - -	16	5

2. Whether any, and what proportion, if any, of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages, or otherwise?

2. All sugar produced is raised by slave labour.

3. The

3. The

QUERIES.

ANSWERS.

Appendix, No 4.

HAVANA.

Encl. 4, in No. 3.

3. The cost of any given quantity of work, by slaves or freemen, by the task or job; for instance, the digging any number of cane-holes of a given size?

3. The hire of a slave per day is about 10 *d.* sterling, and it is calculated that 13 slaves can open furrows for the planting of one acre of cane per day.

4. The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, and the cause assigned for it; also the average duration of his life?

4. The price of a slave, at the present exchange, is 50 *l.* to 45 *l.*

Owing to the mortality, of slaves, which is calculated to be 4 to 6% annually, prices have gradually increased until within the last year, when the greater quantities brought hither in some degree reduced their value.

The average duration of a slave's life after commencing to work is about 25 years.

5. The present condition of sugar cultivation generally; the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body; and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?

5. The crop of this province has increased, but the quality has not improved during the last 20 years. If by the relation between slaves and proprietors their numbers be understood, no certain answer can be given, for want of statistical returns. As to their civil position to each other, the slave is protected by law from undue severity, which law is rarely enforced in towns, but never in the interior, where the master may be said to have full power over his slave, even unto death. At present tranquillity prevails; but by far the greater part of the inhabitants of the interior consisting of African slaves, security of persons or property is at all times precarious.

6. The internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money?

6. Internal taxation of sugar is 4%; the export duty 7% on the market price.

Appendix, No. 5.

STATEMENT of Mr. *Overmann*, a Planter, resident in *Porto Rico*, as to the Growth of Sugar in that Island.

Appendix, No. 5.

Statement of a Planter in Porto Rico.

THE island of *Porto Rico* has about 400,000 inhabitants, of which 45,000 are slaves. There are 400 sugar estates worked, I should say by about 20,000 negroes, and they make 100,000 hhds. of sugar which is yet manufactured in the most common way by cattle mills and I do not think there are more than about 20 steam-mills in the island.

They have likewise only few wind, and still less water mills. The larger estates can make sugar at about 60 to 75 cts. per 100 lbs., taking, of course, the amount for the molasses and rum (if they make any) against part of the expenses; but smaller estates, with perhaps not sufficient lands, or badly conducted, cannot do it at less than 1½ to 2 dollars, as there are many expences, which weigh heavier on smaller estates; but, of course, much depends on the situation of the estate and the fertility of the soil, and the manner in which it is taken care of, the canes requiring to be kept very clean of weeds and grass.

It is generally calculated that a Spanish acre ought to give about 3,000 to 3,500 lbs. of sugar a year (an acre is about 40,000 square feet), but I have seen them vary from 2,000 lbs. to 6 or 8,000 lbs. an acre.

The price of land in *Porto Rico*, if planted in canes, is from 300 to 350 dollars an acre, in pasture 50 dollars, in wood 25 dollars, and so on. A negro is valued from 250 to 350 dollars, in *Havana* 500 dollars, in *Louisiana* 1,000 dollars, but I am sure that since eight or ten years no slaves have been imported from *Africa* into *Porto Rico*.

I have know several estates on which they have not planted a cane for upwards of 15 years, and the lands are scarcely ever manured, and produce continually as much as already stated above, which gives an idea of the superiority of the soil and climate, perhaps for cultivating the cane. On better regulated estates the canes are generally replanted every six or seven years.

An estate with 100 to 120 negroes can make, if it is well situated, from 600 to 900 hhds. of sugar a year; and this can be done, if the manager understand his business, without paying one cent for hired labour, or in the worst case they only ought to make a contract with the free Spaniards for cutting the canes, which would not be more than 800 to 1,200 dollars, as the general price is about four dollars an acre.

Appendix, No. 5.
Statement of a
Planter in Porto
Rico.

A reason why the Spanish islands, and particularly Port Rico, has done so well during the last years, is because they have been favoured with good weather and have made large crops, and because the Louisiana crop generally fell short, and the North Americans had to buy muscovades for their country. Last year higher prices were paid in Porto Rico, less in consequence of the reduction of the duty in England than of the reduction of the duty in the United States; so here prices were even higher from December till March than the preceding year. What caused the price to rise in Porto Rico from 4 to 5½ dollars was mostly the sale of several cargoes in Baltimore at 8½ to 9½ cents per lb., which was equal to 6 to 6½ dollars in Porto Rico. The price of sugar in Porto Rico is mostly regulated by the state of the North American markets, as they must have muscovades.

The Spanish planters in general live on their estates; they save, consequently, the high salary paid to an administrator, who often does not know anything of the cultivation of the cane, and does not care much how things are conducted, who often gets cheated, and I should say just as often cheats himself. Living on the estate the planter saves house and servants, rents, and has many small advantages which else he would not have; he lives more economically and sees that everything is conducted so as it ought to be, and as they sell the produce themselves they generally obtain the highest market price, and buy again the provisions and lumber, casks, &c., as cheap as possible. In fact they save everywhere a few dollars.

An estate of 360 acres of canes will generally have about 300 acres to be cut, and they will yield—

	Dollars.	Dollars.
1,000,000 lbs. sugar at 3 \$	- - - - -	30,000
80,000 gallons molasses, 12 cts.	- - - - -	9,600
Gross Crop	- - - - -	39,600
The expences would be about the following:—		
Salary for manager	- - - - -	1,000
2 overseers	- - - - -	1,000
1,000 hhds., 3 \$.	- - - - -	3,000
Maintenance of 120 negroes (slaves)	- - - - -	7,000
Repairing of buildings	- - - - -	1,000
Doctors fee	- - - - -	300
Cane-cutting	- - - - -	800
Unforeseen expences	- - - - -	500
		14,600
Would leave	- - - - - \$.	25,000

which would give a very good interest on the money invested. The Spaniards are generally paid about three rials a day for work in the fields, but the best plan is to pay them by the job, and the contract is made with one man who binds himself to bring as many free labourers as are required, and then they receive for cane cutting from 3¼ to 4 dollars per acre; for wood cutting one dollar per cord, or for three cart loads; cart boys can be hired at 4½ to 5 dollars a month, if they receive their breakfast and dinner on the estates, and then they work from four or five o'clock in the morning till about six o'clock. The slave population is decreasing in Porto Rico about one to one and a half a year, owing to the great scarcity of women; the proportion of men to women is about three to one. Another thing which I have omitted to observe is, that it depends very much when the canes ought to be cut, as if they are cut one month too soon or one month too late they will yield from 20 to 25% less sugar; this is a very essential point of a new manager on an estate; even if he is perhaps a man of better knowledge than the former one will very likely be, by taking off the first crop, make a difference of 12 to 15% in the quantity of sugar the other would have produced, to the disadvantage of the owner. I have seen cane fields in wet lands which were not cut in time, and which were only cut after the rains commenced, and they only produced one half of that which they would have given a month sooner, as the juice of the cane became very watery, and would, in some instances, not even granulate. As on a large estate all canes cannot be cut when they ought to be, very much is lost in this way by the owner, but that is a thing that cannot be helped. It has been observed in Porto Rico that those canes cut from February till May yield about 15 to 20% more than those cut in January and June or later. It is, therefore, a great advantage if an estate can take off the crop in the month mentioned.

I have made above a statement of an estate worked by about 120 negroes, and shall show you now that if the same estate was worked by free labourers in the English islands, it ought to give a still better revenue, provided it yields as much as in Porto Rico.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
1,000,000 lbs. sugar, 80,000 gallons molasses, say - - (The protective duty not calculated here.)	- -	39,600
Sundry expences, if they were the same, would be - -	7,600	
Free labour.—On an estate in Porto Rico, with 120 negroes, there would be only about—		
— 70 field negroes.		
20 — children.		
7 — in the hospital.		
10 — old and not working.		
— 5 pasture boys.		
3 — sewing clothing.		
— 5 house servants.		
These 40 are These 80 would be required to an expense to hire at 3 rs. a day = \$. 30 at the estate with- 300 d. - - - - out any benefit deriving from them.	Dollars. 9,000	
Deduct maintenance at \$60 a year - 2,400		
Interest on 120 negroes at \$300 = 36,000 at 10 % - - - - - 3,600	6,000	
		10,600
Remaining difference - - \$.		29,000

Appendix, No. 5.
Statement of a
Planter in Porto
Rico.

It seems by this statement as if it would be more profitable to work the estate with free labourers ; but again it must be observed that the only difficulty in the English islands is, that they cannot, perhaps, get sufficient labourers ; partly it is their own fault, as they have partly in some islands, of late, commenced to sell, or rent part of their lands to negroes, which, I hear, pays them a very good rent ; but of course, by having done so, they have given the negroes means in their hands to get independent, and they of course prefer working their own lands, as it pays them so much, than to be hired to an estate-holder, and to be obliged to do such work as they are ordered to. This is an oversight which the planters ought never to have done ; they make the field negro still more scarce by such a proceeding. Is it not natural that the negroes should prefer working their own lands, and plant what they think best, than to hire themselves to the owner of a sugar estate ? The English colonies cannot compete with Porto Rico, as the population of the whites, or descendants of the Spaniards, is so very large in proportion to the black, and the Spaniards are very willing to work in the field, if they can get occupation, and are regularly paid.

Although I say above that the maintenance of a negro will be about 60 dollars a year, it can be done for less, for 18 to 20 dollars a year ; but if that will be for the benefit of the planter, I doubt you can buy for the latter sum three suits of clothes, a blanket, three handkerchiefs, and keep the dwelling-house of the negro in order ; but if an estate follows this plan, it must keep a certain number of negroes constantly occupied in planting provisions ; and they must keep sheep, pigs, &c., in which way they can occupy their hands and lands as well as they would if they planted sugar, particularly if the price is high, and provisions are low. Should the price of sugar be as low as two dollars, it might be more advantageous for a planter to keep a certain part of his estate planted in plantains, rice, pigeon peas, sweet potatoes, jams, &c. ; but generally he will fare better by planting sugar, particularly if his lands are so rich that they do not require to be replanted for eight, ten, or more years ; he has then only the trouble to have the thrash (dried leaves of the sugar-cane, which remains in the fields, and serves as a kind of manure), turned, and the fields cleaned or weeded three or four times a year, and by the first weeding those cane-holes in which the plants have died out, are supplied with new plants (cane tops). This is the only trouble they have, and the crop of the next year is prepared. In wet lands the trouble of turning the thrash is spared, and the field is set on fire, which has been found very beneficial to the remaining roots of the cane, as on those lands the leaves are generally lying too thick on the ground, and do not allow the roots to sprout, often kill the plants. In latter years many planters in Porto Rico have given up planting provisions, as they can always buy them from the merchants at a reasonable price, and they are not obliged to pay before part of the crop is sold.

Appendix, No. 6.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS respecting LANDS by the Dutch Government in the
Island of *Java*.

Appendix, No. 6.
Regulations
regarding Lands.

Preamble:—Art. 1.—Rights of the government:—

- a. To make laws for the protection of the inhabitants.
- b. For the administration of justice and police.
- c. For the disposition over the inhabitants, with a view to prevent disorder and danger to the state.
- d. For the imposition of duties, real or personal, direct or indirect, and to regulate the legal dues of the land proprietor.
- e. For the regulation of the main roads, bridges, sluices, canals, and other public works.
- f. The taxes of the sovereign, and those dues and rights delegated to the land proprietors.

Art. 2.—The right of property vested in the landowner entitles him to a share of the produce of all lands cultivated by the native population. To the proprietor belong all waste lands, together with the forests, bamboos, and other natural produce of the land, without prejudice to the natives who pay rent to the proprietor, making use of the pasturage requisite for their cattle, and of the forests for bamboos, rattans, allang allang, firewood, and such sort of necessaries required for their daily purposes. The passage of carts and cattle, &c. cannot be hindered, except for weighty reasons in the judgment of the local authority.

Art. 3.—All grounds cultivated by the natives are considered to be granted to them for improvement, and in the nature of life rents, subject to the payment of the proprietor's share in the produce and the further obligations that attach to them.

Art. 4.—They can sell or dispose of these life rents, and the same cannot be taken from them otherwise than is pointed out by this regulation.

Art. 5.—By failing to pay the proprietor's share in the produce; by extreme neglect of the ground; by non-observance of their established duties and obligations; by misconduct or crime which subjects the party, at the disposal of the local authority, to a forfeiture of his life-interest, for the benefit of the land proprietor in the absence of other rightful claimants.

Art. 6.—Uncultivated lands not granted as life rents, and worked by the proprietors (for their own account and risk,) by boodjangs, these boodjangs cannot be considered as life-renters of the ground they work.

Art. 7.—The owners cannot exact any other contributions from the natives than for the use of the ground or the produce.

Art. 8.—As such are recognized:

- a. The *chukay* of the paddy and *catchang* cut, and which depends on the quantity of the crop. Or,
- b. The contingent, which is yearly settled with the planter at the ripening of his paddy, *catchang*, &c., in concert with the native chief, or the oldest inhabitants, ascertaining the exact quantity of produce for a given quantity of ground.
- c. Garden rent for the rent of the grounds, planted with fruit trees or other articles, except paddy and *catchang*.
- d. Ground rent for small spots of ground on which the houses of the natives stand, (but not their gardens,) to which, however, those are not subject who pay *bhukay*, or garden rent.

Art. 9.—The *padjak*, being a fixed rent for more than one year of rice fields, depending on the quantity of the ground, and not on the actual state of the crop at the time, is expressly forbidden.

Art. 10.—The quantity of rent, for the produce of the ground, is to be regulated according to the uses and customs of each land, not exceeding, however, one-fifth of the actual crop.

Art. 11.—The exactions are to be made in kind at the reaping of the crop, whether of sawahs, *sipars*, *gagas*, *bhegers*, &c., without prejudice to the proprietor's agreeing for the payment in money, which agreement, however, is to be approved and registered by the local authority, on pain of nullity. The rent of rice fields must be paid in paddy, and cannot be claimed in rice, except by voluntary agreement, approved and registered as above.

Art. 12.—Of the rents by contingent a register shall be kept by the land proprietor and the native chief, in which are to be inserted the name of the planter, as far as possible the extent

extent of the ground, and the situation of the field. The taxed produce included in this contingent, and the land proprietor, is to send to the heads of the campongs a written statement containing these particulars.

Art. 19.—As the proprietor's interest cannot exceed one-fifth of the actual produce, so in case of a failure of the crop, without the fault of the planter, the rents under the name of contingent fall to the ground and are commuted into chukay, on the footing specified in Art. 8, under letters *a.* and *b.*

Art. 14.—In order legally to show a failure of the crop, the planter must, at least eight days before the cutting, notify the same to the head of the campong, who communicates it to the landowner, or the person he deposes to collect the rents, in order that they may be present at this proceeding. Whenever a difference takes place as to the cause of the failure, the interference of the local authority is to be called in, who shall examine whether or not, wholly or partly, it is to be attributed to the indolence, carelessness, or other causes, on the side of the planter, or whether the same has happened from causes beyond his reach, and settle the point without reference to higher power. The planter cannot claim a diminution of rent by virtue of this Article, if in the time and manner he does not apply first to the head of the campong, as herein expressed.

Art. 15.—The land proprietor cannot exact a ground-rent in the case of a crop of a former year, on pain of being punished as an extortioner. Whenever the nature of some cultures requires a longer period of settlement, this is to be the subject of a written agreement, to be approved and registered by the resident, on pain of nullity.

Art. 16.—The garden and ground rents mentioned in Art. 8, under letters *c.* and *d.*, are to be regulated yearly, according to the customs and usages of each land, as to the mode in which the same is to be paid, whether in produce, &c., all which shall be settled by a voluntary agreement, in the presence of the head of the campong, and another native chief, with two witnesses, to be chosen out of the inhabitants, while the local authority is qualified to settle all questions arising thereon, without form of process or higher power, as reasonable and customary. At the request of the parties the local authorities shall register the same; and whenever this is done, and not expressly renewed the following year, it shall be construed as having been tacitly extended, and continued till further revocation.

Art. 17.—Whenever agreements are concluded by which an inhabitant, instead of produce, is obliged to pay the land proprietor a sum of money, or wherever the latter has a legal claim on the former, and no currency stipulated, the payment can be made in such specie as the native chooses.

Art. 18.—The better to protect the proprietor in the enjoyment of his lawful rights, the resident, after examination, and without form of proceedings, shall give sentence in all cases of delay or default, to an amount of 50*l.* in the payment of rents; after allowing the debtor a fixed time, not less than 14 days, by his continuing in default, his goods and property, daily clothing, necessaries of life, and tools for the cultivation excepted, are to be sold, for the payment of his debt, by the local authority, to the most advantage. If not sufficient and weighty reasons exist, the debtor is liable to imprisonment for account of the land proprietor for not longer than a month. Where the debt exceeds 50*l.* the parties are to resort to the ordinary tribunal, and it shall be optional with the land proprietor immediately to take this course, overlooking the local authority.

Art. 19.—The natives cannot cut down, dig out, or destroy any trees whatsoever, without the proprietor's consent. Whenever trees are planted on grounds possessed as life-rents, or by lease, such trees are comprehended within the life-rents; but they cannot be cut down, except by the sanction of the land proprietor, to be settled, if need be, by the local authority.

Art. 20.—The inhabitants cannot demolish, without the concurrence of the proprietor, any houses, stalls, pondocks, or other buildings, or remove the same to another land, unless they have been put up without the use of materials belonging to the proprietor, or unless they have obtained the full property by other means; nor can such buildings be sold to the inhabitants of the said land, or other persons coming to settle there, with the knowledge of the proprietors.

Art. 21.—The land proprietor cannot, except by amicable agreement, dispose over samahs, gardens, or other cultivated grounds, laid out by the natives or their forefathers, or obtained by them, in life-rents.

Art. 22.—The proprietor cannot, of his own authority, remove from his land any inhabitant of the same; but with regard to those who are mere wanderers, without any fixed mode of living, or of bad conduct, he can notify the same to the local authority, who, after examination, is to act in conformity with the publications of the 23d August 1825 and 23d July 1833.

Art. 23.—New inhabitants cannot settle upon an estate against the will of the proprietor.

Art. 24.—From this are excepted persons employed by Government, and whose employment renders their residence requisite.

Art. 25.—Whenever it is necessary to appropriate a piece of ground for the purpose of housing the Government servants, or for the purpose of prosecuting any objects of general interest, such as making roads, canals, sluices, bridges, buildings, &c., the same shall take place by a reasonable indemnification, unless there exist any reasons to the contrary in the original conditions of some of the grants of landed property.

Appendix, No. 6.

Regulations
regarding Lands.

Art. 26.—The owner has a right to the services of the male inhabitants one day in the week, giving them a reasonable subsistence, for the purpose of laying out or repairing the country roads, the digging of watercourses, cutting grass, ploughing and preparing grounds, keeping watch at the dwelling-house and stores, and such like. When the place where the work is required is at a greater distance than five palls from their houses, an additional allowance is to be made of two cents to each man for each pall at the close of the day; from this servitude are exempt,

- a. All persons below 14, or at the age of 50 years.
- b. The sick and infirm.
- c. All those who by the native customs are entitled to freedom from personal labour; and further, all those who in the judgment of the local authority, can show legal grounds for being hindered. The journey to and from their houses shall be reckoned within the time of servitude, so that every one has six full days in the week for himself.

Art. 27.—As long as the delivery of coffees to Government exists on private estates in the Buiten zor of lands, the inhabitants of such estates are not liable to any feudal services for the proprietors, except the repair of the roads and bridges, and watching at the dwelling and storehouses.

Art. 28.—The natives are liable to bring in their rents free of cost to the stores of the proprietor, provided those stores are situated within the estate. The transport of produce to town or without the limits of the estate, can in no case be allowed, except by voluntary agreement and for reasonable payment, to be settled if need be by the local authority.

Art. 29.—The inhabitants are not liable to any other services, such as the attendance on cattle, the transport of house necessaries, the carrying of letters or other matters for the proprietor, except for reasonable payment, and such compensation is fixed at two cents per pall.

Art. 30.—The owner is allowed to make a voluntary agreement with the inhabitants for changing their servitude against a certain payment in money; these agreements must be made in writing, and approved and registered by the resident.

Art. 31.—Whenever the services of the natives (according to article 114 of the Government regulations) are required for the public good, or for the transport of the persons and goods of travellers, or of Government property, against the established rates of payment, the same shall take place, whether for the furnishing of buffaloes, or carts, or otherwise, direct by a requisition from the local authority to the native chiefs, without the intervention of the land proprietor and without his hindrance or throwing difficulties in the way. Buffaloes or carts, belonging to the land proprietor, are liable also to the same requisition, for the object and in the manner as above mentioned.

