

EMIGRATION.

WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION OF LABOURERS

TO THE

WEST INDIES AND THE MAURITIUS,

FROM

**THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, THE EAST INDIES,
AND CHINA,**

SINCE THE PAPERS ALREADY LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

1844.

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EMIGRATION OF LABOURERS FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

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P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

J A M A I C A.

(No. 84.)

No. 1.

JAMAICA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.
My Lord, Downing-street, February 15, 1843.

No. 1.

I HAVE already informed your Lordship of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government to take under their superintendence and control all future emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, and that in the case of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, it had been determined, for the reasons therein stated, to charter a vessel for each of those colonies, for the purpose of putting the plan into operation at once.

In compliance, therefore, with my directions, the Land and Emigration Commissioners have taken up the Glen Huntley, of 420 tons, old measurement, for the purpose of giving effect to this arrangement. This vessel sailed on the 7th instant, under orders to proceed direct to Sierra Leone. On her arrival at that colony, she will take on board such Africans as are willing to go, and proceed on to Jamaica. By the mail of the 1st March, I hope to be enabled to furnish you with detailed information as to the regulations which are to be observed for the working of the plan, both as regards Sierra Leone and Jamaica.

By the enclosed estimate, you will perceive that the expenses for which, under the above arrangement, Her Majesty's Government became responsible, amounting as nearly as can be calculated to 5278*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*

In anticipation that the House of Assembly of Jamaica have already placed at your disposal, or will do so as soon as practicable, the necessary funds, I have to request that you will retain in your hands a sum sufficient to meet the expenses which will be incurred by Her Majesty's Government for this service, as estimated above.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

ESTIMATE of the Annual Charge of the Vessel engaged for the conveyance of Passengers between Sierra Leone and the Colony of Jamaica.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Fixed Charge</i> :—			
Hire of the Ship	3,759	0	0
<i>Variable Charge</i> :—			
Victualling of Emigrants allowing 3 voyages within the year, of 37 days each	915	19	7½
*Difference between the Naval half-pay of the Lieutenant in Charge, and 400 <i>l.</i> per annum (say)	308	15	0
*Ditto ditto of Surgeon, and 350 <i>l.</i> per annum (say)	295	5	0
Total per annum	5,278	19	7½

(Separate.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.
My Lord, Downing-street, February 25, 1843.

By the same mail which conveys this Despatch to your Lordship, you will receive a Circular Despatch of this day's date, which I have addressed to yourself

For Lord Stanley's Circular Despatch, 25th Feb. 1843, *vide*

* The colonial pay to the Lieutenant and Surgeon will not be always the same, because it depends on the amount of their naval half-pay, which varies with their standing and length of service.

JAMAICA.

Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1843, p. 44.

and to the several governors of the West India colonies, stating the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to emigration from the west Coast of Africa to the West Indies, and the rules and regulations under which it is to be carried on.

I am aware that my former Despatches have already informed you of the general plan according to which the intentions of Her Majesty's Government are to be effected, but I have, notwithstanding, thought the preferable course would be to address the same Circular to yourself, as well as to those Governors to whom no such announcement had previously been made.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

(No. 87.)

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.
My Lord, Downing-street, February 28, 1843.

Sierra Leone, No. 94, 28th Feb., 1843.
Gambia, No. 10, 28th Feb., 1843.
Vide Sierra Leone and Gambia Correspondence, pp. 123 and 156.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship for your information and guidance the copies of two Despatches which I have addressed to the Governor of Sierra Leone, and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlements on the Gambia, relative to the measures necessary to be adopted, in consequence of my having given permission for the Trinidad emigration transport to touch on its way to Sierra Leone at the Gambia, for the purpose of procuring delegates, who it is intended should accompany the three vessels from Sierra Leone to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad respectively.

You will consider the wages granted to these persons, and any other expenses which may be incurred on their account, as forming part of the incidental expenses chargeable upon the funds to be placed at your disposal for the purposes of emigration, to be conducted by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

[N.B.—Similar Despatches addressed to the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad.]

No. 4.

(No. 80.)

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, King's House, January 29, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following observations on the Act, numbered 51 in the series transmitted to your Lordship, and entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Introduction of Emigrants into this Island."

2. This Act places 30,000*l.* at the disposal of the Governor, for immigration purposes. It authorizes him to appoint an agent in London to act with and under the sanction of the Secretary of State, to promote the immigration of African and Asiatic labourers into this island. The agent in the island is to lay before the Commissioners of Account, quarterly statements of the amount drawn from the Receiver-General, for the purposes of this Act and of its application. No agreement between immigrants and persons desirous of employing them, is to be sanctioned by the agents for any period exceeding one year. The Governor is empowered to keep one or both of the ships belonging to the island employed in maintaining an intercourse between this island and any port or ports in Africa for the conveyance of such reasonable number of persons who may wish to go as delegates from this island to Africa; and of such persons as may wish to come as immigrants from Africa to this island. The vessels belonging to the island, and all other vessels employed to bring immigrants, are to be subject to the English Act, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers."

3. The amount of the sum provided in this Act, and the mode of its appropriation, evince both the importance attached by the Legislature to extensive immigration, and their desire to conform to the views of Her Majesty's Government in the conduct of their proceedings. They entertain the hope that your Lordship will afford them every reasonable aid and facility in the prosecution of an object which the highest authorities have declared to be indispensable to the future welfare of the island.

4. Your Lordship will perceive that power is given to the Governor, under this Act, to convey to Africa persons who may desire to go as delegates from this island, and special reference is made to the kroomen who have inmigrated under the provisions of former Acts, and may wish to return to their country. These clauses argue in the framers of the Act a perfect confidence in the advantages which immigrants from Africa enjoy in this island, a disposition to indulge, in so far as it may be practicable, their natural inclination to revisit their homes; and the desire that none may be tempted to emigrate under delusive expectations.

JAMAICA.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

5 Vict. Cap. LI. (No. 3531.) An Act to make Provision for the Introduction of Emigrants into this Island.

WHEREAS the agricultural interests of this colony, in which the property of all classes is involved, are now placed in imminent peril from the want of a sufficient supply of labour to secure the successful cultivation of the plantations: And whereas the introduction of additional labourers would be highly conducive to afford relief: 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 thirty thousand pounds be placed at the disposal of the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, to be by him applied to the purpose of importing immigrants into this island.

Preamble.

30,000*l.* applied to immigration purposes.

II. And, the better to enable this object to be successfully carried into effect, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the governor, if he shall see fit, to appoint an agent in London to act with Her Majesty's Government in any arrangement that may be made to promote immigration of African and Asiatic labourers into this island, and to place such funds in the hands of the said agent as may be deemed requisite for the purpose aforesaid, and further to authorize the said agent to act upon his own authority, with the sanction of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in promoting the object of this Act.

Government may appoint an agent in London.

III. And be it enacted, That the governor may, if he shall see fit, appoint an agent in this island, to undertake the management of all matters connected with immigration, and pay to the said agent such remuneration, not exceeding four hundred pounds, as the extent of the duties to be performed, and the success of the measure, may deserve.

and in this island.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the receiver-general of this island shall, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, pay to the order or orders of the governor, such sum or sums of money as shall from time to time be required for the purpose of this Act, so as not, in the whole, to exceed the aforesaid sum of thirty thousand pounds; and the said agent shall, quarterly, lay before the commissioners of public accounts a statement of the amount so drawn from the receiver-general, and of the application of the same.

Receiver-general to pay governor's orders.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, is hereby authorized to appoint, at the respective parts of this island, except Kingston, at which any vessel with immigrants may arrive, or to which they may be sent for location, an agent to take charge of such immigrants, superintend their landing, and arrange their location, as hereinafter provided; for which duties every such agent shall be entitled to receive the sum of four shillings for each immigrant.

Governor may appoint an agent at any port.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who may be desirous of employing one or more of such immigrants, and shall make application, in writing, to the agent appointed as aforesaid, setting forth his, her, or their proposal or proposals of the terms of hire offered to such immigrant or immigrants, it shall be lawful for the said agent (if he shall see no good cause to the contrary), to accept of the same, first obtaining the written or verbal consent and concurrence of such immigrant or immigrants to the agreement; and it shall further be the duty of the said agent to give to each party a written statement, signed by him, of the terms so agreed upon; which statement shall be deemed sufficient evidence, upon the complaint of either party before a magistrate, to compel redress from the other: Provided always, That every such agreement, so sanctioned, shall be for one year, and no longer.

Persons desirous of employing immigrants, must apply to the agent.

Proviso.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, on the arrival of any ship or vessel with immigrants, at any port in this island, to order the removal of such ship or vessel, or to engage any other vessel for the conveyance of such emigrants to any other port he may see fit, for the equitable distribution of such immigrants, or as the best terms shall be offered to them: Provided always, That any immigrants arriving in this island shall have free and unreserved permission, in their location, to join any friends or relatives who may have preceded them from the same port of embarkation.

Governor may order ship from one port to another.

Proviso.

VIII. And whereas two ships or vessels have been purchased by the island for the purpose of establishing an intercourse between the inhabitants of this island and those of

JAMAICA.
He may keep ships going between this and Africa.

Africa, and it is most essential, for the mutual benefit of both parties, that this intercourse should be fostered and continued: Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, to keep one or both of the ships or vessels belonging to this island employed in keeping up an intercourse between this island and any port or ports in Africa, by the conveyance of such reasonable number of persons who may wish to go as delegates from this island to Africa, and of such persons as may wish to come as immigrants from Africa to this island; and also to employ any mercantile agent or agents to attend to the management of the said vessel or vessels, in respect to their outfit, wages, provisions, employment of officers and men, and all other matters and things requisite and necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, under the authority and directions of the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor; and for which duties the said agent or agents shall be entitled to charge, in full of all remuneration, a commission of five pounds per centum on all monies paid by them for disbursements and otherwise.

Lands and cottages, vessels, cattle, carts, &c. vested in receiver-general, and may be sold.

IX. And whereas, under divers Acts of this island, several pieces or parcels of land have been purchased for the location of immigrants in villages and townships, and divers cottages and buildings have been erected, or are in progress of being erected, or built thereon, and divers ships or vessels, with their tackle, furniture, and apparel, and divers cattle and stock, carts and carriages, have also been purchased for the same purpose; and are now in the possession, or under the control of the Honourable John Ewart, as agent-general of immigration, appointed by the governor under the authority of the said Acts: And whereas it may be expedient to sell, or otherwise dispose of the whole, or part of the said pieces or parcels of land, cottages and buildings, ships, cattle, carts, or carriages, and building materials now on hand: Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after the passing of this Act the fee simple of and in all such pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments, and premises, shall pass from the rector and churchwardens of the parishes in whose names the same have been taken, under the provisions of the Immigration Act, passed in One thousand eight hundred and forty, to the receiver-general of this island, as a trustee on behalf of the island, without any deed of conveyance or other transfer than is contained in this Act, and all ships or vessels, with their tackle, furniture, and apparel, and all cattle, carts, carriages, and building materials, shall, in like manner, after the passing of this Act, vest in the said receiver-general, as a trustee for the public of this island: Provided, That in the event of such lands or villages being sold, the party or parties who sold such land to the country shall have the preference of re-purchasing such land, within six months, at the original cost of sale, the party so purchasing paying a fair valuation for the cottages erected thereon.

Proviso.

Commissioners of accounts may give directions respecting sale of same.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of public accounts to give the said receiver-general such orders and directions with respect to the selling, and otherwise disposing of the said several pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments, and premises, ships, vessels, cattle, carriages, and building materials, as to them shall seem most for the benefit and advantage of this island; and the receiver-general is hereby required to act in the premises as the said commissioners of accounts shall direct: Provided, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, if he shall see fit, from retaining and employing one or both of the said ships or vessels.

Proviso.

They shall direct payment of outstanding contracts.

XI. And whereas there may be outstanding engagements and contracts entered into with the present agent-general, which ought to be provided for: Be it therefore enacted, That the commissioners of public accounts shall, and they are hereby authorized, on the completion of such contracts or engagements, and presentation of the accounts for the same, to direct the receiver-general to pay the respective accounts: Provided always, That the present agent-general shall forthwith give in a statement of all such engagement and contract, and shall certify the accounts when presented for payment.

Proviso.

Kroomen to be returned to Africa.

XII. And whereas several immigrants of the Kroo Country, in Africa, have emigrated to this island under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts, and are desirous to return to their country, to make known to their friends the advantages enjoyed in this island, and it is expedient that their wishes should be complied with: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, to send at such time, and in such manner, as he may deem fit, one of the said vessels to the Kroo Country, or to Sierra Leone, with such persons as may be desirous of going thither, and to bring back such as may wish to emigrate to this island.

Passengers' Act declared in force.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the ships or vessels belonging to the island, and all other ships or vessels, chartered or otherwise employed for bringing immigrants to this island, shall be subject to, and regulated by, an Act of the English Parliament, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of Passengers."

European artificers may be imported.

XIV. And whereas it is expedient to encourage, under proper regulations, the introduction into this island of European artificers and tradesmen: Be it enacted, that the receiver-general shall; and he is hereby required, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, to pay a bounty of six pounds for each artificer and tradesman, upon a declaration of the party claiming, made before any magistrate of the parish, that such immigrants have been twelve months located upon the property, or have continued in the employment of the person at whose cost they were imported, and setting forth the name and age of each individual for whom such bounty is claimed, and the name of the ship by which imported, which declaration the receiver-general shall produce to the commissioners of public accounts before any sums so paid shall be allowed in his account with the public.

XV. And whereas it may be found necessary, for carrying out successfully the object of this Act, that agents should be appointed in Africa and other places: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the governor, or person exercising the functions of governor, may, if found necessary, appoint an agent to act for this island at Sierra Leone, Saint Helena, or any other place, and pay to every such agent or agents such remuneration, not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum, as he shall deem proper, and such agent or agents to remove, and another or others in his or their place to appoint, if he shall think proper.

JAMAICA.

—
Governor may appoint agent in Sierra Leone, &c.

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.

Exemption from tonnage duty.

XVII. And whereas doubts may exist as to whether an Act, passed on the eleventh day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty, entitled "An Act to encourage Immigration," stands repealed by the provisions of the several Immigration Acts since passed: Be it therefore enacted, That the aforesaid recited Act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Act passed 11th April, 1840, repealed.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force, from the first day of January next, until the thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

This Act to be in force till 31st December, 1843;

XIX. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed during the present session.

and may be altered or repealed.

(No. 113.)

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.
My Lord, Downing-street, May 31, 1843.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 80, of the 29th January, with the transcript of the Act to which it refers, to provide for the introduction of emigrants into Jamaica (No. 3531 in the records of this office), I have also received a letter from Mr. Burge on the subject of this Act, of which I enclose a copy.

As the Act was passed on the 31st December, 1842, it preceded the arrival at Jamaica of my announcement to your Lordship of the exact plan which had been adopted in this country in reference to emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies. I learn, however, from Mr. Burge's letter, that he had been the channel of conveying to the House of Assembly sufficiently accurate intelligence of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on that subject. Hence it has happened that the Act is framed in order to promote and give effect to those intentions.

If I rightly interpret this Act, it imparts to the Governor the power of establishing a system of emigration on bounty from any places not in Africa which he may name. The costs of that emigration would be the second charge on the sum of 30,000*l.* appropriated for emigration purposes, the expense of introducing emigrants from Africa being the first charge. I further collect that the Governor will be authorized to carry into effect the various regulations proposed in my Circular Despatch of the 25th February last, and in its Enclosures, respecting the collection of emigrants, their reception in the colony, and (in the case of emigrants from Africa) their free return thither after a stated period.

So far the law is in perfect accordance with the design announced in my Circular Despatch; but I perceive a provision in it authorizing the Governor to keep up a communication (by means of two ships which had been bought for the purpose) between Jamaica and the coast of Africa, and even with a part of that coast which is beyond Her Majesty's dominions. This enactment is at variance with the views which I have invariably entertained and expressed on the subject. Her Majesty's Government can in no manner sanction any emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, unless it be conducted under their own immediate superintendence, or in vessels which they have chartered or licensed. Consequently, if this enactment is to be regarded as obligatory on your Lordship, I must decidedly object to it. If it is to be viewed as permissive only, the objection becomes immaterial, because in that case it will be your duty to avoid carrying it into effect.

There is yet another clause, No. 6, which appears to me unadvisedly framed. It authorizes the immigration agent to accept, on behalf of the immigrants, and with their concurrence, the terms which any candidate for their services may have proposed, and it enables the agent to enter into a corresponding agreement between the labourer and the employer. But the intervention of the agent is not rendered essential to the validity of all contracts with immigrant labourers; neither is it declared essential to the validity of such contracts that they should be entered into within the limits of the colony itself. These omissions are probably unintentional, but perhaps they may not be altogether immaterial.

JAMAICA.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty will not be advised to interfere with the operation of this Act. It will expire on the 31st December next, before which time your Lordship's influence will be exerted, and I hope successfully, to obtain such a revision of it as will bring the revived Act into more entire conformity with the Circular Despatch and its Enclosures, to which I have adverted.

In the mean time, as far as I can judge, the authority of the executive Government on all subjects connected with immigration is left by this Act in a state so free and unfettered, that it will be in your Lordship's power to avert the inconveniences which I have noticed. If experience should show that this is practicable, then the revival of the Act, even in its present form, might be acquiesced in, although of course it would be better that it should be renewed in such a form as will exclude all doubt whatever on the questions to which I have thought it right to call your attention.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

My Lord,

Paper-buildings, Temple, March 9, 1843.

I HAVE been directed by my constituents, in a Despatch from the Committee of Correspondence of the 30th of January last, to bring under your Lordship's attention the Act passed by the legislature of Jamaica during the last session, for making provision for the introduction of immigrants into that island.

The House of Assembly were apprized by me of the intention of Her Majesty's Government, on the earnest and united application of the West Indian body, as well as in the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committees, to undertake the entire conduct and control of emigration from Africa into the colonies, on being fully guaranteed the immediate reimbursement by the colonies of the whole expense which Her Majesty's Government might thereby incur. The Act to which I refer has placed at the disposal of the Governor the sum of 30,000*l.*, which it authorizes to be applied for the purpose of defraying the expenses of emigration. I believe your Lordship will find that by this provision, as well as by the enactments of the Act, there is not only secured to Her Majesty's Government the reimbursement by Jamaica of its share of the expense which may be incurred by the Government in conducting the emigration; but the details of the plan sanctioned by your Lordship, and intended to be carried out by "the draft of the proposed Ordinance or Act for the encouragement of immigration," will be effectually executed.

The provision placing the sum appropriated for the purposes of emigration at the disposal of the Governor, as it deviates so much from the ordinary principles and practice adopted by the Assembly in the application of every part of the public revenue, evinces not only their entire confidence in Her Majesty's Government, but the great importance attached to this measure, and the desire that the Government should be induced to undertake the entire conduct of it. My constituents, when they addressed me, had not received the communication I had the satisfaction of making to them, of the steps already taken by Her Majesty's Government in execution of this great measure, and which cannot fail to afford them the fullest assurance of the zeal and energy with which it will continue to be carried on.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM BURGE.

No. 6.

(No. 102.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

King's House, March 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 84, of February 15th, requiring me to retain in my hands, out of any money placed at my disposal for emigration purposes, the sum of 527*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.* to meet the expenses which will be incurred by Her Majesty's Government for this service.

2. My Despatch, No. 80, of the 29th January, explains the nature of the Emigration Act, passed last Session by the legislature of this island. Power is given to the Governor to apply the sum of 30,000*l.* to emigration purposes. The Governor is further authorized to appoint an agent in London to act with and under the sanction of the Secretary-of-State in the furtherance of the objects of the Act. I have not availed myself of the authority then vested in me, being desirous to avoid every unnecessary expenditure, and hoping that the services of such an officer might

be dispensed with. I should be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions on this subject, to learn whether, in your Lordship's judgment, the appointment of such an agent would conduce to the efficient working of the general scheme, and failing such appointment, in what shape the sum of 5278*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.* shall be remitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA.

(No. 114.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, June 3, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 21st March, No. 102, applying for instructions as to the appointment of agent in this country to act on behalf of the island, under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

As the chief arrangements for working the plan of emigration from Sierra Leone to Jamaica have now been completed, and that the Legislature has made ample and secure provision to meet the expenditure for which Her Majesty's Government had made itself responsible, I am clearly of opinion that the appointment of an agent in London is unnecessary, and I think you exercised a sound discretion in not incurring any expenditure for this purpose.

With respect to the mode in which the funds placed at your disposal to meet the expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Government for this service, I have to acquaint you that it is intended that all these claims should, as they become due, be liquidated in this country by Her Majesty's Treasury; and that you will be advised of all such payments, in order that you may forthwith repay the amount to the Officer of the Commissariat in the colony under your Government.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 108.)

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

King's House, April 15, 1843.

IN compliance with instructions conveyed in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 28th February, I have the honour to transmit the following documents:—

1. A return of the number of immigrants into the island of Jamaica, between the 1st day of August, 1834, and the 15th day of April, 1843,
2. A return of all votes of money for purposes of immigration, during the same period.

3. A statement of the annual expenditure for purposes of immigration, from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 12th of April, 1843.

The two former returns are supplied by Captain Darling, the agent of immigration for this island, and the last by the Receiver-General.

2. These returns are as accurate as it is possible to render them; but your Lordship will observe that previous to the close of the year 1840 all immigration was conducted under the bounty system, and particular cases were met by special votes of the House of Assembly. No department was charged with the superintendence of immigration. I may further remark that the chief part of the expenditure incurred in the establishment of townships appears to have been provided for by votes of a date antecedent to the period comprised in the returns.

3. No part of the sum of 30,000*l.*, voted for purposes of immigration during the year 1843 has yet been expended. The sum charged against this year, in return No. 3, was paid to account of expenditure incurred under the former Immigration Act.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

For Lord Stanley's Circular, 28th Feb., 1843, *vide* Returns ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 24 Mar. 1843. No. 136.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Encl. 1 in No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of Jamaica, between the 1st day of August, 1834, and the 15th day of April, 1843.

Year.	Number and from whence.								Total.
	Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.	Bahama Islands.	Canada.	Sierra Leone.	Island of St. Michaels.	St. Helena.	
1834	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1835	358	506	..	..	..	..	24	..	888
1836	613	532	..	..	..	..	67	..	1,212
1837	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	71
1841	1,333	..	161	94	25	592	..	..	2,205
1842	19	..	3	314	..	187	..	400	923
1843	..	..	..	..	20	68	..	..	88
Total .	2,685	1,038	235	408	45	847	91	400	5,749

REMARKS.—The numbers for the years 1834–35–36 and 37, are taken from the Returns laid before the House of Assembly, by the Receiver-General, showing the amount paid from the public treasury for bounties; and from various special votes of the House of Assembly, for the same purpose. These are the only sources from which the information for that period can be obtained, as there was no department specially charged with the superintendance of immigration until the latter end of the year 1840, and all immigration, previous to that date, was under the bounty system.

Spanish Town, 15th April, 1843.

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Encl. 2 in No. 8.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

RETURN of all Votes of Money for purposes of Immigration, between the 1st day of August, 1834, and the 15th April, 1843.

Date of Vote.	Authority under which Voted.	Amount of Vote.	For what Purpose.
1834.		Sterling £. s. d.	
17th December	Resolution of the House of Assembly that the Commissioners of Accounts instruct the Receiver-General accordingly.	.. ..	To provide a bounty of 9 <i>l.</i> sterling a-head for every person imported into Jamaica, for the purpose of cultivating the soil.
18th December	One of the usual Money Bills for miscellaneous expenditure.	2,250 0 0	To William Lemonius, to import 500 emigrants within 12 months from date.
1835.			
14th December	Ditto	420 0 0	To John Salmon, in aid of a road from Ipswich Estate to the Emigrant Town he was establishing.
1836.			
13th June . .	Resolution of the House of Assembly.	.. .	To continue the payment of the bounty of 9 <i>l.</i> sterling for each emigrant imported for the purpose of cultivating the soil.
1837.			
20th February.	One of the usual Money Bills	2,100 0 0	To assist the Commissioners of Seaford Township in completing the Settlement of Emigrants at that town.
25th February.	Ditto	1,437 12 0	For payment of bounties to various persons who had imported emigrants.
2nd March .	Ditto	1,030 0 0	Ditto.
4th March .	Resolution of the House of Assembly.	.. .	To secure a bounty of 6 <i>l.</i> sterling a-head on every immigrant actually located for 12 months.
1st December	One of the usual Money Bills	109 16 0	For payment of bounties to individuals who had imported emigrants.
13th December	Ditto	415 4 0	Ditto.
1838.			
23rd March .	Ditto	1,800 0 0	In aid of Altamont Township, and to establish a road between it and Port Antonio.
1840.			
11th April. .	Act of the Legislature, 3 Vic. c. 63, to encourage Immigration.	30,000 0 0 a-year till Dec. 31, 1843.	For general purposes of immigration.
11th December	Act of the Legislature, repealing the preceding Act.	30,000 0 0 a-year till Dec. 31, 1842.	Ditto.
1842.			
14th January .	Act of the Legislature, 5 Vic. c. 53.	20,000 0 0 for the rest of the year 1842.	For general purposes of immigration, and to authorize the Receiver-General to pay a bounty of 6 <i>l.</i> sterling a-head on each adult immigrant introduced at the expense of individuals, and 4 <i>l.</i> on each immigrant between 3 and 14 years of age.
31st December	Act of the Legislature, 6 Vic. c. 51.	30,000 0 0 for the year 1843.	For general purposes of immigration, and authorizing the payment of a bounty of 6 <i>l.</i> on each handicraftsman and artificer from Europe, in addition to the specific vote of 30,000 <i>l.</i>

Spanish Town, Jamaica,
15th April, 1843.

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

JAMAICA.

A STATEMENT of the Annual Expenditure for purposes of Immigration, from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 12th April, 1843. Encl. 3 in No. 8.

Sterling.			Sterling.		
From	£.	s. d.	From	£.	s. d.
1 Aug. to 30 Sept., 1834 . . .		..	1 Oct., 1839, to 30 Sept., 1840	7,301	4 0
1 Oct., 1834, to 30 Sept., 1835	8,439	0 0	1 Oct., 1840, to 30 Sept., 1841	17,907	9 10
1 Oct., 1835, to 30 Sept., 1836	9,504	0 0	1 Oct., 1841, to 30 Sept., 1842	35,661	11 9
1 Oct., 1836, to 30 Sept., 1837	9,367	4 0	1 Oct., 1842, to 12 April, 1843	5,957	0 4
1 Oct., 1837, to 30 Sept., 1838	1,317	13 6			
1 Oct., 1838, to 30 Sept., 1839	..			£89,455	3 5

The following for establishment of townships.

CORNWALL.						MIDDLESEX—continued.					
Year ending	£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.	Brought forward.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
30 Sept., 1835	2,026	4	0			30 Sept., 1841	420	0	0	7,518	5 0
30 Sept., 1836	2,173	16	3			30 Sept., 1842	60	0	0		
30 Sept., 1837	2,100	0	0							6,703	3 11
30 Sept., 1839	240	0	0								
30 Sept., 1840	338	5	0								
30 Sept., 1841	240	0	0								
30 Sept., 1842	240	0	0								
From 1 Oct., 1842, to 12 April, 1843	160	0	0								
				7,518	5 0						

MIDDLESEX.						SURREY.					
Year ending	£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.	Year ending	£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
30 Sept., 1835	1,641	0	0			30 Sept., 1836	1,172	13	6		
30 Sept., 1836	131	10	0			30 Sept., 1837	1,417	16	8		
30 Sept., 1837	656	17	6			30 Sept., 1838	997	8	6		
30 Sept., 1838	756	1	8			30 Sept., 1839	1,616	4	5		
30 Sept., 1839	1,891	18	8			30 Sept., 1840	1,690	11	9		
30 Sept., 1840	1,145	16	1			30 Sept., 1841	714	19	5		
						30 Sept., 1842	386	6	7		
						From 1 Oct., 1842, to 12 April, 1843	234	16	7		
										8,230	17 5
										£22,452	6 4

Public Treasury,
12th April, 1843.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Registrar-General.

(No. 118.)

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, King's House, May 1, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship for information certain papers connected with the subject of immigration.

No. 1 is the report of the Agent-General of Immigration for last year, printed by order of the House of Assembly.

No. 2 is a letter from the agent at Sierra Leone, assigning various reasons for the ill success which has lately attended his efforts to obtain emigrants.

No. 3 is a letter from the sub-agent at Port Maria, in the parish of St. Mary, from which it would appear that the larger part of a cargo of immigrants lately landed there refused to enter into any engagement on landing, preferring, as they stated, to see the country before settling.

No. 4 gives an interesting and gratifying account of the condition of a cargo of immigrants which were landed at Annotto Bay last year. The writer of the letter is a very exemplary clergyman.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

Encl. 1 in No. 9.

No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

Since I had the honour of laying a report on the subject of immigration before the late governor his Excellency Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, 12 months have elapsed, and I now con-

C

JAMAICA.

sider it my duty to place before your Excellency every information in my power connected with the progress made in this important matter during that period.

Since the past October, 1841, 393 white immigrants have arrived in this island, 251 from the port of London, and 142 from Boston, United States. The greater proportion of these are Irish. There were, however, from among those who came from Boston a good many Americans. It is with considerable regret that I feel bound to state, that a large proportion of these people have not turned out well. Several causes can be assigned for this unfortunate circumstance, yet they are of such a nature as may certainly be guarded against, should the introduction of white labourers again meet with encouragement. It is undeniable that many of the people sent out were of bad character and idle habits, but I am firmly persuaded that the principal cause of failure arose from deficiency of proper accommodation and preparation for the reception and comfort of the people on their arrival. These people, arriving in a strange country, where all the necessaries of life for an European are high, and finding at the moment that the wages offered were not sufficient to provide them to the extent of their wishes and hopes, became discontented, quitted their first employers, wandered about the country, chiefly bending their steps to Kingston, to the detriment of their health, and but too often to the loss of life. Europeans emigrating to this island, although the utmost pains may have been taken to point out to them the actual condition in which they would be placed on their arrival, has not had the effect of keeping down exaggerated notions of high wages and little work; and I have invariably found the immigrants, on arrival, sanguine and excited beyond all reasonable bounds. The consequence of this has been grievous disappointment and depression on finding moderate wages, and fair work expected in return, and that in fact they were at the time worse off than the native labourer, whom they saw earning good wages, comfortably located, and a very great number of them possessing horses, and living on their own freeholds. This circumstance tended much to disappoint, instead of convincing them that such was the demand for labour that it only required steadiness and industry for a time, on their parts, to place them in the same enviable position. It is a matter of deep regret that these unfortunate people could not be induced patiently to abide the result of a year's steady labour on one property, otherwise how different might have been their lot. Many of the parties employing European immigrants, although anxious to locate and make them comfortable, were unwilling to go to the expense of erecting cottages, and preparing gardens, at all times expensive, until they were quite sure of getting the labourers. The consequence has been, that although the immigrants were led to expect cottages and gardens ready for them on their arrival, such was seldom the case, and serious disappointment and discontent arose on finding themselves sharing a house, though probably a large one, with several other families. Would they only have submitted patiently to partial discomfort, the probability is, that at the end of the first year, the year of trial, every well-behaved family and steady labourer would have been settled in a snug cottage, with garden and provision ground, and such an abundant supply of pigs and poultry as would have placed him on a par with the old established native labourer—more independent and comfortable than in their own country. Another great evil which has operated against the success of European immigration has been the difficulty of preventing the immigrants from quitting the healthy mountain districts to which they were first removed, and running after imaginary comforts and higher wages, to the more unhealthy lowlands. In any future attempt to introduce Europeans as settlers in this island, it should be made penal employing any of them in what are generally called the lowlands, until they have become acclimated by at least a three years' residence, and this should be applicable to mechanics and domestics, as well as to every description of field labourers. The amendments made in the Immigration Act during last season has rendered the importation of Europeans, as labourers, in any number, improbable, and for the present, properly so. Those importing Europeans now must do it under such restrictions and expense as will ensure proper selection in the first instance, and due attention to their health and comfort after their arrival.

I have stated the principal causes that have operated against the success of European immigration hitherto, and my opinion that they may be alleviated in any future attempt to locate Europeans in this island. I am still sanguine that the village system will be found to answer when all that is now in progress is completed, and the provisions of the Immigration Act are fully carried out. It is with much pain, and certainly quite contrary to my anticipations, that I find myself unable to illustrate, by an example to your Excellency and the country, that a limited and well-conducted white immigration is not only practicable but would be beneficial to all parties. Let the island carry on African immigration to the utmost extent of her desires, but let her not be blinded by mere immediate benefits derivable from a cheaper and more speedy supply to the exclusion, it may be, of a more expensive class of labourers, but to whom she must still look for eventual, and, although distant, yet certain support. Jamaica, for her own safety, must, with an increase of African population, locate among her mountain ranges a fair portion of Europeans, who, in due time, will give a hardy race of native mountaineers that may be relied on as the safeguard of our country. The expense may be cried out against; but, nevertheless, it will be the true policy of the country to encourage, on any reasonable terms, an increase to the European population of Jamaica. I have encountered so many difficulties, and experienced so many disappointments in erecting the villages, that nothing but my strong conviction of ultimate success could have prevented me from abandoning them altogether. My prospect of completing them within a short time has now approached to something like a certainty; and I may now state that Barrettville, near Moneague, in St. Ann's, is pro-

gressing steadily. Within the last few months 5 cottages are erected, and the materials for the remaining 15 being mostly on the spot, the buildings will soon be completed, when I shall commence getting the gardens planted, and other measures conducive to the comfort of the people, ready for their reception, and trust to be fully prepared for them early in the ensuing spring. The village of New England, near the establishment of the silk company, in the same parish, is still more forward, 10 cottages being now up, and the rest in progress; the principal fence is up, and contracts entered into for planting the gardens. This village will soon be, to a considerable extent, ready for the reception of immigrants. The silk company, and neighbouring properties, will afford ample employment for the people to be located here. I am informed by the gentlemen in immediate superintendance of the village of Ashentully, in Manchester, that that will shortly be completed, in so far as the carpenters' work is concerned, and the mason-work required to make them habitable will not take long; the gardens have been fenced and planted some months since, and are thriving; therefore trust, if not prevented by any new enactment, to be enabled to send for those who are to be located in this most healthy district. Dr. Spalding, at present in Britain, had authority, under sanction of Sir Charles Metcalfe, for selecting immigrants in Scotland for Ashentully; but circumstances have prevented this from being carried into effect, and it is probably better that the arrival of the villagers should be postponed until the spring. At the remaining village of Mulgrave, in St. Elizabeth, a considerable number of cottages are erected, and have no reason to doubt its completion within a reasonable time.