Art. 32.—No dams, canals, watercourses, roads, bridges, or other such sort of works, without the permission of the local authority, can be laid out, removed, changed, or stopped, on pain of immediate redress, by the public servants, at the cost of the landowner, who is liable moreover, for this transgression, to a fine not exceeding *f.* 500, according to the circumstances of the case, at the discretion of the judge.

Art. 33.—The making, repairing, and improving of main roads, the laying out and keeping in order of public bridges, sluices, canals, and watercourses, the tapping of water for the cultivation, and other objects, the clearing out of rivers and watercourses, and the repairs of their banks, and all other matters in connexion with this object, are, from time to time, to be regulated by Government; and with regard to these those regulations are conformed, which are to be found in the publication of 10 February 1824 (Staatsblad, No. 8), and in the resolution of 21 December 1828, No. 37; 16 April 1831, No. 23 (Staatsblad, No. 27); 2 December 1835, No. 19 (Staatsblad, No. 56); 28 January 1836, No. 24; (Staatsblad, No. 6.)

Art. 34.—Landowners, who of their own authority establish bazaars or markets, or who, in opposition to Article 77 of the Government Regulations, make illegal exactions in bazaars granted to them, shall be liable to all such penalties as shall be regulated on those subjects by the Government. In the meantime are confirmed the regulations and tariff for the different bazaars of the 17th November 1829 (Staatsblad, No. 111), and the alterations and amplifications which have emanated therefrom, or which shall hereafter be made.

Art. 35.—The right of hunting and fishing belongs to the land proprietor, and no one has a right to infringe this privilege on another's ground; with this understanding, however, that the fishing in rivers, and catching of birds with nets, and the destruction of wild beasts, cannot be refused the natives on the grounds granted to or hired by them as life rents.

Art. 36.—The natives are to be allowed as customary, at the tapping of litas, rewahs, or other reservoirs, to catch fish, paying one-fifth of the fish to the landowner.

Art. 37.—Landowners who take other or more rents or services from the inhabitants of their estates than what are expressly allowed by this regulation, or omit to observe the treatment of the natives upon the footing of this regulation, shall be liable, according to the exigency of the case, to be punished by the local authority, as mentioned in Article 60, or to be proceeded against before the judge for extortion and abuse of authority.

Art. 38.—Whenever the government considers the personal residence of a landowner upon his own estate as obnoxious to the public peace, the same may be denied him.

Art.

Art. 39.—Landowners who reside out of Ned. India shall pay a legal act, submitting, in the case of their landed property, to the jurisdiction of Batavia, when they must choose their domicilium citandi et executandi.

Art. 40.—The laying out and cultivation of lands, the raising and delivery of extraneous products which the natives are not accustomed to, the erection of manufactories, in a word, all undertakings for the owner's own benefit, risk, and account, he must bring into effect himself, without the help of the inhabitants, unless by mutual agreement. These agreements, on pain of nullity, are to be approved and registered within a month by the local authority, and the obligation lies on the local authorities, as well to do all for the advancement of useful cultures, operations, and industry, as also, at the same time, to guard the native population from arbitrary treatment.

Art. 41.—Hired servants, engaged for a period of more than three months for the service of cultures, manufactories, or other important undertakings, and not belonging to the land, are to be notified by the owner to the local authority.

Art. 42.—Of these notifications a register shall be kept, containing

- a. The names of the masters.
- b. Ditto the servants (hired labourers).
- c. The place where engaged and belonging.
- d. The work for which engaged.
- e. The terms of the engagement.

Art. 43.—Such engagements cannot be entered into for a longer period than three years, at the expiration of which it may be renewed in presence of the local authority, who is to take care that the same is done freely and without compulsion.

Art. 44.—The masters who detain their hired labourers longer than the engagement shall be liable to pay each man for each month *f.* 10 over and above the wages contracted for by the original engagement.

Art. 45.—The local authorities shall be careful on the one side that the landowners fulfil their engagements towards the labourers, and on the other that those labourers do the duty for which they have engaged; and whenever they transgress, absent themselves, or by extreme indolence or unwillingness neglect their business, they are liable, after examination, to be punished as the case requires, and according to the laws and regulations.

Art. 46.—The landowners are obliged yearly, on the 15th December, to send in to the government, or local authority under whom they resort, a correct statement, according to the form established, of the population of their estates, together with such statistics as may be required from them from time to time.

Art. 47.—The possession of firearms is only allowed to those native inhabitants who are furnished with a written permission from the local authority, which is to be renewed gratis every year. From this restriction are exempt those entrusted with public authority, subject to the penalties enacted in Art. 14 of the Regulations for the importation and sale and possession of firearms and gunpowder (Staatsblad, No. 58, of 1828.)

Art. 48.—Cockfighting, or other hazard games not included in revenue farms, are forbidden. Bongings, wayang, koelet, toping, and such like things on occasion of feasts, marriages, and religious ceremonies on private estates, can only take place by permission of the local authority, without prejudice to the rights of the farmers, as far as the same are liable.

Art. 49.—The making of entails or fidei komissaire titles on private estates in favour of individuals not being Christians remains, for the general benefit, forbidden.

Art. 50.—The landowners are interdicted from holding or making use of the block, on pain of the same being withdrawn and the transgressors subject to such further penalties as the nature of the case demands; with this understanding, however, that the native chiefs charged with the police on private estates shall be permitted, by the local authority, to hold a block, exclusively for the security of criminals, and in each case, whenever it is possible, the party is to be handed over within 24 hours to the nearest public authority.

Art. 51.—The exercise of the daily police on private estates is to be, under the immediate authority of the European and native servants of government, entrusted to the juragans, tjamats, head mandors, wykmeesters, or other native chiefs under whatever title, chosen by the landowner, all which persons are to be immediately subject to the local authority, to whom they are strictly required to send in their reports.

Art. 52.—The owner is obliged, wherever there is a number of houses so as to constitute, in the judgment of the local authority, a *desa* kampong, or village, to establish a native chief, at his choice, and to grant to each of these village chiefs for his maintenance, free of rent, such extent of sawahs, tipars, chegers, gagas, or other rice fields, as can be worked by one man, and a pair of buffaloes, or a piece of garden ground of such an extent as can usually be worked by one man. These village chiefs shall exercise the functions that by the regulations of the police, and for the administration of justice among the natives, are required of the heads of *dessas*.

Art. 53.—On estates where the population amount to 5,000 souls or more, the owners moreover are obliged to appoint a general chief, under such title as is congenial to the local customs, such as head mandor, head juragan, tjamat, &c. &c., to whom is to be granted, besides the ground as stipulated for the village chiefs, a monthly salary of from *f.* 5 to *f.* 30, according to the extent of the estate, and at the discretion of the local authority. These native chiefs, to whom those of the villages are subject, shall be charged with the

Appendix, No. 6.
Regulations
regarding Lands.

functions which, by the regulations for the police, and for the administration of justice among the natives, are committed to the heads of divisions (*divisie hoofden*); but in as far as concerns the residency of Batavia, their authority is merely that of servants of the police, acting according to the spirit of the said regulation.

Art. 54.—Whenever the landowner fails to appoint such native chiefs on his estate, it shall be done by the local authority at his expense; whenever a native chief is found unfit or unwilling, in matters of police, the owner must replace him by a written requisition from the local authority.

Art. 55.—Those small pieces of land, known by the name of Freeman's Land and Merdika, not being of a sufficient extent to admit of establishing separate chiefs upon them, shall be blended together by the local authority, as many as is considered advisable, and put under a native head, under the name of *wykmeester*, who, under the immediate control of the local authority, is to be charged with the functions which, by the regulations for the police and for the administration of justice among the natives, are committed to the heads of *dessas*. The native *wykmeester*, as a compensation for their services, are entitled to make the following exactions:—

- a. For granting a license of marriage, 50 cents.
- b. For granting a certificate of good conduct to natives who apply to the authorities for a travelling pass, 5 cents.
- c. For granting a certificate that there exist no objections to the holder being allowed to have the roning dance and native plays, each 25 cents.

Art. 56.—Except those presents, which by old custom on occasion of feasts or other ceremonies, the native chiefs mentioned in the three foregoing articles shall not demand or receive from the inhabitants any money or produce, on pain, each time, of fine or imprisonment, as stated in Article 60, or the punishment attached to extortion.

Art. 57.—The native chiefs on private estates to whom the police is entrusted, as above, although chosen and recommended by the landowners, shall be furnished by the local authority with his act of appointment, which act, in case of discharge, is to be called in again by the same authority.

Art. 58.—The inhabitants of private estates are obliged, for the furtherance of the police, to keep watch and patrols for the security of the persons and properties of the inhabitants.

Art. 59. The local authority shall take cognizance of all differences between the owners and inhabitants of private estates, about produce, services, and mutual rights and obligations. In case the parties cannot settle amicably, the local authority is to decide, or transfer it to the proper tribunal, according to the existing regulations, the Government always reserving to themselves, for the security of the peace, to adopt such regulations for the general interest as they may deem necessary.

Art. 60.—The local authorities are empowered to take cognizance, and without reference to higher power, to settle all cases of transgression or infringement of the present regulations, and wherever there are no special penalties or punishments prescribed, to impose the following: As concerns Europeans, and their descendants and equals, a money fine not exceeding *f.* 50, or imprisonment for not more than eight days. As concerns the natives and such like persons,

- a. A money fine not exceeding *f.* 25.
- b. Imprisonment, not exceeding 14 days.
- c. Stripes with a rattan ditto 25 *do.* (No.)
- d. Hard labour on the public works for a period not exceeding three months, without chains, for food, and without payment.

Art. 61.—The present regulation makes no difference in the special conditions and servitudes which attach to some private estates, for so far as they are not opposed by the existing laws: And that no one may plead ignorance hereof, this regulation shall be circulated, as well in the Dutch as in the native languages, and published, and affixed in places where customary. The higher and lower servants, justices, and officers, as far as each one is concerned, are commanded to enforce the strict observance of this regulation, without any over-looking or distinction of persons.

Buiten Zorg, 28 Feb. 1836.

(signed) J. C. Baud.

For ordonnatie van den Gouverneur-General ad interim in Rade,

De Algemeene Secretaris,
 (signed) H. J. Hoogveen.

Appendix, No. 7.

The SYSTEM and REGULATIONS for the holding of Lands, Directing of Labour, and Cultivation of Sugar in the Dutch East India Colonies.

EXTRACT from the Register of Resolutions of the Governor-general, *ad interim*, of Netherlands India.

Buitenroeg, 28 March 1834.

TAKING into consideration that the regulations of his Excellency the Commissary-general, Van den Bosch, which were established during his residence of four years in this country, and known under the denomination of "Plan of Cultivation," had three different objects in view; first, to enable those possessions to liquidate to the mother country their monetary obligations and debts; secondly, to give a new opening and encouragement to the national trade and navigation; and, thirdly, to procure the greater quantity of articles for commerce, necessary for the abovementioned purposes, taking such measures as would be the most secure and least expensive to government, least oppressive to the native, and conforming nearest to the old customs, giving at the same time a fair prospect, which was absolutely necessary, to the industry and the capitals to be expended for such undertakings.

A system like this, which by its object and tendency met with the sincerest co-operation of all well-disposed civilians, a system too which was approved of and confirmed by His Majesty the King, could not but impress on the mind of all government's servants the necessity of each individual, in his sphere, maintaining and extending it. For this purpose, it was necessary that a general knowledge should be had of the object of introducing such a system, for it was not to be a mere co-operation of the civilians from an abject notion of executing the orders from a higher authority, but from a conviction that the above-named regulations were as requisite and necessary as they were just and equitable. And to the intent that this should finally be better known, some extracts from the archive of his Excellency the Commissary-general should be made public.

Reviewing the letters of his Excellency the Commissary-general, dated 6 December last, No. 429, and the 30th of January, No. 99, with their postscripts, perusing the advices of the director of culture, of the 22d and 26th of this month, No. 882 and 911.

Is approved of, and resolved,

1st. To send to all civilians in high or low situations, who are in any way connected with the cultures.

(A.) Some of the most important extracts compiled from the general report of his Excellency the Commissary-general, Van den Bosch, dated 24 January last.

(B.) Rudiments for the cultivation of sugar, resolved upon on the 6th of December by his Excellency the Commissary-general.

(C.) A description for constructing small indigo manufactories, which were first introduced in the residency of Cheribon, and subsequently in other places, with favourable results.

2d. To signify to such civilians, as is hereby decreed, to make the contents of these extracts serve for their information, making the most of them, according to local circumstances, not with regard only to the cultures, but to sweep away at the same time all reasons for discontent amongst the natives, which might have been occasioned by an unequal division of labour, or otherwise; for this they are especially enjoined to refer to the last part of Appendix (A.)

3d., etc. For their information and advice, an extract of this will be given to the general director of finances, to the director and inspector of the cultures, and to all the residents, assistant-residents, comptrollers of the revenues, and other civilians connected with the cultures; this resolution will also be published in the Indian Gazette.

Agrees with the above-named register.

(signed)
The Joint Secretary of the Indian Government.

Appendix, No. 7.

Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

Some short important Extracts from a General Review, composed by his Excellency the Commissary-general, Van den Bosch, dated 24 January 1834.

Old Institutions.—According to the ancient national institutions, the Javanese are divided into "Tjatjas," or families, *i. e.* a chief and several households dependent on him. These households do not consist merely of relatives, but often of labourers, subject to the chief of the tjatja; their number is greater or less, according to the extent of their paddie fields, over which the chief of the tjatja can dispose, and the assistance required for their cultivation. The chiefs of the tjatjas enjoy the half of two-fifths of the crop as the portion allotted to them of the rice fields, according to their fertility; at the same time all obligations depend, according to the ancient institutions of the Javanese, on the land (property), and not on the person (property tax).

Accordingly, the sovereign has a right to levy either a tax of one-fifth on all the land of a tjatja, or to extort personal service in lieu thereof. Should the latter be required, the tjatja will appoint one or more of his subjects to perform that service, who in that case will be freed of paying him the indebted tax, or the service may be divided between the several dependent families (tjatjas), in which case every individual employed shall pay comparatively a smaller tax to the chief of the tjatjas than otherwise should have been required of him. This national institution is often met with under different appellations, over the whole of Java. The chief of a tjatja is often called sikep, meaning labourer, which refers to his being specially employed by his prince or chief in any public or particular work, for the obligation of such labour rests virtually on the chief whose care it is to see it carried out, notwithstanding his being at liberty to make use of his subjects for the execution of it.

In the Preanger regencies the tjatjas consist on an average of 22 individuals, or about four families. It has been quite erroneously asserted that the Javanese have no idea of the just claims on property; according to this notion, the right of the sovereign on a cultivated piece of land does not extend any further than to the levying of that portion which, according to the addat, or custom, is due to him, or to enforce on the owner a public service, which is not proportionate to the tax required. Moreover, the land passes over to the members of the owner's family; they sell or let it amongst them, according to the addat custom, and those customs are still existing wherever they have not been suppressed by the arbitrary interposition of the European with the domestic concerns of the native.

Forced Cultivation up to and including 1808.—Under the late government, such a tjatja was annually obliged to plant and keep in order 1,000 coffee trees, to gather the fruit, and dry and deliver them, for which 60 days' labour during the year was requisite. For this it enjoyed the free use of its paddiefields, only paying one-tenth of the crop to the regents. The average extent of paddiefield which a tjatja possesses in the Preanger regencies may be estimated at a jouk (four bouws, a bouw $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre), of which, according to the ancient institutions, the fifth bunch must be paid; the coffee planter became exempted from this tax, consequently he was only charged with delivering that which was due to the chief; rating the value of a jouk of the above-mentioned size at 75 dollars (6*l.* 5*s.*).

The tjatja enjoys, consequently, for that exemption, *f.* 7. 50. (12*s.* 6*d.*), besides which, for the coffee delivered, valued at two-and-a-half piculs (one picul, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), annually, as the usual produce of 1,000 coffee trees, which the tjatja has to keep in order, it receives two ryks dollars and 13 stivers (9*s.* 5*d.*), for 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. the picul, or an average from *f.* 12 to *f.* 15 (1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*); wherefore every tjatja enjoyed for each working day from four to five stivers (4*d.* or 5*d.*), and this in a country where the price of labour amounted to hardly half of that; this, therefore, was the course of that hated and detested description of forced labour, which was moreover based on the ancient national institutions, according to which the Sovereign possessed the right of enforcing a tax *in naturâ*, and that on such produce as was adopted for commerce, with this important difference, however, that the Sovereigns used to receive the produce merely in lieu of the tax pertaining to them, whereas the Dutch government not only granted them this tax, but paid to the planter about an equivalent sum of money besides.

The above explained, so called forced labour, has not been abolished in the Preanger regencies on the introduction of the system of land taxes, but has remained in force. That labour is therefore still in existence there up to the present day, and surely there is not to be found on Java another spot where the inhabitants are more contented with their situation, and where, under all circumstances, they have given more proofs of fidelity and attachment to the government, than in the said regencies.

Land Taxes.—According to the principle at the introduction of the system of land taxes, it was enacted, that of the sawas (rice fields) according to their fertility, one-half, two-fifths, or one-third, and of the tagal or high grounds one-third of their growth was to be paid. This was to be done in money, as was the obvious object at the introduction of this tax, the gathering of which was intrusted to the care of Indian collectors, who received eight per cent.

It is a generally well-known fact, on Java, that when the owner of a field lets it to another, he expects the half or two-fifths of the crop, according to its fertility, and the cultivator enjoys the remainder of the produce for his trouble. By levying a tax of half or two-fifths of the crop, the value of all landed property was therefore lost, at least when that land could not be cultivated with own hands, for to what purpose was the possession of a
piece

piece of land of which one-half or two-fifths of the produce was for Government, and the other half or three-fifths for the cultivator? By this tax it was useless to possess more land than could be cultivated with own hands.

Culture (Cultivation) from 1816 up to and including 1830.—The very high prices of coffee in the year 1817 up to 1823 made the Government very much interested in this article, and employ many means to encourage and extend its cultivation, which on the arrival of the commission in 1816, was found to have been very much neglected during the interregnum of the English Government, from there that the produce of the coffee has been brought to a much higher scale than it ever was before. It was originally expected that the native would have found, in his own interest, a sufficient stimulus to support this cultivation, and would have excited his desire for it by insuring to him the fruits of his labour after the payment of the tax calculated at two-fifths of his crop. It soon appeared, however, that this course had not the desired effect, for taking the Javanese householding into consideration, it could not well answer. All land on Java is common property, *i. e.* it is divided amongst the several *dessas* (villages), and is possessed by the inhabitants thereof in common. These common properties consist partly of rice fields, partly of pasturage, and partly of forests. The little piece of ground only which surrounds the houses may be considered as private property, but even this is not the case everywhere. To open proper coffee gardens, rich, high, and fertile forest land is required, which are, however, generally situated a long way from the villages, lying mostly in low and well-watered parts of the country.

The Javanese, therefore, who wished to cultivate any quantity of coffee, would often be obliged to go a long way from his dwelling, to settle there, to cut down the trees, and to clear the ground for the purpose of subsequently planting the coffee trees, from which he can only gather the fruits after a lapse of four years. Such an undertaking is beyond the power of every Javanese individually, and the coffee gardens can therefore only be opened by the united labour of the whole village. To bring the inhabitants however to do this, the interference of government is necessary, without which such an enterprise, which demands an uninterrupted labour for years, without yielding any remuneration for the first four or five years, would never succeed, and there is no instance of a coffee garden having ever been opened on Java on the above system without the co-operation of the executive power, and it is to the measures of this supreme commission of 1816 only, *i. e.* compelling the Javanese to cultivate the coffee, that the extent to which this culture has been carried may be ascribed.

The idea of insuring to the Javan, as a fair remuneration for his labour, after the payment of his tax, the free disposal of the remainder of his crop, was like giving him his civil liberty, being the original plan established in Java, which could not be brought into practice. (Merely a theory without any possible practicable result.)

To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to know how the cultivation of coffee is carried on in Java, and how it is transferred from the planter to the merchant who exports it.

It has already been stated, that the cultivation and keeping in order of the coffee gardens is committed, as an obligation, to the *desa* or inhabitants of the village, wherein the following rule is generally observed. The number of families in a *desa* is calculated, and proportionately the cultivation of coffee, say from 100 to 200 trees annually for each family, is imposed on the *desa*. The civilians select the ground for the opening of the coffee gardens, and charge the village and other Javanese chiefs with the execution of the further labour required for the laying out of them, seeing to that a sufficient number of men are set to work every day, and taking care that the planting takes place at the proper time. It is left to the chiefs to summon the necessary men to their daily work, which they mostly regulate according to the *adat* (custom) although arbitrary means are often very influential. According to the national institutions, based on ancient custom, some of the inhabitants of the village are exempted from performing public service. Villages, besides cultivating the coffee, have other labour imposed on them, as the making and keeping in repair of the bridges and roads, the cutting of canals, &c. For the cultivation of coffee, therefore, a certain number of persons out of each village was to be set apart, and as the coffee gardens are often a long way from the villages, the labourers must occasionally be changed for others. As the distribution of the labour between the different inhabitants was left entirely to the chiefs, and as has been stated, some were consequently favoured, it was very far from being equitable, for on the opening of the gardens some of the inhabitants of a village had an unequal labour individually imposed on them, and a greater number of days to work.