All these villages, from being in the interior, have been kept back, owing to the many obstacles in getting the materials conveyed to the spot, and in procuring labourers to do the necessary work of cleaning, planting, &c. The difficulties to be encountered in carrying out any extensive work, more particularly where tradesmen are required, are almost insuperable; and I feel assured that the importing and locating in these villages a number of good, steady mechanics, will be of essential service to the country, and satisfactory to themselves.

It is but justice, now that I have pointed the extent to which European immigration has failed, to state that, in many cases, immigrants have been comfortably located, are contented, and have improved their condition by coming to this island. Many of the Americans have done well, are most excellent people, being generally sober and of steady habits. A very strong case in favour of white immigration may be brought forward here from those located at Metcalfeville, the establishment of the silk company in St. Ann's. A more respectable, steady, and industrious set of men I have never seen; quiet and orderly when at work, and happy among themselves; sickness almost unknown although I find them working hard in all weathers. None drink spirits. Men of such habits may enjoy the best health here; and who that has seen them will deny how much the country would benefit by an increase to their numbers. It will not be necessary for me to enter at greater length on the subject of European immigration, as I trust, on the completion of the four villages now in progress, that the experiment will be fairly tested by the importation of steady families to inhabit them, that the liberal and fostering care bestowed for a proper period after their arrival will show that the failure hitherto has not arisen from the unhealthiness of our climate, but from causes difficult to guard against in the commencement of so great an undertaking without the guidance of previous experience.

I have much pleasure now in entering on the progress made with African immigration, and the importation of coloured people from other countries. Since the date of my last report 582 people have been imported from Sierra Leone, 368 from the Bahamas, 18 from the United States, 10 from Upper Canada, and 404 from St. Helena. At the end of last year every circumstance connected with African immigration was discouraging, and the arrival of the *Ada* and *West Indian*, the former with 7, the latter with 101, numbers so far beneath what they ought to have brought, was truly disheartening, not only on account of the expense,* but the damp it cast over our future proceedings. From the information received from Mr. Barclay, the late commissioner under the Immigration Act, and who, from having visited Sierra Leone, was capable of giving the best advice, I felt satisfied that the great cause operating against us was the belief, so industriously impressed on the African, that by emigration to the West Indies they were going voluntarily into slavery, and that on this impression being removed we might hope for an increase to our labouring population from that quarter. I did not, therefore, hesitate, with the sanction of the late governor, to purchase for the island two brigs, the *Herald* and *Treasurer*, with the intention of establishing a regular intercourse with Sierra Leone. Ample success has attended the plan, and the regular return of respectable delegates, selected from those who had arrived in previous trips, has, I believe, entirely removed the dread entertained by the people of coming to this island. It is to be hoped that the arrival of the *Herald* and *Treasurer*, the former expected at Port Maria, and the latter at Old Harbour in November and December next, will confirm the sanguine hope entertained of a good feeling being fairly established in favour of Jamaica; and the continued exertions of our most efficient agent, Mr. Cathcart, will insure at all times a regular, though moderate, supply of labourers. No doubt can exist that our late success at Sierra Leone has arisen from the

* I cannot omit mentioning here the very liberal conduct of the highly respectable mercantile firm of Messrs. Beckford and Rankin, of London, the parties from whom the *Ada* was chartered, who, on learning the failure of the object for which the *Ada* was sent to Sierra Leone, immediately placed three hundred pounds to the credit of the Immigration funds in the Colonial Bank, being about one half the amount they had received for the charter of their vessel.

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favourable report of the delegates, who have explained the real state of matters here, and I may therefore hope it will be admitted that this could only have been all accomplished by the island possessing vessels of her own, and that in laying out so large a sum on their purchase I have best consulted the interests of the island. These vessels may be adequate to three trips each annually, and in this way might bring about 700 labourers during the year. The expense of bringing Africans in this way is greater than where vessels are chartered; yet so much of our success must depend on keeping up a regular intercourse with the African coast, that it becomes actually necessary to keep them up. If the introduction of Africans is to be continued by the island, the least expensive mode of bringing them here is by chartering vessels from England, to take Sierra Leone on their way to Jamaica for their regular cargoes, and this can now be done on very moderate terms, the whole machinery connected with immigration being now well understood; and there can exist no reasonable doubt as to our obtaining from Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and other sources, a supply equal to the funds that may be applicable to immigration purposes. The people brought from the Bahamas have been principally liberated Africans, the others natives of these islands; a great proportion of them are domestics. The few coloured people that have come from the United States have been good, but have principally gone into some business on their own account. The 10 from Upper Canada came here, I believe, principally with the intention of being able in time to report the real condition of the labouring classes to a large body of coloured people settled in Upper Canada, but who are desirous of removing to the West Indies, where the climate is more congenial. Nine of them have remained, and are pleased with the change: one, Stephen Virginny, came as a delegate, and remained for upwards of four months. Every opportunity was offered him of visiting various parts of the island, with which he was much pleased, and has returned to Canada with the intention of bringing his family here to settle, and to report to those who sent him his good opinion of the prospects for those of his class who may desire to leave Canada. I entertain little doubt that the report of this very sensible and respectable individual will have much influence in turning the tide of Canadian coloured immigration to our shores. In the early part of last year, Mr. Gallego, a coloured person, and of considerable acquirements, remained for some months here, and made himself acquainted with the condition of the labouring classes, for the same purpose as Stephen Virginny. Mr. Gallego, with the sanction of Sir Charles Metcalfe, received an appointment as agent for this island for Upper Canada, and has been in correspondence with me. From his late letters, and those from Messrs. J. W. Dunscomb and Co., our agents in Montreal, I have reason to believe that a vessel is now at sea with coloured people from Canada, and accompanied by Mr. Gallego, who naturally feels much anxiety relative to the successful settlement of those who may remove here under the influence of his opinions and recommendation. If the coloured people can be induced to remove in any numbers from Canada to this island, the greatest benefits may be expected. Judging from those I have seen, and from other sources of information, their example would do much good, as they all understand the use of the various European and American implements of husbandry, such as the plough, harrow, spade, shovel, and wheelbarrow, &c., so much required here to curtail the necessity for manual labour. They are respectful in their demeanour, and in some degree educated, which would render many of them valuable as head men on properties, where it is so necessary to have accounts of labour correctly kept. I trust, in a short time, to place before your Excellency further information on this subject.

I think it can scarcely be denied by any one who will take the trouble to inquire into the subject fairly and dispassionately, that the Africans have benefited, in a very high degree, by their removal to this island. The letters from Alexander Barclay, Esq., and Dr. Maxwell, are documents of considerable interest, and I have consequently annexed them to this report. The African, on his arrival, meets with ready employment, and is generally located on the finest properties, where he has the opportunity of earning considerable sums by job-work, and fair wages by day-labour, access at cheap rate to education, and the certainty of religious instruction. Generally speaking, the native labourer meets him with the most friendly feeling, and is ready to point out to him the proper mode of settling and planting his provisions. I cannot go for one moment with Mr. Barclay in the opinion that African immigration would be more successful, or the people more contented, by having a vessel running regularly between Port Morant and Sierra Leone, or that certain ports should be fixed on into which all the labourers from Sierra Leone should be sent. There can be little doubt that, under such an arrangement, the district of Port Morant in particular, and all St. Thomas in the East, would have most materially benefited. It would, however, be most unjust to other parishes, equally in want of labourers, with as fine properties, and where the people are just as sure of meeting with encouragement as in St. Thomas in the East. Nothing can go further to show how little necessity there can exist for sending the Africans into districts where other African immigrants have been previously located, than the statement made by Mr. Barclay in his letter (No. 2), attached to this Report, that the native labourers received them kindly, and "that the best feeling has everywhere existed between them;" and again, the account given by Dr. Maxwell, in his very able and valuable letter (No. 3) of the people taken into Annotto Bay, is quite convincing that there is no risk in sending the Africans into any parish without reference to others of the same class having been previously located there. Their own good conduct, and the pressing demand for their labour, will secure for them liberal treatment and kindness wherever a fair and equitable system of giving to every parish a due proportion may induce me to send them.

The urgent demands from all parts of the island for African labourers shows how much of the future prosperity of the island depends on such an accession of labourers as will enable the staple productions to be kept up, and yield to the proprietor a fair remuneration for his outlay and risks, and which it is but too certain is not the case at present. I should myself calculate more on the effects of the moral influence of African immigration than on the mere physical strength gained by the importation of any number of labourers we may be able to import, and the influence of this moral agency has been decidedly felt wherever the Africans have been located. The native labourer is hereby taught that we have resources on which we can draw that he had but little calculated on; and I firmly believe the time is approaching when he will be led to see the absolute necessity of giving a greater quantity of work for the wages now received than he has been hitherto doing. I am led to this belief from the knowledge that those who have the greatest influence over him are impressing strongly the necessity of a fair and remunerating quantity of work for the wages received. Should this be the case, coupled with a steady and judicious introduction of immigrants, many of the abandoned estates and waste lands may yet be brought into a remunerating cultivation, and the prosperity and healthiness of our island increased.

I have little more to add to this interesting subject than to state that I am making arrangements for sending one or two vessels to St. Helena, provided the information received by the agents in London is of such a nature as to render it probable that Africans will be found in sufficient numbers there. I will be guided by the information I receive from the agent at Sierra Leone, by the Herald, as to sending vessels from London intermediate with those from the island. Trusting the plans that have been adopted, and the efforts that have been made to carry out the provisions of the Immigration Act, may meet with your Excellency's approval,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN EWART, Agent-General of Immigrants.
St. Thomas in the Vale, 30th September, 1842.

No. 1.

SKETCH ACCOUNT, to show the Amount Expended in the Importation of One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine Immigrants, from 30th September, 1841, to date, under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Cr.	£. s. d.
To this sum drawn in October last, on account of Immigrants, by New Phoenix, credited in sketch account attached to Immigration Report of last year	2,164 3 3	By this sum drawn from Receiver-General for general purposes of immigration, from 1st October, 1841, to 30th September, 1842	29,378 11 0
This sum, purchase-money of land, and half contract for erecting cottages at Mulgrave, immigrant village	650 0 0	Balance paid into the Colonial Bank, London, to credit of immigration fund, by Messrs. Beekford and Rankin, as per their account	1,189 8 2
Purchase-money of brig Herald	1,000 0 0	This sum paid by Receiver-General, by order of Commissioners of Accounts, for immigrants imported from St Helena, per Kingston and West India	2,227 0 3
Ditto ditto brig Treasurer	3,000 0 0		
This amount, purchase-money of Barrettville land	240 0 0		
Supplies for Herald and Treasurer, to go against the immigrants to be brought by them, on their return	900 0 0		
De Costa and Maxwell, moiety in full for cottages for Ashentully village	255 0 0		
Sundry disbursements on account of the four immigrant villages now in progress	1,162 18 0		
Supposed balance in Colonial Bank, London	1,800 0 0		
This amount against the importation of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (1789) immigrants to date	21,622 18 4		
£ 32,794 19 7		£ 32,794 19 7	

Each Immigrant having cost 124 1s. 8½d.

E. and O. E.
30th September, 1842.

JOHN EWART,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

(Copy—No. 2.)

My dear Sir,

St. Thomas in the East, September 21, 1842.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am glad to be able to give a most satisfactory report of the manner in which the Africans settled in this parish are conducting themselves. It is 16 months since the first of them, who came passengers with me from Sierra Leone, were located in this neighbourhood. They are now in number not less than 500, and I have never heard of even one individual of them having been brought before a court for any breach of the laws. This I notice, as affording satisfactory evidence of their general good conduct. As regards their industry, I think they are admitted by all the managers of estates to work equally as well as the natives, and more could not be reasonably expected. They work generally by the task, that is to say by the acre or by the chain, at cleaning and cutting canes, and do every sort of field labour. On several estates

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they have also done the principal work about the sugar factories, in carrying canes and trash, feeding the mill, making fire, &c.; and I can say, of my own knowledge, that but for the assistance afforded by them, some of the finest estates in this district could not have got the crop of the present year taken off. The terms upon which they were first engaged were 1s. sterling per day, with a ration of one quart (old measure) rice, half a pound codfish or pork, free lodgings, and medical attendance; but by undertaking task-work they shortly got the rate of wages advanced to 1s. 6d. per day, with all the aforesaid advantages for the first year. On these terms it is true their labour was not cheaper than that of the natives, but other labour was not to be got on any terms, and the opulent proprietors in the rich vale of Plantain-Garden-River, looked moreover to a prospective benefit, in having these strangers permanently settled on their estates, and which could be effected only by liberal wages, comfortable cottages, and attention to their wants in every respect. That this object has been so far accomplished, and that the people are contented with their new situations, is best proven by the fact, that very few of them have left, when at liberty to do so, by the expiration of their 12 months engagement. In several instances they are now working at the usual rate of wages without any rations whatever. I have said these people have done well for the estates; it is no less pleasing to me to say, that many of them are also doing remarkably well for themselves, acquiring comforts, and rising in respect. At the Golden Grove church it is a gratifying sight to me to see not a few, but many of those who accompanied me from Sierra Leone, amongst the most regular attendants, undistinguishable in respectability of appearance and in correctness of behaviour, from the natives. That they have infinitely benefited themselves by coming to this country, they fully admit and testify in the strongest manner by the invitations which they send to their friends and connexions to come and join them, and which might have been carried to an almost unbounded extent, if a direct and steady intercourse could have been kept up between Port-Morant and Sierra Leone, but the system of landing them at the different ports round this large island, will, I fear, have a most unfavourable tendency in breaking the chain that links the people together, and brings a continued stream. In making this observation I am quite aware of the difficulty involved, and the objections which would be reasonably urged against giving an exclusive advantage to any one part of the island; still it is a point deserving most serious consideration, in the success of our proceedings; and my own strong conviction is, that the intercourse with Sierra Leone should at least be limited to a few such ports, such perhaps as Port-Morant in the east, Savanna-la-Mar in the west, and Port Maria in the centre, and the people left to extend themselves from these ports, as their inclinations and interest might afterwards induce.—I throw out this suggestion, not in the slightest as implying censure of what has been done, but rather to strengthen your hands in adhering to a sound and proper system against the many pressing applications with which I am sure you must be overpowered. The ports not connected with Sierra Leone should clearly have a preference to the immigrants from St. Helena and all other places, so as to equalize the supply of labour to the utmost possible extent, consistent with the successful working of the immigration measure. Referring again to the condition of the imported Africans, and the proof of their well-doing and contentment, I may mention the fact, that of the first 16 Kroomen brought from Sierra Leone, under an engagement to be sent back, if they wished, at the expiration of 12 months, not one of them has as yet applied to me to be sent home. It is worthy of notice also, in reference to this superior race of Africans, that by their labour, almost exclusively, the public undertaking of a light-house on Morant-Point was performed, and that, in fact, it would have been almost impossible to have procured native labour at any price. Having thus complied with your request in giving you a brief account of the condition of the Africans located in St. Thomas in the East, and of their good conduct and cheering prospects, I cannot resist, in conclusion, taking a short retrospective glance at what has been done. When I went to Sierra Leone upon the mission entrusted to me by our late most worthy governor, not yet two years ago, it was urged by many that the indolence and apathy of the Africans were so inveterate, that however wretched their condition, they would remain contented with it rather than seek to better themselves by voluntary emigration. The result has proven the contrary. At Sierra Leone a general opinion prevailed, and was often expressed to me, that even if the liberated Africans went to Jamaica they would be the same idle, useless creatures there as in their own land; and I must admit I had myself some doubts of our being able to manage them, either to their own, or to our benefit, without some farther power of control than the general laws of the island afforded. Here again the result has proven the contrary; for if they have not done quite all that could have been wished, they have at any rate done much more than could have been expected of them. The imitative disposition of the African has been often noticed, but never was more strongly or more agreeably exhibited than in the manner in which those brought here as free agents have gone to work, following the example of the people they were placed among. Next, as to the Kroomen, contrary to their native habits, and contrary to what was expected, many of them have, since their arrival here, betaken themselves to agricultural labour with a degree of readiness which shows that there is no insuperable bar to their being made far more extensively useful than was supposed. Lastly, a general opinion prevailed that the native labourers, viewing with jealousy these strangers coming into the labour market, would be opposed to them and hostile. In this also the result has proven the contrary, as with few exceptions the best feeling has existed between them. Viewed therefore in every way, the experience which we have had of African immigration must be admitted to have been most satisfactory and encouraging, and such as it is to be hoped will induce to increased exertions in having it carried out on a more extended and efficient scale. In replying to your letter I have gone into considerable detail, not only from the interest, which in common with others I feel in the immigration measure, but because St. Thomas in the East, from causes which it is unnecessary to state, having so large a number of Africans settled in it, there will naturally prevail in other parts of the island, and among all who are interested in it, a desire to know how they are conducting themselves, and what benefits are resulting from their labour. All that I have said on this subject will have ample confirmation from others, and in the meantime I shall only refer to the last report of the custos, as published in the blue book, in which he speaks in the highest praise of the African immigrants.

John Ewart, Esq.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

(Signed) A. BARCLAY.

(Copy—No. 3.)

Annotto-Bay, Metcalfe, September 21, 1842.

JAMAICA.

To the Honourable John Ewart, A. G. of Immigration.

Sir,

I DULY received your letter of the 6th instant, and delayed answering it till now, as I wished to obtain the information you required; as you ask for my remarks on immigration, with any information that may be useful, it will be necessary to enter somewhat into detail, as the Act, no doubt, will be thoroughly revised at the ensuing meeting of the legislature.

The select committee of the House of Commons on West India colonies, in their elaborate investigations, have arrived at the same conclusions which every practical man in this island entertained relative to the difficulties and distress of the planters, and suggest remedies best calculated to check the increasing depreciation of West India property, as well as to compensate for the diminished supply of labour worthy of an enlightened Government, which it is to be hoped will have a tendency to arrest the rapid and disorganizing influences that are daily leading to the cutting up and abandonment of valuable properties.

With respect to European immigration, I entertain the same opinion of that measure which I hitherto did, and still maintain that under prudential regulations, and locating new comers in elevated parts of the country until thoroughly acclimatized, properly selected European agriculturists, of sober, industrious, and religious habits, would not only be able to live in easy and happy circumstances, but to the necessities they might superadd many of the real comforts of life. They would also infuse a tone and a feeling into the progress of civilization which would lead to the most gratifying results, and prevent the spirit of improvement amongst the lately emancipated class from languishing and decaying.

The few European immigrants in this district are sober, steady people, who, by residing on elevated properties in the interior, have preserved their health, and are filling places of trust. Happy would it have been for Jamaica if such deserving characters had been imported instead of the dissolute, dissipated, reckless persons who were indiscriminately sent out here last year, who by their disorderly conduct and excessive irregularity, brought on fatal consequences to themselves, and attached an undeserved stigma to a measure which, under more favourable circumstances, would have proved of essential benefit to the island.

So far as regards the Sierra Leone immigrants, landed from the Herald in the beginning of July, they have given entire satisfaction to all who employed them. They express themselves so thoroughly bettered by the change from Sierra Leone to this country, that numbers of them have not only written in the strongest terms for their wives and families, and relatives, to come and join them here (as you had an opportunity of seeing), but to add weight to their expressed sentiments upon the advantages to be derived in coming hither, many of them sent a couple of week's wages to convince their friends that 1s. 6d. and 2s. was easily to be obtained for a moderate day's work in Jamaica, whereas, by their own admissions, they found difficulty in procuring employment in Sierra Leone and the country adjoining, even for 4d. a-day. They all appear to be quite contented and happy, and the only anxiety they have, is for the speedy return of the Herald with their friends. I am happy to say that their mild and peaceable demeanour have gained them the friendship of the old resident labourers, and I am not wrong when I inform you, that from their industrious habits and desire to work six days in the week without intermission, extending their labour, when required, beyond the ordinary hours of working, for extra pay, that their praiseworthy conduct has had an excellent effect upon the feelings and habits of many, not only immediately located with them on estates, but also upon those in the neighbourhood. The people imported in the Herald have a higher degree of civilization than the generality of our black population. Most of them can read, and a few can write, and the Rev. Mr. Forbes informed me, that he was delighted with their conduct, after landing, to see them all orderly and clean, attending divine service, each with his Bible, and behaving with the utmost decorum. The reverend gentleman has been exceedingly kind to them, and after service at the Fort-Stewart chapel, introduced the strangers to their fellow-labourers in the most affectionate manner, and they continued to attend his church. Such conduct must have a decided good effect upon our peasantry. To such a gratifying report, I have an additional pleasure to record a circumstance of vital consequence to the success of African immigration of all those who arrived in the Herald, some of whom are located upon properties in the lowlands, deemed unhealthy to Europeans. Only two cases of sickness have occurred in July, August, and September, the three months most fatal to new comers, from temperate climates; and had Europeans undergone the same routine of duties, exposed at all hours to solar influence and marsh-malaria, in the same localities, and during these months, I have no hesitation, from my experience as a medical man, in saying that general sickness, and a dreadful mortality, would have taken place; of these two cases of sickness, one was trifling, but I am sorry to say that the other proved fatal, from an affection of the brain, unconnected with climate, and what might have occurred any where else.

Since the arrival of the Africans, applications to me for labourers are both numerous and urgent; some of the applicants pleading great distress, stating that their properties are fast running to ruin, and must be abandoned, unless timely assisted with labourers. Notwithstanding that we are already borne down with taxes unexampled in any other country, proprietors will yet submit to any express taxation for the purposes of African immigration, but it is to be hoped that Government will come to an early resolve by granting a loan to this island for that end. The whole proprietors on Buff-Bay river have applied to me for labouring immigrants; that district alone some years ago made upwards of a million of coffee, at present not one fifth of that quantity can be reaped, the greater part of the crops annually perishing for want of hands. It is lamentable to see the deserted and ruined state of that once beautiful and productive valley, from the population having generally abandoned the properties and settled at a distance on lands of their own. The proprietor of Pleasant Mount, who was fortunate in getting 30 effective African labourers from the Herald, writes me (16th September), that his property was totally deserted by all the labourers, notwithstanding that he offered the highest wages possible, and that he has lost several successive crops in consequence, and was on the eve of abandoning his plantation in despair, when he obtained a supply of African labourers; his account of them is highly satisfactory. "They are sober, industrious, and orderly," says he; "before I got them my property was in ruinate, already it begins to come round, and in a few weeks more expect

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to have my fields in proper cultivation; with a sufficient number of such people, and we will yet do, for the old labourers are getting too independent, and will not remain in the mountains to work. Spring-Hill, Cedar-Valley, Wallenford, Bernamwood, Mount Wolstein, Smithfield, Silver-Hill, and my own property, require about 350 labourers; and if they are not got soon all these properties must be thrown up, as there is no labour to be had, particularly during the picking time, a melancholy, but a true picture. I may add that in my quarter, land is so abundant and cheap that all my labourers, as well as those of my neighbours have left and settled upon their own freeholds, although liberal wages were given, and no rent charged, and most of them at too great a distance to be available for plantation purposes, particularly during crop. The consequence has been that since August, 1838, fully one half of my coffee crop perishes annually, and the whole of my pimento crops, since that period, have fallen to the ground."

The sugar estates in this quarter, although not probably in such desperate circumstances, are nevertheless suffering immensely for want of labourers. Twenty able effective people, from the Herald, were engaged to Golden Grove estate, one of the first freeholds in the island; before they came, combinations and tricks for exorbitant wages were of daily occurrence, and not unfrequently after the canes were cut and brought to the mill-yard, they could not be ground for want of hands. The African immigrants had been only a few days on the property working vigorously, when a deputation of the old estate's people came up to the overseer, and requested that he would "forgive and forget everything," and resumed their usual work—so much for emulation and good example. Fort Stewart estate, in a similar way, when aided by only ten hands, they excited a comparative rivalry, and all in the most friendly way. Fifty such effective willing labourers to each of these splendid properties would work wonders, and stimulate the idle and thoughtless to continuous industry. I may add, that the captured Africans, in this quarter, although not much more than two or three years in the country, display a degree of intelligence, and have made an advance in civilization not far short of that of our creole negroes; they are eager for money, and the comforts which wages place within their reach; are orderly and industrious, and have proved of essential benefit to many properties.

To sum up, it is my opinion, that so far as African immigration has gone, both with labourers from Sierra Leone, and natives from other parts of Africa, it has been crowned with complete success. The immigrants are cheerful, happy, and industrious, preserve their health, express their delight at the protection of property and person, are anxious for religious instruction, and upon all occasions declare that their condition is bettered. An uninterrupted stream of immigration from Africa will revive our decaying properties, and enable us to compete successfully with slave colonies, and moreover will prove a powerful mean in the civilization and regeneration of that benighted continent.

I had intended to suggest some hints on African immigration, but my letter is already too long. I may, at a future period, give you my ideas upon the best means of securing the rights and comforts of immigrants, and of imparting to them, in their respective localities, the elements of letters and Christian knowledge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL, Sub-agent.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, February 4, 1843.

It is with much regret that I am now obliged to say that the brig Treasurer returns to Jamaica with only six emigrants on board. I have detained her here a very long time in the expectation of getting a sufficient number of people to fill her, but the opposition and disappointments I have experienced in every way have rendered all my efforts abortive. The emigrants I had collected from different parts of the colony have from some cause, of which I am not fully aware, determined not to go in the Treasurer; and it now clearly appears that we cannot succeed in getting them during the dry season; it therefore only remains to give the vessels another trial during the rains, viz. between April and November; then, if their necessities do not urge them to emigrate in spite of the prejudices against Jamaica, it would be folly attempting to procure labourers from this part of the coast of Africa.

The delegates who came over in the two vessels have, with the exception of George Cummins, behaved very badly, and have in fact done more injury than benefit to the cause. Hannah Thomas, after making the most unfavourable representations of the treatment of the people in Jamaica, went away in the Chieftain to Trinidad. Martin, Craig, Brown, and Harry, whom I detained for the purpose of visiting the different districts with me, to assist in collecting people, have either been speaking against the country, or been induced to take their friends to the Trinidad party. Brown and Harry were taken to gaol for debt soon after they arrived, and as soon as they got released I know offered their services to the agent for that island; this proves the necessity of sending people as delegates who are well recommended by their employers, and who have been located on the plantations for some time.

I had great hopes of hearing that several prizes had been sent to St. Helena with slaves, so that I might have sent the Treasurer there, but I learnt that the admiral had ordered all the prizes to be brought here, since which two have arrived without slaves. The young liberated Africans in the department-yard, whom I have been endeavouring by every means to get, cannot be induced to leave the colony; they have been well tutored. The merchants and river traders have raised the wages of their labourers; and a newspaper, called the "Watchman," edited by the Wesleyan missionaries, has brought another formidable opponent into the field. There is also a feeling in favour of Trinidad gaining ground, but I suspect this arises from the great number of delegates always sent in each

vessel, and the high wages paid to them, which cannot long continue. We may, therefore, still hope of doing something by selecting proper delegates, paying them a little more, and sending the vessels at a proper season.

Doctor Dempster, Captain Fuzo, and Mr. Darrell, have given great satisfaction, and have become quite favourites with the people here. Had the Treasurer arrived before the Herald we might have been placed in a different position, for I fear the bad *impression* caused by certain parties who came in the Herald, has assisted much in the existing prejudice against Jamaica. I wrote by her, that a man of the name of Johnson should be sent over. I hope this will be done; and if a person named Decker should be allowed to accompany him, I think from the anxious inquiries made about them, that they would be able to fill the Herald. The head Krooman, on Darrell and Co's wharf, should also be sent. Many of his tribe would have gone in the Treasurer, but having heard that he was not permitted to leave Jamaica, not one of them would quit this place.

I should like to know if John Thomas has paid you the 5*l.* he owed to a person here, as I am guarantee for the payment of that amount.

George Cummings left an order with his wife to receive from me 1*l.* per month; if he should not pay the same sum monthly to you, I shall stop payment to his wife; I hope you have seen him.

I enclose my account against the brig Treasurer, amounting to 162*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, for which I have drawn on the colonial bank. I regret much that there has been so much outlay with the two vessels without much benefit, but I trust the next trip they will meet with better success.

The Chieftain sailed for Trinidad on the 24th with 125 emigrants; her compliment should have been 230, but they could not get them in spite of the vast expenses they have incurred, and the large feast given to the delegates and their friends, which I think the captain will have cause to regret.

John Ewart, Esq.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN C. CATHCART.

List of Emigrants embarked on board the Brig Treasurer.

Names.	Age.	Country.	Remarks.
Jack Barber	27	Kroo. . .	Five dollars advanced him.
William Campbell. . .	25	Ebo . . .	. . .
Koonah	19	Sherboo . .	. . .
John Sam	17	Kroo. . .	. . .
Robert Macauley . . .	26	Sherboo . .	. . .
Jack Andrew	28	Kroo. . .	. . .

Sierra Leone, 4th February, 1843.

JOHN C. CATHCART.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

Encl. 3 in No. 9.

St. Mary's, Pear Tree Grove, Post Office,
February 29, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, which I only received on the 27th. The immigrants by brig Herald, with the exception of 27, would not enter into any agreement. Many managers of estates offered to give them 2*s.* per day, but they declined, stating they must see the country first. The cause of their not engaging, in my opinion, is owing to the outfit-money they receive in Sierra Leone, which they reserve until they land in this country, and as long as it lasts they wander about idle; those which have engaged have done so in conformity with the Act.

Enclosed I beg leave to forward Mr. De Sousa's accounts for provisions supplied the immigrants, and the brig Herald, also the pilot's accounts for taking that vessel in and out of Port Maria, and beg to know how they will be settled, as well as my own claim of 62 dollars for superintending the immigrants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY PUPLEY, Immigration Agent.

Honourable Captain Bruce,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

Encl. 4 in No. 9.

My Lord,

Birnham Wood, St. George, April 15, 1843.

PERMIT me to bring under your notice James Decker, the bearer of this, a native of Africa, an emigrant from Sierra Leone, and one who is desirous of being appointed a *delegate* in the service of the emigrant authorities.

The following notices will show that he is entitled to this trust. He is one of a party who, in July last year, landed at Annatto Bay, and engaged to a proprietor in my neighbourhood, who having before, without success, tried every description of emigrants from other quarters, was at last more than compensated for all his former losses and disappoint-

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ments by the exemplary conduct of these worthy people. As a proof of which I may state that his property, which, at the time of their engagement, was on the very verge of ruin, has, by their faithful services, during the short period of eight months, become one of the best cultivated in the parish. And what had these people made to differ from others? I declare it with gratitude and joy, it is a religious principle deeply implanted in their hearts, and diligently inculcated by the long and indefatigable labours of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in that colony. This little party to which I allude was not picked up from among the multitude everywhere in that colony, but they proceed from one single village in the mountains (Bathurst), long under the peculiar charge of the missionaries, and are related to each other by every tie both of nature and the Spirit; and I am proud to add that many of them are my spiritual children, having been instructed in the schools under my charge, when I was labouring in that colony as a missionary of the same Society. Their finding me here, very naturally fixed their abode in my neighbourhood. They have joined my congregation, love me as their spiritual father, and are most regular in their attendance on all the means of grace. They can read and write, both males and females. They work nine hours a-day, and are most conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Nor do they observe Friday and Saturday as our negroes do; but in order to find time for the cultivation of their own grounds, they commence their labours at five A.M., and drawing off at three P.M., they proceed to their own grounds. Early as they go to work they never leave home without first collectively singing a hymn and offering up a prayer for protection and guidance during the day, and never retire in the evening without doing the same, according to the example given them by their missionaries. In a word, my Lord, their praise is in all the parish. But permit me to suggest that the late disappointment in not getting a sufficient supply of emigrants from that colony, is, I believe, owing to a breach of promise to these people on the part of the authorities here. They evidently came out as pioneers, and one or two of them were expected, and indeed promised, to return for the purpose of reporting their reception here, and by encouraging them with pleasing prospects for the future, engage others who might be willing to emigrate, but which claim being denied them, their friends and relations, as a matter of course, not trusting a stranger, refused to enlist as emigrants.

Should the above notices and my humble judgment appear of any importance to your Lordship, I would humbly recommend the bearer, James Decker, as a fit and most trustworthy subject for the office of a delegate. He is truly pious, of a most amiable disposition, and actuated by purely religious principles, and hence respected and highly esteemed by his own countrymen and all who know him.

I might also add, that I am personally acquainted with most of the Church missionaries in that colony, and having received letters from them by the hands of these people, I made, in my replies, such remarks as I thought necessary and useful on the subject of emigration, with regard to the people under their charge; and hence it is clear that, in order to obtain such trustworthy and industrious people as these, it is necessary that those persons should be engaged as delegates who are chosen by their own people, and recommended by their Government and the missionaries in charge of them.

Should your Lordship have any subsequent communication to make to this young man, I give his address—James Decker, Pleasant Mount, care of Mr. Philipson, Kingston.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JACOB FREDERIC SESSING, Island Curate.

His Excellency Lord Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

(No. 140.)

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, August 15, 1843.

Page 9.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 1st May last, No. 118.

Enclosed in this Despatch I find the last Annual Report of the Agent-General of Immigrants, bearing date the 1st September last.

I regret that this document was not transmitted to me at an earlier period, as it contains much useful information connected with the subject of the immigration of liberated Africans from the coast of Africa.

That question having, however, previous to the receipt of your Despatch, received the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and measures having been adopted for placing all such immigration upon a different footing, it is only necessary that I should now express my concurrence in the propriety of the steps taken for the reception of the immigrants, and for their proper location after their arrival in the colony.

With respect to the bad effects arising, as stated by the sub-agent at Port Maria, in his letter of the 29th February, from the money which had been given to some of the Africans as outfit money in Sierra Leone, I have addressed the Governor of that colony with a view to its discontinuance.

I have also transmitted to Colonel Macdonald a copy of the letter addressed to you on the 15th April by the Rev. Mr. Sessing, because much of the opposition to the emigration of the negroes from Sierra Leone has been ascribed to members of the Missionary Society resident in the colony.

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I cannot but hope that so authentic and interesting a report, coming from an individual whom you describe as a very exemplary clergyman, will not be without its weight; and that if any such opposition does exist on the part of the missionaries, probably proceeding from an apprehension on their part that the spiritual wants of those who are under their charge will be neglected when once the Africans are removed from the colony, the effects of this letter will be to show that such is very far from being the case in Jamaica.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 123.)

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, King's House, May 15, 1843.

No. 11.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the immigration transport, Glen Huntley, with a cargo of 85 young Africans, all in excellent health. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter, addressed to me by his Excellency Governor Macdonald, and copies of letters to the Agent for Immigration in this colony from the Government and Colonial Agents at Sierra Leone.

2. Arrangements had been made before the arrival of the transport for the disembarkment at Montego Bay of such emigrants as she might bring with her, and offers had been received from various parties who were desirous to locate them upon estates in that neighbourhood. Finding that so large a portion of the immigrants are under age, I have directed the stipendiary magistrate resident in that district to associate himself with the immigration agent in superintending the distribution of the boys, and have urged upon him the necessity of endeavouring to secure for them such advantages in respect of morals and education as it may be possible to obtain.

3. Lieutenant Leary, the officer in charge, seems to have executed his task with much zeal and fidelity, and he reports very favourably of the conduct of the surgeon and captain of the vessel.

4. I have authorized Lieutenant Leary to take back with him as delegates four of the boys who may be disposed to return with him, and Captain Darling, the agent in this island, is busily engaged in making a selection from the Africans already located in this island of a few adults of good character to proceed to Sierra Leone in the same capacity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S. I have the honour to annex a copy of the letter of instructions addressed by my secretary to the stipendiary magistrate, at Montego Bay, with reference to the newly imported African boys.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Encl. 1 in No. 11.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, April 8, 1843.

I do myself the honour to inform your Excellency that the emigrant ship Glen Huntley, under the command of Lieutenant Leary, R.N., leaves this harbour for Jamaica in the course of to-morrow, taking 85 boys. These boys are volunteers from the schools established in this colony, and are fine interesting youths, and I have no doubt will be found very docile; and I would here beg to entreat of your Excellency, on their behalf, that on their arrival they may not be placed out in the ordinary way, but taken under the especial care and protection of your Government. I have to assure your Excellency that in this matter I am not actuated more in a feeling towards the boys themselves, but with a view that it will greatly tend towards the cause of emigration from this colony.

The want of delegates has been much felt on this occasion. This circumstance, together

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with the short time which has occurred since the new measure, has been in operation, will in some measure account for the Glen Huntley not having taken her complement of emigrants.

The officer in charge of the vessel, Mr. Leary, I have found most zealous in the cause he is employed in, and I feel assured the boys will be well taken care of during the passage.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. MACDONALD, GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
Governor Jamaica.

Encl. 2 in No. 11

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

Government Emigration Office, Sierra Leone,
April 11, 1843.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH without instructions to do so, I venture to address you on the subject of the Government emigration transport, the Glen Huntley, in order that the position in which the boys on board are situated may be fully understood.

These boys were taken from different slave-ships, and being young, were placed in the Government schools here. Several of them, hearing the statements made by Mr. Cathcart to the villagers, volunteered to go to the West Indies, and the Government, knowing the benefit that they would derive from such a step, has sanctioned their going.

I have seen and spoken, as is my duty to each boy, and the answer I have invariably received from them is that they desire to work "for themselves for money." I use their own expressions:

In connection with the subject of emigration, I have only to add, that without delegates nothing can be done. I applied to Mr. Cathcart to know whether it was his intention to send delegates, and received the enclosed answer.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN R. JEREMIE,

The Government Emigration Agent,
Jamaica.

Government Emigration Agent.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, April 8, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting to know whether it is my intention to forward delegates to Jamaica by the Glen Huntley.

I should certainly like to send any who may be chosen by a body, or by the inhabitants of the villages, and delegated by them to inquire into and report on their return from Jamaica, the advantage that colony offers to African emigrants; but I should object to sending any one who may volunteer of himself to perform this office.

From the arrangements that have been made to forward a certain number of delegates by every vessel returning from Jamaica, (intelligent and industrious Africans recommended by their employers, and chosen from amongst those who have been residing at least 12 months in the colony,) I think it would seem almost unnecessary sending any in the Glen Huntley now. It is most probable she will have some of these experienced delegates on board when she returns, whilst those she may now carry out will be unable, from the short period she will remain in the colony, to collect such varied information as will enable them to answer the inquiries of their country people.

If, however, you should think it necessary that a few ought to be sent now, I think two or three respectable persons may be found willing to go as delegates, but not without receiving a remuneration for their services and loss of time, which I do not feel, under the new regulations, exactly justified in acceding to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN C. CATHCART.

J. R. Jeremie, Esq.,

Government Emigration Agent.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, April 11, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the transport Glen Huntley arrived here early in March, bringing Despatches to our Governor and instructions to the Agent-General, relative to the new emigration system adopted by the home Government.

The Glen Huntley sails to-day with 85 young Africans on board. They are the boys who, on hearing my statements respecting Jamaica, of their own accord, volunteered to go in the Treasurer. The Government, consulting their benefit, has now permitted them to embark on this vessel.

As soon as the instructions were received, the Governor sent orders to the managers of the liberated African villages to give every encouragement to emigration, and proclamations were issued throughout the colony, announcing the intention of Government to take the general charge and management of emigration under its special care. This I thought would have given confidence to our people, and induced many to emigrate; but there still seems to be an unwillingness among them to leave before seeing more of their country people from Jamaica. I would, therefore, recommend that the delegates I requested you

to send in the brigs (if they are not coming), should be forwarded by the Glen Huntley, with two of the most intelligent boys now on board.

I perceive in the communications between Lord Stanley and the West India body, that many restrictions prejudicial to emigration are not likely to be removed. If they are continued, I must candidly say that I think there will be but little chance of procuring labourers for the West Indies.

The Act fixing the proportion of females at one-third,—not permitting small loans or advances of money to the emigrants on account of, and to be paid out, of their wages in the West Indies,—rendering necessary a residence of six weeks in the colony previous to embarkation,—are restrictions that must, if not altered by the Government, put an entire stop to emigration from Sierra Leone.

The Senator, for Trinidad, and the Arabian, for Demerara, are both in the harbour.

The Government Agent, Mr. Jeremie, will address you by this opportunity, and will forward the list of the emigrants, &c.

Although the three transports will not take their full complements of passengers now, I think there is every probability of their getting a greater number during the rainy season, provided the colonial agents may be allowed to advance them money; but it will be found difficult, at any other season, even if the restrictions be removed, to get full complements.

I have so often repeated this, as well as the principal causes of our failure, that it would be superfluous for me to say any more on the subject at present. It is hoped the Government will adopt such measures, after a little experience, as will effectually remove the difficulties that present themselves.

John Ewart, Esq.,
Agent-General of Immigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN C. CATHCART.

Sir,

King's House, May 13, 1843.

I AM directed by the Governor to apprise you that the Glen Huntley transport is now on her way to Montego Bay with 85 African immigrants.

2. These parties being under the age of statute adults, and deprived of parental or other natural guardianship, his Excellency deems it to be indispensable that an officer should be appointed on behalf of the Government to protect their interests, to sign on their part any contracts of service into which they may enter with the sanction of the agent at the port, and to exercise in connexion with him a discretion as to the parties with whom they may be permitted to engage, and to communicate and consult with him as to the most eligible among the various offers for their services.

3. His Excellency, placing entire reliance in your judgment and local experience, is pleased to entrust you with the discharge of these duties, and the agent, Mr. James Gordon, has been instructed to afford you his cordial co operation.

4. The points to which I am directed more particularly to call your attention are as follows:—

5. The parties to whom preference should be given as employers are those whose condition and mode of life are such as to afford the best prospect of the moral and intellectual improvements of the children being duly attended to, resident families of respectability are unquestionably the most desirable, and among such families a preference should be given to those upon whose estates schools are already established, or whose residences at least are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a school and place of public worship.

6. It will of course be indispensable that employers should engage to clothe and feed the children during the first year of their employment.

7. The right of the government to inquire from time to time into the state and condition of these children as their sole guardian must be distinctly acquiesced in by the parties engaging their services, and should be acknowledged either in the face of the contract or in some other manner equally binding.

8. The wishes and inclinations of the boys themselves must be consulted as much as possible, consistently with the observance of the foregoing conditions. They may probably be unwilling to be separated into very small parties, nor does it appear desirable that such should be the case. Forty-nine of them are from the village of Gloucester, and 39 from the village of Kent, in Sierra Leone. This circumstance must be borne in mind in selecting their future locations.

9. The unfortunate occurrences connected with kidnapping negro children, with which you are no doubt acquainted, will suggest the propriety of their being settled at a reasonable distance from the coast.

10. Mr. Gordon has received similar instructions from the island agent of immigration.

11. While the distribution of the immigrants is in progress your magisterial duties will devolve upon the other justices in the parish.

H. Laidlaw, Esq.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Montego Bay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BAUCE, Secretary.

JAMAICA.
No. 12.

(No. 126.)

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, King's House, May 26, 1843.

IN pursuance of my Despatch, No. 123, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the correspondence which has passed between Captain Darling and the Immigration-Agent at Montego Bay with reference to the disposal of the cargo of juvenile Africans lately imported into this island in the Government transport Glen Huntley. I also transmit a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Laidlaw, stipendiary magistrate, in the parish of St. James, to my secretary on the same subject.

2. I trust that the perusal of these documents will satisfy your Lordship that every exertion has been made to provide for the comfort, and moral and material well-being of the immigrants.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Encl. 1 in No. 12,

Sir,

Immigration Department, Spanish Town, May 12, 1843.

You will receive this by the Glen Huntley, Lieutenant Leary, naval officer in charge, having on board 85 African male immigrants, who, with very few exceptions, are under the age of statute adults.

I enclose the list furnished by the Government emigration-agent, at Sierra Leone, which you will observe is defective in the specification of the class to which several of the emigrants belong. You will endeavour to remedy this, by a reference to the officer in charge.

These boys, who were originally taken from captured slavers, had been for some time previous to their departure from Sierra Leone under instruction in the Government schools in that colony. Forty-six of them are from the village of Gloucester, and the remaining 39 from the village of Kent.

Their extreme youth, conjoined with their parentless and unprotected condition, renders it in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor, absolutely necessary that a different course should be pursued with respect to them from that which is prescribed by your general instructions.

It appears to his Excellency indispensable that the Government should act towards these children *in loco parentis*, and that an officer should be appointed on its behalf expressly to protect their interests, and to sign on their part any contracts of service into which they may enter.

It will be moreover the duty of such officer to exercise in conjunction with yourself a discretion as to the parties with whom they may be permitted to engage, and on this point he will be directed to communicate and consult with you as to the most eligible among the various offers for their services.

Mr. Stipendiary Justice Laidlaw will be requested to undertake this duty, and his Excellency desires me to express his confidence that you will be disposed cordially to co-operate with him.

The points to which I am directed more particularly to call your attention, with reference to the distribution of the boys, are as follow:—

The parties to whom preference should be given as employers are those whose condition and mode of life are such as to afford the best prospect of the moral and intellectual improvement of the children being duly attended to.

Resident families of respectability are unquestionably the most desirable, and among such families a preference should be given to those upon whose estates schools are already established, or whose residences at least are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a school and place of public worship.

It will of course be indispensable that employers should engage to clothe and feed the children during the first year of their employment.

The right of the Government to inquire from time to time into the state and condition of these children as their sole guardian must be distinctly acquiesced in by the parties engaging their services, and should be acknowledged either on the face of the contract or in some other manner equally binding.

With respect to the boys themselves their wishes and inclinations should be consulted as much as possible consistently with the observance of the foregoing conditions. It is probable that they will be unwilling to be separated into very small parties, nor does it appear desirable that such should be the case.

Those moreover who have inhabited the same village in Sierra Leone should be located if possible in the immediate neighbourhood of each other.

The unfortunate circumstances connected with kidnapping negro children into slavery in the United States and in Cuba, with which you are no doubt acquainted, will suggest

to you how desirable it is that these boys should be located (other conditions being also complied with), at a distance from rather than in the vicinity of the bay.

Lieutenant Leary having expressed an opinion that the return to Africa in the Glen Huntley of two or three of these boys might be useful in inducing others to remove to this colony, I have to acquaint you that the Governor has acquiesced in this suggestion, and you will therefore permit him to retain or re-embark as many as four for this purpose if he should desire it, and the boys themselves be perfectly willing to accept the offer.

You will have the goodness to state in the nominal return the names of those who may thus return as delegates.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING, Agent for Immigration.

James Gordon, Esq.

Immigration Agent, Montego Bay.

JAMAICA.

No. 2.

Spanish Town, May 12, 1843.

Sir,

THE accompanying letter will acquaint you with the view taken by his Excellency the Governor, of the course which it is the duty of Government to adopt, with respect to the African boys on board the Glen Huntley.

His Excellency feels assured that he may rely upon your discretion in carrying out the instructions thus conveyed to you, in such a spirit as may give the least possible umbrage to the numerous applicants, who will necessarily be disappointed, in their expectation of obtaining the services of these boys.

At the same time, the utmost care must be taken that they are placed in the hands of none but those who there is the best ground for believing will pay proper attention to their moral training; and be disposed to extend to them those advantages of education and religious instruction which they have already partially enjoyed in Sierra Leone.

I am desired, indeed, to impress this important point upon you most strongly.

It is one which could not be effectually provided for by any form of contract; and a due attention to it will, therefore, leave so much to be determined by your own discretion, as can hardly fail to give the duty thus devolved upon you a somewhat invidious character.

His Excellency is so sensible of this, that, in associating Mr. Laidlaw with you, he has been greatly influenced by a desire to relieve you as far as possible from the undivided responsibility which would otherwise attach to it, especially as I am distinctly to repeat here, that, whatever may be the advantages offered in other respects, the unquestionable respectability and moral habits of the parties, should be a *sine qua non*, in deciding upon the allocation of the immigrant boys.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING, A. G.

James Gordon, Esq.

Immigration Agent, Montego Bay.

P.S. You will, I am sure, find Lieutenant Leary disposed to afford every information and assistance which you may require.

C. H. D.

No. 13.
12 May, 1843.

No. 3.

Montego Bay, May 16, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several favours of the 12th and 13th instant.

The Glen Huntley arrived at 12 o'clock this day, and, by her, I am in possession of the list of immigrants from the Government Agent at Sierra Leone.

I have been on board the Glen Huntly, and am pleased to find the whole are in good health; not one on the doctor's list. I have not had time to muster them individually, but I will do so this evening. Lieutenant Leary assures me there have been no deaths on the voyage, or accident of any consequence.

I have made arrangements to receive the boys at the depôt to-morrow morning, when their rations will commence. I have found it necessary, in consequence of their youth, to hire a person to superintend the distribution of their rations into separate messes, as on board, and cook to dress their food—the former at 3s., the latter at 2s. per diem.

I would suggest, on a future occasion, that a very small quantity of sugar and salt should be allowed, and reduce the quantity of bread and rice. I understand, from the officer in charge, that this has been allowed, and they are fond of sugar and water for breakfast.

I have attentively perused your various communications for the distribution of these boys, and observe the view his Excellency the Governor has taken thereon.

It will afford me much satisfaction to act with Mr. Special Justice Laidlaw, and I feel pleased that some responsibility has been taken off me by his appointment, to act in behalf of these immigrants.

I will use my best discretion, in consultation with him, to whom they shall be distributed. Mr. Brockett, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Walcott's agent are now here, and either of them would take the whole; but until I see Mr. Laidlaw to-morrow, nothing shall be decided upon.

JAMAICA.

There are schools and places of worship at trifling distances from the estates on which it is proposed to locate them; and I am free to confess it is a difficult task to select the parties to whom a preference should be given; however, I will use the best of my judgment, from the knowledge I possess of the individuals, in carrying out the views of Government on this occasion.

Lieutenant Leary informs me that more than one of the boys have volunteered to return with him: all shall be landed; and if one or more, not exceeding four, wish to return, it shall be allowed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON, Agent of Immigration.

C. H. Darling, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 4.

Montego Bay, May 23, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that Mr. Laidlaw and myself having agreed to the distribution of the immigrants per Glen Huntley, they are divided as follows:—

John L. Walcott, for Lethe estate . . .	15
W. H. Cooke, Chester Castle estate . . .	15
Isaac Jackson, Copse estate . . .	15
Henry Brockett, Content estate . . .	15
Daniel Sinclair, Argyle estate . . .	15
George Cragg, Plum Pen . . .	6

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The above properties are in the interior district, where it is represented labour is scarce.

I enclose a copy of an agreement, entered into by each party, which was drawn out by Mr. Laidlaw, and which I hope will meet his Excellency the Governor's approval.

I have for the present withheld the certificate to be given to the immigrants, fearing the boys would soon destroy them, and I wait your further instructions on this point. I might give the certificates to Mr. Laidlaw, or retain them, till a future period.

A copy of each agreement is retained by Mr. Laidlaw, and one by the party engaging the boys' services: do you require another copy of each? I shall keep an office copy as directed.

Next post I shall be able to forward all the returns together, with the accounts in duplicate. Perhaps the simplest plan will be to give me an order for the total amount, and I will distribute it in conformity with the receipts.

I am happy in bearing testimony to the good conduct of these boys; it is highly creditable to the parties who have had them under their charge and tuition. I took them all to attend Divine service on Sunday, and their attention and behaviour was very striking. They parted in good health and spirits, and I sincerely hope they will prove useful to their employers, and become industrious members of society.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON, Agent of Immigration.

C. H. Darling, Esq.
&c. &c.

Be it remembered that on this day of , in the year of our Lord
 A. B., attorney for estate, in the parish of and island of
Jamaica, and C. D., stipendiary justice for the parish of ; acting by
authority of the Governor of this Island, for and on behalf of E. F., G. H.
&c. &c.

Appeared before me, James Gordon, agent of immigration at the port of Montego Bay, in the island of Jamaica, and in my presence signed their names to the following contract of service.

The said A. B. agrees to hire the services of the said person before named, and the said C. D., on their behalf, agrees that they shall render to the said A. B. their services on estate, in the capacity of field labourers, for the space of twelve months, commencing on the twenty-second day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three instant, and terminating on the twenty-second day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and it is further agreed between the said parties, that the hours of labour shall not be more than nine daily, between the hours of sunrise and sunset; and it is further agreed, that the said A. B. shall provide the persons aforesaid with healthy and comfortable lodging, with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food for their daily subsistence, and with a proper quantity of clothing, suitable to their condition, and shall take due care that their persons are regularly kept clean, and that he shall provide them with medical advice and medicines, in case of sickness; and the said A. B. further agrees that the aforesaid named persons so hired out to him shall attend a regular school, and receive proper tuition and moral instruction at his expense, during two days in the week at least; the hours of attendance and instruction to be four and a half each day; and he also engages to provide a proper person to take them to church every Sabbath-day, and

to use every means in his power to secure to them moral and religious instruction; and it is further expressly agreed, that the Governor shall have power to inquire, from time to time, into the state and condition of the persons so hired out to the said A. B., and to ascertain, by such inspection as he may be pleased to direct, whether the above conditions have been fully carried into effect.

JAMAICA.

Witness, L. M.

(Signed) A. B.

C. D.

The preceding agreement was signed by the above named parties, in my presence, on the day and year above written.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON, Agent of Immigration.

Montego Bay, Jamaica.

No. 5.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Agent-General of Emigration to James Gordon, Esq., Montego Bay, dated Spanish Town, May 27, 1843.

“On future occasions the recommendation contained in your letter of the 16th, respecting the substitution of sugar and salt for a portion of the bread and rice, now forming a part of the ration, will be acted upon, and I beg to thank you for suggesting the alteration.”

(Signed) “C. H. DARLING, Agent-General.”

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Encl. 2 in No. 12.

Sir,

Montego Bay, 23rd May, 1843.

I HAVE the honour of informing you that Mr. Gordon and myself have now completed the arrangements regarding the distribution of the juvenile immigrants confided to our charge, and that the greater part of them will be sent for, in the course of this day, to be conveyed to their respective destinations.

Acting under the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 13th instant, of endeavouring to secure to these children, a great proportion of whom can already read, some small portion of moral and intellectual instruction, we have given a preference to those applicants for their services on whose properties schools are already established, or which have schools in their immediate neighbourhood, and have places of public worship at a moderate distance while, at the same time, we have given due consideration to the wants of the country, as regards labour, and have endeavoured to establish the boys in a locality where this deficiency has been most experienced. We have also taken due care that they are settled at a reasonable distance from the coast; and this arrangement is the more desirable as the deficiency of labour is much greater in the interior than on the seaside.

Following out these views, the distribution we have made is as follows:—

	Boys.
Lethe Estate, J. L. Walcott, Esq., Attorney	15
Copse Estate, L. Jackson, Esq., Attorney	15
Content Estate, Henry Brockett, Esq., Attorney	15
Chester Castle Estate, W. H. Cook, Esq., Proprietor	15
Argyle Estate, Daniel Sinclair, Esq., Attorney	15
Plum Pen, George Cragg, Esq., Proprietor	6
	81

With one exception, all these properties are situated at no great distance from each other, and the boys will have frequent opportunities of meeting at church; while, at the same time, there has been always a great deficiency of labour in that quarter; and although the services of these boys may make no great addition to its amount at present, there can be no doubt that, if they are properly instructed and attended to, they will turn out a very valuable class of labourers. The parties are so sensible of this that they prefer the services of these boys to those of adult Africans. Mr. Brockett has already had eight African boys under his charge, to whom he has paid great attention, and who have conducted themselves extremely well during the 12 months they have been with him. With regard to the other gentlemen, I believe they are all resident on the properties on which the boys are to be located, with the exception of Mr. Walcott. Almost every boy had a companion by whom he wished to be accompanied, and we used every means in our power to ascertain and comply with their wishes on this and other respects.

The greater part of these estates are situated in the adjoining parish of Hanover, Montego Bay being their shipping port; and had there been more applications from this parish, we might have been inclined to retain the whole of them here, but there was no other proprietors or attorneys willing to comply with the conditions proposed by your letter, although we afforded them ample opportunity of coming forward for that purpose; and we considered that it would be unfair to the other applicants to give all the immigrants to one individual, while we were most decidedly of opinion that the interests of the boys themselves would be far better consulted by the distribution we have made. I may add that Mr. Gordon, the immigration agent, has cordially co-operated with me in all these arrangements, and that in all matters we have entirely agreed in opinion.

E

JAMAICA.

As the printed form of agreement between immigrant and employer was only intended for adult labourers, I was under the necessity, from want of a more formal instrument, of making such additions to it as in some measure to meet the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 13th instant, of which duplicates were written out, and one copy delivered to each individual hiring the services of one party, while I retained the second copy on behalf of the boys; and I have now the honour of enclosing a copy of one of these contracts.

You will please to inform me whether I shall transmit the originals to you, or retain them in my possession.

The Hon. R. Bruce,
&c. &c.
King's House.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY LAIDLAW.

BE it remembered that on this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1843, J. L. Walcott, attorney for Lethe Estate, in the parish of St. James and Island of Jamaica, and Henry Laidlaw, S.J. for the parish of St. James, acting by authority of his Excellency the Governor, for and on behalf of Jabel Williams, William Jones, James Thomas, Ben Posse, William Hardinge, James Robinson, James Porter, James Cattle, William Thompson, Thomas Lefevre, John Harding, Thomas Williams, Henry Palmer, William Jones, and James Thomas, appeared before me, James Gordon, agent of immigration at the port of Montego Bay, and in my presence signed their names to the following contract of service.

The said John L. Walcott agrees to hire the service of the said persons before named, to be located on Lethe Estate; and the said Henry Laidlaw, on their behalf, agrees that they shall render to the said J. L. Walcott their services in the capacity of field-labourers for the space of one year, commencing on the 22nd day of May instant, and terminating on the 22nd day of May, 1844. And it is further agreed between the said parties that the hours of labour shall not be more than nine daily, between the hours of sunrise and sunset. And it is further agreed that the said John L. Walcott shall provide the persons aforesaid with healthy and comfortable lodgings, with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food for their daily subsistence, and with a proper quantity of clothing suitable to their condition, and shall take due care that their persons are regularly kept clean; and in case of sickness that he shall provide them with medical advice and medicines. And the said J. L. Walcott further agrees that the aforesaid-named persons, so hired out to him, shall attend a regular school, and receive proper tuition and moral instruction at his expense during two days in the week at least, the hours of attendance and instruction to be four hours and a half each day. And he also engages to provide a proper person to take them to church every Sabbath-day, and to use every means in his power to secure to them moral and religious instruction. And it is further expressly agreed that the Governor shall have power to inquire, from time to time, into the state and condition of the persons so hired out to the said J. L. Walcott, and to ascertain by such inspection, as he may be pleased to direct, whether the above conditions have been fully carried into effect.

(Signed) Witness, ISAAC JACKSON. (Signed) J. L. WALCOTT.
HENRY LAIDLAW.

The preceding agreement was signed by the above-named parties in my presence on the day and year above written.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON,
Agent of Immigration, Montego Bay, Jamaica.

No. 13.

(No. 141.)

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, August 16, 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatches of the 15th and 26th May, Nos. 123 and 126, reporting the arrival of the Glen Huntley emigration transport with 85 boys from the Government schools at Sierra Leone.

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you directed to be made for the reception of the emigrants who might arrive by this vessel, and also of the measures which you took for the location of these boys, which appear to have been adopted with every care for their comfort as well as for their moral improvement.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 14.

(No. 130.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

King's House, June 22, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a letter which I have received from Captain Darling, agent for immigration in this colony, intimating that a trifling error was committed in the return of the number of immigrants into the island of Jamaica

between the 1st day of August, 1834, and the 15th of April, 1843, prepared in obedience to your Lordship's order, and forwarded in my Despatch No. 118, the total number of immigrants from Canada in the year 1842 being 110, instead of 20, as stated in the return.

JAMAICA.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

Encl in No. 14.

My Lord,

Spanish Town, June 21, 1843.

IN the "Return of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of Jamaica, between the 1st day of August, 1834, and the 15th day of April, 1843," which was prepared, in obedience to the commands of the Secretary of State, for the information of the House of Commons, the total number of immigrants from Canada was stated to be 45,—25 in the year 1841, and 20 in the present year.

The official documents which came into my possession, on assuming the office of agent of immigration, and the returns laid before the House of Assembly, were the data upon which I framed the return in question; and I had at the time it was made up no reason to doubt its general correctness.

Having, since that time, however, been led to believe that the number of immigrants from Canada was greater than stated in the return, I applied to the late sub-agents for such information as they could afford me, and the result proves to be, that the total number of immigrants imported from Upper Canada is 135, instead of 45,—25 of whom were, as stated in the return, landed in the year 1841, and the remaining 110 in the year 1842.

I much regret that this inaccuracy should have taken place, but I assure your Excellency that, under the circumstances I have already stated, it was almost unavoidable

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 136.)

No. 15.

No. 15.

·COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

'Jamaica, King's House, July 12, 1843.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 113, of the 31st May, on the subject of the Act passed last Session by the Legislature of Jamaica, for the introduction of immigrants into the island (No. 3531 in the records of your Lordship's office), I think it my duty to observe that the Act in question does not authorize the Governor to pledge the colony to provide a free return for immigrants from Africa after a stated period. The Act is in force for one year only, and its provisions do not extend beyond the 31st December, 1843. Clause 12 empowers him to provide a passage to the Kroo country, or to Sierra Leone, for such persons as may be desirous of going thither, but he has no authority to come under any prospective obligation of this nature, on behalf of the island, with such persons as may now arrive from Africa.

2. The clause in the Act which gives the Governor the power of keeping up a communication with the coast of Africa by means of two ships belonging to the island, I have considered to be merely permissive; and believing it to be inconsistent with the views of Her Majesty's Government, promulgated subsequently to the passing of the Act, I have declined to act upon it.

3. The omissions which your Lordship notices in Clause 6, with respect to the necessity of the intervention of the agent in all contracts with immigrant labourers, and the non-validity of contracts entered into beyond the limits of the colony, are, I have every reason to believe, unintentional. In my Despatch, No. 118, May 1, 1843, I mentioned an instance in which certain immigrants, on landing, declined to make any engagement whatsoever, declaring that they were resolved to see the country before settling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA.
No. 16.

(No. 160.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, October 26, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 136, of the 12th of July, on the subject of the last Jamaica Immigration Act; and with reference to your opinion that the omission of the clause in that Act rendering contracts made with labourers out of the colony invalid, was unintentional, I have to request that you will endeavour to procure the introduction of a provision to this effect on the occasion of any re-enactment of this measure, subject only to the exception recommended in my Despatch of the 17th instant, in favour of agreements entered into with Chinese labourers.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 17.

(No. 139.)

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Jamaica, King's House, July 29, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return of the number of immigrants into the Island of Jamaica, for the quarter ending the 30th June, according to the form prescribed in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 25th February. During the period in question no immigrants have been received, except those who were brought from Africa in the Glen Huntley, a vessel chartered by Her Majesty's Government for this service. The sums drawn under the Governor's warrants from the fund of 30,000*l.*, appropriated by the Act of last Session (No. 3531) to immigration purposes, amounted in all, at the 30th of June, to 761*l.*, leaving 29,218*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* still available.

2. I can add little on this subject to the details submitted in former Despatches. The immigrants received by the Glen Huntley were under age. They were well treated on the voyage, and every care was taken to locate them suitably, and to secure for them the advantages of moral and religious training as well as comfortable maintenance. Much disappointment was felt in the colony when it was found that the number conveyed in the transport was so inconsiderable. Passages were given to several natives of Africa on her return voyage. The greater part went as delegates, with the intention of inducing their friends and relatives to seek an abode in this island, where they are so happily established.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Return of the Number of Emigrants who have been brought from Africa in Ships chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, during the Quarter ended on the 30th June, 1843.

Whence emigrating.	Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Days on the Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.						Births on the Voyage.			Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants landed.				Number of Statute Adults embarked.	Number of Statute Adults landed.			
						Natives of Kroo Coast.	Africans liberated within three Months.	Other Emigrants.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.							
								Adults.	Children.		Total.					Adults.	Children.										
									Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.							Infants.	Total.		Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Infants.			Total.		
Sierra Leone.	Glen Huntley.	Lieut. G. A. Leary, R.N.	1843. April 11	1843. May 16.	35	M. 85	F.	M. 85	F.	85	The return from Sierra Leone being incomplete as to the exact ages of the boys, it is impossible to give this information accurately, they are all supposed to be between 14 and 7, or equal to 42½ statute adults.
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	85	..	..

Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1st July, 1843.

C. H. DARLING, Immigration Agent.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

No. 18.

No. 18.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Jamaica, King's House, July 29, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to enclose an extract from a letter addressed by Captain Darling, the Island Agent for Immigration to the agent for Jamaica at Sierra Leone relative to the payment of petty debts due by parties in that colony, who are desirous of emigrating to this. Your Lordship will perceive that the agent is authorized, if he finds that he cannot otherwise obtain a full complement for the Glen Huntley, to expend the limited sum of 100*l.* in the payment of such debts on the following conditions:—

1. That no step whatever is to be taken in the matter without the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone.
2. That no bond or agreement of any kind to refund the amount is to be taken from the parties thus relieved from debt.

2. It is to be hoped, that under these limitations and conditions the permission may not be deemed objectionable. I have been induced, not without reluctance, to concede the point in deference to strong and repeated representations on the part of the agent at Sierra Leone, and other persons conversant with the subject of the insuperable bar to the success of the emigration scheme, which an absolute prohibition to discharge the debts of emigrants will occasion. It is stated that liabilities of very moderate amount contracted by one individual may frequently prevent the emigration of whole families. I am sensible that unless under proper restrictions it would be highly inexpedient to entrust the agent with such discretionary powers. But taking into consideration the very urgent remonstrances which he has addressed to the Island Agent on the subject, and the serious disappointment which will be experienced in the colony, if the present voyage of the transport should prove unsuccessful, I have thought myself justified in authorizing the communication herewith submitted to be made to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,

&c. &c. &c.

Page 9.

P.S. My Despatch to your Lordship, No. 118, of the 1st May, enclosed a letter on this subject from the Agent for Jamaica at Sierra Leone.

Encl. in No. 18.

Enclosure in No. 18.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Agent of Immigration in Jamaica to the Jamaica Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone, dated the 29th May, 1843, No. 24.