Even women and children are employed in plucking the coffee, but according to the *adat*, all of them are not obliged to do so. The coffee being now gathered, the question suggests itself, in what proportion is it to be divided amongst the several inhabitants? Evidently this cannot be done proportionate to the labour performed by each individual. Amongst a people whose mental powers are so little developed, no arrangements and regulations can be expected which would tend to a just division of the fruits acquired by labour, as above described; and it is equally impossible to effectuate this through the influence of a very limited number of civilians scattered amongst millions of natives, of whom, perhaps, not so many as ten understand their language properly from there also, that the inhabitants of the *dessas* resigned to their chiefs the entire disposal of the crop.

The consequence of this was, that there arose a class of monopolizers (buyers), mostly Chinese and Arabs, who took the produce from the chiefs, for which they advanced them a small portion in money, but generally goods, in payment, pledging themselves to pay the required tax to government. The Javan, not excluding the chiefs, is generally careless and

Appendix, No. 7.

Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

Appendix, No. 7.
 Regulations of
 land, &c. in the
 Dutch East India
 Colonies.

extravagant. The goods and money which he received in advance from the buyers were charged to him at an enormous interest, consequently when the coffee came to be delivered, little more was left for him to receive.

This little was divided amongst the population, and even this in a very arbitrary way, for as no one exactly knew what was due to him of the crop, every one contented himself with what he received, therefore the cultivation of coffee was considered by the common man as public labour, such as the making of roads and canals, for which they received no remuneration.

The original profits of this cultivation were thus almost exclusively enjoyed by the Chinese and Arab buyers, and in a small degree by the chiefs, whilst the common Javanese had all the burden to bear.

For has it not been proved by the elaborate investigation which took place on account of this, treated upon in the resolution of the 8th August 1832, No. 35, that the Javanese did formerly enjoy no higher price for his coffee than *f. 6* copper money (10*s.*)? and this only in one particular district, for in most districts he only received *f. 2* (3*s. 4d.*) for the picul, and in some places nothing for his produce.

This then is the result of applying abstract views to a community whose social condition has thereby not been consulted. Personal liberty and the free disposal of the fruits of his labour were insured to the Javan, for which he was to pay a duty or land tax, nevertheless he has been forced to cultivate coffee, and the fruits of his labour have been the booty of a body of defrauders who have satiated themselves at his expense.

Compare with this the system of cultivation based on the adat. In this case every dassa is obliged to turn out a certain number of men to lay out the gardens, when they are immediately exempted from the land tax. Every inhabitant may thus have his rice fields cultivated by another, resigning that part which would otherwise have been due to government. In that case he is only charged with the cultivation of coffee, or he may substitute another in his stead, allowing him that part of his crop which, were he not serviceable in this cultivation, he would have to pay for the land tax. How much are the *tjatjas* or tribes benefited by this arrangement, when they impose on one or more of their *woewoengs* or labourers the task of planting coffee.

This is the way in which the coffee has always been, and is still cultivated in the Preanger regencies. The Javan there, however, still continues to pay a tenth part of his crop to his chiefs, but enjoys in return payment for his coffee, on delivery at the warehouses, at the rate of *f. 7* (11*s. 8d.*) for 225 lbs.; besides which the regents and minor chiefs are compensated with *f. 1. 60* (2*s. 8d.*) for each picul, and by means of those arrangements, these regencies have always offered to government greater and more advantages than any other district. Never has a tendency to rebellion or opposition against the government been exhibited, and among the natives there exists in those regencies greater prosperity than elsewhere, although the same wish for finery is not so conspicuous among them.

Enough may be inferred from the above to show how little the Javan has gained by the principle of a free disposal of his person and labour, as he was obliged to cultivate coffee for nearly nothing at all, and also as the system of land taxing destroyed the value of such land as could not be cultivated with own hands.

It is true that the cultivation of coffee, compared with former years, had extended itself greatly, but the branch of industry was very far from agreeing with the interest and inclination of the Javanese. On the contrary, we may safely believe, that had proper care not been taken to provide for this, a general spirit of discontent would have appeared sooner or later.

The cultivation of sugar had, during the last few years, revived in some degree again, both on account of the high prices, and the encouragement government gave. The amount of sugar exported in the year 1828 was about 26,000, and in 1829 about 55,000 piculs, produced partly in the vicinity of Batavia, with the assistance, as formerly, of convicts from Cheribon, and partly in the eastern district.

When sugar fetched a high price this article was, in former times, cultivated in rather great quantities, but in the long run the cultivation could not be kept up without the serious interference of government, which may be attributed to the low prices it fell to, being often actually less than the cost of manufacturing it, and with such a falling off the undertakers were again threatened in 1830. Many were actually already ruined in the eastern districts, for although this branch of industry had then attained a certain height, yet without appropriate measures a continuance of success could not always be depended upon. The cultivation of indigo was likewise attempted. It had previously existed in Java, but was abolished during the government of the Governor-general Daendels. Mr. Petel had since then again commenced this cultivation, and introduced the new mode of manufacturing it. The encouragement which Viscount de Bus gave to this branch of agriculture increased the quantity exported from 17,000 in 1828 to 46,000 lbs. in 1830.

The expenses for manufacturing it, however, were so great, that when indigo fell in price on account of the extent of its cultivation in other countries, the manufactures that were then erected and promised great success, all fell to ruin. Between the years 1828 and 1830 some experiments were made in the cultivation of other articles, but on too small a scale to be able to judge, with any certainty, of their results.

None of those attempts had produced any article for exportation; there was even no prospect of those articles of industry ever approaching to any degree of success without the immediate interference and encouragement of government, and it was quite undecided as yet on what terms, and in what manner this success might be most advantageously attained to.

It

It is true a plan of colonizing had been submitted, which had at first met with approbation in Europe, and which it was hoped would materially increase such products as were fit for an European market; but this plan appeared afterwards to be unacceptable, and cherished groundless hopes.

The prices of colonial commodities, more particularly those of the products of Java, were very low; the whole amount of export from the Indian Archipelago in 1828 had only amounted to *f.* 13,695,210, in which *f.* 10,000,000 from Java were included; in 1829 the whole amount of export from the Indian Archipelago amounted to *f.* 11,955,672, including for Java *f.* 8,000,000.

Taking into consideration that Java, in order to cover her wants, had to pay an import duty equivalent to the value of its products for the European market, and that in future it had likewise to discharge in Holland the rents and reimbursements of the enormous debts which had there been contracted, it may therefore be easily conceived how desirable was a change in our industry, both with regard to its extension as well as its solidity, but more especially in giving to the native a stimulus more suitable to, and agreeing better with his social condition.

New Plan of Cultivation.—The social regulations, which may be considered to stand in close connexion with the plan of cultivation carried on in this country, are based on the possession in common of all land belonging to a *dessa* or village, and also that according to the ancient national institutions, the submissive possession of such land pertained only to a certain class of the inhabitants of those villages, amongst whom it was unequally divided, whilst another class were excluded from all property and were in a certain measure dependant on the landed proprietors, who could dispose of their personal services, for which they allowed them in return a portion of ground sufficient for their subsistence, half of the crop of which they either paid to their *tjatjas* or chiefs, or retained in compensation for labour forced from them on their behalf. The patriarchal mode of government, according to ancient traditions so peculiar to all eastern nations, and of which traces are still met with everywhere, may be easily discovered from these principal points.

In truth, no clear idea can be formed of the social condition of the Javanese, divided as they are into inheritors and dependents, without bearing in mind this ancient patriarchal regulation.

In many countries of this archipelago, such as in several parts of Sumatra, where the supreme authority has not been able to impress on the mind of the inhabitants any decided supremacy, this law continues in full force; the patriarchs of the villages acknowledging no superior authority. The government there consists only of their deputies, who cannot decide in any affair without their advice and sanction: measures cannot even be carried by a majority of votes, but, in case parties cannot agree, the disputes which are not considered as decidable in any other way, are settled by force, and this takes place in a field set apart in every village for this special purpose, denominated *Tana Radza*. The rulers in Java had acquired a far greater authority; the princes even had contrived to procure for themselves an unlimited sway; they could, consequently, invest their deputies with such power as they considered expedient. The spirit of Mahomedanism, and the influence of the priests, have undoubtedly contributed greatly to ensure them this authority. Force of habit, so effectual amongst oriental nations, had strengthened and closely connected it with all domestic concerns. This authority of chiefs, however, had always respected the social regulations of the *tjatjas*, and the mutual relations which existed between the patriarchs and the people. The princes might be considered as the proprietors of all grounds, insomuch as they had a right to impose a certain tax upon all cultivated land, or to demand personal service in lieu thereof.

To secure himself against the payment of such a tax the tenant had a right to return his share of the grounds to the community, who accepted it with all its profits and losses. Meanwhile the taxes and services were regulated by custom; for the former, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the crop was calculated, and for the latter about 66 days' labour a year. This too was violated during the English government. Public labour was dispensed with, and the taxes on cultivated land raised from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, according to its fertility, in consequence whereof the ancient national institutions of a "patriarchal government" was annihilated, as the *tjatjas* or inheritors lost all means of drawing any considerable revenue from land let to their dependents, or acquiring any service from them.

Agreeably to the spirit of this plan a social institution was formed instead of this, based on an equality of rights, and an individual means of subsistence; at least, such would have been the result of this system, had not the people, in spite of government, managed in a great measure to preserve their ancient institutions.

Attempt to destroy in Europe the possession of ground, which in reality is the case, when a tax is imposed equivalent to the clear profit it yields, and will there be a country left, in which the fire will not be kindled in a very few days, and where rebellion will not continue to rage until the population is either subdued or expelled by tyrants? That the consequences of this have not been so fearful in Java can only be attributed to the inhabitants in many places evading these new regulations, and also to their forbearing character. If a system of cultivation is therefore to succeed in Java, and be agreeable to the inhabitants, it should be regulated so as not to impair, but rather to promote their domestic mode of living, and point out clearly to them that such a system is to their advantage.

Next to his national institutions nothing is more agreeable to the Javan than to have little to do, which is the natural consequence of the climate; besides this, he is anxious to make as large a profit as possible from the labour he is compelled to perform, which is the case in general with all persons.

Appendix, No. 7.

Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

Appendix, No. 7.

Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

On the introduction of a new system both these dispositions were to be observed, and it was to be rendered agreeable to his ancient national institutions. By means of it, likewise, an opportunity ought to be given to him, but more especially to the inheritors of the land, to work less or to make more profits from the same labour.

On that account it was set down as a principle, that the village which set apart one-fifth of its rice land for the cultivation of an article for the European market (which does not require more labour than the cultivation of rice) should be exempted from paying the land tax.

That such a village should, moreover, after the produce had been assessed, enjoy such surplus profits as exceeded the amount required for the payment of the indebted land tax; and that any failures of their crop, if it could not be attributed to any want of industry on the part of the Javan, was on Government account.

It does not require any further elucidation to prove that this system was in every way advantageous to the Javan, and enabled him to derive greater profit from his land, whilst, as will be further shown, it was left to his free choice to labour less if he felt so inclined.

Further, it was not only sufficient to cultivate such products as were fit for the European market, but they had to undergo a regular process of manufacture before answering that purpose; for this much capital, knowledge, and other requisites were required, which could not be at all expected from the Javan; it was therefore necessary to connect European or Chinese capital and industry in such a manner with the whole undertaking as to ensure the proper manufacture of the cultivated article.

In some cases, as for instance with the cultivation of sugar, it was desirable to have the labour equally divided amongst the population, so as not to press too hard upon any; some therefore were charged with its cultivation up to its being ripe, others with taking off the crop; thirdly, another portion were to transport it to the manufactory; and lastly, in case only sufficient labourers could not be obtained, a number were to be set apart for working in the manufactory.

The Javan being averse to labouring under the superintendence of Europeans, preferring the guidance and rule of his own chiefs, his inclination was also complied with in this respect; the superintendence of the European civilians being as much as possible confined only to watching that the lands were cultivated properly and in due season, as also that the crop was harvested and transported at the proper time.

These general principles, however, were occasionally modified where local circumstances or customs required it; for instance, the Javanese have been permitted to cultivate those productions on their own account, for which purpose they often set apart the greatest portion of their rice lands, these new articles giving them a larger profit than the cultivation of rice, though in that case they still had to pay the regular land taxes for these rice lands. The cultivation of these articles on their own account has principally taken place in the eastern districts, where the culture of sugar had already made some progress, wherefore the subjoined system rapidly extended itself there. Sometimes, and particularly in those cases where idle or unwilling civilians had the management of affairs, the land taxes were granted to the Javanese, in proportion to the value of the produced crop, which had failed from want of superintendence, skill, or other reasons, independent of the planter; the native therefore being duped, was averse to the system; at other times, when neither the chiefs nor people were acquainted with the culture, a certain number of men were collected to perform the required labour, and exempted from the land tax.

Not only were rice lands appropriated to the cultivation of those articles, but in many instances, where these were limited, the Javan was allowed to plant them on the high lands, which made the labour more agreeable to him, though greater inconveniences might afterwards arise, as the land once exhausted, would have to be manured, and if changed for any better soil, the manufactory would have to be removed, which could not be done without difficulty and great expense.

A great deal was sacrificed at first to overcome the aversion of the Javan to innovations, and therefore to this new system of cultivation.

For the future, where this system of cultivation continues to meet with difficulties, the following principle must be strongly adhered to; that the village, which sets apart one-fifth of its land for the cultivation of an article fit for the European market, should be exempted from the land-tax, and that the planter will have fulfilled his obligations when he has brought the growth to perfection.

The harvesting, and further, the manufacturing must be carried on, either according to the above stated plan or by some other appropriate means. Wherever the culture is established on a firm basis, and is in a flourishing condition, as in the eastern districts, no changes are advisable, at least when the population does not desire it.

The Javan does not generally like innovations. When the extension of culture is restricted, on account of lack of knowledge on the part of the native, such districts will be regulated according to the following plan: After a certain extent of ground has been set apart, preference being given to ricelands, as near as possible equivalent to the fifth part of the sawas belonging to a village, or in case this cannot be accomplished with the approval of the population, high lands to begin with will have to be selected and irrigated; the labourers thereto required will be divided in the following manner: for the cultivation of each bouw (), one man will be engaged as long as is requisite, for the space of eight days or a month, at the option of the inhabitants, when he must be exchanged for another, in such a way that there will be four men to be disposed of for each bouw, whilst only one of them is actually labouring at a time. The labour will be conducted by competent Chinese foremen, and superintended, by the Javanese chiefs. The population employed in this will only be charged with its cultivation up to the ripening of the crop.

The

The harvesting, and further, the manufacturing will be regulated on similar principles; a proportionate number of men for the harvesting will be set aside, provided only one fourth part at a time are actually engaged in this labour.

All persons employed in this culture, according to the above rule, will be exempted from paying land tax. The transportation of the crop requires a similar regulation. As far as it is possible, endeavours must be made to impose on the manufacturer the furnishing of cattle and carriage and the men employed, the labour of the fourth part only being required, will likewise be exempted from paying the land-tax.

Lastly, the labour at the manufactory itself must, as much as possible, be carried on by free labourers, or where these cannot be obtained they will be subjected to the same rules set down for the above-mentioned labour; in addition however to being exempted from the land-tax, they will receive rice and salt, as this labour requires more judgment and exertion.

For a clearer elucidation, it will not be superfluous to add here the application of these principles to some cultures, and to show the advantages which the manufacturer, the Javan, and the government may expect from them. A sugar manufactory, of which many are existing in Java, may serve as an example.

Cultivation of Sugar.—The average produce of a bouw of 500 square roods, planted with sugar-canes, may be estimated as 15 piculs of sugar.

For a sugar manufactory of 6,000 piculs, therefore, 400 bouws of land are required; for the cultivation of which 400 men are daily wanted, so that a population of 1,600 families, which may be calculated to possess 2,000 bouws of rice-land, are exempted from paying the land-tax.

The average land-tax of a family amounts to *f.* 7. 50. (12*s.* 6*d.*), and 2,000 bouws rice land pay about *f.* 15,000 (1,250*l.*) for land-tax, consequently the families promiscuously possess little more than one bouw each. One man cuts on an average from 500 to 550 canes a day, and from 2,000 to 2,200 canes are required for a picul of sugar, hence four men are wanted for cutting the necessary canes for every picul manufactured daily.

As the grinding is completed in about 10 months, the amount of the daily produce of sugar may be calculated at about 20 piculs; 80 men are therefore required every day for cutting the canes, wherefore 320 families will be exempted from paying the land-tax; 140 cartloads are to be daily transported to the mill, each cart carrying 300 canes; in most cases however each cart may accomplish two or three journeys a day, wherefore 70 carts will be sufficient. Each cart requiring a man, 280 families will be exempted from the land-tax.

Although the consumption of fuel has been greatly diminished by the better construction of the furnaces, yet a vadem (six feet) of wood remains necessary for 20 piculs; for felling, five men are daily required, and for the transportation by the carts an equal number; therefore 40 families are exempted from the land-tax.

On the delivery of the canes at the mill, the further manufacture is the business of the manufacturer; should it however be necessary to provide him with men, the number may be estimated at 50 daily, 200 families will therefore be exempted from the land-tax. A sugar manufactory of 6,000 piculs requires as follows:

For the cultivation of the land,	1,600	families	will be exempted from paying land-tax.
For the cutting of the canes	320	"	"
For transporting the canes	280	"	"
For wood	40	"	"

Making a Sum Total of - 2,240 families.

When labourers are to be employed at the mill, at the manufacturer's expense, however, the following number will also be exempted from the land-tax:

200 families.

Entire Amount - 2,440 families.

Of which, so far as may be necessary, only 610 are actually employed daily.

In a sugar manufactory in the vicinity of Batavia, where 200 men are employed, 2,500 piculs are made, whereas here 610 men only produce 6,000 piculs, hence the labour carried on by this plan gives a far smaller production than in the neighbourhood of Batavia. 2440 families enjoy an exemption from land taxes of *f.* 18,300 (1,525*l.*) at the rate of *f.* 7. 50 (12*s.* 6*d.*) for each family, and this for the labour on the land and in the manufactory during three hundred days; but, as the mill requires repairing now and then, and does not always work for various reasons, from 250 to 260 days only are required for grinding; consequently the labour of each individual may be estimated at 65 days, and his earnings at about 12 cents. (2½*d.*) daily, which are the full wages on Java.

Note.—A sugar manufactory laid out for 6,000 piculs does not generally produce more than 5,500 piculs, as some canes are always wasted, the given quantity of cane generally producing from 21 to 22 piculs. These wages are however far from being the only earnings of the Javan employed in the cultivation of sugar.

He is likewise exempted from the land-tax, and enjoys the whole produce of his rice-fields. Should he be a *tjatja* or inheritor, and possess, for instance, four bouws of sawa, he may order one of the four *woewoengs* or labourers attached thereto, to work in the sugar establishment, leaving his field to be cultivated by the remaining three, who receive his por-

Appendix, No. 7.
Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

tion of the crop, namely, one-half of the produce, the other half pertaining to the man labouring in the sugar establishment.

In this manner the inheritor saves three-fourths of the tax, which he was otherwise obliged to pay on his rice-fields.

A man who only possesses one bouw of rice-land is thus enabled by a labour equivalent to one-fifth of the full amount which is required for it, to clear himself of a land-tax, for which he would otherwise have had to cultivate two-fifths of his rice-lands. Admit that sugar is cultivated on rice-land, and that each has allotted one-fifth of his ground for this purpose, another one-fifth remains, which would otherwise have to be cultivated, to make up for the payment of the land-tax; supposing that part to be left to be cultivated by another, the owner enjoys one-half of its crop; and, in that case, has for the remaining three-fifths of his land the same labour left to him as when he had the land-tax to pay; one-fifth of labour will be required of him at the sugar establishment, equal to what he had to employ on the one-fifth of his rice-fields, making in all four-fifths of the labour he had otherwise to perform; besides which he had one-half of the crop of that one-fifth part cultivated by another; therefore, the Javan will have more profit with less labour than would otherwise have been required. If he cultivates the four-fifths of his land himself, and the remaining one-fifth is planted with sugar-cane, he will not have more labour to perform than would otherwise have been required and draw an extra one-fifth from his land; from which may be proved that the object of this new system to give the Javan an equal profit with less labour, or an equal labour with greater profit, has been attained.

For the rest, no elucidation is necessary to prove that the cultivation of a bouw of sugar-cane up to its ripening requires much less labour than a bouw of rice, which, besides labour of ploughing the ground, the sowing and planting of the paddy, and the watching of the crop, must be reaped, carried home, thrashed and transported to the bazaar for sale.