“With reference to the representation, which has been frequently made by yourself and others, connected with emigration, of the obstacle occasioned by your possessing no power to discharge the petty debts of parties desirous of emigrating, I have the authority of his Excellency the Governor to sanction your expending one hundred pounds (100*l.*) if required, for this purpose; and if it should appear that the Glen Huntley cannot otherwise obtain her full complement.

“This outlay is only to be made however under the following conditions:—

“No bond or agreement of any kind to refund the amount is to be taken from the parties thus relieved from debt.

“Every precaution which the law of the colony permits of, or his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone may be pleased to direct, must be adopted to ascertain that the debt is a *bonâ fide* one, and has not been collusively created by the intending emigrant and his creditor.

“The debt must not exceed three pounds in the case of any individual.

“It must not be paid to the creditor until the departure of the emigrant, it being presumed that your security as Agent will be considered sufficient to induce the creditor to forego his right of detention. And finally, no step whatever must be taken in the matter without the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, both as to the principle of paying the debts at all, and the mode in which it may be considered most proper to carry it out.

“I need hardly point out to you, how desirable it will be, that the limit prescribed to the amount of debt should become as little known to the public as possible; as a system of fraudulently contracting debts to that amount, would probably be the result of such publicity.”

(True Extract.)

C. H. DARLING, Immigration Agent.

(No. 153.)

No. 19.

JAMAICA.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, October 22, 1843.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch of the 29th July, marked "Private," enclosing an extract of a letter from the agent of immigration in Jamaica to the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, relative to the payment of petty debts due by parties in that colony who are desirous of emigrating to Jamaica.

From this Despatch I learn that your Lordship had authorized the agent at Sierra Leone, if he finds that he cannot otherwise obtain a full complement for the emigrant transport Glen Huntley, to expend 100*l.* in payment of these petty debts, on condition that no step whatever is to be taken in the matter without the previous sanction of the Governor of Sierra Leone, and that no bond or agreement of any kind is to be obtained for repayment from the parties assisted. Your Lordship had further stipulated that the debt must not exceed 3*l.* in the case of any individual; that every precaution is to be taken to see that it is a *bonâ fide* debt; and that it must not be paid to the creditor until the departure of the emigrant.

I have to signify to your Lordship my approval of these proceedings, and having reference to the strong opinion which appears to be entertained by the agent at Sierra Leone, as well as by other persons as to the expediency of having recourse to a measure of this description, I see no reason why the principle of it should not be extended to the other West India colonies interested in the emigration from Sierra Leone; and it may even be carried further. The proof of small debts must be somewhat complicated; and it may be reasonably assumed that whether for the discharge of such obligations, or for providing outfit, no poor persons can start from any country for a long voyage without some pecuniary assistance. The small numbers hitherto obtained for the African transports, strengthen the reasons for removing every impediment to their success that can properly be dispensed with. With this view I propose instructing the Governor of Sierra Leone to acquaint the agents for Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad that they will be at liberty to pay any sums they think proper to or on behalf of emigrants, provided they do not exceed the maximum for any one adult of either 2*l.* or 3*l.*, as the Governor of Sierra Leone may appoint for the purpose, and also that such payments be purely gratuitous, and not the subject of any future claim on the emigrant. The Governor will further be requested to adopt the best securities which the case will admit of against these sums being received by parties who may afterwards fail to emigrate. In cases where they are either paid in discharge of small debts, or as the price for articles of an outfit, the actual payment might probably be deferred until after the emigrant's departure, as is required by the regulation suggested by your Lordship,

Page 150.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 144.)

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, August 30, 1843.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship, for your information, copies of two Despatches, which I have addressed to the Governors of Sierra Leone and of the Gambia, relative to the Egyptian emigration transport, which is about to proceed from this country to Sierra Leone for the conveyance of liberated Africans from that colony to British Guiana, and to the owners of which vessel I have granted permission to touch at the Gambia, for the purpose of obtaining delegates to be taken to Sierra Leone to be distributed amongst such of the emigration transports as may be at that colony at the time that the Egyptian may arrive there.

Sierra Leone, 23 Aug., No. 123.
Gambia, 23 Aug., No. 10.
Vide Sierra Leone and Gambia Correspondence, pp. 140, 157.

Should any of these delegates be sent to Jamaica, you will guide yourself, subject to the modifications stated in the enclosed Despatches, by the instructions given to you in my Despatch of the 28th February last.

Page 2.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

JAMAICA. (No. 163.) No. 21.
 No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, Jamaica, King's House, October 4, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the quarterly return, furnished by the Agent for Immigration, of the number of immigrants brought from Africa in ships licensed by Her Majesty's Government to this island during the quarter ending the 30th September, with a statement of the amount still available for immigration purposes.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
 &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 21.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants who have been brought from Africa in ships chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government during the Quarter ended on the 30th September, 1843.—Nil.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, October 2, 1843.

Encl. 2 in No. 21.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

STATEMENT of the Amount available for Immigration Purposes on the 2nd October, 1843.

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
By this amount provided for purposes of Immigration for the year 1843, by the Act 6 Vic. c. 51	30,000 0 0	To this amount drawn from the Public Treasury, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1843	
		Ditto, 30th June	761 8 9
		Ditto, 30th September	1,273 18 9
		Balance Cr.	27,965 12 6
£ 30,000 0 0		£ 30,000 0 0	

Showing a balance of 27,965*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor.
 Spanish Town, 2nd October, 1843. C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

No. 22. (No. 193.) No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, King's House, December 12, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for information, a printed copy of a report and relative documents submitted by the Agent for Immigration; I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KILCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
 &c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 22.

Enclosure in No. 22.

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor, &c. &c. &c.
 My Lord,

In obedience to your Excellency's directions, that I should report upon the course and progress of immigration since the date of the last statement laid before the legislature, and detail such information generally as appears necessary to a full understanding of its present state and prospects, I have now the honour to submit the following—

REPORT.

Since the date of the late Agent-General's report, 30th September, 1842, there have arrived in the island 301 African immigrants; 62 of this number were disembarked at Port Maria on the 1st February last from the island emigrant vessel the Herald; 8 at Kingston on the 9th March last from the island vessel the Treasurer; 85, conveyed in Her Majesty's emigration transport the Glen Huntley, were landed at Montego Bay on the 17th May last; and the remaining 146, by the same vessel, were landed at Old Harbour on the 16th instant.

It was intended that the Treasurer should disembark her emigrants at Old Harbour

but as she anchored off Kingston, in the first instance, and their number was so small, it was not thought desirable to send her on to her original destination.

One hundred and ten emigrants from the Canadian provinces landed in Kingston; 96 by the Southampton on the 9th November, and 14 by the Countess of Durham on the 8th December, 1842.

Twenty-three emigrants from the Baltimore arrived at Kingston in the barque Orb on the 21st January last, and I am not aware of any other individuals having been landed in the colony, under the provisions of either the last or the present Emigration Act, during the period which this report embraces.

The total number of immigrants introduced is 434, and the particulars of their age, sex, and calling will be found in the accompanying return marked A.

In reporting on the expenditure which has taken place in furtherance of immigration, I confine myself entirely to the disbursements, made under your Excellency's authority, since the commencement of the present year.

Previously to the 1st January, the payments were made under the authority of the late Agent-General, and I have no documents in my possession which would enable me to afford any accurate information respecting them.

By the accompanying statement (B), it will be seen that the total sum issued from the Treasury during the period alluded to, has amounted to 2145*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; this sum includes 500*l.* placed to the credit of the Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone, at the Colonial Bank in London, of which it appears by Mr. Cathcart's report and accounts that the sum of about 100*l.* remains unexpended. A balance also of 18*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the fund is in my possession, out of the sum of 200*l.* issued to me for contingent expenses.

Any calculation of the *per capita* expense of African immigration under the system established by Her Majesty's Government founded upon the limited experience of its working, which we have yet had, could only lead to erroneous, or at least uncertain results.

According to the estimate communicated by the Secretary of State, a copy of which is appended (C), the fixed expense for hire of the transport will amount to 3759*l.* per annum.

It appears by the report of the officer in charge, that there is an error in the number of emigrants, which in that estimate it is stated she is capable of conveying; and that having regard to the provisions of the Passengers' Act, which allows only three adults to every five tons of measurement, and the number of her officers and crew (31 in all), she is only calculated to convey 221 instead of 233 adult immigrants. Assuming her to make three voyages in the year, and to bring her full complement each voyage, the total expense, including their rationing and the pay of the superintending officers, will amount to 5231*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* per annum.

To this sum may be added the salary of the agent at Sierra Leone, the probable expense of maintaining and distributing the emigrants in the island, and an allowance of 10*s.* a-head for clothing and contingencies in Sierra Leone.

The statement would then stand thus (in round numbers) :—

	£.	s.	d.
Annual charge of the transport, assuring her to convey 663 adult immigrants	5,232	0	0
Salary of Sierra Leone agent	300	0	0
Expense of maintaining 663 immigrants till distributed, say 5 <i>s.</i> each	165	0	0
Jamaica sub-agent's allowance upon 663 immigrants, at 4 <i>s.</i> each	113	0	0
Allowance for clothes, contingencies in Sierra Leone, say 10 <i>s.</i> a-head on 663 immigrants	333	0	0
Making	6,143	0	0

as the total estimated expense of importing 663 African immigrants, or rather more than 9*l.* sterling a-head for each adult immigrant introduced into the island.

But if the transport should only succeed in bringing the full complement of two voyages (442), as the charge for the vessel and superintending officers would remain the same, the expense attending the introduction of each immigrant would be increased to rather more than 12*l.* 10*s.*; and if in the course of the year she should only convey the complement of one voyage (221), it would amount to rather more than 23*l.*, and so on in a rapidly increasing proportion, according to the smallness of the number introduced.

On the other hand, it may be observed, that with respect to children under 14 years of age—a class of immigrants more prized in the colony than any other—the transport is calculated to convey double the number stated, and in that case the *per capita* expense would be reduced to nearly one half, or 5*l.* a-head when full, and proportionably in each of the other contingencies alluded to.

I have no means of ascertaining accurately what has been the average *per capita* expense of African immigration previously to Her Majesty's Government assuming the exclusive superintendence of it, but I have annexed transcripts of three returns, (D, E, and F,) prepared in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, by an examination of the two last of which it would seem that the sum expended from the 1st October, 1839, to the 15th April, 1843, amounts to 66,827*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, while the total number of immigrants imported from all quarters during the same period was 3507.

The estimate made by Mr. Barclay, founded upon his practical experience, makes the lowest rate at which an African immigrant can be landed in the island, 7*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* for a voyage of 56 days, and 6*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* for a voyage of 31 days.* To this must be added—if I

* See Mr. Barclay's letters and enclosure to the Governor's secretary, Appendix to the Votes of the House of Assembly, 1841—1842, pp. 106, 107, 108, 109.

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do not misapprehend his statement—a sum of from 125*l.* to 175*l.* on account of the surgeon, which in each case increases the expense, say 1*l.* per head, making (160 being the number of emigrants estimated for) for the longer voyage, the rate 8*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, and the shorter 7*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* a-head. The expense under the present system would amount to 7*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* a-head for a voyage of 37 days, being rather less than the rate for a voyage of the same length by Mr. Barclay's calculation.

From both these calculations are excluded the expense of agencies and contingencies in Sierra Leone and Jamaica. While, therefore, the present system affects the actual transport of the emigrant at a lower rate than has hitherto been even supposed practicable; it offers at the same time the incalculable advantage both as regards the native of Africa, and that portion of the British public, who are narrowly watching the course of emigration from thence, of prosecuting our operations, not only by the direct authority of Her Majesty's Government, but even under Her Majesty's flag, and the immediate superintendence of naval officers, specially selected for this important and delicate duty.

When to this is added the consideration that the regular return of the transport direct to Africa, affords the means of dispatching delegates or of granting return passages at the trifling charge of 8½*d.* a-day, while in the case of the calculation just alluded to, the ship is supposed to be chartered only for the voyage, and to seek for a cargo home on her arrival here, there can be little doubt that the present system is, upon the whole, much more desirable than any which has been hitherto attempted.

The boys who were landed at Montego Bay from the Glen Huntley were taken from the Government school at Sierra Leone, where many of them had acquired a knowledge of reading and writing, and all had received the advantages of early moral and religious instruction. To secure to them the continuance of these important benefits, certain conditions were inserted in the contracts of service, entered into by their employers with the Government, who, in consideration of the extreme youth and parentless condition of these children, felt bound to deal with them as placed peculiarly under their guardianship and care. I annex (G), a form of the contract which details the condition alluded to. The boys landed from the Glen Huntley at Old Harbour are of a similar description, and the same course has been pursued with respect to them. I am happy to be able to refer your Excellency to the accompanying copies of letters (marked H) from some of the employers of the boys located in St. James and Hanover, testifying to their good conduct, and the value in which their services are held. The adults by the Glen Huntley, on her second voyage, readily found employers; many of them proceeding, under the guidance of their friends (returned delegates) to the estates where they are established, without entering into any specific contracts of service.

Having thus briefly detailed what has been either actually accomplished during the year, or has naturally sprung from a consideration of the facts which I have stated, I now proceed to lay before your Lordship a summary of the measures which, under your Lordship's orders, have been pursued in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Immigration Act of last year, 6th Victoria, c. 51.

When that Act received your Excellency's assent, it was generally understood in the colony that Her Majesty's Government had, in communication with the West India body, resolved upon taking under their exclusive control and superintendence the conduct of emigration from the coast of Africa, and an intimation to that effect was received by your Excellency shortly after.

No measures, therefore, could be taken on reference to this branch of immigration until the details of the Government scheme were made known.

On the 15th February your Excellency was apprised that a transport, the Glen Huntley, had been engaged at home for the service, and had actually sailed on the 9th of that month for Sierra Leone.

The details of the Government plan were communicated by the following packet, and the only course open to the local government was to await the arrival of the Glen Huntley, and the advices which she might bring from Sierra Leone.

In the meantime, however, your Excellency, exercising the discretion vested in you by the Act, and deeming it unnecessary to retain more than one of the colonial vessels which had been hitherto employed on this service, directed an intimation to that effect to be made to the Honourable the Commissioners of Accounts. The Herald was accordingly retained for a time, but, upon the arrival of the Glen Huntley, all doubt as to the means of communication with Africa, as contemplated by the Act, being entirely removed, that vessel also was vested in the Commissioners of Accounts, under the provisions of the 9th and 10th clauses.

It appeared by various communications received from the agent at Sierra Leone, and from other quarters, that extraordinary delusions with respect to the advantages which Jamaica offered to African immigrants had gained ground among that portion of the population most likely to emigrate, and serious injury to our prospects had naturally resulted in consequence. It was even asserted that these misrepresentations had been designedly made with that object; and when their exaggerated nature, as stated in the accompanying correspondence (I), is observed, there is but too much reason for believing that the charge is far from groundless.

It is, however, unnecessary to detain your Excellency by any lengthened statement in this place of the various causes which were said to have operated prejudicially to the interests of Jamaica, or of the measures which were taken to obviate them, as they will be found fully set forth in the papers which form the Appendix (I), and which have been

been selected from the correspondence of the department, as containing interesting information upon the subject generally.

Among the most prominent was the want of delegates; an evil which I believe originated in the loss of the Commissioner Barclay, in the year 1841, while on her voyage to Sierra Leone. On board of that vessel were several headmen, whose return to their country was thus unfortunately delayed, not only giving rise to suspicion in the breasts of their countrymen, but affording a too favourable occasion to those who were interested in frustrating our projects, of imposing upon them the absurd delusions already referred to.

Through the kind and valuable assistance of Mr. Alexander Barclay, Dr. Maxwell, and the Rev. J. F. Sessing, I was enabled, on the return voyage of the *Glen Huntley*, to despatch fifteen delegates, besides four of the boys who had arrived in that vessel. Passages were also granted to six others, upon condition of paying for their rations, at the rate of 8½d. a-day for each day they were on board. I am happy to add that, with the exception of one individual, not only have the regular delegates endeavoured to make themselves useful, but that those who were not compensated for the loss of their time and labour while absent from Jamaica, have also exerted themselves to set the advantages of the colony in their true light.

Although the number of adults who lately arrived is not so large as might have been expected from the number of delegates employed, it will be seen, by Mr. Cathcart's letter of the 4th September, that more might have been despatched if it had not been for the restriction placed upon their embarkation without a certain proportion of females, and also for the untoward circumstance of the communication between Free Town and some of the interior villages having been suddenly cut off by tempestuous weather and the flooding of the rivers.

Two of the most intelligent delegates have remained in Sierra Leone till the next voyage of the transport; five delegates from Sierra Leone are now in Jamaica for the first time to form their own opinion of the country, and return in the *Glen Huntley*. Mr. Cathcart expresses his belief that we shall have a full complement on her next voyage, and this opinion is confirmed by all which I have been able to gather from the returned delegates and the immigrants themselves. They state that *plenty* of people will come at Christmas.

Our expectations in this respect may not be realized, but I think I am warranted in saying that the disappointment will no longer be attributable to the existence of such delusions as have hitherto prevailed, to apprehension for the fate of those who have already emigrated to Jamaica, or to the want of free intercourse between the two countries.

As the Immigration Act of Jamaica leaves the details of that department entirely in the hands of the executive Government, no difficulty has been experienced in complying with the instructions conveyed by the Secretary of State's Circular Despatch of the 25th February last, and its Enclosures, with the exception of granting to each immigrant a certificate of a right to a free passage back to Africa. In the absence of any legislative enactment providing for this object, it has been impossible of course to grant such a certificate, but each immigrant has received a "certificate of arrival" in the colony, according to the form attached to the instructions issued for the guidance of the agents at outposts, of which I annex a copy (K), and which document will fully explain the system pursued with respect to the reception and distribution of African immigrants.

With reference to these instructions, I should observe, that many of the immigrants neither avail themselves of the provisions made for their reception at the depôt, nor, as before stated, enter into contracts of service, but proceed at once into the country, under the guidance of their friends, to take employment wherever they can meet with it on the most advantageous terms.

I now beg leave to advert to a branch of African immigration which, looking to what had been achieved through it in one year, certainly gave promise of becoming an important collateral in the general scheme. I allude to the immigration from St. Helena. Four hundred liberated Africans, principally children, were introduced from thence in the year 1842. They all arrived, however, in the month of July, and the present supply was at that time reported to be nearly exhausted.

Coupling this circumstance with the fact that a Court of Mixed Commission for the adjudication of captured slaves was, in the early part of the present year, established at the Cape of Good Hope, whither it was presumed the Africans would be taken instead of to St. Helena, and that in that colony African labour has long been employed, and is highly valued, it seemed impossible to make any efforts in that direction without involving a considerable expenditure, with a very uncertain result.

In the month of August last, however, it was confidently stated in the public journals that the number of captured Africans in St. Helena had considerably increased; and, by your Excellency's directions, I took the necessary steps for turning to account the advantages which appeared to have thus unexpectedly presented themselves in that quarter.

The details of the measure adopted are fully explained in the accompanying copy of my letter to John Ranken, Esq., of London (L), a gentleman whose long connexion with Jamaica, and whose zeal on behalf of its interests on all occasions, afforded the best guarantee that they could not, in this instance, be entrusted to hands more likely to do them ample justice.

In the mean time a representation on the same subject was made to the Colonial Office by Mr. Burge, the island agent, and Lord Stanley's sanction having been previously obtained, an arrangement was effected for the despatch of the *Salsette*, a vessel of 422 tons burthen, and that vessel had, by the last advices, passed the Downs for St. Helena.

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I annex also a copy (M) of the memorandum of agreement entered into with the owners of the Salsette.

As the effort which has been made to set on foot an emigration from the settlement on the Gambia did not originate in this colony, nor has in any degree come within the scope of its immigration operations, I may not perhaps be justified in alluding to it. I merely do so for the purpose of stating generally, that as it has hitherto been confined to an attempt to induce delegates to leave that colony for the purpose of visiting the West Indies, no conclusion can justly be drawn unfavourable to the result of a scheme which should commence by dispatching delegates from the West Indies to the Gambia, to make known there the advantages and comforts which are open to the people of Africa, by a removal to these more favoured colonies.

Although from the Canadian provinces no increase of immigrants has taken place during the present year, the prosecution of this branch of the service has not been lost sight of. By personal communication with two of the leading people, among those who had emigrated from that country and had already revisited it once, I learned that there, as in Africa, powerful influences were at work to check what would seem to be a natural tendency among the coloured population to remove from their own inclement climate to the more genial regions of the tropics. An apprehension had even been created among them that the heat of Jamaica would prove excessive for those who had long dwelt among the snows and frosts of northern America, and I was assured by the parties alluded to that there would be little use in their returning among their countrymen, until they had, at least, braved the dangers of one Jamaica summer!

At the close of the month of August, however, Stephen Virginia, an intelligent farmer, alluded to in Dr. Ewart's last report, having expressed great anxiety to return for his family and many friends, whom he stated would be desirous of accompanying him, I provided him with the requisite funds, and addressed to the gentlemen who have hitherto acted as agents in Canada, the letter of which I annex a copy (N), pointing out the arrangements which appeared most desirable to provide for the return of Virginia and his party, and limiting the instructions expressly to that particular case. This precaution was adopted, because it had appeared, upon examining into the history of Canadian emigration, that while under certain circumstances it might be conducted at a moderate expenditure, it was on the other hand open to the very serious evil of involving numerous agencies and long interior journeys, which it would be difficult to avoid, unless a well-organized system, by which the people might be removed in considerable numbers at a time, could be established.

While, moreover, there can be little doubt that the introduction of this class of labourers, who are generally accustomed to the use of agricultural implements, must ultimately prove of advantage to the colony, it does not appear, from what I have been able to learn, that they have yet applied themselves to *plantation work*, and thus produced any *direct effect* upon the labour market.

The importation of these people did not, upon the whole, therefore, appear to be of pressing importance, and the permanent arrangements for effecting it cannot, with a due regard to prudence, be decided on till the result of the inquiries now on foot in Canada, as to the probable number who may be disposed to remove to Jamaica, is known.

I may here remark, that with a view to facilitate the removal of this class of emigrants, (*viz.*, of African birth or descent,) an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 4th January, 1843, relaxes the restrictions which had previously existed, and permits contracts for service to be entered into within the limits of the colony from which the emigrant is removing, under certain conditions therein named.

The number of people of African extraction in Upper Canada is variously stated at from 7000 to 12,000, and I believe there is little doubt that their ranks are annually swelled by fugitive slaves from the United States.

I have not heard of any immigrants having been imported from Europe under the 14th clause of the Act.

Mrs Elizabeth Carter, of Troy plantation, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, having applied to me to grant the certificates required by the Immigration Act of 1841, in respect of certain Europeans (about 30 in number) located upon that property, who arrived in the year 1842, I satisfied myself by the certificates of two justices of the peace that the provisions of that Act had been fully complied with, and furnished her with the document which the law required should be given by the Agent-General in such cases, and the bounty has, I understand, been paid to her by the Receiver-General.

I believe there is no doubt that projects are on foot in England, and under the sanction of the Secretary-of-State, for the importation of Chinese and Asiatic labourers; but as these are not within my knowledge officially, no further allusion to them in this place would be proper.

I have now had the honour of laying before your Excellency a recapitulation of all which has either been effected or projected during the past year, in furtherance of the service in which I have the good fortune to be employed, under your Excellency's orders.

While I regret that it has not been my duty to record a more successful result in point of numbers, it is yet satisfactory to be able to state that with regard to Sierra Leone, the quarter to which we most anxiously look for a supply of labourers adapted to our climate and cultivation, our prospects are decidedly reviving. Last year the number imported was 292; this year it has amounted, as already stated, to 301. But in instituting a comparison between the numbers imported in each year, it must be borne in mind that immigration

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from this quarter had, previously to the establishment of the Government transport, died, if I may so speak, a natural death—the last vessel which arrived, the Treasurer, having only brought eight passengers, after lying three months at Sierra Leone. When, therefore, the results of the two first voyages of the Glen Huntley are considered, coupled with the reports which we have received of the prospects of her being filled upon the next trip, and with the certainty of our being enabled to place our system upon the only basis which gives a hope of permanent success, viz., that of a frequent and easy mutual intercourse, I think I am justified in concluding that if the life and vigour which marked the early progress of emigration from Africa, are not fully restored, re-animation has at least taken place, and that, as the natural and social advantages of Jamaica become better understood and more extensively known to the people of that continent, we shall yet reap the benefit which cannot fail to result to us from their voluntary influx upon our shores.

No better assurance of this need be given than is afforded by the punctuality with which the delegates and passengers have returned to the colony, and the only cases in which they have failed to pursue this course (if I except some instances of discontented maroons), have been those where, as I am informed, they were corrupted by interested parties, for their own purposes.

If, upon the whole, *much* has not this year been accomplished, neither has *much* been expended. The great principle held in view has been to incur no expenditure which did not promise an adequate and certain benefit, hence no permanent agencies have been established, your Excellency considering that in quarters where the prospects of a continuous emigration, adapted to the wants of the country, were not extremely well founded, such offices were at once expensive and useless.

Their creation was, no doubt, unavoidable in the commencement of so vast a scheme, embracing within its scope the population of the four quarters of the globe; but the foundation having been once laid by the indefatigable exertions of those who were employed in its commencement, there obviously arose, on assuming the conduct of it in its present stage, the duty of exercising as rigid an economy in the administration of the funds as could be effected without prejudice to the great objects in view.

While this course, however, has been pursued with regard to the expenditure, no quarter which gave reasonable promise of obtaining labourers, calculated to meet the objects of the Legislature, as declared in the Act, viz., to “secure the successful cultivation of the plantations,” has been unattended to.

In concluding this report, I feel bound to assure your Excellency that every attention appears to have been paid to the health, cleanliness, and general well-being of the immigrants, by Lieutenant Leary, the officer in charge, and the surgeon of the Glen Huntley. The people on both voyages appeared cheerful and happy, and were, without exception, in the most perfect health. Nothing can exceed Lieutenant Leary's zeal in the discharge of his own duty; and I am happy to say I have received his ready testimony to the active and unwearied exertions of Mr. Cathcart, the agent in Sierra Leone.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Immigration Department, Spanish Town,
24th October, 1843.

APPENDIX (A).

Appendix A.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of Jamaica, between the 30th September, 1842, and the 24th October, 1843.

From what Place.	Adults.		Under 14 Years of Age.		Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Baltimore, United States	7	5	7	4	23	Among these adults are one preacher, one baker, two shoemakers, one washer; the others are labourers and their families.
Quebec, Lower Canada	65	27	13	5	110	Labourers, tradesmen, and their families; callings not specified in the return furnished by the late sub-agent at Kingston.
Sierra Leone	93	31	175	2	301	Labourers.
Total	165	63	195	11	434	

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

JAMAICA.
Appendix (B.)

APPENDIX (B).

STATEMENT of the Amount drawn from the Public Treasury, for purposes of Immigration, from the 1st January to the 24th October, 1843.

1843:		£.	s.	d.
April 18.	Paid to John Ewart, Esq., for services performed as Agent-General . . .	50	0	0
" "	Paid to H. Paplay, Esq., Sub-Agent at Port Maria, allowance as such, and expense in respect of 62 African immigrants, landed ex Herald . . .	23	14	9
May 18.	Paid to C. H. Darling, Esq., Agent of Immigration, salaries of delegates and contingent expenses . . .	100	0	0
June 2.	Paid to James Gordon, Esq., Sub-Agent at Montego Bay, allowance as such, and expenses incurred on account of 85 African immigrants ex Glen Huntley . . .	87	14	0
June 12.	Paid to the Manager of the Colonial Bank, to meet in London the drafts of the agent in Sierra Leone . . .	500	0	0
July 7.	Paid to C. H. Darling, Esq., Agent of Immigration, salary for the quarter ending 30th June . . .	100	0	0
July 24.	Paid to the Deputy Commissary-General, in reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Government, on account of the Glen Huntley transport . . .	8	10	8
Aug. 17.	Paid to C. H. Darling, Esq., Agent of Immigration, salaries of delegates and contingent expenses . . .	100	0	0
Sept. 20.	Paid to the Deputy Commissary-General, in reimbursement of expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Government for hire of the emigration transport Glen Huntley, for one quarter, and the rations of emigrants, &c. . .	1064	8	1
Oct. 2.	Paid to C. H. Darling, Esq., Agent of Immigration, salary for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1843 . . .	100	0	0
Oct. 4.	Paid to the Deputy Commissary-General, in reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Government at Sierra Leone, on account of emigration to Jamaica . . .	10	12	11
		<u>£2145</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>

Amounting to two thousand one hundred and forty-five pounds and five pence.

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Spanish Town, 24th October, 1843.

Appendix (C.)

APPENDIX (C.)

ESTIMATE of the Annual Charge of the Vessel for the Conveyance of Passengers between Sierra Leone and the Colony of Jamaica.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Adults the Ship can take under the Act.	Charge.	Amount.
Glen Huntley	420, O. M.	233	Fixed charge— Hire of the ship Variable charge— Victualling of emigrants, allowing three voyages within the year, of 37 days each * Difference between the naval half-pay of the lieutenant in charge, and 400 <i>l.</i> per annum, say * Ditto ditto of surgeon, and 350 <i>l.</i> per annum, say Total per annum	£ . s . d.
	504, N. M.			3,759 0 0
				915 19 7½
				308 15 0
				295 5 0
				<u>5,278 19 7½</u>

* The colonial pay to the lieutenants and surgeons will not be always the same, because it depends on the amount of their naval half-pay, which varies with their standing and length of service.

APPENDIX (D.)

JAMAICA.
Appendix (D.)

RETURN of all Votes of Money for purposes of Immigration, between the 1st August, 1834, and the 15th April, 1843.

Date of Vote.	Authority under which Voted.	Amount of Vote.	For what Purpose.
1834.		Sterling. £. s. d.	
17th December	Resolution of the House of Assembly that the Commissioners of Accounts instruct the Receiver-General accordingly.		To provide a bounty of 9 <i>l.</i> a-head for every person imported into this Island for the purpose of cultivating the soil.
18th December	One of the usual Money Bills, for miscellaneous expenditure.	2,350 0 0	To William Lemonious, to import 500 immigrants within 12 months from date.
1835.			
14th December	Ditto	420 0 0	To John Salmon, in aid of a road from Ipswich Estate to the Emigrant town he was establishing.
1836.			
13th June . .	Resolution of the House of Assembly.	. .	To continue the payment of the bounty of 9 <i>l.</i> for each emigrant imported for the purpose of cultivating the soil.
1837.			
20th February	One of the usual Money Bills	2,100 0 0	To assist the Commissioners of Seaford Township in completing the Settlement of Immigrants at that town.
25th February	Ditto	1,437 12 0	For payments of bounties to various persons who had imported emigrants.
2nd March .	Ditto	1,030 0 0	Ditto.
4th March .	Resolution of the House of Assembly.	. .	To secure a bounty of 6 <i>l.</i> sterling a-head on every emigrant actually located for 12 months.
1st December	One of the usual Money Bills	109 16 0	For payments of bounties to individuals who had imported emigrants.
13th December	Ditto	415 4 0	Ditto.
1838.			
23rd March .	Ditto	1,000 0 0	In aid of Altamont Township, and to establish a road between it and Port Antonio.
1840.			
11th April . .	Act of the Legislature, 3 Vic. c. 63, to encourage Immigration.	30,000 0 0 a-year till Dec. 31, 1843.	For general purposes of immigration.
11th December	Act of the Legislature, repealing the preceding Act.	30,000 0 0 a year till Dec. 31, 1842.	Ditto.
1842.			
14th January .	Act of the Legislature, 5 Vic. c. 53.	20,000 0 0 for the rest of the year 1842.	For general purposes of immigration, and authorizes Receiver-General to pay a bounty of 6 <i>l.</i> sterling a-head on each adult emigrant introduced at the expense of individuals, and 4 <i>l.</i> on each immigrant between 3 and 14 years of age.
31st December	Act of the Legislature, 6 Vic. c. 51.	30,000 0 0 for the year 1843.	For general purposes of immigration, and authorizing the payment of a bounty of 6 <i>l.</i> on each handicraftsman and artificer from Europe, in addition to the specific vote of 30,000 <i>l.</i>

Immigration Department, Spanish Town,
15th April, 1843.

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

APPENDIX (E.)

Appendix (E.)

STATEMENT of the Annual Expenditure for purposes of Immigration, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the 8th of April, 1843.

	£.	s.	d.
From 1st August, 1834, to 30th September, 1834			
1st October, 1834, to 30th September, 1835	8,439	0	0
" 1835 " " 1836	9,504	0	0
" 1836 " " 1837	3,367	4	0
" 1837 " " 1838	1,317	13	6
" 1838 " " 1839			
" 1839 " " 1840	7,301	4	0
" 1840 " " 1841	17,907	9	10
" 1841 " " 1842	35,661	11	9
" 1842, to 8th April, 1843	5,957	0	4

JAMAICA.

APPENDIX (E)—continued.
FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIPS.

	Cornwall.		Middlesex.		Surrey.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
For year ending 30th September, 1835	2,025	4 0	1,641	0 0		
.. .. . 1836	2,173	16 0	131	10 0	1,172	13 6
.. .. . 1837	2,100	0 0	656	17 6	1,417	16 8
.. .. . 1838			756	1 8	997	8 6
.. .. . 1839	240	0 0	1,891	18 8	1,616	4 5
.. .. . 1840	338	5 0	1,145	16 1	1,690	11 9
.. .. . 1841	240	0 0	420	0 0	714	19 5
.. .. . 1842	240	0 0	60	0 0	386	6 7
To 8th April, 1843	160	0 0			234	16 7

E. E. (Signed) A. BARCLAY, Receiver-General.
Public Treasury, 9th October, 1843.

Appendix (F.)

APPENDIX (F.)

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of Jamaica, between the 1st day of August, 1834, and the 15th day of April, 1843. (Amended from the original Return sent home.)