The foregoing system tends thus in every way to promote the interest of the Javan.

It agrees with his domestic regulations and ancient national institutions; and according to this principle, dessas are let all over Java, with the exemption of paying land taxes. From ignorance of the domestic institutions of the Javan, difficulties have in many cases arisen, and caused that, which in reality was but an exercise of the legal rights of the inheritors (entailed proprietors), customary from time immemorial, to be unjustly considered as abuse and extortion.

Let us now consider what the produce acquired by the above plan costs, and in what proportion it repays the taxes which have been sacrificed for it. According to the above regulations the cost of the cultivation, cutting, and transportation of the sugar-cane requisite for a picul of sugar would be as follows: for planting 400 bouws calculated to produce 6,000 piculs of sugar, the exemption of land-tax of 16,000 families at *f.* 9. 505. (12*s.* 6*d.*) each, amounts to *f.* 12,000 (1,000*l.*)

	<i>f.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The cultivation of the sugar-cane requisite for producing one picul of sugar will therefore cost - - - - -	2	=	3	4
For cutting ditto 320 families are required, the exemption of whose land-tax amounts to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (200 <i>l.</i>) or - - - - -	- 40	"	-	8 per picul
For the transportation, with regard to the persons employed thereon, 280 families, or - - - - -	- 35	"	-	7
Two Chinese foremen, to be paid by Government, <i>f.</i> 30 (2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month, will amount to - - - - -	- 12	"	-	2½

The cost of cattle and carriage may be reckoned as follows:

	<i>f.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
70 cartloads daily may be said to require 80 buffaloes, each costing <i>f.</i> 30 (2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) will amount to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (200 <i>l.</i>), the interest at 9 per cent. will amount annually to - - -	216	=	18	-
For watching and attending to the buffaloes, one foreman and two men at <i>f.</i> 18 (1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month, per annum - - - - -	216	"	18	-
For repairing and keeping in order the carts, at <i>f.</i> 5 (8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) each cart - - - - -	350	"	29	3 4
For buying them at <i>f.</i> 25 (2 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) a piece, 100 will cost <i>f.</i> 2,500 (208 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>), the interest will be - - - - -	225	"	18	15 -
Deaths of buffaloes annually, 30 beasts - - -	900	"	75	-
TOTAL Costs - - - <i>f.</i>	1,907	=	158	18 4

Or 32 cents for the picul, of which, however, as the manufacturer has to provide for the cattle and carts, and for the transportation of the wood, an allowance must be made - - - - -

Hence the total expense of the canes required for a picul of sugar, and delivered at the mills, amounts to - - - - -

0	50	=	-	10
3	37	=	5	7½

The canes required for a picul of sugar are delivered to the manufacturer, at the rate of *f. 3. 60 c. (6s.)*, therefore by this system, there remains 23 cents (*4½ d.*) for covering small expenses for administration, failure of crops; and when the population deliver the canes at the mill, without the interference of government, they are paid the full sum of *f. 3. 60 c. (6s.)*

It is further stipulated, that in case the bouw cultivated by government orders produce more than 15 piculs, one-third of the surplus will be allowed to the cultivators, one-third to the Chinese foremen, and one-third to government, to remunerate them for deficiencies on less productive land. The further process of manufacturing canes into sugar is carried on by the manufacturer according to the existing contracts. Those expenses, when properly administrated, will be *f. 3. 40 c. (5s. 8 d.)*, therefore a picul of sugar will cost the manufacturer *f. 7 (11s. 8 d.)* The funds required for erecting a sugar manufactory, independent of manufacturing, amounts to from 50,000 to 60,000 guilders (*4,166 l. 13s. 4 d. to 5,000 l.*), which are advanced to the manufacturers without interest, on good security, on condition, however, of their repaying it in one, two, and in some cases in three years, in sugar at the rate of *f. 10 copper money (16s. 8 d.)* a picul, and they are further obliged to repay government at the same rate for the cost of the sugar-cane, the quantity of which required for a picul of sugar rated at *f. 3. 60 c. (6s.)*, and for the wood to be delivered. All sugar which the manufacturer makes after the above-named payments have been settled, remains his own property, which, by preference, however, he must sell to government at the market price. Moreover, the contracts are regulated so as to provide for a good quality and a timely delivery of sugar. In reviewing this whole system, it will be sufficiently proved that the Javan is greatly benefited by it; that the usual land-tax is actually brought down to one-fifth of the value of the crop of his fields; that the manufacturer may expect, at the average of *f. 6,000*, or say *f. 5,500* piculs, a profit of at least *f. 16,000 to f. 18,000 (1,333 l. 6s. 8 d.)*, without being subjected to any material risk; and that, taking it for granted the government does not realize a greater profit on the sugar than the mere difference of silver and copper money, they will still make a profit of 20 per cent. as well on the land taxes as on the advanced money, the latter being repaid in two years.

Taking into consideration that the sugar may now be had for *f. 10 copper money (16s. 8 d.)* or for *f. 8 silver (16s.)*, and might be even disposed of at this price, we may trust that a continual demand for this article will be effected, for though the price of sugar might fall for some time in Europe, on account of the too great importation, to realise any profit, yet it is certain that this culture will after a certain number of years yield fair profits, for in all countries where sugar is manufactured the expenses of cultivation are greater than *f. 8* a picul, and it may be foretold with certainty that all sugar which cannot continue to compete with that of Java will be driven out of the market.

To encourage the European and native civilians as much as possible in the cultivation of this, as well as all other articles fit for the European market, the following profits are ensured to them, which are fixed by the Resolution of the supreme authority of the 5th December 1832, No. 1, at 50 cents. (*10 d.*) on the picul of sugar, to be divided as follows :

	s.	d.
To the resident for all the sugar produced in his regency - - - - -	0	2
To the Regent for the produce of his regency - - - - -	0	2
To the assistant-resident for the produce of his regency - - - - -	0	2
To the comptrollers - - - - -	0	1
And to the smaller chiefs and native civilians at the disposal of the resident - - - - -	0	3
In all per picul - - - - -	0	10

Some modifications, according to local circumstances, have been introduced in the above-named division; nevertheless *10 d.* has remained the average sum to be divided amongst the European civilians and native chiefs for their encouragement.

The object of this whole system moreover is to keep in view the exemption of the Javan as much as possible from the superintendence, of foreigners and to allow him to labour under the guidance of his own chiefs.

The rules to be observed in the cultivation of sugar will be clearly put down in Appendix (B.) The above stated principles are likewise to be applied to any other culture which may be of importance to the commerce of Holland, and it will not be superfluous to sub-join them here.

The Cultivation of Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

Conclusion.—This system of cultivation tends to enable government to dispose of hundred thousands of hands, and that in such a manner as to ensure to the Javanese that with an equal labour as formerly they will have a higher payment, or with less labour an equal profit. It is equally the interest of the civilians and chiefs to extend this culture, and it may be expected that with proper guidance of the head of the government the desired result may be obtained. What is now principally desired is to find proper undertakers, who combine with the requisite knowledge a disposition to treat the Javan, when they come in contact with him, in a humane and even obliging manner. "No others must be tolerated."

The happiness and contentment of the Javan must be the first care of government, to which he has full claims both from his willing disposition, and on account of his childish intellect, which might often be abused. Such undertakers as act contrary to this must not be tolerated, whatever delay in the extension of the cultivation might be the consequence of it.

Appendix, No. 7.
Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

tion of the crop, namely, one-half of the produce, the other half pertaining to the man labouring in the sugar establishment.

In this manner the inheritor saves three-fourths of the tax, which he was otherwise obliged to pay on his rice-fields.

A man who only possesses one bouw of rice-land is thus enabled by a labour equivalent to one-fifth of the full amount which is required for it, to clear himself of a land-tax, for which he would otherwise have had to cultivate two-fifths of his rice-lands. Admit that sugar is cultivated on rice-land, and that each has allotted one-fifth of his ground for this purpose, another one-fifth remains, which would otherwise have to be cultivated, to make up for the payment of the land-tax; supposing that part to be left to be cultivated by another, the owner enjoys one-half of its crop; and, in that case, has for the remaining three-fifths of his land the same labour left to him as when he had the land-tax to pay; one-fifth of labour will be required of him at the sugar establishment, equal to what he had to employ on the one-fifth of his rice-fields, making in all four-fifths of the labour he had otherwise to perform; besides which he had one-half of the crop of that one-fifth part cultivated by another; therefore, the Javan will have more profit with less labour than would otherwise have been required. If he cultivates the four-fifths of his land himself, and the remaining one-fifth is planted with sugar-cane, he will not have more labour to perform than would otherwise have been required and draw an extra one-fifth from his land; from which may be proved that the object of this new system to give the Javan an equal profit with less labour, or an equal labour with greater profit, has been attained.

For the rest, no elucidation is necessary to prove that the cultivation of a bouw of sugar-cane up to its ripening requires much less labour than a bouw of rice, which, besides labour of ploughing the ground, the sowing and planting of the paddy, and the watching of the crop, must be reaped, carried home, thrashed and transported to the bazaar for sale.

The foregoing system tends thus in every way to promote the interest of the Javan.

It agrees with his domestic regulations and ancient national institutions; and according to this principle, dессas are let all over Java, with the exemption of paying land taxes. From ignorance of the domestic institutions of the Javan, difficulties have in many cases arisen, and caused that, which in reality was but an exercise of the legal rights of the inheritors (entailed proprietors), customary from time immemorial, to be unjustly considered as abuse and extortion.

Let us now consider what the produce acquired by the above plan costs, and in what proportion it repays the taxes which have been sacrificed for it. According to the above regulations the cost of the cultivation, cutting, and transportation of the sugar-cane requisite for a picul of sugar would be as follows: for planting 400 bouws calculated to produce 6,000 piculs of sugar, the exemption of land-tax of 16,000 families at *f.* 9. 505. (12*s.* 6*d.*) each, amounts to *f.* 12,000 (1,000*l.*)

	<i>f.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The cultivation of the sugar-cane requisite for producing one picul of sugar will therefore cost - - - - -	2	=	3	4
For cutting ditto 320 families are required, the exemption of whose land-tax amounts to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (200 <i>l.</i>) or - - - - -	-	40	"	- 8 per picul
For the transportation, with regard to the persons employed thereon, 280 families, or - - - - -	-	35	"	- 7
Two Chinese foremen, to be paid by Government, <i>f.</i> 30 (2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month, will amount to - - - - -	-	12	"	- 2½

The cost of cattle and carriage may be reckoned as follows:

	<i>f.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
70 cartloads daily may be said to require 80 buffaloes, each costing <i>f.</i> 30 (2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) will amount to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (200 <i>l.</i>), the interest at 9 per cent. will amount annually to - - -	216	=	18	- -
For watching and attending to the buffaloes, one foreman and two men at <i>f.</i> 18 (1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month, per annum - - - - -	216	"	18	- -
For repairing and keeping in order the carts, at <i>f.</i> 5 (8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) each cart - - - - -	350	"	29	3 4
For buying them at <i>f.</i> 25 (2 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) a piece, 100 will cost <i>f.</i> 2,500 (208 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>), the interest will be - - - - -	225	"	18	15 -
Deaths of buffaloes annually, 30 beasts - - - - -	900	"	75	- -
TOTAL Costs - - - <i>f.</i>	1,907	=	158	18 4

Or 32 cents for the picul, of which, however, as the manufacturer has to provide for the cattle and carts, and for the transportation of the wood, an allowance must be made - - - - -

Hence the total expense of the canes required for a picul of sugar, and delivered at the mills, amounts to - - - - -

0 50 = - 10

3 37 = 5 7½

The canes required for a picul of sugar are delivered to the manufacturer, at the rate of *f. 3. 60c. (6s.)*, therefore by this system, there remains 23 cents (*4½d.*) for covering small expenses for administration, failure of crops; and when the population deliver the canes at the mill, without the interference of government, they are paid the full sum of *f. 3. 60c. (6s.)*

Appendix, No. 7.
Regulations of land, &c. in the Dutch East India Colonies.

It is further stipulated, that in case the bow cultivated by government orders produce more than 15 piculs, one-third of the surplus will be allowed to the cultivators, one-third to the Chinese foremen, and one-third to government, to remunerate them for deficiencies on less productive land. The further process of manufacturing canes into sugar is carried on by the manufacturer according to the existing contracts. Those expenses, when properly administrated, will be *f. 3. 40c. (5s. 8d.)*, therefore a picul of sugar will cost the manufacturer *f. 7 (11s. 8d.)* The funds required for erecting a sugar manufactory, independent of manufacturing, amounts to from 50,000 to 60,000 guilders (*4,166l. 13s. 4d. to 5,000l.*), which are advanced to the manufacturers without interest, on good security, on condition, however, of their repaying it in one, two, and in some cases in three years, in sugar at the rate of *f. 10* copper money (*16s. 8d.*) a picul, and they are further obliged to repay government at the same rate for the cost of the sugar-cane, the quantity of which required for a picul of sugar rated at *f. 3. 60c. (6s.)*, and for the wood to be delivered. All sugar which the manufacturer makes after the above-named payments have been settled, remains his own property, which, by preference, however, he must sell to government at the market price. Moreover, the contracts are regulated so as to provide for a good quality and a timely delivery of sugar. In reviewing this whole system, it will be sufficiently proved that the Javan is greatly benefited by it; that the usual land-tax is actually brought down to one-fifth of the value of the crop of his fields; that the manufacturer may expect, at the average of *f. 6,000*, or say *f. 5,500* piculs, a profit of at least *f. 16,000 to f. 18,000 (1,333l. 6s. 8d.)*, without being subjected to any material risk; and that, taking it for granted the government does not realize a greater profit on the sugar than the mere difference of silver and copper money, they will still make a profit of 20 per cent. as well on the land taxes as on the advanced money, the latter being repaid in two years.

Taking into consideration that the sugar may now be had for *f. 10* copper money (*16s. 8d.*) or for *f. 8* silver (*16s.*), and might be even disposed of at this price, we may trust that a continual demand for this article will be effected, for though the price of sugar might fall for some time in Europe, on account of the too great importation, to realise any profit, yet it is certain that this culture will after a certain number of years yield fair profits, for in all countries where sugar is manufactured the expenses of cultivation are greater than *f. 8* a picul, and it may be foretold with certainty that all sugar which cannot continue to compete with that of Java will be driven out of the market.

To encourage the European and native civilians as much as possible in the cultivation of this, as well as all other articles fit for the European market, the following profits are ensured to them, which are fixed by the Resolution of the supreme authority of the 5th December 1832, No. 1, at 50 cents. (*10d.*) on the picul of sugar, to be divided as follows:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the resident for all the sugar produced in his regency - - - - -	0	2
To the Regent for the produce of his regency - - - - -	0	2
To the assistant-resident for the produce of his regency - - - - -	0	2
To the comptrollers - - - - -	0	1
And to the smaller chiefs and native civilians at the disposal of the resident - - - - -	0	3
In all per picul - - - - -	0	10

Some modifications, according to local circumstances, have been introduced in the above-named division; nevertheless *10 d.* has remained the average sum to be divided amongst the European civilians and native chiefs for their encouragement.

The object of this whole system moreover is to keep in view the exemption of the Javan as much as possible from the superintendence, of foreigners and to allow him to labour under the guidance of his own chiefs.

The rules to be observed in the cultivation of sugar will be clearly put down in Appendix (B.) The above stated principles are likewise to be applied to any other culture which may be of importance to the commerce of Holland, and it will not be superfluous to subjoin them here.

The Cultivation of Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

Conclusion.—This system of cultivation tends to enable government to dispose of hundred thousands of hands, and that in such a manner as to ensure to the Javanese that with an equal labour as formerly they will have a higher payment, or with less labour an equal profit. It is equally the interest of the civilians and chiefs to extend this culture, and it may be expected that with proper guidance of the head of the government the desired result may be obtained. What is now principally desired is to find proper undertakers, who combine with the requisite knowledge a disposition to treat the Javan, when they come in contact with him, in a humane and even obliging manner. "No others must be tolerated."

The happiness and contentment of the Javan must be the first care of government, to which he has full claims both from his willing disposition, and on account of his childish intellect, which might often be abused. Such undertakers as act contrary to this must not be tolerated, whatever delay in the extension of the cultivation might be the consequence of it.

Appendix, No. 7.
Regulations of
land, &c. in the
Dutch East India
Colonies.

it. It is better to have no productions than to injure those duties which we owe to the population. It will not be long ere competent persons for such undertakings will flock to Java, as they enjoy an advancement of capital without the payment of interest, for erecting large manufactories, whilst, with a fertile soil, and a great variety of climate, labour is much cheaper there than in any other place, and a great demand for the manufacture will secure fair prices; such advantages are not to be met with anywhere else. Great difficulties at first existed in succeeding in agricultural enterprises, on account of the total ignorance of many civilians with respect to the various branches of agriculture, and also of the lazy disposition of others; this, however, has since diminished greatly. Wherever the residents have managed the affairs with diligence, willingness, and judgment, the undertakings have succeeded satisfactorily, whereas in places where such has not been the case, disappointments have ensued. In this matter also, no forbearance should in future be shown. Those who do not possess the capacity or inclination to serve government in the manner required of them, must seek employment elsewhere, but not expect any recompense for services which they do not render. It is also desirable to check the too great eagerness of some, whenever it tends to require from the Javan more than he is disposed to do. There is scope enough to render too great zeal unnecessary, and the productive capabilities of Java will be most effectually called forth by a moderate treatment.

Appendix (B.)

Belongs to the Resolution of the 28th March 1834, No. 1.

PRINCIPLES which are to be applied in the Cultivation of Sugar, when local Circumstances do not require any Change, or where no material Defects are observed.

Article 1.—Sugar cane must be cultivated on rise land, if such can be obtained with the sanction of the Javan, or else on highlands which can be irrigated.

Article 2.—Four families must be set apart for every bouw of sugar cane, charged only with its cultivation.

These will be therefore exempted from paying the land tax in so far as they attend to their duty in the cultivation of the land.

Article 3.—Excepting in cases of great emergency, no more than one man out of the four will be employed daily with a yoke of buffaloes.

Article 4.—The ploughing and planting will be carried on under the superintendence of a Chinese foreman paid by government.

Article 5.—The planters will have completed their task when the canes are ripe and fit for cutting.

Article 6.—For the cutting of canes the requisite dessas will be set apart and exempted from paying the land-tax.

Every man is calculated to cut 550 canes; wherefore, for every piece of sugar which the mill manufactures daily, four men are necessary, and 16 will be exempted from the land-tax, in order that no more than one man be employed at a time.

Article 7.—The cutting of the canes is effected under the superintendence of a Chinese foreman, paid by government.

The transportation will in future, and also at present, where such can be agreed upon, be carried on by the carts and buffaloes of the manufacturers; they will be provided with the necessary men by paying them 12 cents ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$) daily, or the requisite dessas will be set apart thereto, which will be exempted from land-tax, and must send one man out of four.

Article 8.—The men employed at the sugar-mills will be delivered according to the customary mode, and will receive fair payment.

In this manner the cultivation, cutting, and transportation of the canes will not be subject to any difficulties, and the amount of costs will be as follows: four men exempted from land-taxes, at the rate of *f.* 7. 50 (*12s. 6d.*) each, makes for the cultivation of a bouw, *f.* 30. (*2l. 10s.*), or for cultivation of the canes at 15 piculs a bouw - - - - -

Supposing 20 piculs of sugar are daily manufactured, 80 men will be required to cut the cane, or 320 be exempted from paying the land-tax, the aggregate amount of those land-taxes would have come to *f.* 2,400 (*200l.*)

For this purpose 5,400 piculs will have to be delivered in nine months; the cutting will therefore cost per picul - - - - -

Transport of the Canes.—Taking one man for each cart, six carts are required for one picul of sugar; on an average, each cart performs two journeys, consequently three men are necessary for one picul, or - - - - -

Two Chinese foremen, at *f.* 30 (*2l. 10s.*) a month will come annually to *f.* 750 (*62l. 10s.*), or on 5,400 piculs of sugar, about - - - - -

f. *c.* *s.* *d.*

2 00 = 3 4 per picul.

0 45 " - 9 " "

0 36 " - 7½ " "

0 14 " - 2½ " "

Amounts to - - -

2 95 " 4 11 per picul.

The sugar-canes can thus be delivered to the manufacturer at *f. 2. 95. (4s. 11d.)*, instead of *f. 3. 50. (5s. 10d.)*, and these 55 cents (11*d.*), will serve as a remuneration for the bufaloes and carts, which will not amount annually to more than *f. 2,500 (208*l.* 6s. 8d.)*.

If the whole amount of sugar-cane produces more than 14 piculs per bouw, one-third of the profits goes to government, one-third to the Chinese foremen, and one-third to the cultivator.

Appendix, No. 7.

Regulations of land, &c. in the Dutch East-India Colonies.

(Copy.)

The Joint Secretary.

Appendix (C.)

System and Division of the Labour in the small Indigo Manufactories.

Appendix, No. 8.

PAPERS delivered in by *H. Crosley, Esq.*, and referred to in his Evidence, 3 April 1848.

Appendix, No. 8.

REPORT of *Henry Crosley* as to the Result of TESTING SUGARS of various Descriptions, for the purpose of ascertaining their Intrinsic Qualities, or the Quantity of pure Saccharine Matter thereof, and charging Proportionate Duties thereon when Imported for Home Consumption.

Report as to the Result of Testing Sugars.

I BEG leave most respectfully to state to your Honourable Committée that, according to your commands, I have tested by the pneumatic process, viz. with pure water, and with the pressure and passage of the atmospheric air, various descriptions and qualities of sugar specified in the accompanying statement, the qualities ranging from the lowest brown sugars to the fine qualities imported from the British plantations and dominions in the West and East Indies, and also foreign sugars of Brazil and Cuba, &c.

By the said process I have separated the impure carbonaceous or coloured matter in a state of solution from the pure saccharine or product of sugar, resembling clayed, which varies in colour proportionately more or less white, accordingly as the sugar operated upon was of an inferior or superior quality, arising naturally from variableness of soil and climate, species of cane cultivated, and judicious or injudicious mode of manufacturing the juice.

The products of pure sugar, resembling clayed, range from 50½ lbs. to 101½ lbs. from each 112 lbs. of the material tested; but it is necessary to remark that, in converting the juice into sugar, that its quality is fine or inferior, and the quantity more or less according as the final concentration of the cleansed syrup (produced by prior operations) is effected or boiled to the degree for crystallizing at comparatively low or high temperatures varying from 160 to 250 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Again it is necessary to remark, that proportionate to the quantities of the pure products of sugar obtained by the testing apparatus, so will the quality of the extracted or inferior part in solution vary; that extracted from the most inferior sort of raw sugar, such as Khaur, Madras, Penang, and Brazil muscovado, would yield, by evaporating the water which forms a part of such solution, a very trifling quantity of regenerated raw sugar of a still inferior quality to the original from which the solution is made; whilst the uncrystallizable residuum or treacle would be in an increased ratio to that from regenerated raw sugar, the part product of an extract or solution from sugar of a superior quality, such as clayed sugar, which yields greater products of pure sugar, and a proportionably less quantity of the inferior part extracted and in solution, such solutions from the last-mentioned sugar not being molasses, but syrup, which would when evaporated yield a large product of regenerated raw sugar, and a very small quantity of molasses or treacle. The evaporation of the extract or solution from Khaur and such like low qualities of sugar, would require much art to obtain a crystallized product, and if art is not exercised, then the whole of the extract or solution could only be converted into treacle, and this is sometimes exemplified when West India molasses or the drainage from muscovado or raw sugar is boiled in this country for the production of sugar; whilst on the other hand, if the extract or solution is from sugars of fine quality, then less skill is necessary.

With reference to the utility of testing all descriptions of sugar imported, the pure product obtained ought not, I conceive, to be that which should be chargeable with duty; neither ought it to be considered that the inferior part extracted and in solution should be considered as rateable with duty, because the said products are united, and form together the article sugar as imported, which is chiefly consumed in that its natural state, and not in the separate state of pure sugar and impure in solution. The value of sugars is estimated when in their natural state, as imported, with regard to the intrinsic strength or purity, or colour; a bright yellow colour being the quality sought for grocery uses, while for refining that of a greyish hue is preferred, as it yields to the refiner a greater weight of products in sugar than the bright yellow; and this is exemplified by reference to the statement of testings.

Appendix, No. 8.
 Report as to the
 Result of Testing
 Sugars.

The object of testing ought to be to ascertain the relative strength or purity of each quality imported, and upon the principle now acted upon by testing the strength of rum imported. A fixed degree is denominated proof; that which is above the proof pays duty accordingly.

Instance:—

10 Puncheons of rum, contents	- - - - -	902 gallons.
Proof, varying from 24 to 36 over-proof, or total	- - - - -	323 „
The duty of 4s. 5d. per gallon is charged on	- - - - -	1,225 „

Again:—

10 Puncheons, contents	- - - - -	913 gallons.
Proof, varying from 2 to 5 over-proof, or total	- - - - -	33 „
The duty of 4s. 5d. per gallon is charged on	- - - - -	946 „

and so in like manner, and upon the same principle, it is conceived, that all descriptions of sugars should be chargeable with duty proportionate to strength or purity, not by testing, as with rum, the strength of the sugar in each package or cask, but by testing an average of the quality of each mark of 10, 20, or 50 hogsheads, or 500 bags of sugar, when landed; and in order to meet equitably the exigencies of the case, so far as the planters and growers of sugar are concerned, I respectfully submit that sugar yielding pure products, varying from 60 to 80 lbs. inclusive, that such range should be the fixed standard for charging the present duty of 14s. per cwt.; because within that range, as proved by reference to the statement of testings, the generality of sugars of West India growth yield from 60 to 80 lbs. of pure product from each 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado. Again; as to those qualities yielding less than 60 lbs. pure product from each 112 lbs. raw sugar, it is respectfully submitted that the present rate of duty of 14s. per cwt. on the inferior article, or sugar, such as is imported, is disproportionate, and therefore the highest fixed standard on such sugar ought to be 70, the mean of 60 and 80, which would equitably provide for those manufacturers who, from uncongenial soils and climate for the growth of the sugar cane, or other operating causes, could not make sugars of fine quality; the higher price at which the fine qualities sold for would be an inducement to the manufacturer of inferior qualities to adopt improved measures to make finer qualities, if he possessed the means to accomplish that object; but if the manufacturer could not surmount the drawback, as in many instances would be the case, then, by charging duty on such sugars as by testing yielded less than 60 lbs. pure product from each 112 lbs., and calculating at the fixed mean standard of 70, the manufacturer would pay a fair and proportionate duty: but not so now, as he pays the same duty of 14s. per cwt. as is paid on sugars of the finest qualities, even approaching in colour to white; and clayed sugars, from which the impurity or coloured matter has been separated.

Again, as to those qualities exceeding 80 lbs. pure product from each 112 lbs. of sugar as imported, the same fixed standard or mean of 70 lbs. would justly apply; because all sugars from which more than 80 lbs. pure product is obtained, such sugars may be of improved quality from the nature of the soil and climate of the country of their growth, or because they have not been manufactured by some improved process operating to lessen the quantity of carbonaceous or coloured matter; and if, as would be the case, such superior sugar were charged at a higher rate of duty than 14s. per cwt. on the article imported (which principle is now admitted and acted upon under the existing Acts of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63), the owner of said fine sugar would be compensated, for any outlay for machinery and apparatus, or extra labour or means, by the higher price he would obtain for his sugar; and thus, by charging all sugars of British or foreign production, whether raw or muscovado, or clayed, or otherwise purified in the country of their growth, with duty proportionate to their respective intrinsic qualities, or pure product obtained by testing, justice would be done to the manufacturers; and moreover the revenue would be increased by the adoption of the said scale and fixed standards, even though the present duty of 14s. per cwt. were to remain as the fixed rate upon muscovado sugar, because those qualities such as clayed, and others of superior quality approximating to white, and especially those imported from Brazil and Cuba, which are now barely admitted 20s., or 14s. duty plus the supposed protective duty of 6s. per cwt., which sort of clayed sugar, as proved by testing, yielded 98 lbs. of pure product, the extracts or coloured matter in solution being good syrup, from which about 8 lbs. of sugar could be obtained; and thus is proved the assertion in the letter I addressed, on the 31st January last, to the Right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that by refining such clayed foreign sugar, the product would be about 102 lbs. of refined loaves and lumps; the coloured matter in such clayed sugar, when wholly made into a solution, being discharged by filtering the solution through animal charcoal, as universally practised in refineries upon solutions of every description of sugar; and the like mode of discharging the coloured matter in the syrups that exude from the loaves or lumps when in the mould, and even from West India molasses (the drainage from muscovado sugar), such mode of filtering is employed; and it is employed to a limited extent in the East and West Indies.

With respect to the present rate of duty now charged according to the Act of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, the sugar classed as white, which comprises the white clayed sugars of Brazil and Cuba, the duty thereon is 16s. 4d. per cwt. plus the supposed protective duty of 7s. on the

the latter; and upon refined sugar the product of the British plantations and dominions in the West and East Indies, if of double refined quality, the duty upon importation is	£. 1 1 - per cwt.	Appendix, No. 8. Report as to the Result of Testing Sugars.
And upon other refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto	- 18 8 -	
The mean Duty	£. - 19 10 -	

The basis upon which these duties are charged, it would appear, are just to equal the duty of importation on 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado, the duty on the product therefrom, as stated, being equivalent to the duty on 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, viz.:

About 67 lbs. refined sugar, which, at the mean duty of 19s. 10d. per cwt. as above stated, would be	s. d. 11 10
18 lbs. bastard ditto, at the duty on muscovado of 14s. per cwt., would be	2 2
27 lbs. molasses (treacle not crystallizable) and waste	- -
112 lbs. The Duty charged upon the Importation of Muscovado	14 -

Such products being obtained by employing the high temperature method of concentrating or boiling the syrups; viz. from 235° to 250° Fahrenheit, priorly alluded to with respect to muscovado sugar. But if the low temperature method, or 160° to 180° Fahrenheit, is employed, then the products would be as follows:

From 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, viz.

About 80 lbs. refined sugar, which at the mean duty of 19s. 10d. per cwt., as above stated, would be	£. s. d. - 14 2 per cwt.
17 lbs. bastard ditto, at 14 s.	- 2 1½ -
15 lbs molasses (treacle) and waste	- - -
112 lbs.	- 16 3½ -
Thus showing that the scale of products adopted by the said Act, if the raw sugar was refined by the low temperature method, that the duty is short charged by	- 2 3½ -
To equalize the duty of	£. - 14 - -

The fixed duty now charged on raw or muscovado sugar. And although colonial refined sugar is not, and may not be, an article of importation, still the advantages of the low temperature method of concentrating the syrup from the sugar cane bears upon the subject; and with reference also to the fine qualities of crystalline sugar not white, made by the said low temperature method in some of the British West India colonies, Demerara, &c., and also in the British dominions in the East Indies; and when all or any of these sugars, or those from Brazil and Cuba are rendered white by claying, or by any other process producing a similar effect; such sugar of the finest quality white, is virtually refined sugar about equal in colour to British crushed lump sugar of ordinary quality, such as upon exportation is entitled, under the said Act, to the drawback of £. - 17 - per cwt.

Whilst that imported from the British West India colonies and dominions in the East Indies pays, upon importation, the duty of - 16 4 -

Recurring, however, to the said Act, as to "white clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every hundredweight," the duty on importation is - 16 4

If, however, such sort of sugar is equal in quality to refined of ordinary quality, as it really is, then according to the fixed standard or scale founded upon tests of other sugar less fine, this finest white clayed sugar would be chargeable at the rate of about	1 1 6 per cwt.
Consequently the disadvantage to the revenue is	- 5 2 -
To equalize the duty of	- 16 4 -

Now charged upon this particular description of sugar.

To elucidate more clearly the bearings of the question as to differential duties; i. e., differential as to the qualities imported, and not differential as to what the sugar, as imported, would yield here in Great Britain, in products of refined loaf or lump, and bastard sugar, and

Appendix, No. 8.
Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

and treacle or molasses, or similar products refined or obtained by the pneumatic process, I respectfully beg leave to observe that, as it is optional, after the duty is paid on the sugar imported, whether it is refined or not, or consumed in the state as imported, as the chief part is for domestic purposes, which consumption, compared with that of refined sugar, is immediately in excess of the latter. That, so far as the Government are concerned, the duty ought to be charged on the article as imported; and, as the consideration and upholding of the revenue is the first and main point, I humbly conceive that, by adopting the plan I have ventured to submit to your Honourable Committee, that the revenue would be greatly increased, and at the same time justice would be done to the manufacturers of sugar, of all denominations and qualities.

Finally, and with reference to the foregoing, and to the question generally, I beg leave most respectfully to transmit herewith,—

- (A.)—Extracts of my pamphlet on sugar, and duties and drawbacks thereon, which I presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury in 1831, which extracts, to a certain extent, have especial reference to the question at issue.
- (B.)—A statement of the tests I have made with pneumatic apparatus, to ascertain the quality of various descriptions of sugar.
- (C.)—A table of duties differential, on an ascending scale of pure products, from 50 lbs. to 110 lbs. from each 112 lbs. sugar in the state when it is imported.
- (D.)—A table of duties differential, on the basis of the said tests, and on the duty of 14s. per cwt. now charged upon muscovado sugar, showing by averages of qualities ranging from 50 lbs. to 110 lbs. pure products, with proposed proportionate duties for each average.
- (E.)—A table contrasting and showing, according to the averages in tables (C.) and (D.), the duties estimated upon the separate product of pure sugar, and also the products obtainable from the impure part in solution.
- (F.)—A certified extract of a communication from Dr. Sheer, the chemist appointed and paid by the colonial government of British Guiana, and sent expressly to ascertain whether cane-juice (syrup) could be imported into Great Britain with advantage or not.
- (G.) and (H.)—Boxes containing small boxes of samples of various sorts of sugar, tested, and the products therefrom; and also of white Havana clayed, not the finest quality, and of British refined crushed lumps, not the lowest ditto.
- (I.)—A box of bottles, containing the impure part (of the sugar tested) in a state of solution, Nos. 1 to 29.

Respectfully submitted by,

Emerson-street, 3 April 1848.

Henry Crosley.

(A.)

EXTRACTS from *Henry Crosley's* Pamphlet, published July 1830, and Presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury (a recorded document).

Page 39.

"WHEN the whole of this detail is impartially considered, and when his Majesty's Government shall have maturely weighed the statements which have been submitted to them relative to the bearings of this process, if worked in the colonies, intimately connected as it is with the duties now paid upon the importation, and drawbacks allowed upon the exportation of sugars, the value of it, prospectively, will then be best understood and appreciated.

It has been stated, that a patent for the British colonies was taken in 1817, and abandoned; such abandonment arose from several considerations, viz. :—

When the writer's attention was primarily drawn by the patentee, in 1817, to the consideration, or estimate of value of the process, his first thoughts diverged from England to the British colonies, where, as he then conceived, the pneumatic process ought to have birth; and he was led to this conclusion from the knowledge that each hogshead of raw sugar lost considerably by drainage, after being landed in this country. Presuming that there must be a much greater drainage when the sugars are of a less age, he obtained the weights of about 100 hogsheads of raw sugar at the time of shipment, in Jamaica, and compared them with the landing weights in London, by which he ascertained that a loss of from two to three cwt. per hogshead, upon an average, had occurred during the voyage, which loss by drainage had been pumped with the bilge-water of the vessel into the sea. Upon the quantity imported annually, at the then supposed value of the product in the colonies, the enormous loss of upwards of 700,000*l.* appeared, independent of the loss to the owner of the ship, who received freight only on weight delivered from the ship.

These considerations led the writer to others which were connected with the revenue. By the Act of Parliament then in force, he found that raw or muscovado sugar, of the growth of the British plantations, paid about 6*s.* per cwt. less than clayed sugar; and as the entry, inwards, for muscovado sugar was particularly described by the additional words "not clayed," he believed that the improved sugar, which the pneumatic process would produce

produce in the colonies, might, from its not being clayed (although it would be superior to clayed sugar), be introduced, at the rate of duty imposed specifically by the existing Acts of Parliament on muscovado sugar; and thereby, in addition to the saving of the drainage on the voyage, and the subsequent drainage in the warehouses after landing, render the pneumatic process a most important acquisition to the planter. But a moment's reflection showed that these advantages would be but temporary. The Legislature had imposed those duties upon importation, and it might (as no doubt it would, had the evasion been practised) have passed other Acts to secure the duty upon sugar resembling clayed, although not actually clayed.

Other questions presented themselves: was it probable that Government would injure the refineries of the mother country, by permitting the importation of such sugar as the pneumatic process would produce, (which, to the eye, is, when properly prepared, equal to ordinary refined lump sugar, and superior thereto for refining); and if such sugar was permitted to be warehoused for exportation only, would not the export trade of crushed refined sugar thereby be greatly injured? Or, should the pneumatic sugar be permitted to importation, even at the increased duty then chargeable on clayed sugar, would not the extra and peculiar saccharine properties which, when properly prepared, the pneumatic sugar possesses over every other sort of sugar, induce the consumers of sugar in this country to prefer this new manufacture to that of ordinary lump sugar, knowing, as they would soon do, that its peculiar refinement was effected by the operation of the purest elements of nature, air and water, so different from the putrid blood and other deleterious substances, then and still partially employed in the refining of sugar? And, again, was it not likely that the Legislature, when they had a knowledge of the fact, that sugar which had undergone the process of curing, or been drained of the real molasses in the usual way, and afterwards cleared by the pneumatic process of the remaining colouring matter and other impurities, so as to render it equal, if not superior, to good ordinary lumps, would be permitted to importation into Great Britain at the duty of 27s. per cwt.; and that the same sugar when exported, in a similar condition and appearance (lumps crushed) as when imported, would be allowed the drawbacks of 41s. 5d. per cwt.; was it not probable, nay, would it not have been certain, that under such circumstances (and they are possible ones at this moment), the Legislature would, for the protection of this important branch of the revenue, have been compelled to re-model the scale of duties and drawbacks, in order to proportion and equalize (as they are now supposed to do) the one with the other, in lieu of allowing the drawback upon exportation so greatly to exceed the duty paid upon importation. In short, were the duties and drawbacks to remain as above stated, the writer, knowing, as he does from his extensive practice, that raw sugar, when properly operated upon by the pneumatic process, can be made in the colonies superior to single refined sugar of good ordinary quality, is enabled confidently to affirm that Government would be receiving, on the one hand, 27s. per cwt., and paying, on the other, only a few shillings per cwt. less than the drawbacks allowed on the exportation of the supposed products obtained from raw sugar;* whereas the difference between refining raw or muscovado, and this cleared pneumatic sugar, is only, as regards the latter, a deterioration by the renewed engenderment of molasses or colouring matter, in proportion to the action of heat employed in evaporating the solution of this already refined sugar to the point required for granulation; and this additional engenderment of molasses would now be but trivial, if the recently much-improved method of evaporating (noticed in the conclusion) were employed.

It is presumed that the foregoing remarks, and those which are about to be made, may have some weight in reference to the existing difficulties and opinions relative to the duties hereafter to be levied upon sugars imported, and drawbacks to be allowed, upon the exportation of refined sugars. To put into a still more perspicuous point of view the comparative value (when used for refining) of raw or muscovado sugar and pneumatic sugar (such as can be imported from the British West India colonies under Mr. Innes' present exclusive right for 14 years, should no alteration of the duties take place), and also to show the relative position of the duties payable upon the importation of those sugars, and the drawbacks allowed on exportation of the refined products obtained therefrom, the following estimates are submitted.

1st. As to value when used for refining:

167 ½ lbs. of raw muscovado sugar, which contains the molasses or colouring substance, is only equal to

112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar, which does not contain the like impurities;

Therefore, the refined products obtained from

112 lbs. of each must of course vary in proportion to the quantity of molasses or impurities contained in, or extracted from, each sort.

2dly. As

* There has been a series of improvements in the art of refining sugar for the last 20 years, which have had for their object a superiority of quality, increased weight of crystals, and a decreased quantity of treacle. If those improvements have effected the desired objects, and most certainly they have to a very considerable extent, it seems strange that Government have not altered the scale of products supposed to be obtained 20 years ago from 100 cwt. of raw or muscovado sugar, refined, in order to meet those changes produced by the improvements in the manufacture of the refined products and to prevent injury to the revenue, by paying more drawback than the duty received on the actual quantity of raw sugar required to produce the exportable products upon which the drawbacks are allowed.

Appendix, No. 8.
Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

2dly. As to the relative position of the duties and drawbacks:

167 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, if imported in its natural state as heretofore, would pay at the rate of 27s. per cwt.	£.	s.	d.
- - - - -	-	-	4
112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar - - - - -	£.	1	7 -
Difference of Duty per Cwt. - - - - -	£.	- 13	4

Which operates to the disadvantage of the revenue, and also of the importers of real muscovado sugar, particularly of those of inferior qualities.

112 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, paying duty of	£.	1	7 -
Is estimated to yield, according to the quantities of products specified in the Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 93,			
61 lbs. of refined sugar, in loaves or lumps, on which the drawback allowed is 41s. 5d. per cwt.	£.	s.	d.
- - - - -	1	2	8
18 lbs. of bastard sugar, 27s. per cwt.	-	4	4
28 lbs. of treacle - - - - -	-	-	-
5 lbs. waste - - - - -	-	-	-
112	£.	1	7 -

Total drawback on 79 lbs. of products, equal to the duty paid on 112 lbs. of raw sugar.