Year.	Number and from whence								Total.
	Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.	Bahama Islands.	Canada.	Sierra Leone.	Saint Michael's Island.	Saint Helena.	
1834	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1835	358	506	..	..	..	..	24	..	888
1836	613	532	..	..	..	..	67	..	1,212
1837	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	71
1841	1,333	..	161	94	25	592	..	..	2,205
1842	19	..	3	314	..	292	..	400	1,028
1843	..	..	23	..	110	70	..	..	203
	2,685	1,038	258	408	135	954	91	400	5969

REMARKS.—The numbers for the years 1834-35-36, and 37, are taken from the returns laid before the House of Assembly by the Receiver-General, showing the amount paid from the Public Treasury for bounties, and from various special votes of the House of Assembly for the same purpose. These are the only sources from which the information for that period can be obtained, as there was no department specially charged with the superintendence of immigration, until the latter end of the year 1840, and all previous immigration was under the bounty system.

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Appendix (G.)

APPENDIX (G.)

JAMAICA, ss.

BE it remembered, that on this day of , in the year of our Lord 184 of and appeared before me, agent of immigration, at the port of in the island of Jamaica, and in my presence, signed their to the following contract of service.

The said agrees to hire the services of the said and the said agrees to render the said his services in the capacity of a for calendar months, commencing the day of and terminating on the day of in the year 184 . And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said shall be employed in and that the hours of labour of the said shall not be more than daily, between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

And it is further agreed, that the said shall provide the said as such servant as aforesaid, with healthy and comfortable lodgings, with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food for daily subsistence, and with a proper quantity of clothing suitable to condition, and shall take due care that person is regularly kept clean, and that he shall provide with medical advice and medicines in case of sickness, and the said further agrees that the aforesaid so hired out to him, shall attend a regular school, and receive proper tuition and moral instruction at his expense, during two days in the week at least. The hours of attendance and instruction to be four hours and a half each day; and he also engages to provide a proper person to take to public worship every Sabbath-day, and to use every means in his power to secure moral and religious instruction; and it is further expressly

agreed, that the Governor shall have power to inquire, from time to time, into the state and condition of the said so hired out to the said and to ascertain, by such inspection as he may be pleased to direct, whether the above conditions have been fully carried into effect.

JAMAICA.

Signatures of the
contracting parties. }

The preceding agreement was signed by the above-named parties, in my presence, on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

Agent of Immigration at

APPENDIX (H.)

Appendix (H.)

(Extract.)

Mr. GORDON to C. H. DARLING, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Montego Bay, October 23, 1843.

I HAVE your favour of the 13th inst., and have now much pleasure in forwarding the opinions of the gentlemen who employed the African boys by the Glen Huntley; they are unanimous as to their good behaviour and value as labourers.

It is very satisfactory to receive such pleasing accounts of these lads; it proves they were well taken care of in Africa, and it will be no doubt pleasing to the parties who had charge of them to learn they are creditable to their instructors. I hear on all sides their strict regard to property, taking good care of their own little personalities, and at the same time a due respect to what belongs to others—setting not a bad example to many of our Creoles of their own age and standing.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. BROCKETT to Mr. GORDON.

Dear Sir,

Content, October 17, 1843.

I HAVE received your favour of the 16th inst., and beg to state, for the information of Captain Darling, that I am much pleased with the conduct of the boys by the Glen Huntley. I find them exceedingly useful in planting and cleaning young canes; they do a fair quantity of work, perform it well, and are anxious to work during their spare time for hire. They are also well-behaved and civil.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

P.S. Perhaps I may as well add, that the few boys I got from the Treasurer from St. Helens, last year, whose term of apprenticeship expired in August last, are still with me, and working for a fair rate of wages.

Mr. SINCLAIR to Mr. GORDON.

Dear Sir,

Thorn Hill, October 19, 1843.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, which I have just received, requesting me to give you my opinion of the African boys per Glen Huntley, for the information of the agent-general of immigration, I am glad to be enabled to state, that the 15 boys I got for Argyle estate are giving every satisfaction. They are of great service to the property as field labourers, and I only wish that I had twice the number upon each estate under my management.

They work better and are more obedient than the Creole negroes generally. They have enjoyed good health, and appear contented and happy.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. JACKSON to Mr. GORDON.

Dear Sir,

Copse, Montego Bay, October 23, 1843.

I AM favoured with your letter of 16th inst., requesting to give you my opinion of the immigrants received per Glen Huntley, and located on this property. I have to inform you they have all enjoyed excellent health since their arrival, and turn out to work on an average 12 out of 15, the others being laid up with cuts on their feet. I find they are honest, and, in general, well-behaved, but disposed to indolence, if not well looked after. Their work, for some time after their arrival, was of little or no benefit to the property, but having now become acquainted with it, they are enabled to perform a tolerable fair task for their age.

I do not, however, consider they are any saving to the estate as far as regards wages, as the cost of clothing and the provisions, rice, fish, &c., which they consume, is fully as much as they could earn at the rate of wages paid to others. I look forward to their being a useful class of labourers, and hope that other arrivals may shortly entitle us to another lot of them.

Respectfully, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX (I.)

Appendix (I.)

(Extract.)

Dr. MAXWELL to Dr. EWART.

Annotto Bay, Metcalfe, October 26, 1842.

I ENCLOSE a letter to show you the value of African Immigration, and the effect such people as those by the Herald will produce upon the present population. I consider that the publication of such documents, with concise remarks, in the form of a pamphlet, would considerably advance the cause in which we are all so intimately concerned.

I have, &c.

G

JAMAICA.

" Sir,

" I HAVE often had the pleasure of communicating to you personally the very great acquisition the 20 people, ex Herald, has been to this estate, and I feel a great pleasure in confirming these statements. I cannot account for a prejudice I have heard exists with some planters of experience against African new comers, for if all that have arrived are like those by the Herald, landed at Annotto Bay, I unhesitatingly say, that in an experience of 25 years I have never known an equal number of Jamaica labourers to whom I would give a preference. Quiet, playful, civil, innocent, and inoffensive in an extraordinary degree, combined with a just and beautiful idea of religion, a perfect knowledge of right and wrong, strictly honest, and above prevarication or falsehood, raises them beyond all comparison above our very best Creole labourers, and makes me very seriously regret the contamination that must result from an unavoidable intercourse with them in the labour required on an estate. You are aware, that with two or three exceptions, all that I induced to come to

are able, active young men and lads; amongst so many we should naturally expect to find instances of evil disposition and depravity, but on the contrary strictly sober, and steadily looking forward to establish a character. They make a weekly deposit of a part of their earnings in what they term companies, and the order and regularity with which they manage these little matters, without altercation or appeal, is at once a proof of their superior principles; one or two of them can read and write, but they forcibly evince the truth of the old adage, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." They are the first at stipulations, and do not work with that hearty good-will the less enlightened do, being more inclined for tailoring and the like employments; indeed, the unequivocal superiority the like knowledge they have acquired give them in the eyes of our head and best people, naturally inclines them rather to shun field labour. They have been here three months, and the greater portion steadily at work; they have evinced a great desire for job-work, which they do faithfully and well, according to their knowledge, or as they may be directed, and are pleased when they give satisfaction; they have with perfect ease performed four times the task our best people refused to do for the same wages previous to their coming; their willing and obliging demeanour is particularly striking, and I feel the beneficial influence of their presence on this estate in a remarkable alteration in the feelings and demeanour of our old tenantry previous to their arrival. I considered the continuation of

with any view to an adequate return for the capital invested a totally hopeless speculation; now, on the contrary, could I procure sufficient new-comers such as I have, without any other labourers to interfere with them, I see nothing to prevent the estate surpassing in quantity its greatest productions, and only wish Jamaica may ever be able to boast of a peasantry equal to the sample I have described to you. They have carried on all operations required about our works since their arrival, and are fast acquiring the knack many of these operations require. Their health generally has been good, though their most serious grievance seems to be the scarcity and dearness of fresh food; they are by degrees accustoming themselves to salt provisions, but as yet use them very sparingly. On the whole, I consider them satisfied and contented with the country.

" And am, &c. &c. &c."

(Extract.)

Mr. CATHCART to Dr. EWART.

December 26, 1842.

From the few lines I addressed to you by the Wasp, on the day the Herald arrived, you would have been led to expect that the two brigs would soon be filled with emigrants, and by this time be on their way to Jamaica, but I am sorry to say that their stay has been protracted longer than I could have expected, and I have had much trouble in getting 62 emigrants for the Herald.

The Kingston maroons have been writing letters to their relations and friends here, which have caused much mischief, the difficulty of getting a passage back to Sierra Leone, the high wages paid to labourers in Trinidad, as well as the liberal allowances given to their delegates, which has created a preference for that colony, but, above all, the misconduct of Captain _____, in bringing with him a woman of low character, whose abuse of the black people has caused a few of the emigrants to stay for the Treasurer, and given them a most unfavourable opinion of our Jamaica females, have been the chief causes of my ill success this voyage.

I have consigned the emigrants on board the Herald to Dr. James Maxwell, of Port Maria, and I should wish a few of them to return, if they express a desire to do so. It is necessary, also, that William Johnson should be paid something for his past services, and be sent back, in order to refute the falsehoods that have spread throughout the colony respecting them.

George Cumins is the only delegate who has done any good this voyage; the others I am inclined to think have turned over to the Trinidad party.

I observe your remarks about Cumins's collecting people for _____ . The people on board the Herald have been instructed not to listen to him, but to choose their employers. I was on the point of sending the Treasurer to St. Helena, when a vessel came in from that island, with about 100 young people to fill up with emigrants from this place, but not succeeding, she in a few days sailed away. The captain informed us that there were not many left at St. Helena, and as it was probable another vessel might be calling there, I did not think it advisable to send down the Treasurer.

I am endeavouring to get a number of fine young Africans, landed about three months ago from a slaver. The Governor has given me permission to take as many as may feel willing to go in the Treasurer, but I fear they have been so well schooled, that I shall not succeed in getting many of them.

I have particularly remarked in my letters that the best season for sending vessels for emigrants is during the rainy season; at this time of the year a great number are employed in timber ships, and the mountain people will not leave their grounds before they have taken up their provisions and sold them. A great number have promised to emigrate, if the vessels return in April.

I think if it could be so managed that the two brigs came here in April and September, and afterwards take a short trip to some other place, that we should succeed better. Some fixed sum should also be stated for passage-money, and as many as are inclined to return to see their friends, should be

permitted. Several have refused going now, because I could not guarantee them a passage back in one of the brigs at any future period.

I took the brig's boat, and went all round the colony with Harry Gray and John Martin, but we found every one disinclined to quit their farms before the rainy season.

I perceive by the evidences taken before the Parliamentary Committee, connected with African emigration, that there is a great feeling in favour of it. I hope something will now be done to facilitate and extend our operations.

I hope to address you again by the Treasurer in a few days.

JAMAICA.

Messrs. DAVID SMITH and Co., Agents in Kingston, to the GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

Sir,

Kingston, March 9, 1843.

We have the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency, the Governor, that the island brig Treasurer has this day arrived from Sierra Leone.

The Treasurer, after laying at Sierra Leone three months, was only able to obtain eight immigrants, the master, therefore, did not think it advisable to proceed to Old Harbour to land them, as he had been instructed to do.

The master of the Treasurer ascribes the unwillingness of the people at Sierra Leone to emigrate, partly to the abundance and cheapness of provisions there at that season, but principally to the want of proper delegates from this to refute the many false and prejudicial reports in circulation at Sierra Leone, regarding the treatment of the immigrants in this island.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) DAVID SMITH and Co.

The GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENT at Sierra Leone, to the GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENT at Jamaica.

Government Emigration Office, Sierra Leone,
April 11, 1843.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH without instructions to do so, I venture to address you on the subject of the Government Emigration transport, the Glen Huntley, in order that the position in which the boys on board are situated, may be fully understood.

These boys were taken from different slave ships, and being young, were placed in the Government schools here. Several of them hearing the statements made by Mr. Cathcart to the villagers, volunteered to go to the West Indies, and the Government, knowing the benefit that they would derive from such a step, has sanctioned their going.

I have seen and spoken, as is my duty, to each boy, and the answer I have invariably received from them is, that they desire to work "for themselves for money." I use their own expression.

In connection with the subject of emigration, I have only to add that, without delegates nothing can be done. I applied to Mr. Cathcart to know whether it was his intention to send delegates, and received the enclosed answer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.,

JOHN R. JEREMIE, Government Emigration Agent.

"Sir,

" April 8, 1843.

" I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting to know whether it is my intention to forward delegates to Jamaica by the Glen Huntley.

" I should certainly like to send any who may be chosen by a body, or by the inhabitants of the villages, and delegated by them to inquire into and report on their return from Jamaica the advantage that colony offers to African emigrants, but I should object to sending any one who may volunteer of himself to perform this office. From the arrangements that have been made to forward a certain number of delegates by every vessel returning from Jamaica—(intelligent and industrious Africans, recommended by their employers, and chosen from amongst those who have been residing at least 12 months in the colony.) I think it would seem almost unnecessary sending any in the Glen Huntley now. It is most probable she will have some of these experienced delegates on board when she returns, whilst those she may now carry out will be unable, from the short period she will remain in the colony, to collect such varied information as will enable them to answer the inquiries of their country people.

" If, however, you should think it necessary that a few ought to be sent now, I think two or three respectable persons may be found willing to go as delegates, but not without receiving a remuneration for their services and loss of time, which I do not feel, under the new regulations, exactly justified in according to them.

" I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "J. C. CATHCART."

Mr. CATHCART to Dr. EWART.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, April 11, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the transport Glen Huntley arrived here early in March, bringing despatches to our Governor, and instructions to the Agent-General, relative to the new emigration system adopted by the Home Government.

The Glen Huntley sails to-day with 85 young Africans on board. They are the boys who, on hearing my statements respecting Jamaica, of their own accord volunteered to go in the Treasurer. The Government, consulting their benefit, has now permitted them to embark in this vessel.

As soon as the instructions were received, the Governor sent orders to the managers of the liberated African villages to give every encouragement to emigration, and proclamations were issued throughout

JAMAICA.

the colony, announcing the intention of Government to take the general charge and management of emigration under its special care. This, I thought, would have given confidence to our people, and induced many to emigrate, but there still seems to be an unwillingness among them to leave before seeing more of their country people from Jamaica. I would, therefore, recommend that the delegates I requested you to send in the brigs (if they are not coming,) should be forwarded by the Glen Huntley, with two of the most intelligent boys now on board.

I perceive in the communications between Lord Stanley and the West India body, that many restrictions prejudicial to emigration are not likely to be removed. If they are continued, I must candidly say that I think there will be but little chance of procuring labourers for the West Indies.

The Act fixing the proportion of females at one-third, not permitting small loans or advances of money to the emigrants on account of, and to be paid out of their wages in the West Indies, rendering necessary a residence of six weeks in the colony previous to embarkation, are restrictions that must, if not altered by the Government, put an entire stop to emigration from Sierra Leone.

The Senator, for Trinidad, and the Arabian, for Demerara, are both in the harbour.

The Government-Agent, Mr. Jeremie, will address you by this opportunity, and will forward the list of the emigrants, &c.

Although the three transports will not take their full complements of passengers now, I think there is every probability of their getting a greater number during the rainy season, provided the colonial agents may be allowed to advance them money; but it will be found difficult at any other season, even if the restrictions be removed, to get full complements.

I have so often repeated this, as well as the principal causes of our failure, that it would be superfluous for me to say any more on the subject at present. It is hoped the Government will adopt such measures, after a little experience, as will effectually remove the difficulties that present themselves.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN C. CATHCART.

NOTICE,

To the Inhabitants of Sierra Leone.

A Proclamation has been issued to you by his Excellency the Governor, that emigration to the West Indies has been under the special care and protection of Her Majesty's Government.

This will be a sufficient guarantee for the truth of the following statements that are laid before you to enable you to judge for yourselves, and choose the course that is most likely to be beneficial to you.

In the West Indies you will be as free as you are here. It is known that the contrary has been falsely told to many of you, but no such thing as slavery exists or can exist in any of the British West Indian colonies.

The rate of wages in those colonies that are desirous of obtaining emigrants is much higher, and an industrious person will earn much more there than here. No late returns have been received, and consequently the respective rates in the different colonies cannot at present be laid before you, but in all, the wages for labour are higher.

You will find there religious establishments and schools of the same description as those in this colony.

With regard to your passage out, every arrangement has been made to ensure your comfort. The provisions issued to each emigrant daily are:—

For one adult, whether male or female, one quart or two pounds of rice, or one pound of biscuit; half pound of beef, or salt pork, or salt fish.

The rice or salt fish not to be issued oftener than on alternate days. The salt pork not to be issued oftener than the salt beef.

Half ounce of coffee or cocoa.

One and a quarter ounce of sugar.

One ounce of lime juice.

Three quarter ounce of sugar, for mixing with the lime juice.

One-third gill of palm oil.

One quarter gill or ounce of salt.

One gallon of water.

To be allowed weekly half pint of vinegar.

Children of ten years and upwards to be victualled as adults; children from one to ten years to receive only half rations, and children under one year old to receive no rations. Children between one and ten shall three times a-week receive four ounces of rice, or three ounces sago each, in lieu of their salt meat.

Three quarters of a pound of fresh meat per adult to be issued, with a suitable quantity of vegetables, whenever opportunity shall offer, in lieu of salt meat and salt fish.

There is always a sufficient supply provided to last for a longer period than the average length of the passage.

All persons are at liberty to inspect the accommodations of the emigrant vessels.

The ship Glen Huntley, at present in the harbour, is to take emigrants to Jamaica, and all who wish to go there will obtain a passage by applying to Mr. Cathcart.

Two other ships will soon arrive, one for Trinidad, one for Demerara, and such persons as wish to go to either of those colonies will apply, for Trinidad to Mr. Abbott, and for Demerara to Mr. Fisher.

(Signed)

JOHN R. JEREMIE, Government Emigration Agent.

Free Town, Sierra Leone, March 19, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Colonel George Macdonald, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Sierra Leone, and its dependencies, between the 20th degree of north, and the 20th degree of south latitude, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

The Queen's Government, viewing the many advantages which must result to this colony by a free emigration to the West Indies, has taken emigration under its special care and protection.

A ship is now in the harbour, under the command of one of Her Majesty's naval officers, ready to take all persons desirous of emigrating to Jamaica, on board of which will be found every accommodation to make them comfortable on the passage.

Two other vessels will soon arrive, one for Trinidad, and one for Demerara.

The reason Government has taken emigration under its protection is, not only that the system will be beneficial to the West Indian colonies, but that it is calculated in every respect to be of advantage to the emigrants themselves.

The state of society in the West Indian colonies is more advanced than it is here, and for that reason it is considered desirable that persons should emigrate to them, not with a view to their remaining there permanently, but that they may bring back to Africa the improved habits and principles which they will have the opportunity of acquiring there. For this purpose Her Majesty's Government is making arrangements to provide the means of returning for all emigrants who may wish to return, and it is intended as soon as the necessary legislative provisions can be made, that passages back to Sierra Leone shall be granted at a rate proportionable to the period of their residence in the West Indies during the first five years after their landing in the colony to which they may have emigrated, and after the expiration of five years, (if they have not been across in the interim,) it is intended that a free passage shall be given on demand, providing the demand be made within a time to be limited after the date at which the five years shall have expired.

All who may be desirous of obtaining information on the subject are directed to apply, if in Free Town to the government agent, John R. Jeremie, Esquire, if in the villages to the respective managers.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed) C. MACRAE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Free Town, Sierra Leone, March 17, 1843.

(No. 18.)

Sir,

Immigration Department, May 22, 1843.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin to the office of Chief Agent of Immigration in this colony I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ult., addressed to Dr. Ewart, the late Agent-General, which was placed in my hands on the 10th inst. by Lieutenant Leary, the naval officer in charge of the Glen Huntley.

I did not receive from the government agent, at Sierra Leone, any list of the emigrants embarked in the Glen Huntley, but I am happy to say that they all arrived in perfect health.

The remarks contained in your letter relative to those restrictions which you consider likely to continue prejudicial to emigration, have been duly submitted to his Excellency, and in reference to your recommendation, that delegates from among those who have already emigrated, should be selected and sent back to Sierra Leone, you will learn from one of my letters accompanying this, that steps have been taken to that effect.

J. C. Cathcart, Esq., Jamaica Emigration Agent,
Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

(No. 19.)

Sir,

Immigration Department, Spanish Town, May 22, 1843.

I AM desired by his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the Immigration Act, now in force in this island, by reference to the 15th clause of which you will perceive that the remuneration allotted to the agent at Sierra Leone, may not exceed 300*l.* a-year.

This Act continues in force from the 1st January last to the 31st December next.

The heavy expenditure which has been incurred in furtherance of immigration generally, unproductive as it has hitherto been of any adequate result, has no doubt largely influenced the legislature in reducing the salaries of the officers employed, both in this colony and at the ports and places from which it is probable that emigration may take place. On the other hand, it may fairly be presumed that in proportion to the success which may henceforward attend the measure, will the disposition of the colony be evinced to remunerate those to whose exertions such success may be attributable.

The provision under the present Act for the compensation of the agent at Sierra Leone is, however, all that the Jamaica Legislature can be considered as bound to make good. And I have the Governor's directions to acquaint you that if under this provision it may suit your views to continue in the capacity of agent, his Excellency, with whom the appointment rests, will be happy to confirm you therein.

You will have the goodness to make known your decision in this respect to his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone.

Should you continue to fill the office of agent after the foregoing explanation, I have merely to refer you for your general guidance, in the discharge of your duties, to the instructions issued to the Government Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone, which will probably have been communicated to you by the Governor of that colony, and to the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th clauses of the Draft Act, forming Enclosure No. 3, to Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 88, of the 5th February last, to Governor Macdonald.

Although the immigration law of this colony does not comprise any clauses, such as those to which I have just alluded, yet it is in no respect at variance with the provisions of those clauses, and if you

Vide Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1843, p. 37.

JAMAICA.

are not in possession of a copy of the Draft Act in question, you will no doubt be furnished with the same, upon application to the colonial government to that effect.

With respect to your salary, you are hereby authorized to draw upon the colonial bank in London for the amount accruing for the first half year, One hundred and fifty pounds (150*l.*) due on the 1st July next, immediately on the receipt of this Despatch. Before the amount for any subsequent quarter may be due, there will have been, in all probability, an opportunity of further communication with you.

I will not close this letter without reminding you how necessary it is that every exertion should be made to disabuse the African population of those false impressions respecting Jamaica, which there is much reason to believe have been extensively circulated, and produced most injurious effects.

* To industrious immigrants Jamaica (as you are aware) presents inducements at least equal to those which any other West India colony can fairly hold out; but if these advantages are not fully and clearly placed before them, it is only natural that they should prefer to trust their fortunes with those whose representations are more alluring, and more sedulously impressed upon them than our own.

J. C. Cathcart, Esq., Jamaica Emigration Agent,
Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

(Copy.—No. 20.)

Sir,

Immigration Department, Spanish Town, May 25, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt by the emigrant transport Glen Huntley, which arrived here on the 10th instant, of your letter of the 11th ultimo.

I did not receive from Mr. Cathcart any list of the immigrants embarked, but I am happy to report that they arrived (85 in number) in perfect health, and appeared to be much pleased with the treatment they had experienced on the voyage.

In locating these boys, the Government has made the best arrangements in its power for securing to them the benefit of its own supervision and the advantages of moral training and instruction.

Children of this description, and up to the age of 15, are much valued in the colony, as being well adapted to many kinds of light labour, which it is unfortunately very difficult to get our Creole youth to undertake.

You may form some idea of the extent to which Jamaica is prepared to receive African immigrants when I state, that the applications from the neighbourhood of one port alone (Montego Bay), forwarded in the expectation of the arrival of the Glen Huntley, embraced the employment of 750, and there can be no doubt that, if that vessel had not arrived so soon, there would have been many more proposals from the same district.

His Excellency the Governor forwards to the Governor of Sierra Leone, by the present opportunity, a statement of wages and advantages which we can hold out to immigrants from Africa, which has been prepared by me in obedience to his Excellency's instructions.

I shall feel extremely obliged by your informing me, whether there are any points included in this statement on which it might be desirable to be more explicit, with a view to removing existing prejudices and delusions; or whether there are any matters omitted, to which it would be advisable to advert in any future statements of the same nature.

There is one point, on which it would seem a false impression has been created by the letters of some maroon women settled in the city of Kingston, viz., that there is a deficiency of wood and water in the colony; it may be true that in Kingston they are obliged to pay a trifle for both wood and water, but I need hardly say that, throughout the colony, both these necessaries of life are in the greatest abundance, and within the reach of every inhabitant.

With reference to your remark on the subject of delegates, I am happy to say that I have made arrangements for forwarding by the Glen Huntley from 15 to 20 well-behaved and highly-recommended immigrants, who are anxious to undertake a voyage in that character.

Two or three of the boys who have arrived in the Glen Huntley will also return under the care of Lieutenant Leary.

Upon this subject I shall, however, address Mr. Cathcart more fully. I have forwarded to him a manuscript copy of the Jamaica Immigration Act, which he will no doubt place at your disposal, if at any time required.

There are no printed copies of the present law, or I should have had the pleasure of enclosing one herewith.

J. R. Jeremie, Esq., Government Emigration
Agent, Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

(Extract.—No. 24.)

Sir,

Immigration Department, May 29, 1843.

I beg to enclose a nominal list of the parties who are proceeding as delegates to Africa on board the emigrant transport Glen Huntley, together with a form of the certificate which has been given to each.

With the exception of Henry Nelson, it is expected that these persons will all return in the Glen Huntley on her next voyage; but in his case it has been arranged that he may remain until the next following trip, as it is probable that he may visit Liberia, where he states that he was for a long time resident, and has many friends likely to emigrate.

Nelson receives pay during the period of his absence at the rate of 10*l.* a-month, and the others, both male and female, at the rate of 2*l.* a-month, with the exception of Nelson's son, who is not on pay at all.

Their pay has been either issued to themselves, or placed in the hands of Lieutenant Leary, up to the 17th July next; from that date, therefore, you will be at liberty to issue wages to them for the period they are in Sierra Leone, at the rate specified, of course subject to the condition of their conduct being such as may tend to advance the object for which they have undertaken the voyage.

Although I have been unable to induce some of the individuals who were pointed out in your letters as desirable delegates to leave Jamaica, I trust that the parties now sent will prove useful in every way, and especially serve to remove the unjust suspicions and prejudices against the colony, which it would seem have had an extensive influence among the African population.

George Cuming is well known to you as a useful and well-conducted man; he has the highest possible character from his employer in this country, and he has now been permitted to take with him his reputed wife, Sarah Williams, who he states has a large connexion, who, he has no doubt, will readily return with her to Jamaica: his companion, Thomas Johnson, is also well recommended.

James Decker, who was a resident in the village of Bathurst previous to his emigration from Africa, is also spoken of in terms of the greatest commendation, as well by his employers as by the Reverend Jacob F. Sessing, who was for some years in Sierra Leone as missionary of the Church Missionary Society. His companion, John Cheers, has been also selected by Mrs. Sessing.

Henry Nelson is a carpenter by trade, and apparently a man of considerable education, who emigrated under the auspices of the Emigration Society. He holds out hopes of being able to render himself useful; and as he leaves his wife and family in Kingston, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding he has permission to extend his stay in Africa beyond the period allotted to the others, he will endeavour to render us good service while there. Four of the boys who came in the Glen Huntley are also returning under the special care and direction of Mr. Leary.

The rest of the delegates are all, I believe, from among those who accompanied Mr. Barclay from Africa, or have, at any rate, been for some time in the colony. They have been selected from among many others who were anxious to go, but who declined availing themselves of the offer of a passage unaccompanied by compensation for the loss of their time.

William Johnston has no wish to take another voyage at present, but he assures me that the presence of Decker and Cheers will be perfectly satisfactory to those of his friends in Africa, who have been deceived with respect to his safety and well-doing.

The Krooman alluded to, as head-wharfinger on Messrs. Darrell and Barclay's wharf, in Kingston, had lately removed into the country; and although I have not yet been able to communicate with him, I have great hopes that I shall succeed in seeing him before the Glen Huntley sails, and despatching him in that vessel.

You are authorised to draw for the amount you may expend under this head, and for the pay of delegates on the Colonial Bank in London, with which establishment arrangements will be made for meeting your drafts to the extent of (500*l.*) five hundred pounds. I am aware that this is a larger sum than can possibly be required for these services at present, but there may be incidental expenses connected with your duties of which I am not aware.

You will have the goodness to submit any accounts of such incidental expenditure to the Governor of Sierra Leone.

I have to request that you will furnish your accounts to me, in duplicate, in such a form as to show the details of the expenditure, and duly supported by vouchers, also in duplicate.

I must beg that you will keep me amply informed of all matters relating to the interests of Jamaica in connexion with emigration, and that you will transmit copies of any documents which may be published by the Colonial Government bearing upon the question. Had I not been favoured by Lieutenant Leary with a copy of the Governor's proclamation to the people of Africa, and of the notice of the Government Emigration-Agent, the Jamaica authorities would have been in ignorance of two documents, which you are aware could not be without their interest in this colony.

I shall only further beg to remind you, that the expense to which the colony is liable on account of the emigrant transport, whether she bring emigrants or not, renders it incumbent upon every one engaged in this service to exert himself to the utmost to secure a successful issue to the scheme.

I have, &c.

30th May, 1843.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

J. C. Cathcart, Esq., Jamaica Emigration-Agent,
Sierra Leone.

P.S.—The Krooman, alluded to as head-wharfinger on Darrell and Barclay's wharf, is again in Kingston, and quite well, but refuses to return to Sierra Leone.

There are two men, William Isaacs and Thomas George, who are provided with passages in the Glen Huntley, but who are not on pay as delegates. Should they appear inclined to render themselves useful in that capacity, you are at liberty to employ them on the same rate of pay as the others, and you will consider yourself as having a discretion to employ parties in the colony whom you may think likely to be useful as such.

(Signed) C. H. D.

Enclosure to the Preceding.

Nominal List of DELEGATES embarked in the Glen Huntley Emigrant Transport, Lieutenant G. A. Leary, Naval Officer in charge.

Henry S. Nelson,	George Cuming,
Hugh Nelson	Sarah Williams
(son of H. Nelson),	(wife to G. Cuming),
Thomas Jack,	Thomas Johnstone,
James George,	James Decker,
Nursy George	John Cheers,
(wife to James George),	Sam. Jones,
David Willis,	Thomas Williams,
Thomas Turner,	William Campbell.
Thomas Davis,	

Boys who came in the Glen Huntley, and are returning in her, under charge of Lieutenant Leary, R.N.

James Birch,
John Harding,
John Grant,
John Ogatusah.