But as

112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar is equal to
167 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of raw or muscovado of an average quality; and as it would require, according to the before-mentioned scale of products,
206 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar to yield
112 lbs. of refined in loaves and lumps, it is evident that
112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar, when refined, will yield increased proportions of exportable products nearly equal to the quantities and qualities obtained from the same weight of ordinary lumps, because the said pneumatic sugar does not contain a greater portion of impurities than such lumps; therefore the products obtained from 112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar, or from 112 lbs. of ordinary lumps, would be as follows; viz.

- lbs. of double-refined in loaves, on which the drawback allowed would be 48l. 7s. per cwt.	£.	s.	d.
- lbs. of single refined, at 41s. 5d. per cwt.	-	-	-
- lbs. of bastard sugar, at 27s. per cwt.	-	-	-
- lbs. of treacle - - - - -	-	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. waste - - - - -	-	-	-
112*	Total Drawback on	lbs. Products	£.
	Duty payable on 112 lbs. pneumatic sugar, from which the above were obtained, would be only	- - - - -	1 7 -
	Being an Excess of Drawback above Duty per Cwt. of	- - - - -	-

Operating to the disadvantage of the revenue, and of those proprietors of West India estates who have not obtained a licence to expel the molasses, and other impurities, from their raw sugar, previously to its shipment for this country. There are also other disadvantages in refining sugar not cleared from the molasses, &c., which are herein explained, and will be easily understood by those persons conversant in the art of refining.

It is further submitted that, as the Legislature formerly required (as before stated) that double loaves should be refined in a specific manner, to obtain the extra drawback allowed thereon, those restrictions were removed by the repeal of the late Acts, in order to encourage the refineries and to meet the advances which had been made in science by the various improvements in the art of refining; it would appear but equitable on the part of the Legislature to grant proportionate drawbacks upon the exportation of the products from raw sugar manufactured in Great Britain by the pneumatic process, because those products can be refined to the same extent as crushed lumps and bastard sugar, upon each of which drawbacks are allowed. Such a permission on the part of Government would add a new branch to our national industry, improve our commerce, and benefit all persons concerned in the manufacture of raw or refined sugar.

Possibly objections may be made to this proposition, because Government now require that lumps for crushing shall be delivered to the officers of the revenue, complete, or of a certain dimension in height, proportionate to the face or base of the lump. But if pneumatic refined sugar were permitted to be exported for the drawback, restrictions and security to

* The statement of weights was omitted by the special request of extensive refiners of sugar in London, by whom the writer was then employed in perfecting their machinery, &c.

to the revenue might be required and easily obtained by operating on the raw sugar under the King's lock, which operation could be effected with the same facility and nearly as expeditiously as lumps are crushed in the warehouses of the London docks.

There appears to be no good reason why a refiner should be compelled to make a lump of sugar by a tedious, expensive, and deteriorating process, and then forced to crush it into powder, when by an expeditious, beneficial, and not expensive operation, he can manufacture a sugar superior to crushed lumps, which would be preferred by the refiners of sugar on the continent of Europe, and supersede the consumption there of Brazilian and Havana clayed sugars, which are invariably preferred to crushed lumps, for reasons obvious to every person acquainted with the art of refining.

These proposed advantages to the British refiner would not operate to the injury of the British planter; on the contrary, he would have encouragement to increase the growth of the cane. The shipping interest would be benefited, and Great Britain might then fairly compete with those foreign countries from which the Continent at present draws its chief supplies.

At all events, if the Legislature should deem the mode of paying the duties on the raw material, and allowing drawbacks on the exportation of the products of this pneumatic process, to be improper or insecure, there could not exist, it is conceived, any objection to the establishment of this new branch of manufacture in Great Britain, by permitting the raw material to be taken out of the warehouses upon bond being given to export certain specific products, similarly allowed and required by the Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 93, relative to the refining foreign sugars for exportation only*.

The process of claying raw sugar is so well known, that a description of it would be superfluous; suffice it to say, that claying is only adapted to the discharge of the molasses and colouring matter adherent to the crystals when new, or immediately after they have been obtained by evaporation; it is, therefore, suitable to the colonies only, and not to Europe. It was attempted in this country about 40 years ago, to discharge, by means of claying, the colour remaining in union with raw sugar; and it is remarkable that this attempt by claying was made in the very buildings then called the claying sugar houses, and in the same rooms where the pneumatic process was first effectually employed; and the coincidence is still more striking, as nearly similar troughs or pans were employed. One hundred thousand pounds was expended, and the attempt abandoned after a few years of trial.

Thus, that which had been tediously and imperfectly performed by claying, and the action of gravity, was, 40 years afterwards, expeditiously and completely effected, by the intervention of a well known principle, by pure water, and by mechanical power.

In a previous part of this work, statements have been made as to the relative value of raw, pneumatic, and ordinary lump sugars, when used for refining; the advantages of separating the molasses or colouring substance from raw sugar previously to refining it into loaves and lumps; and also the disadvantageous action of heat upon saccharine solutions, varying according to the degree of heat applied, its duration and repetition, and the quantity of colouring substance contained in them. It may be asked, can such statements and reasonings be substantiated by practice? Investigation is therefore necessary, to ascertain whether such statements and reasonings are founded upon facts. It will be readily admitted by those gentlemen who are conversant with the principles of refining, that such is the case; but to those who have not a knowledge of the art, it may be needful to prove more clearly that the positions advanced are correct, by stating,

1st. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar, as imported, yields, by the old system of refining, by the use of a fire-pan, at a mean proof of 240 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer,
28 lbs. of treacle.

2dly. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar, in the same state, yields, by the improved system, by the use of vacuum-pan, at the proof of 155 degrees (afterwards raised in the granulating vessel to 180 degrees),
20 lbs. of treacle.

3dly. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar (first partially cleared of the molasses by being made into meltings, and evaporated in the precise manner last-mentioned) yields
14 lbs. of treacle.

4thly. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar, operated upon or refined by the pneumatic process, to produce white crystals of the quality of ordinary lumps, and the extracted syrups therefrom, evaporated at 245 degrees of heat, will yield only
12 ½ lbs. of treacle or syrup.

By these comparisons, it appears that, by the first method, about
28 lbs. of treacle are produced when the molasses and colouring substance, in union with the sugar, is operated upon by 240 degrees of heat.

2d method

* The foregoing reasonings as to the advantages that might be derived by the sugar planter, and by establishing a new branch of manufacture in Great Britain, were applicable when the quantity of British plantation muscovado sugar imported was in excess of the consumption; but not so now, as the supply is not equal thereto.

Appendix, No. 8.
Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

2d method, when in the same state, at 280 degrees,
20 lbs. of treacle.

3d method, a partial separation of the molasses, &c. having been effected by meltings,
and the same heat of 180 degrees applied,
14 lbs. of treacle.

And by the 4th method, evaporating the extracted syrup and the colouring matter in
a more concentrated state, even at 245 degrees of heat, only
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of treacle or syrup.

Thus showing that the degree of heat, and the repetition thereof, engenders an additional quantity of molasses, &c. to that which the raw sugar contained when imported; and that a lesser quantity is engendered when a separation of the molasses, &c. has been effected previously to the action of heat. It may therefore be presumed that raw sugar contains even less than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per cwt. of treacle, the least quantity obtained at the highest degree of heat employed for one evaporation.

As such, the planter and refiners could not fail to obtain considerable advantages if they adopted a better mode of evaporating the cane-juice and solutions of sugar to that which is now generally employed.

(B.)

STATEMENT of RESULTS of *H. Crosley's* TESTING, with Pneumatic Apparatus, various Qualities of SUGAR, as follows: the Samples of the Sugar Tested, and the Products therefrom of Pure Sugar and of Impure in a state of Solution, accompanying the present, and delivered to the Honourable Committee on Sugar Planting, viz.:

SUGARS denominated Muscovado or Raw, and also White, of the British Plantations and Dominions in the West and East Indies, and also those of Foreign Production.

No.	GROWTH OF	QUALITY.	PURE PRODUCT.
1	Jamaica - - -	fine - - - - -	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
2	Ditto - - -	ditto - - - - -	78 - - ditto.
3	Ditto - - -	less ditto - - - - -	68 - - ditto.
4	Ditto - - -	brown - - - - -	58 - - ditto.
5	The average of the British West India colonies, Barbadoes excepted.	average - - - - -	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
6	Barbadoes - - -	bright yellow, for grocery - - -	70 - - ditto.
7	Ditto - - -	less colour, and more grain - - -	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
8	Antigua - - -	bright yellow, for grocery - - -	70 - - ditto.
9	Grenada - - -	middling - - - - -	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
10	The average of Trini- dad.	average - - - - -	65 - - ditto.
11	Demerara - - -	white crystalline - - - - -	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs.
12	East India - - -	bright yellow ditto - - - - -	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
13	Ditto, Benares - - -	denominated brown, but yellow - - -	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
14	Ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto middling, but white - - -	96 lbs. from 112 lbs.
15	East India, Khamr - - -	dark brown and clammy - - -	56 lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
16	Madras - - -	ordinary ditto, but free - - -	68 - - ditto.
17	Penang - - -	ditto - ditto, very clammy - - -	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
18	Mauritius - - -	bright yellow - - - - -	70 - - ditto.
19	Ditto - - -	brown - - - - -	56 - - ditto.
20	{ Cuba - - - Havana - - -	{ A little less white than clayed, now admitted at the duty of 14 s. per cwt., and 6 s. per cwt., 20 s. supposed protective duty.	{ 98 lbs. from 112 lbs. clayed.
21	Ditto - - -	-- Yellow, denominated muscovado, but clayed.	84 - - ditto.
22	Ditto - - -	yellow - - - - -	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
23	Ditto - - -	inferior ditto - - - - -	70 - - ditto.
24	Brazil and Bahia - - -	-- Yellow, denominated muscovado, but clayed.	84 lbs. from 112 lbs. clayed.
25	Ditto - - -	dark brown and clammy - - -	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
26	Porto Rico - - -	bright yellow - - - - -	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
27	Santa Cruz - - -	- ditto - - - - -	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.

Samples of the sugars tested are in small boxes, labelled and numbered 1 to 27, and the impure part of each separated by the pneumatic process, and in a state of solution, are in bottles in a case, also marked No. 1 to 27.

Emerson-street, 3 April 1848.

Respectfully submitted.
(signed) *Henry Crosley.*

(C.)

TABLE of DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES proposed to be Charged on SUGAR of various Growths and Qualities according to Statement of Tests made at the House of Commons with Pneumatic Apparatus by *Henry Crosley*, and by Order of the Chairman and Select Committee on Sugar Planting; the said Duties not comprising any additional or protective Duty upon Foreign Sugars of Slave production.

Tested Quantity of pure Product obtained from 112 lbs. of Sugar in its Natural State when Landed, the pure Product varying in Quality and Colour proportionately to that of the Sugar operated upon.	Rate of Duty on each 112 lbs. of Sugar in its Natural State when Landed, calculated at 70 lbs. the mean Purity of British Plantation Muscovado Sugar, the Range of pure Products therefrom being fixed from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. from each 112 lbs.
Pure product, 50 lbs. from 112 lbs.	10 — per cwt.
Ditto - 51 lbs. - ditto	10 2 ½
Ditto - 52 lbs. - ditto	10 4 ½
Ditto - 53 lbs. - ditto	10 7
Ditto - 54 lbs. - ditto	10 9 ½
Ditto - 55 lbs. - ditto	11 —
Ditto - 56 lbs. - ditto	11 2 ½
Ditto - 57 lbs. - ditto	11 4 ½
Ditto - 58 lbs. - ditto	11 7
Ditto - 59 lbs. - ditto	11 9 ½
Ditto - ranging from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs.	14 —
Ditto - above 80 lbs. and 81 lbs. from 112 lbs.	16 2 ½
Ditto - 82 lbs. from 112 lbs.	16 4 ½
Ditto - 83 lbs. - ditto	16 7
Ditto - 84 lbs. - ditto	16 9 ½
Ditto - 85 lbs. - ditto	17 —
Ditto - 86 lbs. - ditto	17 2 ½
Ditto - 87 lbs. - ditto	17 4 ½
Ditto - 88 lbs. - ditto	17 7
Ditto - 89 lbs. - ditto	17 9 ½
Ditto - 90 lbs. - ditto	18 —
Ditto - 91 lbs. - ditto	18 2 ½
Ditto - 92 lbs. - ditto	18 4 ½
Ditto - 93 lbs. - ditto	18 7
Ditto - 94 lbs. - ditto	18 9 ½
Ditto - 95 lbs. - ditto	19 —
Ditto - 96 lbs. - ditto	19 2 ½
Ditto - 97 lbs. - ditto	19 4 ½
Ditto - 98 lbs. - ditto	19 7
Ditto - 99 lbs. - ditto	19 9 ½
Ditto - 100 lbs. - ditto	20 —
Ditto - above 101 lbs. from 112 lbs.	20 2 ½
Ditto - 102 lbs. - ditto	20 4 ½
Ditto - 103 lbs. - ditto	20 7
Ditto - 104 lbs. - ditto	20 9 ½
Ditto - 105 lbs. - ditto	21 —
Ditto - 106 lbs. - ditto	21 2 ½
Ditto - 107 lbs. - ditto	21 4 ½
Ditto - 108 lbs. - ditto	21 7
Ditto - 109 lbs. - ditto	21 9 ½
Ditto - 110 lbs. - ditto	22 —
Ditto - 111 lbs. - ditto	—
Ditto - 112 lbs. - ditto	—

Respectfully submitted.

Emerson-street,
3 April 1848. }

(signed) *Henry Crosley.*

Appendix, No. 8.

Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

(D.)

TABLE of DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES proposed to be Charged on SUGARS of various Growth and Qualities, and by Averages, as follows :

Tested Quantity of Pure Product from 112 lbs. of Sugar in its natural State, when landed.	Rate of Duty on each 112 lbs. of Sugar, in its natural State, when landed, calculated upon Averages.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	
Products ranging from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. per 112 lbs. (or all less than 60 lbs.).	11 - per cwt.	-- Sugars of these qualities are of the very lowest description, and now are unsale- able.
Ditto from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. inclu- sive.	14 - —	-- These are such as are generally import- ed from the British West India colonies, real muscovado or raw, and in that state consumed extensively in Great Britain.
Ditto from 80 lbs. to 85 lbs. -	16 6 —	-- These are superior to muscovado, and in most instances purified by some pro- cess, as claying, &c., to discharge the im- pure or carbonaceous coloured matter.
Ditto from 85 lbs. to 90 lbs. -	17 6 —	-- The last remark applies to these qua- lities.
Ditto from 90 lbs. to 95 lbs. -	18 6 —	Approximating to refined sugar.
Ditto from 95 lbs. to 100 lbs. -	19 6 —	Ditto - - ditto - and more so.
Ditto from 100 lbs. to 105 lbs. -	20 6 —	Ditto - - ditto - and more so.
Ditto from 105 lbs. to 110 lbs. -	21 6 —	Ditto - - ditto - and more so.

(Respectfully submitted.)

Emerson-street, }
3 April 1848. }

(signed) Henry Crosley.

(E.)

TABLE showing, according to the Statements of Tests by the Pneumatic Process upon various Qualities of SUGAR, the proportionate Rate of Duty upon the pure Product obtained, and also upon the Products that might be obtained from the impure part in a state of Solution, by evaporating the Aqueous part, and thereby obtaining certain variable Quantities of regenerated Sugar, and of uncrystallizable Product, Molasses or Treacle.

The duty charged under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, on muscovado sugar, is -	14s. per cwt.
The duty proposed, calculated upon the pure product, viz. 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. pure, the average duty, as per Tables (C.) and (D.) -	11s. per cwt.
Average products : <i>s. d.</i>	
55 lbs. of pure sugar, at 14s. -	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
About $\frac{1}{3}$ or 19 lbs. of bastard, at 11s. -	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— $\frac{2}{3}$ or 38 lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d. -	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
112 lbs.	10s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
The present duty charged on 112 lbs. -	14s. per cwt.
The pure products varying from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs., as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	
Average products :	
Mean - 70 lbs. of pure, estimated from 80 lbs. to 85 lbs. <i>s. d.</i>	
at 16s. 6d. -	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
About $\frac{2}{3}$ or 28 lbs. of bastard sugar, at 11s. -	2 9
— $\frac{1}{3}$ or 14 lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d. -	— 6
112 lbs.	13s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

From 80 lbs. to 85 lbs. of pure product:			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		15s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 82½ lbs. of pure, estimated from 85 lbs. to 95 lbs.	s. d.	
	at 18s. 6d.	- - - - -	13 7½
About ¾ or 19½ lbs. of bastard sugar, at 14s.	- - - - -		2 5
— ½ or 10 lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d.	- - - - -		5 ½
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		16s. 6d. per cwt.
From 85 lbs. to 90 lbs. of pure product:			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		17s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 87½ lbs. of pure, estimated from 85 lbs. to 100 lbs.	s. d.	
	at 19s. 6d.	- - - - -	15 2½
About ¾ or 16½ lbs. of bastard, at 14s.	- - - - -		2 -
— ½ or 8 lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d.	- - - - -		4 ½
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		17s. 7½d. per cwt.
From 90 lbs. to 95 lbs. of pure product:			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		18s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 92½ lbs. of pure sugar, estimated from 100 lbs.	s. d.	
	to 105 lbs., at 20s. 6d.	- - - - -	16 11
About ¾ or 13 lbs. of bastard, at 14s.	- - - - -		1 7½
— ½ or 6½ lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d.	- - - - -		3 ½
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		18s. 10d. per cwt.
From 95 lbs. to 100 lbs. of pure product:			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		19s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 97½ lbs. of pure sugar, estimated at 21s.	s. d.	
	8½ lbs. of bastard, at 14s.	- - - - -	18 3½
	6 lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d.	- - - - -	1 - ¾
			3 ½
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		19s. 7½d. per cwt.
From 100 lbs. to 105 lbs. pure product:			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		20s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 102½ lbs. of pure sugar, at 21s.	s. d.	
	6½ lbs. of bastard, at 14s.	- - - - -	19 2½
	3 lbs. of molasses, at 5s. 3d.	- - - - -	9 ¾
			1 ½
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		20s. 1½d. per cwt.
From 105 lbs. to 110 lbs. pure product:			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		21s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 107½ lbs. of pure sugar, at 21s.	s. d.	
	4 lbs. of bastard, at 14s.	- - - - -	20 1 ¾
	½ lb. of molasses, at 5s. 3d.	- - - - -	6
			- ¾
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		20s. 8½d. per cwt.

Respectfully submitted.

Henry Crasley.

Emerson-street, 8 April 1846.

Appendix, No. 8.

Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

(F.)

EXTRACT of a COMMUNICATION from Dr. Shier, now in *Demerary*, dated
3 February 1848.

"ON the preparation of well-clarified cane juice, concentrated so as to be transmitted home, I have made many experiments, and would have transmitted specimens had it been possible to do so with safety. I find that to preserve the syrup from fermentation it requires to be boiled so high that in cooling down it in a very short time deposits large crystals of candy; a difficulty would therefore at once arise regarding the levying of the duty, for it would arrive in England partly crystallized and partly syrup. Boiled up to this point but little more heat suffices to convert it into sugar; and planters will therefore, I believe, prefer to complete the process. Boiled to a lower density than this, it very rapidly runs into fermentation, especially if it is not struck hot into close vessels; exposed to the air, as it would be were it struck into an iron cooler, or even directly into a puncheon, it cannot be kept any length of time, say a few months, at an ordinary temperature, without fermenting so as to start the bung and overflow in a greater or less degree."

[The above is an extract from report by Dr. Shier, chemist, appointed and paid by the colonial government of British Guiana, and sent home to us.]

Glasgow, 25 March 1848.

John Campbell.

POINTS submitted by *Henry Crosley* in addition to the DOCUMENTS already presented.

Paris, 1 November 1817.

1. APPLICATION to the French government for a sealed patent to secure the improvements made by H. Crosley in operating by the pneumatic process.

2. Sealed or secret specifications to patents not granted to aliens, only to natives of France, on H. C.'s renewed petition, if he submitted the invention to a special committee of scientific members of the government Board of Arts and Sciences, and they should consider it of sufficient importance to warrant their recommending that H. C. should have a sealed patent, then it would be granted to him, but only for 10, and not 15 years, as petitioned for.

3. Committee appointed, consisting of M. Gay Lussac, chemist professor; M. Bardel, chief for determining variable duties chargeable on different articles, and then especially on sugar; M. ——— (name forgotten), a professor.

4. Plan and description of pneumatic process, and samples of product exhibited by H. C. to the said committee; highly approved of by them, and particularly by M. Gay Lussac. H. C.'s request acceded to for sealed patent. H. C. interrogated as to his engagements in England with respect to the pneumatic process, who was urgently invited to settle in France and to introduce the pneumatic process, and other improvements, in manufacturing and refining sugar, as practised in England; promise given that if H. C. did so, all machinery, &c. should be admitted into France free of duty, and also articles for his private and household uses.

5. H. C. on that day invited to dine with M. Bardel, who upon H. C.'s arrival at M. Bardel's house, that gentleman took from his private repository a small apparatus, and remarked, "See how very near I have been to your invention; I use this for testing sugars of various

chemicals, qualities in preference to other means, which are * * * *," named to H. C. The small apparatus shown was a pneumatic machine, and the mode of operating H. C. had embraced in the specification of his French patent, considering, as he did when in England, that by such mode a similar effect would be produced on sugar, yet not equal to that other mode, which was suitable, but the other not so for operations on a business scale. The latter is by withdrawing the air from under the false bottom of the open pan in which the sugar is placed; and it should be in a dry and not moist state. The former, or small testing apparatus of M. Bardel, was a domed vessel, the sugar moistened ere put into it, and upon a filtering false bottom, somewhat similar to that used by H. C. Into this domed vessel, on the top a pipe was connected, which was attached to a small air pump, and thus in lieu of a vacuum being, as in the other case, created beneath the sugar, by this mode the air was forced and compressed upon it, and thus forced through the moistened sugar, carrying with it and separating the carbonaceous and coloured matter therefrom, as shown by H. C.'s late operations.

6. As to testing of sugar. Some sorts, such as khaur, &c., &c., the syrup from which it and any other sugar, even of finer sorts, have been made, the syrups have either not been properly cleaned, or they inherently contain coloured matter, or it is formed naturally by exposing the cane juice to the influence of the atmosphere; or too much temper or lime has been used, which compound turns vegetable substances of a reddish hue; hence the

vari:d

varied complexions of sugar: pale yellow, bright yellow, greyish hue, orange, brown, dark brown; and if fine double loaves are to be made, or sugar equal in standard whiteness to that quality, then the solution of the raw sugar, or material to be so refined, no lime water is used, as it would cause the refined sugar to have a redish tinge. Yet lime is a necessary evil in making sugar direct from cane juice. The foregoing remarks, and especially as to colour of various sorts of sugar, are made to account why all descriptions of raw sugar, when operated upon by the pneumatic process, do not yield white sugar. The use of the chemicals

***** is not equal to the simple elements, pure air and water, for testing sugar, because the former (the chemical) might, and would in some cases, when admixed with the sugar, form new compounds, and therefore such mode of testing would not be so sure nor equal to the latter mode with air and water, which would separate the coloured matter better than the chemical, which might, and would separate in some instances one portion of the coloured matter in the sugar, and not attack and separate the other or inherent part, independently perhaps of creating other coloured matter.

Possibly by an union of the said two processes, with judicious modifications, a superior test might be effected; but to ascertain whether this surmise is correct or not, a series of experimental testings must be made, which H. C. could effect in the course of a few days, say a week at most. However the pneumatic test, as exhibited, is simple and sure, and equal fully for the purpose proposed.

7. Comparison of workings of sugar canes in Cuba. H. C. can, if required, state some facts to show the advantages the Cuban planter has over the British.

8. H. C. was instrumental in causing the late Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards made _____ and Governor of Canada, to change the erroneous views he entertained and advocated in the House of Commons one Session, respecting the admission of foreign clayed sugar, and the next Session changed his view on the subject, which was caused, as H. C. believes, from his having written a somewhat voluminous tract upon the manufacture and refining of sugar, with statement of products, &c. &c., which said tract was presented to Mr. Poulett Thomson by a friend of H. C.'s, a merchant of London, of first-rate respectability who was personally known to Mr. Poulett Thomson. H. C.'s friend (the merchant) was received graciously, and thanked for the tract; but H. C. had not that satisfaction, although eventually, as he believes, it caused Mr. P. Thomson to change his opinion.

9. In 1839, H. C. published his pamphlet, "Suggestions," to the West India Proprietary; and, among other matters relating to sugar, he suggested the expediency of reducing the duty on muscovado from 24s. to 14s. per cwt., and pointed out the equity of permitting the West India planter to export refined sugar (such as lumps crushed) to Great Britain; also as to the benefits that might arise to the West India proprietors by having a model and central establishment in the colonies there, to manufacture sugar for more estates than one, as then and now generally practised. The Right honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in 1845, adopted (but perhaps not from what H. C. had published in the said pamphlet, "Suggestions," five or six years previously) the duty of 14s. per cwt., and also permitted British plantation refined sugar to be imported at a moderate duty; that priority having been 8l. 8s. per cwt., or prohibitive, which took effect by the representations I made to the Treasury and Board of Trade, respecting the white crystalline sugar then being admitted at the same duty as muscovado or raw sugar; such white crystalline being (as admitted by the then chairman of the Committee of Sugar Refiners) a species of refined sugar which, as was then the law, although made in the British colonies, ranked as foreign refined sugar.

Appendix, No. 9.

SUGGESTIONS to the PROPRIETORS of ESTATES in the BRITISH WEST INDIES.

To the Right Hon. Lord *George Bentinck*, Chairman of the Select Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting.

My Lord,

House of Commons, Monday, 3 April 1848.

IN addition to the documents, &c. presented to your Lordship and the Honourable the Select Committee on Sugar Planting, I beg leave most respectfully to transmit herewith a note of points, No. 1 to 9, which detail information on the subject; also the pamphlet "Suggestions" to the proprietors of estates in the British West Indies, gratuitously presented to them in 1839; and also the plan of Pneumatic Apparatus on a business scale, the copy of that I exhibited in Paris, November 1817, to the Special Commission alluded to under the 1st to 4th points, and under which the Sealed Patent was granted to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Crosley*.

Appendix, No. 8.

Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

Appendix, No. 9.

Suggestions to the
proprietors of es-
tates in the British
West Indies.

Appendix, No. 9.
 Suggestions to the
 proprietors of es-
 tates in the British
 West Indies.

It has been suggested, as an inducement for the formation of the West India Association, that the products of the sugar-cane can be considerably increased beyond what they now are, by the adoption of improved processes, not generally known and employed. It is therefore necessary to state what the improved processes are, and wherein they differ from those in use in the British West India colonies, in order that the parties who are most interested and best qualified by their practical experience may judge what the real merits of the questions are; for it is upon that judgment only, and not upon theoretical surmises, that the purposed association should be formed. But the success of the undertaking will mainly depend upon the aid of an efficient Board of Management, thoroughly conversant with the affairs of West India estates, and also with mercantile transactions.

First. As to the Manufacture of Raw or Muscovado Sugar.—The first operation is the extraction of the juice or saccharine matter contained in the sugar-cane, and this is now only partially effected by the best constructed horizontal sugar-mills. The mogoss, or trash, after it has passed through and been squeezed by the rollers of the mill, still contains in an absorpt state much saccharine matter; which as pressure cannot extract it, is left in the trash, which is thereby more combustibile than it would otherwise be if the whole of the saccharine it contains were extracted. Much labour is required to dry, stack, and house the trash for fuel for the boiling coppers, or battery of pans; and if the mogoss is dry, it answers well for that purpose, hung or set as the boiling coppers now are in all our West India sugar works. By a recent importation of well-ground canes, or mogoss, for the purpose of experiment, it has been ascertained that it contains a powerful acid; thereby proving that saccharine, which is the basis of acidity, existed in this mogoss. But there are other and stronger proofs that a considerable portion of saccharine matter is left in the cane trash; viz., by a recent invention it has been discovered that the whole of the saccharine in beet-root can be extracted; whereas by the modes previously employed of rasping the root, and then subjecting it to hydraulic pressure of great power, that nearly one-third of the saccharine matter contained in the root still remained in the pulp, which to appearance was dry.

The principle of the invention (which is simple in the extreme, and requires little labour and expense for apparatus) is applicable for extracting the whole of the saccharine in malt and grain for making beer, spirits, and vinegar; which, by the present modes of mashing, is only partially extracted; therefore there can be no doubt that the invention is equally applicable for extracting from the cane trash, or mogoss, the saccharine that remains therein after the canes have been ground; and such extract can be obtained by one operation, at the specific gravity or degree of concentration of syrup, suitable for the production of sugar; or the extract can be obtained, at a less degree, for fermentation and distillation for spirit, which spirit would be of an improved flavour in consequence of lime not having been used. Therefore, as this invention (which has been for the last two or three years, and still is, in extensive use in Germany) has proved the fact that the whole of the saccharine in beet-root and other vegetable substances can be extracted without pressure, it is concluded, by analogy, that as the canes do not undergo a pressure by the rollers of the mill equal to that which the rasped beet-root is subjected to by hydraulic pressure, which is insufficient, that the residuum saccharine in the mogoss (which possibly may be one fourth of the whole contained in the sugar-cane) can also be extracted without pressure by the simple means employed for beet-root; consequently, if those means are employed in the West Indies, the yieldings from the cane would be increased probably in the proportion stated. Such, in reality, is the case in the yieldings of sugar and molasses from beet-root operated upon by the said invention.

The second operation, after the cane juice has been extracted by the mill, is tempering the juice with lime. This is sometimes done in the cisterns or receivers, and sometimes in the clarifiers, after the juice has been heated; but the latter mode is supposed to be the best, and if so, an improvement, not hitherto used for this operation, may be effected with considerable advantage in economising fuel and motive power by a high-pressure steam-engine, which is the most simple and suitable engine for colonial sugar works.

The third operation is the clarification of the juice in the siphons, or clarifying pans, which are generally heated by the fire, that acts under the whole of the coppers, or battery of pans, although sometimes a separate fire is used; but latterly, in Jamaica, steam has been employed under the siphons.

It has been recently stated by a gentleman who has been in the West Indies, and who is the patentee of an invention for purifying cane juice by the use of ferrocyanic acid (*ferro-prussic acid*) and sulphate of zinc, and with lime, that this method effects the desired object most completely; and, indeed, such is the opinion of some gentlemen who are proprietors of estates; but others, although they believe that by these means the cane juice may be divested in a great measure of the impurities it contains, consider that, in some respects, the sugar made from juice so operated upon by those chemicals does not partake of that quality which is best suited for refining. It may, or it may not, be so; but if the invention has the intrinsic worth it is supposed to have, it should be adopted after satisfactory trials upon a sufficient scale have been made of its efficacy in all respects. The use of chemicals in the manufacture of articles of food (and particularly those of a destructive nature) should always be employed with great care. They may, perhaps, be safely used by the philosopher or scientific operator; but the use of them when intrusted to unskilful or common workmen, may be attended with danger. Simple substances and natural means, if they are efficacious, should be preferred in all operations for the manufacture of food. However, it

is absolutely needful to clarify the cane juice in some way, and certainly for this operation steam heat is decidedly preferable to that of naked fire, or the irregular heat obtained from the fire under the teache; because when steam is used under the clarifier, or in pipes within it, the heat is under controul, and its action can be stopped by the shutting of a cock. The proper application of heat in clarifying cane juice is an important point. The quality of the sugar depends in a great measure upon this operation; for if too much or too little heat is employed the juice will be deteriorated, and the subsequent operation of cleansing will require a longer period to effect it, which is injurious and attended with additional care and labour. Therefore, whether chemicals or the usual simple means are employed for the clarification or depuration of the juice, steam heat would certainly be an improvement in the operation.

The fourth operation is cleansing the cleared liquor, and concentrating it to the consistence of syrup in the boilers or coppers. These are generally worked by the fire under the skipping teache, which acts under the whole battery of pans. Cleansing the liquor is an important operation, and it is rarely performed effectually in consequence of the irregularity of the heat under the boilers. Many of the impurities remaining in the juice, after it has been well clarified, are acted upon by heat; therefore in this operation of cleansing, like that of clarifying, the heat under the boilers or cleansing coppers may be too powerful, or not sufficiently so; and if the former, the scum which arises to the surface of the liquor (which ought to be skimmed off) will be boiled up and mixed with it, and thereby the sugar will be deteriorated in quality; or in the latter case, if there be a deficiency of heat under the boilers, the impurities and feculencies in the liquor, which heat would separate and throw up and render visible, still remain, and the quality of the sugar would thereby be injured. Now as practice has demonstrated that the operation of cleansing the liquor is generally performed improperly by the present imperfect mode of obtaining heat under the boilers, and as heat of various degrees of intensity is required under the several boilers of the battery, according to the progressive state of cleansing the liquor, and as it would be impracticable to have separate fires under each boiler, it follows that this operation of cleansing the liquor can only be properly performed in boilers heated by steam.

The fifth operation should be filtering the partially concentrated liquor or syrup, through a bag filter, and also through a stratum of coarse-grained animal charcoal, by which not only the impurities and feculencies remaining in the liquor or syrup would be separated therefrom, but the syrup would be clear and bright, and a considerable portion of the colouring matter discharged, and the sugar would thereby be greatly improved in colour and quality. To the use of animal charcoal as a filter must be chiefly attributed that perfection or whiteness which refined sugars exhibit. This valuable appendage to the manufacture of refined sugar has not as yet (although introduced into the colonies) been successfully employed in making raw sugar; the want of knowledge of its use, and the great expense of the charcoal required for each operation, has doomed the filter to abandonment in the colonies. Until lately, animal charcoal, when used as a decolorant and filter for saccharine solutions, has been considered to exert its properties chemically and mechanically; but by a recent invention of a scientific gentleman of Marseilles it has been discovered, and proved, that the action of animal charcoal upon syrup is only mechanical, and not chemical; and this fact is exemplified by filters, once charged with animal charcoal, continuing to cleanse solutions of raw sugar and also West Indian molasses, and to discharge a great portion of the colouring matter therefrom, equally well as when charcoal is taken for each operation of filtering. The charcoal in these newly invented Perpetual Filters does not require cleansing after each operation, but on the contrary they may be used for five or six days, after which the cleansing or revivifying of the charcoal is effected by fermenting and washing it in, and without discharging it from the filter, which is hermetically closed. Consequently, by the adoption in the colonies of this perpetual filter (which is equally applicable for the drainage of molasses as for the syrup), the advantages of perfectly cleansing and decolouring the syrup and the drainage molasses, may be attained to a considerable extent.

The sixth operation is the final concentration of the cleansed liquor or syrup to the consistence or proof for crystallization. Of all the means devised and employed for effecting this very important operation, that which is now in general use in the colonies is the worst. Rapid evaporation is the object aimed at; and to a limited extent it is obtained, but not without great sacrifices both in quantity and quality of the sugar. The syrup, when at proof for striking, is at the high temperature of 250° to 260° of Fahrenheit, and even at higher temperatures. Consequently, carbonization takes place to a considerable extent, and it is increased during the period of striking or discharging the teache, which retains the heat from the furnace and fire over which it is placed.

It is little more than twenty years since the advantages of evaporating saccharine solutions at comparatively low temperatures were known even to the sugar refiners of London: previously they, like the sugar planters, employed naked fire heat under the clearing and evaporating pans, the bottoms of which unlike the boilers or teaches of a West India sugar house are nearly flat, or but slightly concave inside, and the fire acts under the bottom only, and not around the sides; and so far the refiner's pan is better than the pan or teache in the colonies, because carbonization or burning on the sides is prevented. Steam pans were next substituted, which produced an amelioration of the evil (the carbonisation of the syrup); but still in both description of pans the temperature of the syrup, when at proof, is a high temperature. Next, and almost simultaneously with the introduction of steam pans, followed the very scientific invention of the domed or vacuum pan, which is also heated by steam; and as the pressure of the atmosphere by this arrangement is excluded

Appendix, No. 9.

Suggestions to the proprietors of estates in the British West Indies.

from acting upon the syrup in the pan, the evaporation is effected at a comparatively low temperature, and thereby concomitant benefits are obtained.

The superiority of a heated medium, in lieu of a naked fire under a sugar pan, gave birth to many schemes, amongst which none stands more conspicuous than that which recommended the adoption of a heated chemical solution bath, which does not embrace in its use either the advantage or simplicity of steam heat. But this scheme of supposed improvement has long since been exploded; for independently of the cost and danger attendant upon the use of the chemical solution, both the syrup in the pan during evaporation and when at proof for crystallization, was at the same high temperature it would have been raised to if operated upon by the naked fire in the teache commonly used. The chief desideratum in evaporating syrup is the low temperature of the syrup when under the influence of heat, and not the low temperature of the heated medium; and although a heated medium (and none is equal to steam) is an advantage, it is only so because its action is equal and more under control than the heat of a naked fire. And again, as to the formation of an evaporating pan: certainly an open pan for colonial use is, on account of its simplicity, greatly preferable to a domed or covered pan, such as the vacuum pan, which although highly scientific, is nevertheless complicated in its management; and for this reason, and also on account of its cost, and of the apparatus requisite for the vacuo method of evaporation, this method has been but very partially adopted in colonial sugar works. But there are other considerations respecting the choice of method, besides that of evaporating to proof at a comparatively low temperature, viz. :—

Dispatch of operation.

Economy of motive power and manual labour.

Economy of fuel.

Economy in cost of an apparatus, simple and effectual.

Perfection in the quality, and increase in the quantity of sugar, and decrease of molasses.

Now these desiderata, combined with that of evaporating at a low temperature, can be obtained by the use of an open pan or teache, when either naked fire or steam heat is employed under it; therefore, for general purposes, such a pan must be preferable to a vacuum pan, which is adapted to steam heat only. And that which adds to the benefits of this method of evaporating in an open pan, at comparatively low temperatures, say at about 100° Fahrenheit below the usual temperature of proof when the old method is used, is that the sugar made by this new method is dry, and of bold and brilliant crystals, and much sweeter than sugar made by any other method of evaporating, and particularly so when compared with sugar made in a vacuum or covered pan, which is less sweet than sugar made in the old way; and a stronger recommendation of the new method is that the agency which effects these united advantages can be employed in manufacturing a species of refined sugar, hereinafter alluded to, which would be in demand in the event of a sugar trade being opened between the British West India colonies and foreign countries.

The seventh operation is granulating, which hitherto has been imperfectly performed in the West India colonies. The native strength of the first crystallization of the juice of the sugar-cane is generally so satisfactory that it is concluded art can do little towards improvement. But such conclusion is erroneous, as will be more fully shown under the head of curing. If the high temperature or present method of evaporation is employed, the strikes are skipped alternately into wooden coolers, from which, in due time, and when at the supposed proper temperature, the partially imperfect crystallized mass is removed into hogsheads in the curing house. Heat, and a proper degree of heat, is requisite for a perfect crystallization; and such crystallization is better effected in a great mass than in a small one, because, in a great mass, and when a proper temperature is kept up, the first crystals formed (which are of greater gravity than the surrounding media or syrup), descend to the bottom of the vessel, and as crystallization proceeds the like takes place until the whole is complete. A contrary procedure, as by the customary mode of granulating in small masses, from the want of that proper heat, and also from a sufficient time not being allowed for crystallization, that portion of the mass which would crystallize if properly treated adheres to the external surface of the grains or crystals; and when heat subsequently acts upon the sugar in the hogsheads in the curing house, part of that coating of the crystals, called molasses, then drains from the sugar, and part when in the hold of the ship during the voyage, the hold being invariably at a temperature which accelerates the drainage of the raw sugar. Consequently, the quantity is less than it would be if the operation was properly performed.

Another drawback occasionally arises from the variableness in the quality of the cane juice, and the greater or less skill of the previous operations; all of which have an influence upon the crystallization. Some juice will crystallize more quickly than other, but the same period of time is allowed for the crystallization of all qualities of juice. The coolers or granulators must be emptied for the workings of the following day; and thus, by this injudicious mode of working, a less quantity of sugar of an inferior quality is made, and the drainage is increased. If the low temperature method of evaporation is employed, and the subsequent operation of crystallizing is properly performed, the contrast will be striking. The strikes*, in lieu of being put into and divided in wooden coolers, are discharged in suc-
cession

* If, however, the strikes are to be discharged into the coolers now used, even then it would be advisable to cover them with boards and mats, to keep the boiled mass warm, and not to cool it. The crystallization would thereby be improved.

cession into a copper heater, which is previously warmed by a gentle flow of steam in the iron case in which it is fixed; and the various strikes which are partially crystallized when discharged from the teache, should be kept in the heater at a proper temperature by steam, in order that the mass may not cool, and thereby prevent crystallization from proceeding as it would do if the temperature is kept up by the steam that surrounds the copper heater or granulating vessel. After the mass has remained in the heater for a certain period of time, which will vary according to the strength of the juice for crystallization, it should be removed, in its partially crystallized state, and when at the proper degree of temperature, into moulds or pyramidal-shaped vessels, properly arranged for draining the molasses; these vessels should be fixed and placed upon bearers in the curing house, which should be kept at a proper temperature continuously, and not intermittingly, as is now the case in all West India curing houses; and if these means are used, particularly the employment of a proper degree of heat, the raw sugar will be properly crystallized.