(Signed)

C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

Immigration Department, Spanish Town, Jamaica,
29th May, 1843

JAMAICA.	
Wages and allowances for day labour.	<p style="text-align: center;">STATEMENT of Wages and other Advantages offered to African Labourers in the Island of Jamaica.</p> <p>One shilling and sixpence sterling a-day may be readily obtained by able-bodied labourers of both sexes. The labourer working nine hours between sun-rise and sun-set, 2s., and even 2s. 6d., is given for particular descriptions of work requiring more skill and attention than ordinary field-labour.</p> <p>A house with a garden attached, and medicine and medical attendance, will also be allowed the immigrant, free of rent or charge, during the first year of his residence in the colony. Second and third-class labourers, by which is meant children of both sexes, from about 16 years of age downwards, would obtain 1s., 9d., or 6d. a-day, according to their age and capability of labour.</p>
Description of work.	<p>The descriptions of work most in demand in the colony are on sugar plantations, those of preparing the land for the cane, by what is termed "cane-hole digging," of planting, weeding, moulding, trashing (or pulling the lower leaves of the cane), and cutting and manufacturing the canes into sugar.</p> <p>On coffee-plantations (where the work is generally lighter), planting, pruning, and weeding the coffee-trees, gathering in the coffee-berries, and spreading them to dry.</p>
Tradesmen.	<p>Tradesmen of all descriptions may readily obtain 2s., 3s., and 4s. a-day, according to their industry and skill.</p>
Job work and task work.	<p>Throughout the island either of these systems is preferred, both by employers and labourers, to that of daily labour. In job-work, the labourer undertakes, either unassisted, or with the aid of others, to do a certain quantity of work for a stipulated sum,—say, to clean or weed a field of canes of six acres for 72s., being at the rate of 12s. an acre. He generally obtains the assistance of his wife and friends, dividing the money he receives for the job proportionably to the assistance each has rendered him; but he frequently hires other labourers also to aid in the work, paying them a daily rate of wages which has been agreed upon between them.</p> <p>In task-work, the labourer agrees to perform a fixed quantity of work daily for certain daily wages, and to be paid at the same rate for any larger quantity he may perform.</p> <p>Thus for digging 70 or 80 cane-holes a labourer receives 2s.; and it may serve to show how much an industrious able-bodied man or woman can earn, to state that this particular description of work is the most arduous which a labourer is required to undertake, and that the daily task is, nevertheless, almost invariably concluded by one, and frequently by eleven o'clock. A task and a half may easily be performed by a single labourer, who would thus earn 3s. a-day; and at all other descriptions of labour, two tasks may with equal ease be accomplished, ensuring from 2s. to 3s. a-day, according to the nature of the work and the exertions of the labourer.</p> <p>Immigrants will always have it in their power to work on these terms, and receive during the first year the same advantages of house, garden, and medical attendance gratis, as stated under the head of daily wages.</p>
Security against deception.	<p>Immediately upon landing, immigrants will be received by a Government Agent, and all proposals which have been made for their employment will be fully explained to them. They will receive all possible information and advice respecting the terms of these proposals, and of the advantages of the different localities to which they relate. The parties with whom they may agree to serve will be bound by a legal contract to perform strictly the conditions of their agreement. It is provided by law that the first contract of service into which an immigrant enters, upon arriving in Jamaica, must not be for a longer period than one year, however advantageous the terms offered may appear to be. The object of this regulation is to prevent the possibility of an immigrant's being deceived by the flattering prospects which open to him upon first landing in Jamaica, and that after having had the experience of one year in the colony, he may be perfectly at liberty to enter into a new agreement, or to endeavour to improve his condition by whatever lawful pursuit he may choose to adopt.</p>
Rent of houses and provision grounds.	<p>After the expiration of the first year, the immigrant will probably be required, if resident upon an estate, to pay a rent for his house and garden of 1s. a-week; and if he chooses to cultivate ground provisions for his own use and that of his family, he will have no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of land conveniently situated and suitable for the purpose, for the further rent of 1s. a-week. Sometimes a monthly rent of a dollar, or a quarterly rent of three dollars, is substituted for the weekly rate. House-rent is only charged to the head of the family.</p>
Purchase of land.	<p>Or if the immigrant should prefer to become himself the possessor of land, he will have no difficulty in purchasing whatever quantity he may require, either for purposes of cultivation or for erecting a house and premises upon. The price varying from 1l. to 100l. an acre, according to the quality of the soil, the distance of the spot from the sea-coast, the extent of population in the neighbourhood, and various local circumstances.</p>
Cultivation of the staple produce either for himself or on shares with the proprietor.	<p>It will be also in the power of the labourer to cultivate land in sugar, coffee, ginger, arrow-root, or other exports of the country, either by paying a money rent to the proprietor of the land, and afterwards selling the produce (if it require manufacturing) to those who possess the requisite machinery, or by agreeing to give the proprietor of the land a certain proportion of the produce, say a half or one-third; the benefit secured to the labourer by the latter mode being in exact proportion to the toil and care he has bestowed upon the land.</p>
Public worship and religious instruction.	<p>There are few parts of Jamaica in which an immigrant is likely to be located, where he would not be within a moderate distance of a place of public worship, and have the means of religious instruction within his reach. Churches, chapels, and schools under the ministry and superintendance of the Established Church, of the Wesleyan, Baptist, Moravian, London Missionary, and Church Missionary Societies, are open to the labouring population throughout the country, and are rapidly increasing in number.</p>
Administration of justice.	<p>All crimes, whether of a serious or trifling nature, and breaches of contract, are tried before judges and magistrates appointed by the Queen and by the Governor, and offenders are certain to be brought to speedy punishment, while the industrious, honest, and well-conducted are equally certain of receiving the fullest protection, both in their persons and property.</p>
Prices of provisions and clothing.	<p>The following are about the average prices of provisions and clothing, such as are in ordinary use:—</p> <p>Yams, from 5s. to 6s. per cwt. Cocos, from 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Plantains, from 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Salt fish, 3d. per lb. Salt pork, 9d. to 1s. per lb. Sugar, 4½d. per lb.</p>

Herrings, four for 3*d.*
 Fresh beef, 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.
 Bread, 3*d.* per lb.
 An oznaburgh shirt and trowsers, such as form a negro man's working dress, 3*s.* 10*d.*
 A working hat, 1*s.* 6*d.*
 A working cap, 1*s.*
 A good blue cloth jacket, 2*l.*
 A suit, consisting of a coat, waistcoat, trowsers, shirt, stockings, hat, and shoes, such as a respectable man appears in on Sunday, costs altogether, when new, about 6*l.*
 A woman's working dress costs about the same as a man's, and their Sunday and holiday suits are frequently so good as to cost quite as large a sum as that mentioned for the man.

As a general remark, it may be asserted with the strictest regard to truth, that it is difficult to exaggerate the advantages which Jamaica offers to industrious well-conducted immigrants, whose constitutions and habits are adapted to its climate.

Thousands of labourers, who five years ago were in the condition of slaves, are now freehold proprietors of houses and land, and owners of carts and animals of every description. They contribute cheerfully to the public taxes, support to a very considerable extent their chapels and schools, and have the satisfaction of feeling that, by moderate labour, they can always and immediately command as much, and indeed more, money than is required to supply them with the comforts and conveniences suitable to their condition in life.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

Immigration Department, Spanish Town,
 18th May, 1843.

ADDENDUM.

In an island, whose very name signifies the "Isle of Springs," and which is for the most part covered with its native forests, it may appear unnecessary to state, that wood and water are in the greatest abundance, and within the reach of every inhabitant. The reports to the disadvantage of the colony in this respect, which it is understood have reached Sierra Leone, emanated from some maroon women (washers), settled in the city of Kingston, where it is probably true that they have to pay a trifle for both these necessaries of life. Wood and water.

(Extract.)

Mr. J. C. CATHCART to C. H. DARLING, Esq., I. A.

Jamaica Emigration Office, Sierra Leone,
 September 4, 1843.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, dated the 22nd and 29th of May, enclosing a copy of the new Immigration Act, and the nominal list of delegates embarked on board the *Glen Huntley*.

The *Glen Huntley* arrived on the 27th July. Her officers and crew were rather sickly, but the delegates and passengers were all well, and expressed themselves (with the exception of Samuel Jones) highly delighted with Jamaica. They also spoke of the kind attentions rendered to them by the officers of the transport.

I have taken particular notice of the clauses of the new Immigration and Draft Acts, as well as of the instructions issued to the Government Agent here relative to the discharge of my duties, to which you have called my attention. I have also, after considering the reasons assigned by the legislative body of Jamaica for reducing the salaries of the various officers employed in Jamaica and elsewhere, consented to continue in the capacity of Emigration Agent at this station for the present year, and I have notified this intention to His Excellency Governor Macdonald.

I have, however, to observe, with regard to my salary, that in consequence of not having received any intimation from Dr. Ewart, the late Agent-General at Jamaica, that my office would cease at the termination of the year, or that a reduction of salary would probably take place, I continued drawing my quarterly pay on the Colonial Bank, as heretofore, up to the 18th July, and consequently when your Despatch arrived, I had overdrawn the sum of 100*l.*

Although I had not been successful in obtaining emigrants in the early part of the year, my duties were not the less onerous. The spirit of opposition was so great at that period, that neither of the transports could get an adult emigrant, and I was ordered by the Government Agent to redouble my efforts, and I was chiefly instrumental in influencing the boys which have been since emigrating from the Government liberated African schools. They would have been sent in the Treasurer if a feeling of doubt had not pervaded the minds of the officers of that department.

After this explanation, I trust the matter will be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Assembly. If it should be objected to that my pay should not continue at the old rate to the 1st July, 1843, I will remit the amount overdrawn to the Colonial Bank.

As soon as the *Glen Huntley* came in, I placed the delegates in different villages, where I thought they had the greatest influence. Some of them have been very active and zealous, and I beg particularly to notice Mr. Nelson, James Decker, Thomas Jack, Thomas Willis, and William Campbell. The others were not of much use, although they did their best. The four boys, brought under the charge of Lieutenant Leary, have been exceedingly useful. William Isaacs was formerly a servant of mine, and I am glad to say that he has not only spoken to me very favourably of Jamaica, but has been assisting the delegates, for which I have paid him an adequate remuneration, and have promised to make him a delegate if he continues in his services for the benefit of Jamaica, which I think he will do, as he begins to find out that he can get no employment here equal to what he obtained in Jamaica. He has made up his mind to return in the *Glen Huntley* at Christmas, when I trust he will afford me the pleasure of giving him a good character. Two of the passengers by the *Glen Huntley* have each received a small sum from me for their services; namely, Thomas C. Clarke, and J. K. Thorpe.

Samuel Jones, after he arrived, went up to the village of Goderich, where I am told he has been

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causing great mischief by his false misrepresentations. It is my intention to bring him before a magistrate as soon as I find him, for his libellous conduct. He is now, I am told, at the other end of the colony advising people to emigrate to Demerara.

The Glen Huntley sails to-morrow morning with 161 emigrants. I think had it not been for the heavy south-west gales, and the overflowing of the ravines and rivers, which have prevented the Kent people from coming up, that we should have had a full complement.

I am glad to find that some of the Africans in Jamaica begin to evince a desire to revisit their native countries, for I am convinced much benefit would result from their temporary residence among the different tribes along the coast, and should feel much pleasure in procuring passages for them to any part, as low down as Benin.

We have German, English, and American vessels constantly trading between Sierra Leone and that part. Some of the smaller craft are now owned by Accoos, a tribe of liberated Africans who are emigrating in great numbers to their country near Badagry. There would be no difficulty in engaging them to touch at and embark passengers at any port or place within the limits of their voyage; and palm oil vessels could carry them as far as the Bight of Benin.

Cabindo is south of the line in about latitude nine. We have no vessels trading so low down. It would therefore be impossible to procure passages for the individuals spoken of.

I have been prevented from shipping several male adults, in consequence of not being able to obtain the due proportion of females. This is the most serious obstacle.

I would wish you to send as delegates, Thomas Parks and Charles Gilbert, of Haslings, and two or three more, to be selected by James Decker. These people will of course require from you some pecuniary assistance while in Jamaica.

A Moco, Timurane, and Sherbro, who can be well recommended, may also be useful, but do not allow any one to come over twice in the capacity of delegate.

I would also wish you to send a Waterloo, Gloucester, and Kent boy.

I think our prospect of success begins to be more favourable from the great number of Accoos now on board the Glen Huntley. These people have been more opposed hitherto to emigrate to the West Indies than any other class of Africans, and if well-selected delegates from among those now sent out, be returned, I anticipate we shall get a full complement of them for the transport at Christmas.

The changes now about taking place in the liberated African department of this colony I think will also tend to promote emigration.

Captain Terry, the chief officer, is to be appointed Government Emigration Agent, and his having been for a long period the guardian of the captured slaves, there can be no doubt that his advice will be powerful in combating the opposition.

I beg to enclose herewith my accounts of expenses incurred on account of the delegates and emigrants this voyage, amounting to the sum of sixty-nine pounds ten shillings and five pence.

I have paid all the delegates their wages up to the 29th August, and have returned their certificates to them.

I intend sending Nelson down by the first opportunity to Liberia, where I hope he will meet with some success.

I have been very unwell for the last three days, as you will perceive I have been obliged to employ an amanuensis to write this despatch for me.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

To Mr. CATHCART.

My dear Sir,

York, September 4, 1843.

Your delegate, Mr. Nelson, has been indefatigable in his efforts to obtain emigrants, and I have rendered him every facility in my power. The weather has been so severe that he has been unavoidably retarded in his operations. I am sorry that he has not been more successful than he has been. The elder people are not yet awake to their interest, and the boys in general, if left to themselves, would be willing enough to emigrate, but the busybodies of Kent are over-interfering with their counsel. I hope, however, that by your next vessel, we shall be enabled to show a much larger list than the present.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (K.)

APPENDIX (K.)

(Copy.)

INSTRUCTIONS for the Agents of Immigration at the Out-Ports, in the case of Emigrant Transports having Africans on board.

1. Upon the arrival of an emigrant transport, the agent will place himself immediately in communication with the naval officer in charge, acquainting him that he is the agent for the port, and producing to him, if necessary, his letter of appointment, and such part of these instructions as relate to his intercourse with him.

2. He will proceed to muster the immigrants by the list transmitted by the Government Agent at Sierra Leone, or in default of any such document being sent, he will request the officer in charge to allow him to refer to his list, and he will carefully note the names and descriptions of those who may have died upon the passage, or who may be under medical treatment at the date of arrival.

3. Having mustered the immigrants, he will, in concert with the officer in charge, make arrangements for their disembarkation and removal to the depôt.

4. While at the depôt, he will cause them to be supplied with provisions according to the following scale, viz.—

One quart—two pound rice,	} To each adult daily.
or	
Two pounds bread,	
and	
Half pound salt pork,	
or	
Half pound salt fish,	
One ounce sugar,	
One ounce salt.	

The rice and salt fish not to be issued oftener than on alternate days.

Children of 10 years of age and upwards to be victualled as adults, and all children under 10 years to receive half rations only, substituting, when the parents desire it, four ounces of rice, or four ounces of bread, for their salt meat or fish.

5. In cases of sickness, it will be the duty of the agent to provide proper medical attendance, charging the same in his general account for maintenance, &c.

6. The agent will also provide such cooking utensils as are indispensable; after the dispersion of the immigrants, these articles will remain in charge of the agent, in the event of their being again required, or be sold for the benefit of the immigration fund, as may be directed.

7. The agent will lose no time in communicating to the emigrants all proposals and applications which may have been received for their employment, (of which he will have been duly apprised by the agent in Spanish Town,) and he will afford them all information in his power, respecting the several localities—the rate of wages, and expenses of living, &c. in the several parishes or districts to which such proposals and applications refer. It is his duty to facilitate by every means in his power the completion of arrangements between the immigrants and the applicants for their services, with a view to as equitable a distribution of them as circumstances may admit of. He will explain fully to the immigrants the advantages and disadvantages of the various offers made to them, but beyond this he must exercise no interference, as the right of the immigrants to select their own employers, or to enter the service of the same employer, in any number they may think proper, is undoubted, and must be duly protected.

8. Each emigrant must be furnished, previously to his leaving the depôt, with a "certificate of arrival," according to the Form A, and the agent, in delivering it to him, will enjoin him to be careful of it, as it may be of importance to him hereafter.

9. The agent will also furnish each immigrant with a statement of the terms of the agreement entered into by him with his employer, according to the Form B, and he will furnish the employer with a counter part thereof, keeping a third copy of the same for transmission to the Immigration Agent in Spanish Town. Under this head the agent will bear in mind that no contract can be made for a longer period than 12 months, or be entered into at all until 24 hours have elapsed from the time of the arrival of the immigrants in the colony.

10. The agent will transmit to the Immigration Agent in Spanish Town, with all convenient dispatch after the arrival of immigrants, a return according to the Form C, and after their final distribution another return, according to the Form D.

11. He will also keep a return of the rations of provisions issued to the immigrants while at the depôt, according to the Form E, and he will transmit a certified copy of the same with his accounts of expenditure for maintenance, hire of the depôt, &c.

12. As soon as practicable after the distribution of the immigrants, the agent will transmit to the Immigration department in Spanish Town the account of expenditure in duplicate, supported by all necessary vouchers, also in duplicate; his own account for remuneration and contingent expenses will be included in the general account, and form a voucher thereto. Warrants on the Receiver-General will be issued by his Excellency the Governor, in favour of the several parties to whom monies are due, or the amount will be made payable to the agent himself, if such an arrangement be preferred.

In the latter case it will be necessary that the written applications or receipted accounts of the parties claiming should accompany the agent's general account.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING, Agent of Immigration.

FORM A.

Form A.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that
in the ship _____ arrived in this colony from _____
the Island Act, sixth Victoria, chapter fifty-one, on the _____ master, and was landed under the provisions of
day of _____, 184 .
Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 184 .
A. B., Immigration Agent at Jamaica.

FORM B.

Form B.

Form of Agreement between an Immigrant and his Employer.

Be it remembered, That on this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord A. B.,
of _____, and C. D., of _____, appeared before me, Agent of Immigration, at the port of _____,
in the island of Jamaica, and in my presence signed their names (or marks) to
the following contract of service.

The said A. B. agrees to hire the services of the said C. D., and the said C. D. agrees to render
to the said A. B., his services in the capacity of a _____ for _____ calendar months
commencing on the _____ day of _____ instant, and terminating on the
day of _____ in the year _____. And it is further agreed between the said parties, that
the said C. D. shall be employed in (field labour,) or as (a household servant, &c.) and that
the hours of labour of the said C. D. shall not be more than _____ daily, between the
hours of sun-rise and sun-set.

(Here specify any further details agreed upon.)

And it is further agreed that the said A. B. shall pay to the said C. D., as such servant as aforesaid,
wages at and after the rate of _____ by the (day, week, &c)

(Here specify any further details agreed upon.)

(Signed) A. B.

C. D.

The preceding agreement was signed by the above-named parties in my presence on the day and year
above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them
respectively.

(Signed) E. F., Agent of Immigration at

FORM C.

Return of the Number of Immigrants who arrived in

Transport,

Master, from

at

on

184

52

Whence Emigrating.	Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Days on the Voyage.	Emigrants Embarked.										Births on the Voyage.			Deaths on the Voyage.					Emigrants Landed.					Number of Statute Adults Embarked.	Number of Statute Adults Landed.										
						Natives of Kroo Coast.		Africans liberated within Three Months.		Other Emigrants.						Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Children.				Adults.	Children.			Adults.			Children.		Total.							
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					Infants.	Total.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.				F.	Infants.		Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total																																								

(Signature.)

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION FROM THE

FORM D.

NOMINAL RETURN of IMMIGRANTS arrived at Montego-Bay, in the transport _____ Master, from _____ on the _____ day of 184 _____ with the
 Names of their first Employers, and terms of their several Agreements.

No.	Name of Immigrant.	Sex.		Age of Immigrant.	Description of Immigrant.	Name of Employer.	Name of Employer's Residence, and Parish.	Date of Agreement.	Period of Duration of Agreement.	Terms of Agreement on the part of Employer.	Terms of Agreement on the part of Immigrant.	REMARKS.
		M.	F.									
	Adults.											
	Children under 14 years of age.											
	Children under 1 year of age.											

Date.

(Signature.)

WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

FORM E.

RETURN of RATIONS issued to the Immigrants, ex the Transport

Master, from the day of to the day of , 184

No.	Name.	Adult.	Children under 10.	Days on which Rations were issued.									Total Days.	Description and Quantity of Rations.					Total Value of Rations.			REMARKS.
				April 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		Lbs. Salt Pork, at per Week.	Lbs. Salt Fish, at per Week.	Lbs. Bread, at per lb.	Lbs. of Rice, at per Week.	Total Number of Rations.	£.	s.	d.	
1	J. M'Carthy .	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	2	3	0	3	6	
2	Jane . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	3	
<p>N.B. In filling up this column it must be remembered that two children's ration equal one ration.</p>																						
Total.																						

(Signature.)

APPENDIX (L).

JAMAICA.
Appendix (L.)

(Copy.)—No. 50.

Sir,

Spanish Town, Jamaica, August 21, 1843.

I AM desired by his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to communicate with you in reference to the measures which it may be desirable to adopt for the removal from St. Helena of such liberated Africans as may be willing to emigrate to this colony.

The interest which you are known to take in the prosperity of Jamaica, the exertions already made by your late mercantile firm with respect to emigration, and the liberality which has characterized their connexion with the measure, would have naturally pointed them out as the parties to whom the conduct of any business connected with this service in London would most properly have been confided.

The circumstances, however, of the recent dissolution of your house would have occasioned some embarrassment on this point, had not Mr. Alexander Barclay stated his conviction that you would still be disposed to continue to the colony the advantage of your individual assistance in this branch of its affairs.

There is, you will probably be aware, some reason for supposing that the establishment of a Court of Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope will have operated against any recent increase of the number of liberated Africans in St. Helena, and will prevent its continuing to be an entrepôt for persons of that description.

On these points it is most desirable that accurate information should be obtained, and I feel assured that Mr. Burge, the Island Agent, would readily afford all which it may be in his power to give you, or which may result from his further inquiries at the Colonial Department.

If it should be satisfactorily ascertained that there is a reasonable prospect of a sufficient number being at St. Helena at the time any vessel chartered for the purpose should arrive there, or the necessary instructions for engaging one could be received in that island, I am authorized by his Excellency to request that you would take up in London a suitable ship upon the same terms as the West Indian was chartered at last year, for their conveyance to Jamaica, or failing the possibility of engaging a vessel in London, that your correspondents in St. Helena should be instructed to charter a vessel there for the purpose.

I have specified the West Indian, because it appears by the terms of the agreement with the owners of that vessel, that they were to be paid a *per capita* rate for the number of Africans actually brought to Jamaica, while in the case of the Kingston, a fixed sum was guaranteed, whether she proved successful in the object of her voyage or not. Having regard to the uncertainty which at present attends the prospect of obtaining emigrants from St. Helena, a course which would involve a considerable expenditure, while the result would at least be doubtful, is not so desirable as one which makes the outlay of the public money proportionate to the benefit received.

I am, moreover, directed by his Excellency to say that if, upon conferring with Mr. Burge, you have good reason to believe that captured Africans will continue to be taken to St. Helena, and be encouraged or permitted to remove to the West Indies, it is the wish of this Government that your correspondent there should be appointed agent to the colony, under the Island Emigration Act, and be instructed to charter vessels for Jamaica whenever there are eligible emigrants in sufficient numbers to fill them.

In order to enable him to act on this behalf, I enclose a blank letter of appointment, which you are requested to fill up with the name of the proper party. By the present Emigration Act, which expires on the 31st December next, a salary not exceeding 300*l.* a year is allowed to such agent, and the individual appointed could only be paid at that rate from the date of his receipt of the letter of appointment. In what manner and under what remuneration the office may continue during next year, will, of course, rest with the Legislature.

21st August, 1843.

The appointment of a permanent agent is, however, only to take place in the event of a prospect of continued emigration from the island.

If it appears probable that only one or two voyages will be made, it is considered that the usual agent's commission upon the expenditure would be a fair mode of remunerating the party employed.

It is of course the wish of the Jamaica Government that the provisions of the Passengers' Act, and the Government regulations respecting the clothing and medical attendance of the Africans, should be strictly complied with.

I am not directed to forward any specific instructions for the St. Helena agent, the Governor considering that in the present state of matters it will be better that he should receive from you such directions as the means of information at your command may induce you to consider adapted to the circumstances of the case, and based, of course, upon the general outline herein laid down.

It is his Excellency's wish that the first vessel which brings emigrants from St. Helena should proceed to Savanna-la-Mar, in this island, the agent at which port will communicate with the captain immediately on her arrival.

Any expenses incurred by yourself will be immediately disbursed by whatever mode you may point out as most convenient.

I shall hope to have the honour of an early communication from you, and to be favoured with any suggestions which may occur to you in reference to the subject of this letter.

I have only to add, that on leaving it to you to appoint to the St. Helena agency your correspondent in that island, who, it is understood was originally employed in your own mercantile house, his Excellency has been desirous to mark, by the only means which the Act places in his power, the consideration which he attaches to your valuable services.

There are no printed copies of the Jamaica Immigration Act, but you would no doubt readily obtain a reference to it on application to Mr. Burge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

John Ranken, Esq., 36, Finsbury Circus, London.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure with the Preceding.

To

St. Helena.

Sir,

Jamaica, August 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica has been pleased to appoint you to the office of Agent of Immigration for Jamaica at St. Helena, and you will consider yourself hereby invested with full powers to act in all matters relating to that service.

You will be governed by such instructions as you may receive from the Immigration Agent for the time being in Jamaica, or from John Ranken, Esq., who acts as agent on behalf of that colony in London, and you will, in all your proceedings, be careful to conform to the provisions of all Acts of Parliament which relate thereto, and to the regulations of the local government of St. Helena.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

Appendix (M.)

APPENDIX (M.)

MEMORANDUM of Agreement between John Ranken, on the part of William Burge, Esq., Agent for the Island of Jamaica, acting under the authority of the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary, and Henry John Hall, owner of the barque Salsette, A. I., 422 tons register measurement, whereof J. C. Barton is commander, for the conveyance of emigrants from St. Helena to Jamaica, at the following rates per head, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
If 14 years of age, and above.	7	7	0
7 years of age, and under 14.	3	13	6
Under 7 years	2	9	0
Under 12 months.			free.

Should the ship not succeed in procuring any emigrants at all, the ship-owner is to be allowed 600*l.* (say six hundred pounds) to pay expenses. But if she succeeds in procuring any emigrants, the owner is then to be allowed to charge for half the complement of emigrants which the said vessel Salsette may be permitted to carry under the provisions of the Passengers' Act. The ship to remain 21 running days (if required) for embarking the people at St. Helena. Such running days to commence from that on which the vessel is completely ready to take on board her passengers, due notice having been previously given to Messrs. Thomas Baker and Co, the agents in the island. The ship owner to fit up berths, lay between decks, and to find fuel, water, and provisions for the emigrants, to be received at St. Helena, agreeably to the scale annexed.

The passage-money, as above stipulated, to be paid in Jamaica by a colonial bank-bill on London, at 60 days' sight, on landing the emigrants at Kingston, or such port therein as the Governor may appoint; the ship owner to find a properly qualified surgeon to proceed in the vessel to Jamaica, together with the required medicine chest. The expenses (on a moderate scale) to be borne by the charterer.

Scale for Victualling.

2 lbs. 1 quart rice,
or 1 lb. biscuit
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt meat, } one half to be meat.
or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt fish, }
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gill—1 ounce salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gill palm oil
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. coffee or cocoa
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar
1 oz. lime juice
 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar, to mix
3 quarts water

[Daily for each adult, and for children in proportion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint vinegar for each person weekly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sago, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. chloride of lime to be under charge of the surgeon.

The voyage from St. Helena to Jamaica to be taken at eight weeks, vessels and provisions to be inspected in London by the Government Agent, and approved of. The captain and crew to perform their duty by rendering every facility, and endeavouring to aid in embarking and receiving the emigrants on board, and otherwise to conduct themselves in the premises to the entire satisfaction of the Governor of St. Helena.

(Signed) JOHN RANKEN, on the part of William Burge, Esq.
H. J. HALL, for self and owners.

London, August 9, 1843.

I approve, if Lord Stanley sanctions it.

(Signed) WILLIAM BURGE, Agent.

Appendix (N.)

APPENDIX (N.)

(Copy.—No. 51.)

Sir,

Immigration Department, Jamaica, August 23, 1843.

A CANADIAN immigrant to this colony, named Stephen Virginia, has lately proceeded to New Brunswick, on his return to Canada, with the view of bringing back with him to Jamaica part of his family, and some friends and acquaintances, who, he states, will be desirous of accompanying him.

I believe that this man is well known to your house, having been forwarded through their agency from Canada.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin has authorized me to make the best arrangements in my power for securing to Virginia, and those who may wish to return with him, the actual expense of their journey

from the Upper Province, and of their voyage to Jamaica, the late Agent-General, Dr. Ewart, having stated that the total expense per head on this account ought not to exceed 8*l*.

I take the liberty of requesting that you will afford Stephen Virginia and his companions such assistance as your position and connexion throughout Canada may enable you to do, especially with reference to the arrangements for their reaching Quebec, and for their voyage to Jamaica. It is considered desirable that the sums necessary for this purpose should not be delivered to the emigrants themselves, but be paid to the parties by whom they are conveyed; in the case of the journey from the Upper Province by cash payments, for the amount of which you will draw upon me, either directly or through your correspondents in this island, and as regards the passage-money from Quebec to Jamaica, by an arrangement which it is presumed could be easily made, for paying the amount according to the terms agreed upon, upon the arrival of the immigrants in this colony.

I have no doubt, however, you will make the arrangements as nearly upon this footing as practicable, and with the strictest regard to economy. I am, in fact, desired to state that the whole expense per head must on no account exceed 10*l*., and it is hoped that you will be able to keep it considerably below that amount.

"Virginia" is fully informed of the extent to which assistance will be rendered to himself and his friends, and that for pecuniary supplies, other than the expense of their passage, they must look entirely to their own resources.

The government of Jamaica is prepared to make a liberal allowance on account of the agency, which it is hoped you will be good enough to exercise in this matter; but I am instructed to say that this case must be regarded as a special one, and not as forming part of an organized system. Circumstances at present prevent the adoption of any fixed mode of proceeding with reference to emigration from Upper Canada; but any information on the subject which it may be in your power to give, in addition to that already furnished by you to the late Agent-General, will be most acceptable.

The details of the arrangements for the conveyance of the emigrants are left entirely in your discretion, subject to the restrictions already pointed out.

I need hardly say that the comfort and health of the emigrants must be provided for by all proper and usual conditions, and that the terms of the Passengers' Act are of course to be strictly complied with. It is possible that "Virginia" may, in the first instance, find his way to Quebec, where he will apply to J. W. Leacraft, Esq., to whom I purpose to transmit a duplicate of this letter by the next opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING, A. I.

J. W. Duncomb, Esq., Montreal, Canada.

JAMAICA.

(No. 165.)

No. 23.

No. 23.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right. Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY, dated Jamaica, King's House, October 24, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the accompanying extract of a speech delivered by me this day, at the opening of the Session of the Legislature of this island.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Encl. in No. 23.

I REGRET to state that the endeavours made during the current year to carry out the views of the Legislature, with respect to immigration, have not been attended with all the success that could have been desired. A report by the agent will be laid before you. I have caused the pledge, which I tendered at the close of last Session, to be respected, avoiding unprofitable expenditure, and declining to embark in schemes where I had reason to apprehend that the benefit to the island would not be commensurate with the outlay. Of the funds so liberally provided for this service last Session, a considerable portion remains still unapplied.

With reference to the future prospects of immigration, I shall submit several communications which have been addressed to me by Lord Stanley. Her Majesty's Ministers have evinced every disposition to facilitate the introduction of free labourers into the colonies, and the experience of former years supplies, in my opinion, abundant proof that the control of the central Government is essential to the economical and satisfactory working of any general plan for effecting this important object.

Whatever measures you may resolve to adopt for the encouragement of immigration, at the public cost, it cannot be too generally known that natives of Africa, or their descendants, who settle in Jamaica, find here a favourable climate, constant employment at ample wages, an abundance of land suited to the culture of provisions, at easy rates of purchase, perfect security for property and person, free institutions, and a condition of society in which all invidious distinctions of caste and colour are unknown. And although I should be unwilling to recommend the indiscriminate importation of immigrants from colder climates, it is fair to state for the benefit of sober and industrious persons, who may desire to secure a better return for their labour than the crowded markets of Europe offer, that agricultural and mechanical skill are highly valued, and liberally remunerated in this island. I have much satisfaction in adding, on the authority of official returns, that the health of the troops stationed at Newcastle has hitherto furnished most gratifying evidence of the suitability of our mountain districts to the European constitution.

I

JAMAICA.

The increasing attention which has been bestowed of late on the discussion of agricultural subjects, warrants the belief that intelligent practical men are alive to the advantage of availing themselves, to the utmost, of the assistance which may be derived from a judicious application of chemical and mechanical principles to the cultivation of our staples. It is gratifying to observe that implements of husbandry, calculated materially to abridge the amount of manual labour hitherto employed in certain agricultural processes, are coming into general use. The direct saving of expense effected by such changes is not an adequate criterion of their value. The employer of free labour competes to advantage with the slave owner, in all departments of industry, where the intellectual faculties of the operative are called into action, and the encouragement so liberally afforded by the agricultural societies to labourers, who excel in the handling of new methods, is calculated to produce an admirable moral effect upon the peasantry. In the present circumstances of our population, we have a double interest in replacing, to the utmost possible extent, unskilled by skilled labour.

No. 24.

(No. 172.)

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Jamaica, King's House, November 2, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the transport Glen Huntley arrived from Sierra Leone on the 14th of last month, with a cargo of 146 immigrants, consisting chiefly of boys under 14 years of age. They are all in good health, and the greatest attention seems to have been paid to them by Lieutenant Leary, the captain, and surgeon. Although the number falls far short of a full complement, it is satisfactory to observe that there is an increase in the last cargo of immigrants from the same quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 25.

(No. 175.)

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, December 12, 1843.

MY attention has lately been called to several of the restrictions enforced at Sierra Leone, for the regulation of the Government transports employed in the conveyance of emigrants from that colony to the West Indies, as impeding the emigration of the Africans, and, amongst others, to that which restricts the embarkation of females in a less proportion than one to three males.

As I should much regret that any restriction should exist which might unnecessarily have the effect of checking the emigration, I have to request that you will inform me whether you are aware of any objection, in a moral point of view (and for no other was it imposed), to a relaxation of the restriction; and, if not, whether you are prepared to recommend that it should be relaxed to any, and to what extent.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 26.

(No. 24.)

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Jamaica, King's House, January 31, 1844.

IN reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 175, of the 12th December, I have the honour to state, that I see no objection on the score of morality to the removal of the regulation which restricts the importation of females from Africa in a less proportion than one to three males. I submit, for your Lordship's consideration, the following observations upon this subject:—

Firstly. The population of this island is so considerable that it is highly improbable that the proportion subsisting between the sexes will be materially affected by immigration.

Secondly. Immigrants from Africa, for the most part, differ from the natives

but slightly in race, colour, or language. Connexions by marriage not unfrequently take place between them.

Thirdly. The existing regulation on the subject of the importation of females may, it is apprehended, tend to keep up a certain estrangement between the two classes, by disposing the new settlers to form themselves into separate communities, and to mix less freely with the inhabitants in the ordinary relations of life than they would otherwise do.

Fourthly. The constant intercourse now maintained with the coast of Africa affords every facility to residents who may choose to bring their families to the island. Return passages are secured at a moderate charge, and in some cases even gratuitously, to Africans who may be disinclined to take up their abode here permanently.

The immigrant cannot derive from these arrangements the full benefit which they are calculated to confer unless he be free to visit the island before he decides on moving his family from their homes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA.

(No. 189.)

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN.

My Lord,

Downing-street, January 10, 1844.

WITH reference to that part of my Despatch of the 15th of August last, No. 140, in which I informed you that I had referred to the Governor of Sierra Leone your remarks upon the bad effects arising from outfit money being given to the Africans at Sierra Leone, previous to their embarkation for the West Indies, I now transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Despatch which has been received from Colonel Macdonald in reply.

Page 18.

2 Nov. No. 80.
Vide Sierra Leone,
p. 151.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 25.)

No. 28.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Jamaica, King's House, January 26, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the usual return of the numbers of immigrants who have been brought to this island from Africa in ships chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1843. No immigrants have arrived from any other place during this period.