The 8th, and last operation, is curing, which cannot be completely effected in hogsheads or casks, even though they are placed in a curing house, which is kept at a proper and continuous temperature. The mass of sugar intermixed with the humid, or inferior part, and with the molasses, as it is termed, is removed from the coolers into hogsheads, whereby drainage immediately commences through the interstices of the staves, and the holes in the bottom of the hogsheads, which holes are partly closed by a plantain stalk, or other conductor, in order to accelerate the discharge of that portion of liquid matter which otherwise would in part be crystallized. It may be asked, why are the holes in the bottom of the hogshead partly closed? Is it suspected, that by permitting the molasses or liquid portion of the mass to remain with the sugar, the quantity is increased? If so, this is an admission that the granulation has been only partial, not complete; therefore tight casks, or vessels, should be used in lieu of open staved hogsheads. Or are the holes in the bottom of the hogshead merely to allow the half solid, half liquid mass to escape into the molasses cistern? In either case, it must be evident that the usual mode of granulating raw sugar is an imperfect mode.

Granulation, by the customary method of cooling the evaporized mass to a supposed proper temperature, is only a partial granulation, as shown by the reasonings under the seventh article. A complete crystallization, viz. regularly formed crystals (not grains or broken crystals), is only effected by heat, judiciously applied, when the evaporated mass is primarily crystallized in a heater, and subsequently completed in proper vessels in the curing house, which should be kept continuously at the temperature best suited to the quality of the sugar made.

But to proceed as to the best mode of curing raw sugar. The strikes or skipplings having been discharged into the steam heater, and therein crystallized to the extent required for filling in the curing house, the pyramidal vessels fixed therein, which are suitably constructed for subsequent operations, the partially crystallized mass, at a proper temperature, is then poured into the pyramidal vessels, and suffered to repose. No drainage takes place until the mass is firmly set, and even then it is prudent to ascertain, by the opening of the cock fixed at the apex of the vessel, that the crystallization is complete at the bottom as well as at the top of the vessel, after which the cock may be opened and the drainage permitted.

Notwithstanding the advantages to be derived by this mode of crystallizing and curing as described, a still further improvement may be made by using a magna or syrup, which will not only greatly accelerate the drainage of the molasses, but also cleanse the raw sugar from the mucous matter which adheres to the crystals, and by this process the complexion and colour of the sugar will be much improved; but a continuous and proper heat must be kept up in the curing house during the whole of the operations therein, and this can be easily effected (when the natural temperature is not sufficient) by steam circulating through pipes placed in the curing house. Again, by thus curing the sugar, the superior or upper part in the pyramidal vessels can be separated from the middle part, which will be of a somewhat inferior colour and bolder crystal, and the bottom part or point of a still darker colour and larger crystal; such variation in size of crystal originates from the causes stated under the seventh article on granulation. The sugar, so crystallized and cured by the improved means, will not drain in the hogsheads during the voyage, nor in the warehouses; and, moreover, the sugar in each hogshead will be of uniform quality throughout, and free from fuff. But it should however be remarked, that whether or not syrup or magna (which is a thick and humid mass of raw sugar) is used, the drainage or syrup therefrom should be filtered as before described, previously to its being evaporated for the production of sugar of a somewhat inferior quality, and the drainage or syrup from this sugar of second quality would be molasses, although in some instances it would yield sugar of a third quality; and thereby the quantity of molasses would be reduced. Perchance it may be remarked, that by the adoption of the improved method of crystallizing and curing, the manipulations would be increased, which is an object to be avoided in colonial sugar houses. An impartial review and consideration of the statements made, will, it is presumed, be convincing, that the labour would not be increased. Let us draw a comparison. By the old mode each strike or skipping is generally discharged into separate coolers; from thence, on the following day, or when at a supposed proper temperature, their contents are removed into the hogsheads. Now by the new mode all the strikes, if the workings are moderate, are discharged into one heater, and on the same day, and in the course of a few hours, the partially crystallized mass is removed into the pyramidal vessels in the curing house; so far the labour is not increased; and if magna or syrup is used for cleansing the sugar, the labour is trifling compared with the advantages obtained. The loss by drainage during the voyage is immense;

Appendix, No. 9.
 Suggestions to the
 proprietors of es-
 tates in the British
 West Indies.

In some instances two to three cwts. per hogshead. This waste is caused by the heat in the ship's hold, which is the place where the curing of British plantation raw sugar is principally effected. The amount of this unnecessary and annual loss by drainage is immense. This loss has long been deplored; but is it not wonderful that hitherto the evil has not been stopped? The principle or method of curing the bastard raw sugar of the refiners, even the lowest qualities, and such as is made from West India molasses, is well known in England; and such sugar will not drain if properly cured; why then, when so much is at stake, has not this principle or method of curing been adopted in the British sugar colonies? A similar question may be asked as to the shipment from some of the colonies of the drainage molasses, as it is termed. Such molasses is really a syrup, otherwise it would not yield, as it does when evaporated in England, a good and marketable raw sugar called bastard; but that yielding would be much better in the colonies, even if the present imperfect modes of evaporating, granulating, and curing are continued, as the molasses would then not be deteriorated by fermentation and delay in evaporating it, which causes a considerable reduction in the quantity and quality of the raw or bastard sugar made therefrom; on the other hand, if the improved methods were adopted in all the operations detailed and recommended, the molasses (then really so, as no further crystallization could be effected) might be converted into rum, or shipped for consumption in England, as molasses or treacle, the quality of which would be superior in flavour to that now produced by the refining of sugar, and from sugar made in England from West India molasses.

*Secondly. As to the Methods of Manufacturing Sugar suitable for the Markets of Continental Europe and elsewhere, as a Substitute for the Clayed Sugars of Havana and Brazil.—*The only variations from the processes previously described for manufacturing raw or muscovado sugar would consist,

Firstly, In a more extensive application of the use of magna and liquor, or syrup, by which the whole of the colouring matter that envelopes each crystal of sugar would be separated and discharged, and thereby the sugar would be white, excepting at the tip or apex of the mould or pyramidal vessel, which for this purpose should be smaller than that used for the curing of raw sugar. The white sugar should be crushed, as is customary in Havana, and the tips, which would be of an inferior but strong quality, might either be crushed for sale, or made into meltings; wherefrom white sugar would be produced by the aid of magna and liquor.

Secondly, In having an additional curing house and drying stove for the sugar made by this method of operating; but if objections should be made to this method of making white sugar similar to clayed sugar, on account of the manual labour, another and a quicker process by mechanical power might be substituted.

As regards the adoption of this last mentioned process it is necessary, from the bias that has existed against its use, to make a few preliminary observations. The process is called the Pneumatic, for which a patent was taken for the British colonies in the year 1829, about the period when the term of the English patent expired. The introduction into the West India colonies of the process for extracting the molasses from raw sugar was unsuccessful, in consequence of the principle of this process not being understood. From this cause it was difficult to operate upon sugar of small and variable grain. And from the same reason, viz. want of knowledge of the principle of the process, the quantity of white or cleansed sugar was comparatively small and imperfectly dried.

The process was in consequence abandoned, excepting in British Guiana, where crystalline raw sugar was produced by the use of the vacuum pan or low temperature system of evaporation. This particular description of raw sugar, from the largeness of its crystals, is more easily operated upon by the pneumatic process, and the product is a crystalline or white candy sugar, which may with propriety be denominated refined sugar; for such in fact the British government considered it to be, having imposed upon its importation the prohibitory duty of 8 l. 8 s. per cwt. chargeable on foreign refined sugar, consequently the process is now used in Demerara to a very limited extent for the manufacture of white sugar, although some estates still continue to use this process for curing or separating a part of the coloured matter that coats the crystals of raw sugar; and such partially cleansed sugar sells in England at good prices for grocery use, for which it is more suitable than for refining.

It has been remarked under the sixth article on evaporation, that raw sugar, made at a low temperature in a vacuum or domed pan, is less sweet than sugar made by an improved method, at a low temperature, in an open pan; and that the latter sort, independently of its being sweeter than sugar made by any other method of evaporation, is of bold and brilliant crystals; consequently raw sugar made by this improved method would be suitable for operation by the pneumatic process, and as the sugar could be completely cleansed from the colouring matter that envelopes the crystal, and thereby made white; and as the quality of peculiar sweetness renders it more suitable for refining than vacuum pan sugar, such improved sugar, although if not admitted for consumption in Great Britain (of which there is now some doubt), would nevertheless be suitable for, and meet with a ready sale in the European continental markets and elsewhere. But under all circumstances, and in the event of it being absolutely needful that sugar, *bonâ fide* clayed (although equally good if operated upon by magna and liquor, or by the pneumatic process), could only be imported into Russia and Prussia; the method of claying might be used in the British West India colonies in a more judicious manner, and with better results than in Havana and Brazil where the other improved and far more important methods of operation, as detailed, are not in use, nor are they likely to be so.

As regards clayed sugar imported into Great Britain, by the Act now in force the duty on British plantation sugar not refined is 24s. per cwt., consequently, as clayed sugar is not considered as refined sugar, the duty would be 24s. per cwt.

Appendix, No. 9.

Suggestions to the proprietors of estates in the British West Indies.

Thirdly. As to Refining Sugar into Loaves, Lumps, &c.—The refining of sugar in Europe is effected in such a variety of ways, that to detail them would be irksome, and indeed it would be superfluous; suffice it to say that the operations, in addition to those described under the previous heads, are not numerous nor difficult; and in many respects colonial sugar refineries would have advantages not possessed by those in Europe. But the chief consideration should be, which description of refined sugar could be best made in the colonies, with reference to pecuniary advantages? The buildings on sugar estates are not like the sugar refineries in Europe, which are expensive erections, and of great capacity of floorage, on account of the variety of qualities and sizes of the loaves, lumps, &c., which vary from 7 lbs. to 60 lbs. or 70 lbs. weight each when discharged from the moulds. In the colonies such variety in quality and size would not be required, and therefore the superficies of floors in a colonial refinery would be considerably less than in an English refinery. Fine double loaves might be wanted for the consumption of the colony, but strong lumps crushed, fit for the refiner's use, would be the article chiefly required for exportation; and as lumps are of greater weight than loaves, a less space and much less labour would be needful for such manufactures, therefore a building of two stories above the ground floor, and a drying stove would be sufficient; and as the temperature of a West India climate is favourable for refining, the building might be constructed of wood, and thereby the outlay would be considerably less than that for a brick erection such as is used in England for a sugar refinery. Again, if the refinery was contiguous to the boiling house of the sugar-works, the cane-juice, when concentrated to the consistence for clarification and filtering, might, without being converted into raw sugar, forthwith be made into refined lump sugar for crushing, which would be of a very superior strength for re-crystallization to such sort of lumps as are made in the refineries of England; the latter sort being generally made from the syrups of loaves of the first, second, and third quality products of the refine, admixed occasionally with raw sugar, and thereby, as those syrups have, in the course of the refine, been repeatedly subjected to the action of heat for evaporation (which is injurious to crystallization), the material from which English lump sugar is made is inferior to the material from which West India lump sugar would be made; viz. from the cane-juice direct, and by one application only of heat for evaporation, consequently West India lump sugar would be of a very superior quality for refining to that made in England. The syrup from West India refined sugar (for the reasons stated) would be of greater strength for subsequent refinement into lumps of a second quality, or such syrup might be admixed with fresh concentrated cane-juice or syrup; and by thus continuing the refine, lumps could be made until the syrup therefrom would be only suitable for making raw sugar, the drainage from which might again be made (with or without the addition of fresh and cleansed cane-juice) into raw sugar of a second and third quality; and the residuum from these qualities would be molasses or treacle, in quantity less than that obtained by the usual mode of refining in England. It must therefore be evident that colonial sugar refineries would have advantages not possessed by those in Europe.

Other and material advantages would be derived from refining sugar in the colonies; viz. the raw sugar employed (from not having been fermented in a ship's hold, as all raw sugar refined in England is) would be superior, and therefore the yieldings would be better. The crop time for making raw sugar in most of the British colonies is confined to six months of operations; a sugar refinery might continue in activity during and after that period, or only after crop time, in which case the workmen of the raw-sugar house might conduct the refinery.

Fourthly. As to the Distillation of Rum.—Although the processes for obtaining this spirit are (it is presumed) well conducted in the West Indies, still it is reasonable to suppose that, by the employment of scientific persons accustomed to the management of distilleries in Great Britain, better results would be obtained, and especially if the most scientific apparatus were employed. The quality of British West India rum, although superior to that made in foreign sugar colonies and states, is nevertheless of various qualities—good, middling, and inferior; and this variation is attributed to the growth of the canes, and to the quality of the sugar made therefrom; and to a certain extent these conclusions are correct. The rum of Jamaica is considered to be the best; that of the Leeward Islands the worst; but that of Demerara approximates (according to the price at which it is sold) to Jamaica rum: indeed it has been asserted, that finer rum is made on some estates in Demerara than in Jamaica. Whence arises this difference in the qualities of rum? It is suspected that the variation is not wholly produced by variableness in the quality of the canes and sugar, as there are some sugars of the Leeward Islands superior to Demerara sugar, and fully equal to Jamaica sugar. And again, the sugar of Barbadoes, as regards colour, is generally superior to Jamaica sugar; but Barbadoes rum is inferior to Jamaica rum. May not the variation in the qualities of rum in part arise from the particular modes employed in manufacturing the sugar? The Demerara rum alluded to is made on an estate that works the striking teache by the low temperature system of evaporation; and therefore, as the raw sugar is better, from not having been carbonized or burnt, as it would have been if the high temperature system had been employed, the drainage, or molasses, from sugar so made at a low temperature is also superior, and consequently a better spirit is obtained from the molasses. It is a well known fact that rum is improved by keeping, and that old rum is

Appendix, No. 9.
 Suggestions to the
 proprietors of es-
 tates in the British
 West Indies.

superior to new. The flavour of rum may be improved by the influence of atmospheric air; and, although it decreases the strength of the rum in a trifling degree, yet it mellows the flavour. This artificial improvement of the quality could be effected at a very trifling expense in the West Indies, with the machinery and apparatus required for evaporating at low temperatures in open pans. But, independently of the advantages that might be derived from a more scientific management and apparatus for distilling rum than that now used in the British West India colonies, the chief and most important benefit would arise, by extracting from the cane trash the residuum saccharine matter it contains, which is estimated at one-fourth of the whole quantity in the whole quantity in the cane.

This subject has been noticed under the first head, or detail of operations, as applicable to increasing the quantity of sugar; but possibly the extra extract that could be obtained from the cane trash might be better appropriated for distilling, as a purer spirit might be made from such extract than by admixing it with the skimmings and drainage molasses, which, as they contain a portion of lime, would not yield so pure a spirit: and it is not improbable that, by the aid of art, the purer sort of spirit that could be obtained from the saccharine left in the cane trash (now used as fuel) might be flavoured to resemble brandy; and if so, such British West India brandy would sell at higher prices than rum, as it would be greatly preferable to the British brandy made in England from corn, potatoes, and mangel wurzel, which sorts of brandy sell at higher prices than common raw spirit. There is also another use to which the extra extract from the cane trash might be applied, viz. for the manufacture of vinegar; but whether this article, if made from the sugar cane (which it is presumed would be of a superior quality to that made in England from malt, cyder, &c.), would be of sufficient importance for consumption in the West Indies, or for exportation, is unknown.

Having thus detailed the present modes of manufacturing products from the sugar cane, and the improved methods which might be employed, it may be interesting to enumerate concisely the principal advantages that would arise by adopting the course suggested, not only by an association, but also by individual proprietors of estates in the British West India colonies; who, for various reasons, might not be able, or might not feel inclined, to embrace the benefits of having their crops of cane, or products therefrom, wholly or partially manufactured by the West India Association:

1. The products from the cane would be increased in proportion to the increased quantity of saccharine matter that can be obtained by extracting the residuum that is left in the trash.
2. The cost of manufacturing would be proportionately less upon the total and increased quantity of products.
3. The products would be of better quality, and more suitable for sale.
4. The loss by drainage of the molasses from raw sugar, during the voyage and in the warehouses, would be avoided.
5. The drainage, or molasses (left upon the estate, in lieu of being pumped into the sea), might be converted into a good and marketable raw sugar, or into rum.
6. The sugar, whether in a raw state, or partially or wholly refined, would realize higher prices, as the excess of raw sugar, above the consumption of that article in Great Britain, would no longer exist.
7. The markets of continental Europe, and of British North America, and the United States, would be open for the sale of British West India refined, and partially refined sugar.
8. The bonding system in Great Britain would be available for British West India crushed sugar, and for the clayed or partially refined sugar, although possibly the last-mentioned sorts might enter for consumption into Great Britain.
9. The cane trash might in all probability (after the saccharine it contains has been extracted) be sold in the colonies for exportation at a price equivalent to the cost of coals, which are to be preferred for fuel, if the steam system is adopted in manufacturing sugar.
10. The Shipping interest would be benefited in proportion to the extra quantity of products obtained, and also by the exportation of coals for fuel in lieu of cane trash, which would then be an article of importation.

Lastly. The Association, by establishing in one of the colonies sugar works and a distillery, upon the improved methods suggested, would thereby benefit the West India proprietary generally, as the operations by those methods, and the changes suggested as to markets for the sale of the products, would determine the most profitable and suitable course to pursue.

Appendix, No. 9.
 Suggestions to the
 proprietors of es-
 tates in the British
 West Indies.

superior to new. The flavour of rum may be improved by the influence of atmospheric air; and, although it decreases the strength of the rum in a trifling degree, yet it mellows the flavour. This artificial improvement of the quality could be effected at a very trifling expense in the West Indies, with the machinery and apparatus required for evaporating at low temperatures in open pans. But, independently of the advantages that might be derived from a more scientific management and apparatus for distilling rum than that now used in the British West India colonies, the chief and most important benefit would arise, by extracting from the cane trash the residuum saccharine matter it contains, which is estimated at one-fourth of the whole quantity in the whole quantity in the cane.

This subject has been noticed under the first head, or detail of operations, as applicable to increasing the quantity of sugar; but possibly the extra extract that could be obtained from the cane trash might be better appropriated for distilling, as a purer spirit might be made from such extract than by admixing it with the skimmings and drainage molasses, which, as they contain a portion of lime, would not yield so pure a spirit: and it is not improbable that, by the aid of art, the purer sort of spirit that could be obtained from the saccharine left in the cane trash (now used as fuel) might be flavoured to resemble brandy; and if so, such British West India brandy would sell at higher prices than rum, as it would be greatly preferable to the British brandy made in England from corn, potatoes, and mangel wurzel, which sorts of brandy sell at higher prices than common raw spirit. There is also another use to which the extra extract from the cane trash might be applied, viz. for the manufacture of vinegar; but whether this article, if made from the sugar cane (which it is presumed would be of a superior quality to that made in England from malt, cyder, &c.), would be of sufficient importance for consumption in the West Indies, or for exportation, is unknown.

Having thus detailed the present modes of manufacturing products from the sugar cane, and the improved methods which might be employed, it may be interesting to enumerate concisely the principal advantages that would arise by adopting the course suggested, not only by an association, but also by individual proprietors of estates in the British West India colonies; who, for various reasons, might not be able, or might not feel inclined, to embrace the benefits of having their crops of cane, or products therefrom, wholly or partially manufactured by the West India Association:

1. The products from the cane would be increased in proportion to the increased quantity of saccharine matter that can be obtained by extracting the residuum that is left in the trash.
2. The cost of manufacturing would be proportionately less upon the total and increased quantity of products.
3. The products would be of better quality, and more suitable for sale.
4. The loss by drainage of the molasses from raw sugar, during the voyage and in the warehouses, would be avoided.
5. The drainage, or molasses (left upon the estate, in lieu of being pumped into the sea), might be converted into a good and marketable raw sugar, or into rum.
6. The sugar, whether in a raw state, or partially or wholly refined, would realize higher prices, as the excess of raw sugar, above the consumption of that article in Great Britain, would no longer exist.
7. The markets of continental Europe, and of British North America, and the United States, would be open for the sale of British West India refined, and partially refined sugar.
8. The bonding system in Great Britain would be available for British West India crushed sugar, and for the clayed or partially refined sugar, although possibly the last-mentioned sorts might enter for consumption into Great Britain.
9. The cane trash might in all probability (after the saccharine it contains has been extracted) be sold in the colonies for exportation at a price equivalent to the cost of coals, which are to be preferred for fuel, if the steam system is adopted in manufacturing sugar.
10. The Shipping interest would be benefited in proportion to the extra quantity of products obtained, and also by the exportation of coals for fuel in lieu of cane trash, which would then be an article of importation.

Lastly. The Association, by establishing in one of the colonies sugar works and a distillery, upon the improved methods suggested, would thereby benefit the West India proprietary generally, as the operations by those methods, and the changes suggested as to markets for the sale of the products, would determine the most profitable and suitable course to pursue.