2. By the Act of the Legislature, which came into operation on the 1st of January of the present year, a sum of 30,000*l.* has been placed at the disposal of the Governor for immigration purposes.

3. I enclose an extract from a letter addressed by the Agent for Jamaica at Sierra Leone to Captain Darling containing some interesting remarks relative to the prospects of immigration from that quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 28.

RETURN of the Number of Emigrants who have been brought from Africa in Ships chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government during the Quarter ended on the 31st December, 1843.

Whence Emigrating.	Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Days on the Voyage	Emigrants Embarked.						Emigrants Landed.				Number of Statute Adults Embarked.	Number of Statute Adults Landed.	
						Days of Kroo Coast.	Other Emigrants.			Total.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Number of Statute Adults Embarked.			Number of Statute Adults Landed.
							Adults.	Children.				Total.						
								Between 14 & 7.	Between 7 & 1.				Between 14 and 7.						Between 7 and 1.
Sierra Leone	Glen Huntley	Lieut. G. A. Leary, R.N.	6 Sept. 1843	14 Oct. 1843	38	M. 1	M. 56	F. 22	M. 64	M. 3	146	M. 57	F. 22	M. 64	M. 3	146	112½	112½
			Total . .		..	1	56	22	64	3	146	57	22	64	3	146	112½	112½

NOTE.—Ten males, two females, and five males under 14 years of age, returned delegates, were also landed from the Glen Huntley, in addition to the numbers stated above.

C. H. DARLING, A. G. I.

Immigration Department, Jamaica,
January 2, 1844.

C. H. DARLING,
Agent Immigration Department.

Encl. 2 in No. 28.

Enclosure 2 in No. 28.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Agent of Emigration at Sierra Leone, dated 21st November, 1843, to Captain Darling, Agent of Immigration.

FROM the circumstance of the Senator's having now succeeded in taking away many more emigrants than she embarked the last voyage, I have sanguine expectations that we shall, when the Glen Huntley arrives, progress in the same ratio, and give her nearly a full complement.

Soon after she sailed in September a large prize came in with upwards of 500 fine healthy Africans on board, and it was expected that the Demerara and Trinidad transports would have taken away some of them; but for some cause, or it may be presumed that their minds are at present prejudiced against venturing on the "salt waters," the agents have not succeeded in getting one of them to leave the colony.

Those people have been kept in the Liberated African-yard, where they are fed, and are required only to weed the streets, or do any such light work at their leisure. I therefore do not think we shall be able to induce one of them to emigrate as long as they are permitted to remain there leading a life of indolence, and where they may be visited and influenced by any of the inhabitants who are unfriendly to emigration. They will be very shortly located in the villages, where they will be obliged to shift for themselves; they may then be more easily persuaded to better their condition by removing to the West Indies.

The African population throughout this colony and its neighbourhood have, I am convinced, received very correct information, as well from the respective agents who have travelled among them, as from the great number of their country people who have been continually returning from the West Indies, relative to the condition of the labouring classes there, and the superior advantages all classes of Africans would gain by emigrating; yet there seems to be many causes which continue to operate very disadvantageously against emigration, and to check its progress. The restrictions already complained of should, if possible, be removed; but another, and perhaps the greater evil has been caused by a few persons who have returned from the West Indies apparently much disappointed, and have been spreading many false reports among our people. They are chiefly aged persons, or mechanics who found they could not compete with the West Indian workmen, and were incapable of field labour. Many of them have returned from Demerara and Trinidad, and have been doing some mischief to those colonies.

Demerara has been very unsuccessful this year. The transport in two voyages, and an auxiliary vessel, the Superior, have taken away not more than 100; another auxiliary vessel, on her way to Sierra Leone, was lost at the Gambia about two weeks ago, the Egyptian.

The Senator takes about 120 to-day, making, in the three voyages, 230 emigrants to Trinidad.

The Glen Huntley took 235 in two voyages, from which you will perceive we have done a little better than the favourite island Trinidad.

I do not think, upon the whole, that our prospects are so favourable as to lead us to expect that the transports will do much better next year than they will have done at the conclusion of this. Unless the home Government thinks it advisable to remove the restrictions complained of, or that vessels be permitted to take emigrants from any part of the coast, it must not be expected of us to send over an extensive supply of labourers.

I am preparing for the Glen Huntley, which vessel I expect will be here about the middle of December.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN C. CATHCART,
Agent at Sierra Leone.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH
GUIANA.
No. 1.

(No. 193.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 15, 1843.

I HAVE already informed you of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take under their superintendence and control all future emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, and that in the case of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, it had been determined, for the reasons therein stated, to charter a vessel for each of those colonies for the purpose of putting the plan into operation at once.

In compliance therefore with my directions the Land and Emigration Commissioners have for British Guiana taken up the Arabian, of 391 tons, O. M., for the purpose of giving effect to this arrangement. This vessel will sail in the course of a few days, under orders to proceed direct to Sierra Leone. On her arrival in that colony she will take on board such Africans as are willing to go, and proceed on to British Guiana. By the mail of 1st of March I hope to be enabled to furnish you with detailed information as to the regulations which are to be observed for the working of the plan, both as regards Sierra Leone and British Guiana.

By the enclosed estimate you will perceive that the expenses for which, under the above arrangement, Her Majesty's Government become responsible, amount, as nearly as can be calculated, to 4997*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

In anticipation that the Combined Court of British Guiana have already placed at your disposal, or will do so as soon as practicable, the necessary funds, I have to request that you will retain in your hands a sum sufficient to meet the expenses which will be incurred by Her Majesty's Government in this service as estimated above.

Governor Light,
&c. &c.

I have &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

ESTIMATE of the Annual Charge of the Vessel engaged for the conveyance of Passengers between Sierra Leone and the Colony of British Guiana.

<i>Fixed Charge</i> :-	£.	s.	d.
Hire of the ship	3,694	19	0
<i>Variable Charge</i> :-			
Victualling of Emigrants allowing 3 voyages within the year, of 30 days each	698	12	6
*Difference between the Naval half-pay of the Lieutenant in charge, and 400 <i>l.</i> per annum (say)	308	15	0
*Ditto ditto of Surgeon, and 350 <i>l.</i> per annum (say)	295	5	0
Total per annum	4,997	11	6

(No. 44.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara,
March 25, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 193, date February 15, relative to the expenses of the Arabian, chartered by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of conveying emigrants from Sierra Leone to British Guiana.

* The colonial pay to the lieutenant and surgeon will not be always the same, because it depends on the amount of the Naval half-pay, which varies with their standing and length of service.

BRITISH
GUIANA.

I laid this Despatch before the Court of Policy, on the 22d instant, when, as it will be seen by the accompanying minute, it was agreed to place 100,000 dollars in the hands of trustees in England, to be laid out in Government securities, and to be paid under the warrant of the Governor, when required, for the purposes of emigration.

The minute also includes a request to your Lordship that three or more ships may be chartered in behalf of the colony, always supposing a disposition in the Africans to emigrate to this colony, and at your Lordship's discretion.

The names of the trustees are Messrs. Cavan, Colville, and Davison.* Copy of the letter addressed to them by the Government Secretary, is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Gentlemen,

Public Buildings, Demerara, March 23, 1843.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to you an extract minute of the proceedings of the Governor and Court of Policy, dated yesterday, appointing you to be trustees for British Guiana for the investment in Exchequer Bills, or other Government security, of such sums of money as may from time to time be remitted to you from hence for and on account of this colony, and for the future payment and disposal of which monies you will receive the necessary instructions in due course.

The Governor and Court of Policy trust that your long connexion with the colony and the stake you have in it will induce you to undertake the office of trustees, and thus continue to this community the benefit of those honorary services which were formerly rendered to it in a similar capacity by Messrs. James Baillie, Thomas King, Tully Wiggins, William King, and Charles McGaul, and which services ceased only with the withdrawal of the colonial funds from England, and the request of some of the parties to be relieved from the trust because of their retirement from business.

I am desired to request that you will be so obliging as to cause to be prepared and to transmit to me for the signature of the Governor and Court of Policy a power of attorney, such as you may deem necessary for the purposes of the trust, and when executed here it shall be returned to you with all requisite despatch.

You will perceive from the extract minute enclosed that the Receiver-General will make a remittance to you immediately of two amounts or separate accounts, viz., of 100,000 dollars and of 6010*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, the former of which is to be applied to emigration purposes exclusively, under the warrant of the Governor, and the latter to be applied under like authority to the general purposes of the public expenditure of the colony.

James Cavan, William King, and
Andrew Colville, Esqrs., London.
(A true copy.)

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

W. B. Wolseley, Assistant Government Secretary.

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, Demerary.

Wednesday, March 22, 1843.

(After Prayers.)

Was then read a Despatch, No. 193, dated February 15, 1843, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, enclosing an estimate of the probable annual expense of the ship Arabian, from Africa to British Guiana, with labourers.

F. I.

It was then unanimously agreed that his Excellency the Governor be, as he is hereby respectfully requested to intimate to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, that of the monies voted by the Combined Court for emigration purposes, 100,000 dollars had been placed in the hands of trustees in London for the colony, to be applied, under the customary warrant of the Governor, in defraying the expenses of introducing labourers into the colony from Africa, under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government; and that under these circumstances the Court hoped Her Majesty's Government would employ three or more Government transports for the conveyance of such labourers should they be found disposed to emigrate to British Guiana.

(A true extract.)
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

* King.

(No. 57.)

No. 3.

BRITISH
GULANA.
No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,
April 15, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the return of emigrants, called for by your Lordship's Circular of the 28th February, ultimo, who have been brought to this colony from the 1st August, 1834.

For Lord Stanley's Circular, 28th Feb., 1843, *vide* Return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 24th March, 1843. No. 136.

Your Lordship will, I think, be disposed to agree with me that but for emancipation, which opened the door to the introduction of emigrants, this colony, so far from being able to make its present crops, would have been exposed to a much greater diminution than it has experienced.

The moment that slaves were protected by the Government, labour beyond a certain point could not be coerced, and as it was notorious that surviving births were fewer than deaths, labourers would have gradually diminished in number, to the forced abandonment of cultivation in many parts of the colony, infinitely, in my opinion, greater than that which it is predicted will now occur. The old Africans died off; there would have been none to replace them; neither male nor female, disposed as they might be to propagate their race, had the power; and it was not till the slave was protected that parental feelings were excited in those who could beget and bring forth children.

Those whose personal interests are not concerned may be able to view this subject more calmly than the proprietary body, but it is difficult to imagine that men of sense, shrewd commercial men, who have made their fortunes, and will still increase those fortunes by the foreclosing of mortgages on unsuccessful estates, in this colony, can venture to assume that their affairs are in a worse condition now than they would have been had emancipation not taken place.

I am disposed to regret most deeply the affairs of many persons who, seduced by the facilities offered to them some few years ago of obtaining credit, paid large sums of money for estates which are now perilled, from the difficulty now raised by the British capitalists to further advances. Money must be had for supplies and wages; the cry of ruin raised in this colony has given a good plea for refusal. Some estates, I fear, must fall, and they will come into the hands of the mortgagee; money will then not fail for the cultivation, if hands are to be got.

Of the 20,000 emigrants and upwards, a deduction may be made of at least one-third from deaths and departures. There are some half-dozen Maltese remaining, who are hucksters or mechanics.

On the embarkation of the Coolies I shall be able to furnish your Lordship with further details.

Of the emigrants from Madeira, one-half and upwards may be considered dead or withdrawn from field labour, having become shopkeepers or hucksters, and in those capacities are most valuable and successful.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Enclosure in No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Colony of British Guiana, and of the Votes of Money for the purposes of Immigration, and Annual Expenditure of the same, from the 1st August, 1834, to the 31st March, 1843.

Year.	Where from							Total Number of Immigrants.	Annual Votes of Colonial Legislature	Total Amount Voted.	Annual Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.		Balance Unexpended.		Remarks.	
	Africa.	West India Islands.	Madeira.	Malta.	India.	United States.	Europe.				Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.		
1834	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	<p>It will be perceived that the number of Immigrants into British Guiana from August, 1834, to the 18th February, 1841, when the Immigration Ordinance came into operation, is 8750; while the amount of money expended during the same period by virtue of the votes of the Colonial Legislature, for purposes of Immigration, was only 6508 dollars, 41 cents. The expense of these Immigrants into British Guiana was defrayed by individuals, and of this no accurate account can be given; and by the "Voluntary Subscription Immigration Society" from April, 1840, to the 18th February, 1841, to the amount of 53,741 dollars for 1620 Immigrants; average <i>per capita</i> 32 dollars.</p> <p>This average, however, must have been greatly exceeded as regards the remaining 7130, as many of these were slaves or apprentices, whose freedom or remaining terms of apprenticeship had been purchased.</p>	
1835	..	..	593	..	..	..	48	641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	..	1195	..	..	..	..	41	1,236	3,500	..	2,248	41	..	..	..	..
1837	..	1168	..	..	..	..	81	1,249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	22	2142	..	..	406	..	42	2,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	211	..	264	..	..	125	600	142,100	583,760	2,100	0	378,545	80	205,214	20
1840	..	2278	15	73	44	2,410	2,160	..	2,160	0	less 70,000 of the vote of 1842, not yet raised, leaving a nett balance in the Treasury of	135,214		20
1841	1733	2234	4305	..	..	..	..	8,322	336,000	..	263,317	85	..	..	..	..
1842	1520	606	436	..	..	..	..	2,562	100,000	..	101,212	96	..	..	..	..
1843 to 31st March.	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	..	..	7,506	58	..	..	..	..
	3461	9684	5349	264	406	73	381	19,818	..	583,760	378,545	80	135,214	20	..	

April 15th, 1843.

JAMES HACKETT, Agent-General for Immigration for British Guiana.

(No. 244.) No. 4.

BRITISH
GULIANA.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir, Downing-street, June 10, 1843.

REFERRING to my Circular Despatch of the 25th February last, on the subject of emigration between Sierra Leone and the West Indies, I now transmit to you, for your information, the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Governor of Sierra Leone, together with its enclosures, which will inform you of the manner in which vessels are to be employed supplementary to the regular emigration transports alluded to in that Despatch.

You will see that the Land and Emigration Commissioners have, under my authority, entered into an engagement with the owners of the barque Superior, a description of which vessel I herewith enclose, to proceed to Sierra Leone to obtain a supply of emigrants, to be taken to British Guiana.

This vessel will proceed to Sierra Leone in the course of a few days, and Mr. Simpson, the Government Agent on board, has been directed to report himself to you immediately on his arrival.

For Lord Stanley's Circular 25 Feb., 1843, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies; presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1843, p. 44.

For description of the barque Superior *vide* Sierra Leone Correspondence, p. 129.

His Excellency Governor Light,
&c. &c. &c.I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 245.)

No. 5.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir, Downing-street, June 10, 1843.

WITH reference to my Despatch, of this day's date, stating that the Land and Emigration Commissioners had entered into an engagement with the owner of the Superior to convey emigrants from Sierra Leone to British Guiana, I have now to acquaint you that they have, by my directions, taken a written engagement from Mr. Anderson, the owner of that vessel, binding him to the observance of certain rules for the good treatment, comfort, and safety, during the voyage, of such emigrants as he may be able to procure; upon the fulfilment of which conditions you will consider yourself authorized to pay to him, out of the funds placed at your disposal for emigration purposes, the sum of 34 dollars for every statute adult he may land in the colony.

Mr. Anderson having signed that engagement, I have consequently authorized and licensed him, and do hereby authorize and license him, to employ the before-mentioned ship, the Superior, in the said service.

This license is to remain in force only for one voyage, from Sierra Leone to British Guiana, unless you should see fit to extend the period of its operation for any time not exceeding 12 months from the present date. To whatever extent within that limit you shall sanction the prolonged employment of the ship in that service, to that extent I hereby license and authorize such prolonged employment of it. You will, however, by a note, to be subjoined to this Despatch, and subscribed with your hand and official seal, ascertain and state the length of time for which such license is to be so prolonged.

As I am at present without information whether such a law as is contemplated in my Circular Despatch has been passed by the legislature of British Guiana, it is not in my power to grant any more formal licence, but you will understand that I write this Despatch in pursuance of and in the exercise of any such powers as may by any local enactment have been vested for that purpose in me, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor Light,
&c. &c.I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

This Agreement made this tenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty three, between George Anderson, of Hanover-street in the county of Middlesex, merchant (hereinafter referred to as the party of the first part), of the one part; and Stephen Walcott, Esq., as secretary for and on behalf of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners of the other part.

Whereas the said party of the first part hath applied to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a licence to convey emigrants in the ship Superior from Sierra

BRITISH
GUIANA.

Leone to British Guiana on bounties to be paid by the last-mentioned colony, which application hath been acceded to on condition of the said party, of the first part, entering into the following agreement, namely:—

1. That in case the said ship Superior shall proceed to Sierra Leone on the service aforesaid, she shall be ready to sail from the port of London by noon of the 17th day of June instant.

2. That all emigrants upon bounty, who may be conveyed in the said ship, shall be in all respects under the charge of a surgeon to be appointed by Her Majesty's Government.

3. That the said ship shall be properly fitted in this country to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners with a suitable bulkhead to separate the sexes while on board; and that any other internal fittings which may be required for the use of the emigrants shall be effected at Sierra Leone to the satisfaction of the Governor of that colony.

4. That the said ship before leaving Sierra Leone with emigrants on board shall be properly manned and equipped, in all respects, to the satisfaction of the Governor of that colony.

5. That the said ship shall be furnished, to the satisfaction of the Governor of Sierra Leone, with all things necessary, as well for the navigation and cleanliness of the ship as for the use, comfort, health, and safety of the passengers.

6. That there shall be provided at the expense of the owners a new mat, to serve as a bed for each person who may from time to time be put on board the said vessel.

7. That before the vessel leaves London there shall be placed on board a sufficient number of sweet and substantial casks, properly charred, and constructed of staves of not less than one inch in thickness, to contain water for the whole number of passengers that the ship is capable of carrying under the said Passengers' Act.

8. That the passengers shall be victualled according to the following scale, for one adult whether male or female:—

<p>1 quart or 2 lbs. of rice, or 1 lb. of biscuit, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt beef, or salt pork, or salt fish, 1 oz. of coffee or cocoa, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of lime juice, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar for mixing with lime juice, $\frac{1}{4}$ gill of salt, 1 gill of palm oil, 1 gallon of water,</p>	<p>The rice and salt fish not to be issued oftener than on alternate days, the salt pork not to be issued oftener than the salt beef.</p>	<p>To be allowed daily.</p>
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To be allowed weekly, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vinegar.

Children of 10 years and upwards to be paid for and victualled as adults.

Children from 1 to 10 years to receive only half rations, and to be paid for accordingly; and children under one year old to receive no rations, and not to be paid for.

Children between 1 and 10 shall three times a week receive four ounces of rice, or three ounces of sago each, in lieu of their salt meat.

Three quarters of a pound of fresh meat per adult to be issued, with a suitable quantity of vegetables whenever opportunity shall offer, in lieu of salt meat and salt fish.

9. That the owners shall provide a proper supply of medicines, according to a scale to be seen at the office of the Government Emigration Agent at the port of London, and also a supply of medical comforts in the proportion of—

<p>For every 100 passengers.</p>	<p>{ 28 lbs. of oatmeal, 28 lbs. of West India arrow root, 100 pints of lemon juice in 1 gallon stone bottles, 200 lbs. of sugar, 40 lbs. of Scotch barley, 12 bottles of port wine, 10 gallons of rum, 10 gallons of vinegar.</p>
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The medicines and medical comforts to be in the charge of the surgeon.

10. That all such provisions, stores, medical comforts, and medicines shall be of a quality to be approved of by the Commissioners or their agents; and that the said ship shall take out from this country a supply of such provisions, stores, medical comforts, and medicines, exclusive of the proper supplies for the crew, sufficient in quantity for the use of a full complement of passengers during the first voyage from the west coast of Africa to British Guiana.

11. That a stern cabin with a bed-place properly put up at the owner's expense, shall be reserved for the exclusive use of the surgeon superintendent on board, and also that there shall be provided, if required, suitable sleeping accommodation for a servant to such officer.

12. In consideration whereof, there shall be paid to the said party of the first part at Georgetown, in British Guiana, by the Colonial Government, thirty-four (34) Spanish dollars for every adult emigrant of the age of 10 years and upwards, and half that sum for each child between the ages of 1 and 10 who shall be safely landed in the colony, after there shall have been deposited at the office of the Government Secretary of the said colony the three following documents:—

First. An account from the party claiming payment stating the full particulars and amount of the claim.

Secondly. A certificate signed by the surgeon superintendent and countersigned by the immigration agent in the colony, or by such other officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the local Government, declaring that the passengers were well treated during the voyage, and specifying the names of all who may have died or left the ship during the voyage, and, if none have so died or left the ship, containing a declaration to that effect.

Thirdly. A certificate signed by the surgeon and countersigned by the immigration agent in the colony, or by such other officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the local Government, containing a nominal list of all emigrants landed at the port of destination, and declaring that they have been properly landed, and that the stipulations in this agreement have been in all respects duly fulfilled. Provided that no part of the passage money is to be payable in respect of any passenger who may die on the voyage, or leave the vessel before arrival at the place of disembarkation in the colony. And the whole to be subject to the faithful performance of all the conditions herein contained.

13. Beyond the rate per head above-mentioned no other charge whatever shall be made in respect of any passenger to whom this agreement may apply.

14. That the present agreement is made by the said Commissioners in their official capacity only, and that no liability whatever arising out of it is to attach personally to any of the said Commissioners nor to the said Stephen Walcott, nor to the private estate and effects of any of them.

In witness thereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above-written.

(Signed) S. WALCOTT, (L. S.)
G. ANDERSON, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered
by the said George Anderson
and Stephen Walcott in the
presence of me,
(Signed) R. B. COOPER.

Downing-street, May, 1843.

GEORGE ANDERSON, of Hanover-street, in the county of Middlesex, having applied for my licence to enable him to convey emigrants on colonial bounties from Sierra Leone to British Guiana in his ship called the Superior, more fully described in the margin, and having bound himself by an agreement in writing to the due observance of certain stipulations required for the good treatment, comfort, and safety during the voyage of such properly selected emigrants as he may be able to procure: These are to certify, that I do hereby license and authorize the said George Anderson to employ his said ship Superior in the said service.

And I declare that this licence is to remain in force only for one voyage for the said ship from Sierra Leone to British Guiana, unless the officer administering the Government of the latter colony shall see fit to extend the period of its operation for any time not exceeding 12 calendar months from the present date; in which case he is to state at the foot hereof under his hand and the seal of the colony the period of any such extension.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 61.)

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,
April 18, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a petition from the proprietors and others of the county of Berbice, praying your Lordship to take measures for securing to that county a portion of the emigrants from Africa.

Knowing, as I have reason to do, that unless some means are adopted in favour of the petitioners, Berbice is very likely to lose the chances afforded to the two sister counties of a fair share of the importations of emigrants into the province, coming direct to the Demerara River, I respectfully suggest that your Lordship should favourably consider the prayer of the petitioners.

From past experience it has been proved that, notwithstanding the large number of emigrants introduced into the province, Berbice owes chiefly to its own exertions that portion located there, less by one-half at least than was her due, if the rights of choice had not been attended to on the arrival of the Madeira emigrants and those from Sierra Leone.

The petitioners respectfully request your Lordship would engage another vessel to go direct to Berbice, with at least one-fourth of the Africans intended for or disposed to come to this province.

I consider their request very reasonable: I had contemplated bringing the question myself before your Lordship, and should certainly have claimed for Berbice one-third of the emigrants, had it emanated from me.

BRITISH
GUIANA.

The vessels arriving at Demerara generally make to windward, east of Berbice; the run from Berbice to Georgetown is from 10 to 12 hours in a sailing-vessel; but to go from Georgetown to Berbice, against wind and current, is sometimes a passage of three or four days.

The agency for Berbice estates is confined to New Amsterdam; therefore the agents of Demerara and Essequibo have the advantage, by being on the spot at Georgetown, to hold out inducements for immediate location either in Demerara, by land, or by a short passage by sea to the Essequibo, to all those, except liberated Africans, who have arrived in the province. Amongst those inducements is the escape from the long sea-passage to Berbice.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, (Signed) HENRY LIGHT,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Berbice, in the Colony of British Guiana.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT in common with the other portions of Her Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, where sugar and coffee are the staple productions, this county of Berbice has suffered, and continues to suffer, severely from the want of sufficient and continuous labour.

That to this cause alone is attributable the immense falling off in the amount of the exports since emancipation in 1838, and the distress incident on the absorption of capital in estates no longer productive.

Your memorialists hail with gratitude the measure of immigration of Her Majesty's Government now commencing under your Lordship's auspices for their relief.

Your memorialists would however humbly represent, that with only one vessel for the colony of British Guiana, and that vessel sailing between the port of Georgetown, Demerary, (the seat of the Colonial Government,) and the coast of Africa, there is a risk, that before any of the benefits of this scheme can reach them, their state, constantly retrograding, may have become hopeless and irrecoverable, past experience having proved that very few of the said emigrants that have arrived at Demerary, since the operation of the Immigration Ordinance of February, 1841, have found there way here.

The county of Berbice, as your Lordship well knows, was, until very recently, a separate Government.

It is still of very considerable importance, being of great extent, extreme fertility, and having invested in it a large amount of capital.

It has also an official establishment of its own; its own Custom-house, Courts of Law, and Registrar, an Assistant Receiver-General, and Government Secretary, for the more ready dispatch of business; a sheriff, four resident stipendiary justices, and a Government immigration agent.

This county pays about one-third, or fully one-fourth, of the whole amount of taxation raised in the colony.

Your memorialists would therefore most respectfully suggest, as the funds raised in this colony for the purposes of immigration, are most ample, and as the necessities of this county, from which so large a portion of them is paid, are so urgent, that another vessel be engaged as a Government transport, to run direct from the Coast of Africa to Berbice.

Your memorialists would respectfully refer your Lordship to the Despatches of his Excellency the Governor, for proof of the fact, that nowhere in this colony are means more abundant for the comfortable maintenance, education, and religious instruction, of an increase to their population from Africa than in this county; and his Excellency's Despatches, and stipendiary justices' reports, also show that the Africans already located in this county are in every respect much improved in their condition.

May it therefore please your Lordship to take these premises into consideration, and authorize a suitable vessel to be engaged as a Government transport to sail under the proper regulations between this port and the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of conveying emigrants from and to the two places; and that your Lordship will cause instructions to be given to the emigration agents on the Coast of Africa engaging emigrants for British Guiana that one-fourth at least shall be sent direct to the port of Berbice.

Berbice, April, 1843.

(76 Signatures.)

(No. 259.)

No. 7.

BRITISH
GUIANA.
No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir,

Downing-street, July 25, 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 18th April, No. 61, enclosing a petition addressed to me by the proprietors and others of the county of Berbice, requesting that I would sanction the employment of a further emigration transport to be employed exclusively for the service of that part of the colony.

As however the Court of Policy in their minute of the 22nd of March, enclosed in your Despatch of the 25th, No. 44, in expressing their wish that three or more Government transports should be chartered for this service, coupled the expression of that wish with the condition, in the prudence of which I fully concur, that it should previously be ascertained that a sufficient number of persons are disposed to avail themselves of the offers made to them to emigrate, you will acquaint the petitioners that I have not considered it advisable to comply with the prayer of their memorial while the result of the experiment remains so extremely doubtful.

At the same time, it is quite clear, that under the present arrangement, Berbice does not participate in the benefit to be derived from the emigration from Africa, supported out of the general colonial revenue to which she largely contributes, and that while the demand for labour is quite as urgent there as in any part of the colony, there is scarcely any probability that the emigrants brought to Demerara would consent to make a fresh voyage to Berbice.

Under these circumstances, you will further acquaint the petitioners, that although unable, for the reasons already stated, to comply with the prayer of their memorial, I am not insensible to the justice of their complaint, and that I have in consequence, and on communication with certain parties in this country interested in the prosperity and welfare of Berbice, consented to the employment of a further supplemental vessel for Berbice exclusively, to be engaged upon the same terms as in my Despatch of the 10th of June, I informed you had been made with the owners of the Superior.

I am now in correspondence with the Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject, and will address you further as soon as the arrangements for carrying these intentions into effect shall be completed.

In the mean time, I have to request that you will cause preparation to be made at Berbice for the reception of the emigrants as required by the established system.

I have, &c.

Governor Light,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

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(No. 66.)

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara,
May 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a report from Mr. Wolseley, of the state of the captured Africans, and Africans from Sierra Leone, located on estates in the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, the result of a tour of inspection undertaken by my orders.

Your Lordship will read satisfactory proofs of the advantages derived by the natives of Africa by their residence in this province.

Out of 1393 persons, many of whom landed in a sickly state, 30 only have died, some by accident, others from previous sickness, none from diseases not common to other climates, and that only three are suffering at this moment from any grievous ailment.

Mr. Wolseley's report may be relied on as an impartial statement of facts, and may be a useful supplement to my account of the condition of the Africans at Berbice.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

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BRITISH
GUAINA.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Demerara, May 10, 1843.

Sir,

In obedience to his Excellency's orders, that I should inspect the Africans in the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, and report fully on their condition and prospects, I have now the honour of transmitting a diary of my proceedings and remarks whilst engaged on this duty, from which it will be seen that I visited 36 estates in the county of Demerara, and 35 estates in the county of Essequibo, having in the aggregate upon them 1393 Africans; say on estates in Demerara 725, and on estates in Essequibo 668. In order that his Excellency may arrive at the result of this inspection without a tedious perusal of such a mass of oft-repeated and minor details as my diary necessarily contains, I beg leave at once briefly to report, what the annexed remarks will fully corroborate, that the condition of the Africans, in every point of view, has undergone considerable improvement since their first introduction into this colony, and that their prospects of further advancement in the scale of civilized life are as promising and favourable as can be expected.

In two years the mortality from natural causes has amounted to 30, and the births have been less than half that number; but when due allowance is made, on the one hand, for the unhealthy condition in which a large proportion of these persons was received from on board ship, on the other for the tender age of very many of them, I cannot suppose the number of deaths will be considered great, or the deficiency of births not well accounted for.

With regard to their present state of health, it will, I trust, be deemed highly satisfactory that among the entire number only three cases of serious sickness remain; these are cases of ulcerous legs, with which they were afflicted previously to their coming to the colony, and of these I would respectfully suggest that the stipendiary magistrates of the districts in which they are situated should be required to make a special report in their monthly returns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. B. WOLSELEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.The Hon. H. E. F. Young,
Government Secretary.

Monday, 10th April. Left Georgetown for Mahaica at 9 A.M. and arrived there at 1; proceeded immediately to Plantation Cane Grove; the Africans allotted to this estate arrived there on the 4th December, 1842, and consisted of five men, five women, three boys, four girls, and two male children; most of them, on their arrival, in a very weakly condition; their health, however, had been gradually improving, and at present there was no sickness among them; two boys had died, and one female child was born in January; they had been but little more than four months in the colony, and as yet could scarcely understand what was said to them. One of the estates people from the same country acted as interpreter; they had each received a palliasse and blanket; the men and boys trousers and shirts, and the women frocks and handkerchiefs; they were occupying newly erected good cottages with boarded floors, and were allowed 8 lbs. of rice and 3 lbs. of fish weekly, children in proportion, with wages in money according to the work performed; the maximum on the pay-list was five dollars per month, and the minimum two dollars. An attempt at the establishment of a school had been made, the estate finding a house for the teacher and the parents of the children, collectively, paying him five dollars per month as his salary. When the Africans acquire the language they will have access to this school free of any charge for a certain period; the present teacher is a native of the East Indies, who came to this country as interpreter to the Hill Coolies on Plantation Bellevue. The parish church and the chapel are both at some little distance, but the chief impediment to any immediate instruction is their not understanding English.

From Cane Grove proceeded to La Bonne Mère, where ten men, ten women, eleven boys, and eight girls were located in April, 1842, and with the exception of one woman who had joined her husband on another estate, and one death from dropsy generated on board ship, the number remained the same; they were provided with clothing on their arrival, were found in provisions for the first three months in addition to three bits per day to adults, and one bit to boys and girls, and since then have been working at the same rate of wages as the other labourers of the estate, some making five and others six bits per day, and finishing their day's work by two or three o'clock in the afternoon; they occupy very comfortable cottages, and have planted about 35 acres in provisions entirely for their own use and benefit; many of them go to the Wesleyan school in front of the estate in the afternoons during the week, and are pretty regular in their attendance at chapel on Sundays; they were entirely free from sickness, and their general appearance highly satisfactory.

The next estate I called at was Supply, where I found an allotment of Sierra Leone people consisting of eleven men, five women, one boy, and four children, located there in September, 1842; there had been one birth but no death, and from a neighbouring estate a man and a woman had joined; they were performing and earning the same wages as the other labourers, namely, five bits per 100 roods for weeding and moulding, six bits per 25 roods for drilling, and one dollar and two bits for a punt of canes. There had been a school kept on the estate, but the master had recently left and his successor had not been appointed; no sickness; houses excellent and vacant; accommodation abundant.

From Plantation Supply proceeded on to Helena, where 18 men, three women, and one child from Sierra Leone were located in May, 1841. No death had occurred, a child had been born, and three men and two women had joined from other estates; these, like most of the Sierra Leone people, are an effective, intelligent gang, as well acquainted with their rights and privileges, and as eager to enjoy them, as any class of persons in the colony; they were here making from to 8 to 13 dollars per month and had provisions in cultivation on their own account to a considerable extent; the houses are of the best description. From Helena returned to Mahaica for the night.

Tuesday, 11th April at 6 A.M. inspected the gaol; found the cells and other apartments in good

order and but two prisoners in confinement; one sentenced to two months' imprisonment for theft; the other for trial, charged with a similar offence.

From Mahaica proceeded to Plantation Greenfield, where four men, six women, three boys, five girls, and one infant were located in April 1842; there had been neither birth nor death since their arrival; a man and his wife and a boy had left to join their shipmates, countrymen, or friends elsewhere, and three young men had joined from other estates; they were all looking well, performing the same work and earning the same wages as other labourers, besides finding leisure to cultivate their own provision grounds; the men making from eight to nine dollars per month. There is a chapel-school on the estate, but they are said chiefly to attend the parish church at Mahaica; time, however, must be allowed for a little more proficiency in our language before much can be said of their intellectual advancement. The Sierra Leone people who were formerly on this estate had most of them returned to Sierra Leone; two only remained, one of whom had been offered a passage back but refused.

The next estate I called at was the Beehive, where three men, three women, eight boys, and five girls had been located in December, 1842; no death nor birth had occurred, nor change of location; they were all in good health and spirits, knew but little English, and as yet are not regular in their attendance at church; they had been furnished with blankets and clothing, and for a certain period were receiving an allowance of rice and fish in addition to such wages as their labour might amount to; the general rate being five bits for 100 rods of weeding and moulding, and two bits to boys and girls for whatever they might be able to do in seven and a half hours. The houses here, as on the last-mentioned estate, are unexceptionable. From Beehive went on to Baillie's Hope, where three men, five women, seven boys, five girls, and an infant (blind from small-pox previously to its arrival in the colony), were located in April, 1842; since when there had been three births and no deaths; four boys had left to join their countrymen or friends elsewhere, and 25 (men, women, boys, and girls) had joined from other estates; this migration does not proceed from one estate offering higher wages or superior advantages to another, but from a disposition in the Africans themselves to congregate within short distances, where similarity of language, previous association on board ship, or other natural influences prevail among them; and it is certainly a satisfactory proof that they understand their right to move wherever they please. There is a chapel on the adjoining estate where they are said regularly to attend dressed in a style not surpassed by any of the Creoles of the colony; they are paid the same wages as other labourers, the men averaging about eight, and the women five dollars per month; their own provision-grounds are cultivated assiduously, and with the exception of one woman (the mother of the blind infant), who had a very serious sore on one of her feet, there was no sickness among them; they asked for door locks and for an upper flooring to their houses to form bed-rooms, both of which I was assured would be granted, indeed where the want of labour is so great, and the right to move about so well understood by the labourers, no reasonable indulgence is likely to be denied.

From Baillie's Hope I called at Lowlands, where the manager was not at home, but the Africans were washing out the curing-house, and otherwise employed about the buildings, and a very smart, intelligent batch of people I found them to be; they were located there in April, 1842, and consisted of four men, two women, three boys, and four girls; no death had occurred; one child had been born. The boys and girls counted up their earnings to me on their fingers with more readiness and intelligence than I had expected, and this, too, not with an air of discontent and complaint, but with laughter and triumph at the thoughts that they were doing so well. There is a school on the estate, where they gave me to understand they were in the habit of attending.

After leaving Lowlands I proceeded on to Enmore, where I found two allotments of Africans; the first from Sierra Leone, consisting originally of 13 men, two women, and one girl, located there in May, 1841; the other from St. Helena, comprising, when first located in April, 1842, five men, nine women, one boy, and four girls; making, together, 35 persons. Migration, however, had ebbed and flowed; and, on the day of my visit, the Sierra Leone people amounted to 20, and the St. Helena to 35, making an accession of 20; there had been one birth in each allotment, and neither death nor sickness; they are earning the same wages as the other labourers of the estate, cultivating their provision-grounds to the same extent, and in point of personal appearance there is no distinction. There is a well attended Church of England chapel on the estate, and a long established school where nearly 100 labourers' children are admitted to receive daily instruction. It may not here be amiss to remark, as a proof of the comfortable pecuniary independence of the labourers on this and the neighbouring estates, that the collection for the sufferers by the late earthquake in the Leeward Islands amounted at this chapel to within a few shillings of the sum collected at the cathedral, and that many among the contributors were the recently introduced Africans.

From Enmore proceeded on to Paradise, where 12 boys were located in April, 1842; there had been one death, a case which bade defiance to all human skill and assistance, but with this exception no sickness; several had joined from other estates, and the number this day comprised seven men, five women, and eight boys, all in the best possible health, and earning the same wages as the other labourers; they are encouraged to a regular attendance at church, and a school on the estate affords them the advantage of daily instruction.

From Paradise I went on to Nonpareil, where I found 18 Kroomen and two Sierra Leone women who had joined from another estate about a year ago; these are persons so thoroughly capable of making their own bargain and of taking their labour to the best market that they cannot be considered to stand in need of the same surveillance as other classes of Africans. Several of this party were known to have amassed money, and had been consulting their employer as to the best custody for it till they should return to their own country; one had saved as much as 150 dollars.

From Nonpareil I rode on to Annandale, where 10 men and five women, from Sierra Leone, had wandered from other estates, and taken up their abode about five months ago; they were precisely on the same footing as the other labourers, and like them aware of their perfect liberty to seek better terms elsewhere whenever they thought proper to do so.

The next estate I called at was Lusignan, where 20 captured Africans had been located in April, 1842; namely, six men, five women, five boys, and four girls, of whom 12 remained, and 8 had gone to other estates; there were likewise here, at the time of my visit, 29 Africans from Sierra Leone; both parties were receiving wages at the same rate as the estates' labourers, say five bits for all kind of work, the task being usually finished between two and three o'clock; there had been neither sickness nor mortality, houses good, and vacant ones abundant; they have free access to a school and chapel in front

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of the estate, and are encouraged to be regular in their attendance. Here terminated my day's work, and at seven I reached Friendship for the night.

Wednesday, 12th April.—At 6 A.M. left Friendship for Plantation Mon Repos, to which no Africans have at any time been allotted, but five men and a woman of Sierra Leone had settled there from other estates, and were working on the same terms as the other labourers; this unquestionably is one of the finest and healthiest properties in the colony; and if I am right in the opinion that, in the present times estates such as this must be looked upon as our sheet anchor, I shall be pardoned for digressing so far as respectfully to recommend this property for a few of the next Africans that may arrive.

From Mon Repos rode on to Plantation Success, where a small division of captured Africans had been located in November, 1841, consisting of one man, one woman, ten boys (so called at that time), and 4 girls; one death had occurred, a man who had left the estate for a time and returned with dysentery; they were looking all well, and earning, the biggest of them four and a half bits, and the smallest from two to three bits per day; two had left, as was understood on some matrimonial pursuit; they have been regular in their attendance at the parish church, where most of them had, a few days previously, been baptized; they are beginning to pay some attention to their own grounds, and in every respect are progressing favourably.

From Plantation Success crossed over to Ressonvenir, where I found at work in the field five men, five women, six boys, and five girls, located there in April, 1842; they were healthy-looking, and earning four and five bits per day; one infant had died; they are said to be regular in their attendance at the Missionary Chapel near by, where they were shortly to be baptized.

The next estates I called at were the two contiguous and united properties Felicity and Montrose, where I found 10 Kroomen digging out a canal, a job which, from their state of nudity, gave me the opportunity of judging of their physical condition, and a finer display of Herculean muscle could not be beheld; these, as I have before observed, are persons of considerable shrewdness, and far from needing the same guardianship which the newly-captured African certainly requires; the 10 Kroomen and a woman were the only Africans on these properties, and they had joined of their own accord from other parts of the colony. From Montrose I rode on to Vryheid's Lust, where there were three more Kroomen who had been about 18 months on the estate, and were making 10 dollars per month.

I next called in at Goedverwagten, where 11 men and 4 women from Sierra Leone had settled themselves; there had been no sickness or mortality among them, nor any birth; they were performing the same work, and earning the same wages as the other labourers.

From thence I proceeded on to Plantation Ogle, where I found 34 men, 16 women, 1 boy, and a girl from Sierra Leone. These persons chose their own employer on their arrival, who was I believe owner or consignee of the vessel in which they came, and their choice could not have been improved for their houses are of the best description, the estate is a very healthy one, and they are actually making more money than the native labourers; most of them attend the parish church with regularity; they have had no sickness among them, and in every way are doing well. It was remarked to me that this estate is unusually deficient of young people, and that on that account the acquisition of a few African children when such might arrive, without parents, would be greatly acceptable. From Ogle I continued my journey through Cuming's Lodge, to which six men, five women, one boy, and seven girls had been allotted in April, 1842; there had been one birth and one death; they were looking healthy, occupying good houses, and earning the same wages as the other labourers; a chapel and school are sufficiently near to afford them easy means of instruction, and a good example from the estates' labourers was beginning to have its due influence among them. In addition to these captured Africans there were two men and a woman from Sierra Leone on precisely the same footing as the other labourers.

The next estate I called at was Turkeyon, where an allotment of Sierra Leone people had been sent two years ago, but they had all left except two families; one consisting of a man, wife, and two daughters; the other of a man and wife; one of these men had been back to Sierra Leone, leaving his wife on the estate, and had returned, which, with their long residence, is a sufficient proof that they are satisfied; there are many vacant cottages here of the best description, with chapel and free school at an easy distance. From Turkeyon I continued my route to Plantation Kitty, where a small number of Africans had been sent in August, 1842, consisting of three men, three women, two boys, and three girls; they were all in good health, no birth nor death, were receiving wages at the same rate as the other labourers, can scarcely understand English, but are nevertheless pretty punctual in their attendance at the chapel in front of the estate; the proximity to George-town gives these people the opportunity of making 1s. a day by the sale of a bundle of grass, in addition to what they may earn for their labour on the estate. From the Kitty I rode on to the Thomas, where I found four Sierra Leone men and two women in good health and spirits, and on the same footing as the other labourers of the estate. Here terminated my day's work, and at six P.M. reached Georgetown.

Thursday, 13th April.—Resumed duties at the Government Secretary's office.

Friday (Good Friday).—Holiday.

Saturday.—At the office till two; then left town to visit the Africans, on the few estates having any upon them, on the east bank of the Demerara river; called in at Peter's Hall, where I found two men, ten women, and eight boys located there in September, 1841; of these, six women had left for other estates, and three boys had joined from the Foundry in Georgetown; they were all looking well and cheerful, occupying good houses, and earning the same wages as the other labourers, seldom receiving less than four and often as much as six bits per day. There is a long-established school on this estate, where a considerable number of labourers and their children attend. The Africans have benefited by their example, and several are now spelling words of one and two syllables. The only death that had occurred was an infant born on the passage, and landed in a hopeless state of debility.

From Peter's Hall I proceeded up the canal to Plantation Profit, thinking that some of the liberated Africans might have joined the few Sierra Leone people reported to be there; but I found only two Kroo men and a Kroo boy, who had very lately gone to the estate; and two other Sierra Leone men, who had been there about two months. Their cheerful and healthy appearance at once bespoke that their condition and prospects could not be in better keeping than their own; and, from what I have seen of this class of Africans, I doubt whether they like to be questioned on such points as lead to an opinion of their pecuniary circumstances, or in any way presuppose their incapacity or want of cunning.

From Plantation Profit I rode on to Herstelling, where two men, one woman, fourteen boys, and

one girl were located in April, 1842. One boy had died of dysentery 24 hours after his arrival; and of the others many were received in a very frail and emaciated condition; but great care and attention had been paid to them, and on this day they presented the most cheerful and gratifying appearance; they had all, from a little previous notice, equipped themselves in their Sunday's attire, and were as smartly appareled as the smartest of our Creole labourers. They were anxious to show the progress they had made at school; some pointed out the letters of the alphabet; others could put syllables together; and all knew the Lord's Prayer. They were working assiduously, in every respect satisfied themselves, and in every way satisfying their employer. Here terminated my week's work, and at 7 P.M. reached Georgetown.

Monday, 17th April.—Crossed the river by the first ferry-boat for the estates on the opposite shore, and proceeded to Plantation Schoonord, where an allotment of three men, three women, three boys, and three girls had been sent in August last. One woman and a girl had died; the woman five days after her arrival; the remainder were in good health, and, in point of work and wages, were upon the same footing as the other labourers. The maximum any one had earned in a month was 8 dollars 33 cents; the minimum 4 dollars 17 cents. None had left, nor had any joined from other estates. They had not yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of our language to have derived any advantage from instruction; but the parish church and school being at no great distance, it may fairly be presumed that the example of their fellow-labourers in attending both church and school will soon bring about the observance of similar habits. The houses here are superabundant for the present population, and of the best description.

From Schoonord I rode on to Poudroyen, where four men, six women, five boys, and four girls had been located in December, 1842. There had been no death nor birth, and their appearance was very favourable. They had been receiving a competent allowance of provisions instead of wages up to the week preceding my visit, as a proper precaution against their improvidence in the use of money; but they were now supposed capable of a prudent appropriation of it, and would hereafter receive the same rate of wages as the other labourers. The church and school near-by will no doubt afford their due attraction as soon as these persons have been a little longer in the colony; and even at present the estates' people gave me to understand that they make the Africans accompany them to church on Sundays.

The next estate I called at was Vriedenhoop, where two allotments had been located; the first in October, 1841, consisting of 17 men, 9 women, and 8 children; the second in December, 1842, comprising 4 men, 4 women, 10 children, and an infant. The first allotment had undergone no change in number, with the exception of one man, who had left for another estate; and, save one case of consumption, there was no sickness among them. Of the second batch, one boy had injured his hand, and four women were laid up with ulcers generated on the voyage; but, taken as a whole, they are as healthy, cheerful, and well-looking people as can possibly be conceived. In point of work and wages, they had been put upon the same footing as other labourers, and, when sick, always maintained at the estate's expense. The parish church and school are so near-by, that these people cannot fail to come under the especial care of the minister; and, indeed, for the benefit in every way they could not be more advantageously located.

From Vriedenhoop I rode on to Windsor Forest, where I expected to find 8 or 10 Sierra Leone people; but it was Easter Monday, and they had gone to enjoy the holiday among their friends.

I then proceeded on to La Jalousie, to which estate seven men, six women, four boys, three girls, and an infant, (born on the voyage,) had been allotted in May, 1842; they had now been sufficiently long in the colony to have recovered from all previous hardships and were all in good health; there had been no deaths, no absentees, nor indeed any change, save that gratifying contrast in their present condition as compared with the state in which they were landed in the colony, to which I have as yet met with no exception; they were receiving the same wages as other labourers, some of them earning as much as nine, others five, six, seven, and eight dollars per month; it was at breakfast-time that I reached this estate, and a day, which from long previous habit, the negroes observe as a holiday, (Easter Monday.) The casking of some sugar had however to be performed, the African boys and girls volunteered, and at that hour had each earned a quarter of a dollar for the job; their houses are remarkably good, and they have the choice of a Missionary chapel and school and of a Church of England chapel and school in the immediate neighbourhood. I next called in at Blankenburg, where four men, five women, six boys, and four girls, were located in April, 1842; there had been one birth, but the child died through some imprudence of the mother on the third day. Three women were pregnant; one man had left to work on another estate, and had been but a few days absent when he lost his life from getting in some way or other entangled in the machinery of a steam-engine; the men and women were earning eight and nine dollars per month, the boys and girls four to six dollars; they attend the Missionary chapel and school near by and had been baptised; houses unexceptionable.

From Blankenburg, I proceeded on to Anna Catherina, where a small division had been sent in December, 1842, consisting of five men, five women, five boys, and four girls; two boys had died, the remainder were in good health, and with regard to work and wages upon the same footing as the other labourers; none had left, nor had any joined from other estates; the parish church and two missionary chapels are within an easy distance, and the desire for instruction which so universally prevails among our own population, must in due time have the best effect upon these people.

My next visit was at Meerzorg, where three men, two women, three boys, two girls, and an infant, had been located in August, 1842; the infant had died and another had been born; and the case which was reported by the attorney of the estate, on their first arrival, as a hopeless one, is doing well; the others are all in good health and earning the same wages as the other labourers; there is abundant and excellent accommodation here.

From Meerzorg I rode on to De Kinderen, where an allotment of three men, two women, three boys, and four girls had been located in August, 1842; the adults were earning a third of a dollar per day; the boys and girls received half their wages in money and the remainder in provisions to insure their taking a proper quantity of food; they had received great attention from the minister of the parish, who resides on the property, and readily repeated to me the Lord's Prayer and the Belief; there were no absentees, nor had any joined from elsewhere; no mortality, nor sickness, and an increase of one by birth.

Here terminated my day's journey save a return ride of 15 miles to get back to Georgetown, where I arrived at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday, 18th April, at the Government Secretary's office. Wednesday, 19th, at 8 A.M., embarked,

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for the Essequibo coast, landed at 4 p. m., and proceeded immediately to a central position for the work that I had expected to get through on the following day; at 7 p. m., halted for the night at Plantation Reliance. Thursday, at 6 a. m., mounted my horse for Better Success and the intermediate estates; finding the Africans at hand on some, at others recalled on my return.

At Anna Regina an allotment had been located in April, 1842, consisting of five men, four women, six boys, and five girls; there had been neither birth, nor death, but one man, three women, and five girls, had left to work elsewhere, and 21 men, 11 women, and one girl, had joined from other estates; another satisfactory proof that the right of choice soon becomes well understood among them. There is a resident schoolmaster on the estate, and 8 or 10 of the young people and two or three of the men and women were beginning to read; they were well looking and healthy, had provision grounds in cultivation, and were receiving the same wages as the other labourers; the departure of the hill coolies from this estate will leave a number of vacant houses.

At Plantation Richmond I found a portion of the 77 children from Cabenda who were seized on the Essequibo coast, on 30th January, 1842, in that miserable little slaver, (scarcely above 17 tons,) which happily mistook these shores for the coast of Cuba; the remainder of them were distributed to Plantations Mainstay, Affiance, and Reliance, and will hereafter be referred to; this batch consisted of 39, all looking remarkably healthy and very cheerful in their manner; they have been receiving instruction and I found knew the Lord's Prayer; they are allowed four guilders, say 1 dollar 33 cents, a month, with food and clothing, which may be considered a fair equivalent for the work they perform, bearing in mind that they are still very young, that 50 of them when they were landed were under 10 years of age, 20 under 12, and the remainder between 12 and 15. There is also on this estate an allotment of captured Africans from Rio located there in November 1841, the original number consisted of seven men, four women, five boys, and four girls; there had been neither birth nor death; four of the men and two women had left to work elsewhere, and eight had joined from other estates; they were in good health, and in point of work and wages on the same footing as other labourers.

At La Belle Alliance three men, three women, nine boys, and five girls were located in December, 1842; there had been no mortality nor sickness among them, but 13 had gone to a neighbouring estate, and only six boys and a girl remained; the same wages are given as elsewhere; the cottages are excellent, and the parish church in front of the estate should render this a desirable locality. The next estate I called at was Lima, where an allotment of Sierra Leone people had been sent in May, 1841, consisting of eight men, five women, one boy and two girls; with the exception of six, who still remained, they had been enticed away to other estates within the first two months of their arrival; in September, 1842, however, on the return of a delegate from Sierra Leone, who had previously been on the estate, 15 men and lads, and one woman accompanied him; of these, four had left, and two had joined from other places; I found them at work in the field, and soon discovered from their manner and conversation that they were too intelligent and independent to need any examination from me as to their condition and future prospects.

From Lima I rode on to Windsor Castle, to which eight boys and four girls had been allotted in August, 1842; they all left in December following for another estate, but had last week returned; they were on the same footing with regard to work and wages as the other labourers, and were all in good health.

From this I went on to Devonshire Castle, where, in August, 1842, three men, one woman, five boys, and three girls had been located; one girl, who was received in a very sickly state, died soon afterwards, and a man had died lately, the remainder were in good health and working well; earning the same wages as the other people, and allowed certain rations besides. They attend chapel and school near by. In addition to these Africans, seven men and two women from Sierra Leone had joined from a neighbouring estate; all doing well.

From Devonshire Castle I proceeded on to Better Success, where one man, three women, three children, eight boys and lads, and five girls, were located in May, 1842. There had been neither births nor deaths among them, but 11 of the number had left, namely, one man, four boys, two girls, two women, and two children; and the only return for this loss was a man and a woman, who had joined from some other estates. It will probably require more than the ordinary inducements to obtain, to any extent, a settled population of these new comers in situations so remote and isolated as this is; neither the unquestionable salubrity of the locality, the unexceptionable condition of the cottages, nor the unrestricted advantages of fish and game, which are here in abundance, will, I fear, make amends for being cut off from that easy intercourse with shipmates and countrymen, which the Africans evidently appreciate. Here terminated the labours of the day, save a return ride of 12 miles to the place of my departure in the morning.

Friday.—Commenced at 6 a. m., with an inspection of the Africans on Plantation Reliance; first, of an allotment of people from Rio, located there in November, 1841, consisting of five men, five women, and nine children, of whom four women had eloped with a party of Sierra Leone men, and three women, four girls, and a man had joined from other estates; the whole were in good health, and earning the same wages as the other labourers: secondly, of five of the Cabenda children; the number originally received here was six, but one was landed in a hopeless state, and continued so till its death; the rest were looking very well; fed, clothed, and allowed four guilders per month, and all receiving regular instruction from the clerk of the Episcopalian chapel, within a short distance of the estate.

From Reliance proceeded on to Plantation Mainstay, where, two months after their seizure, 27 boys and a girl of the Cabenda children (including the six subsequently sent to Reliance) had been transferred from Plantation Richmond; two boys had died whose cases were considered hopeless from the day of their landing, and one continued in a sickly state, but had nevertheless improved and will probably recover; the remainder were all in good health, receiving four guilders per month in money, two meals per day without restraint as to quantity, decent and sufficient clothing, comfortably lodged, and a doctor to attend them whenever required, with the further essential advantage of church, chapel, and school, within a short distance.

The next estate I called at was the Land of Plenty, where eight men, five women, five boys, and one girl were located in April, 1842; a boy had died, who came to the estate in a sickly condition; a man and a woman had left to work elsewhere, and two men had joined from other estates; they were performing the same work and receiving the same wages as the other people. The labourers of this property, from many advantageous circumstances, may be supposed to set an example of moral and

religious demeanour to the whole labouring population of the neighbourhood, therefore the untutored African, wild from his native woods, or rescued from the horrors of the slaver's hold, cannot be more fortunately situated than here.

From the Land of Plenty proceeded on to Affiance, where I found the remainder of the Cabenda children, nine boys and a girl, all in good health; they were receiving the same wages and allowances as at Richmond, Reliance, and Mainstay, had the advantage of a school on the estate, had mastered the alphabet, knew their prayers, and were to be baptized on the ensuing sabbath.

After Affiance I called in at the Capory gaol, inspected the wards, found everything in excellent order; two prisoners under sentence for stealing and five for trial.

From thence went on to Hoff van Aurich, where an allotment of captured Africans was sent in November, 1841, consisting of six men, three women, three boys, seven girls, and one child; there had been no death, but half of the original number had left and four had joined from other estates; there this day remained five boys and four girls, a woman and a child; the boys and girls were under 15 years of age and earning two bits per day, in addition to a weekly allowance of 8 lbs. of rice and 2 lbs. of fish, with a present of clothing occasionally; they are lodged with the most respectable of the estate's people, and are spoken of as particularly industrious, performing their allotted tasks with alacrity and cheerfulness, and working their own provision-grounds with the greatest diligence; a chapel and a school are near by, at which they are encouraged to attend. From Hoff van Aurich I proceeded on to Zorg, where I found six men and four women; they seemed to be discontented, but made no direct complaint, nor could I discover the cause; they appeared inclined to change their abode, but the return of the proprietor of the estate, who was absent at the time, may probably bring about a reconciliation; should it not the remedy is in their own hands, and they know it.

I next called in at Batsaba's Lust, where I found 30 men and women, and 14 boys and girls, all looking as healthy and full of good humour as possible; two allotments of Africans had been sent to this estate; the first in November, 1841, consisted of six men, five women, and nine boys and girls; the second in April, 1842, of three men, five women, five boys, six girls, and a child. They had been so much in the habit of moving about to visit their friends and shipmates, and of receiving their visits in return, that the number of arrivals and departures varied almost every month, without, however, diminishing the original number; neither is it to be supposed, where such advantages are presented, that this will be the case. A well-regulated school is maintained at the expense of the proprietor, and every attention paid to their moral and religious advancement; indeed the creditable example of our native labourers is soon found to have its due influence, and the semi-civilized African early acquires the same desire for instruction. The day was now spent, and I proceeded on to Suddy House for the night.

Saturday, 22nd April, at 6 A.M., started for Plantation Adventure, where six men, four women, four boys, three girls, and a child, were located in December, 1842; there had been no death, and all were robust and well-looking, though there had been much sickness among them when they first came to the estate; a man, a woman, a boy, and a girl, had left to join messmates, countrymen, or friends, elsewhere, and none in their stead had joined from other estates; the houses, however, are unobjectionable, the wages as liberal as elsewhere, and the further advantage of parish church and school being near at hand.

From Plantation Adventure I proceeded on to Pomona, obtained the police boat and crossed over to Tiger Island, where, upon Hoff van Holland, two men, four women, nine boys, and five girls, were located in April, 1842; the number remained the same, with the exception of one boy who had died from dysentery; there had been no general sickness among them, and all were in good health, with the exception of a young woman who was apparently suffering from chronic rheumatism, or some other long-standing disease, which rendered her alike useless to herself and to the estate; the doctor, under whose care she is, will be best able to say whether change of air might not be of service to her, since all medicinal remedies seem to be of no avail. The cottages on this estate will bear comparison with any in the colony; the labourers all paid alike, and the rate of wages the same as elsewhere, some of the Africans earning as much as seven bits per day. The parish church can be reached in 10 minutes, notwithstanding the channel that intervenes; canoes, however, are in abundance, and no expense is incurred for conveyance. Tiger Island being in high repute for its salubrity, it is to be hoped that the population will soon become more adequate to the wants of the few estates that are in cultivation upon it, otherwise it must be feared that the gregarious and social habits of these captured Africans will lead them to seek more populous and less isolated localities.

After leaving Tiger Island, I made the best of my way to Plantation Good Intent, where the only uninspected lot of Africans in this part of the colony would be found, and from whence I had expected to cross to the Island of Wakenaam. To this estate (Good Intent) one man, one woman, six boys, and four girls had been allotted in August, 1842. There had been neither birth, death, nor emigration, and with the exception of some trifling sores, no sickness whatever; they were receiving the same wages as the other labourers, and occupying houses of the best description. A Church of England chapel is in the immediate neighbourhood, where they are encouraged to attend, and from which, in the course of time, the advantages will be manifest. An acquisition of five from some other estate had joined two days previously, which was so far opportune that it affords an illustration of the fact that the right of choice is well understood from one end of this coast to the other, a distance of 35 miles, without any proof of its leading to vagrant habits or otherwise being of disadvantage to the people.

Here ended my inspection on the Essequibo coast, and as the boat by which I was to cross to Wakenaam had not arrived, and the day was far advanced, I availed myself of a drogher about to sail for Georgetown, and landed there on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock.

For the ensuing week and two following days, want of conveyance and other obstacles occurring, the progress of inspection was at a stand. Wednesday, 3rd May, embarked for Leguan, and on the same day visited all the estates on that island on which Africans had been located, commencing with Plantation Vrowanna, where I found seven men, five women, two lads, and five girls, and I am happy to say it had not fallen to my lot to see more cheerful and contented countenances anywhere that I had previously seen. They were received on the estate in December, 1842. There had been no sickness, neither birth, death, nor change of any kind. A schoolmaster resides on the property, and keeps an evening school, but their little knowledge of English is for the present an obstacle to their instruction, so likewise is their want of proficiency in the use of the hoe and shovel a temporary impediment to their earning quite as much wages as the native labourers; the adults were, however, averaging about three bits per day, and the boys and girls from one to two bits for about five hours of light work; the practice, therefore, for the present is to feed and clothe them, and to give them credit, in account, for the labour they perform at

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the same rate of wages as the other labourers, and to charge them with what they receive at the lowest cost prices. Ground to cultivate on their own account had been allotted to them.

From Vrowanna I proceeded on to Henrietta, where three men, two women, three boys, and four girls were located in August, 1842; there had been no death, nor any general sickness, but a few of them had sores, in some cases occasioned from chigoes, (the *pulex penetrans*.) in others from scabies. The men had been earning on an average 3 dollars 67 cents, the women 4 dollars, the boys 2½, and the girls 3½ dollars per month; they are fed and clothed, for which they are charged cost prices, and receive credit for the work performed at the same rate as the other labourers. The next estate I called at was Success, where I found two allotments; the first had arrived on the estate in August, 1842, and consisted of three men, three women, three girls, and three boys; the second, on 30th November, 1842, of five men, three women, seven boys, and five girls. Neither birth, death, nor change of any kind had occurred, and with the exception of a few trifling sores all were in good health, and very cheerful in their manner. They are provided with two substantial meals daily, in addition to which the men and women are allowed two bits, and the boys and girls one bit per day. After a short time, for initiation, they were put upon the same footing as the other labourers, but were not provident in the appropriation of their money, and it was at their own desire that the system of feeding them had been resumed.

From this estate I went on to Mary Ville, to which four men, four women, seven boys, and five girls were allotted in December, 1842. One boy, who arrived in a dying state, fell a victim to dysentery; the others, with the exception of a little scrofulous eruption, generated on the voyage, were all in good health. Their wages are six and eight bits per week, besides food and clothing, of which a debtor and creditor account is kept. Church and school are within an easy distance; but, as yet, they have shown rather a disinclination to wander from the estate, having perhaps still a lively remembrance of the way in which they were kidnapped from their native shores. A disposition to indulge in rum is beginning to show itself among these people, to which the legal encouragement given to grog shops unhappily affords unlimited facility. From Mary Ville proceeded on to Belfield, where an allotment had been sent in December, 1842, consisting of four men, four women, five boys, five girls, and two infants. One boy had died soon after arrival, and three or four were laid up with sores on the feet and legs; but their general health was good. None had left, nor had any joined from other estates. This property, being under the same management as Vrowanna, wages, allowances, and labour are upon a similar footing. A very regular attendance at church had not yet been established; but example, in time, will have its due influence. The next Africans I inspected were those allotted to Plantation Vritrowen, in December, 1842, comprising four men, five women, six boys, four girls, and one infant. A woman, said to have been landed in a state of great debility, died soon afterwards, and a girl of dysentery about two months ago. They were all looking healthy and cheerful, with the exception of a few with sores and cutaneous eruptions, who were being well attended to, and in a fair way of recovery. This property is also under the same management as Vrowanna; and what I have said with regard to wages, allowances, and labour there applies equally to the people here.

The next estate I called at was Enterprise, where one man, three women, three girls, four boys, and an infant, born on board ship, were located in August, 1842. The infant and its mother had died; but there had been no other sickness, and they were all looking healthy and well. Most of them were earning a guilder per day, the remainder three bits; and, with the exception of shovel-work, at which they are not yet sufficiently expert, their labour is performed as well as that of any of the estates' people. They work their grounds even more industriously than the Creoles, and are pretty regular in their attendance at the parish church, where they have been baptized. Grog, however, is the bane among them here as elsewhere, and they are yet too ignorant to be reasoned with on its pernicious consequences.

From Enterprise I proceeded on to Blenheim, where a batch by the last vessel from St. Helena had been sent, on 25th March of the present year, consisting of six men, one woman, and three boys, all free from sickness and in excellent bodily condition. They are allowed rations of pork, fish, and rice, but will be put upon wages, the same as the other labourers, as soon as they acquire a sufficient knowledge of the work to be able to earn enough for their own subsistence. As yet they know nothing of our language, nor of the use of money. The Sabbath is becomingly observed, and their regular attendance at church required.

After Blenheim, I called at Amsterdam, where another allotment of the last arrival of Africans had been sent on 25th March, consisting of eight men, a girl, and a boy. No decrease nor addition to the number had occurred. They are all strong, well-looking, healthy people, are for the present fed and clothed, and receiving credit for their labour at the rate of about three bits per day. Land, for provisions, was about to be assigned to them, and time to be allowed for its preparation. They accompany the estates' people to church, but as yet know nothing of our language. From Amsterdam I went on to Plantation Canefields, where seven men, one woman, and two boys (shipmates of those at Blenheim and Amsterdam) were located at the same time. The two boys had been in delicate health, but no work had been required of them, and they had completely recovered. All were looking as well as possible. They were for the present fed and clothed, but would be placed upon the same footing as the other labourers as soon as it would be to their advantage to do so. Their regular attendance at church is insisted upon. Here terminated my inspection of the Africans at Leguan; and, as I have omitted to make any observation on the state of the labourers' houses, I must here make this general remark that their condition, in every respect, is not surpassed by any labourers' houses in the colony.

Thursday morning, May 4th. At half-past 6 proceeded to the ferry; and, after waiting an hour and a half for the boat (though she had been ordered to be there at 7), crossed over to Wakenaam, obtained a horse from the police station, and rode direct to Concordia, where an allotment of Africans had been sent in December, 1842, consisting of six men, eight women, four boys, and three girls. There had been neither birth nor death. One man had joined his countrymen on a neighbouring estate, from whence another man had joined the party here; so that the number remained the same. The people, generally, were looking well and healthy, save a few sore toes from chigoes, and with the exception of one young girl in a very reduced state from an ulcerous leg. I found her occupying an airy comfortable room, and was assured that she is receiving wholesome and nutritious diet of any kind that may be prescribed for her, or that she may herself desire; so that I think her recovery may reasonably be expected.

The minister of the parish had visited the estate, and the people had been encouraged to give their attendance with regularity at church and school. They are for the present doing but about three-fourths the quantity of work performed by the other labourers, and consequently not making much more than about three bits per day. The average, taking big and little, was stated to be six dollars and a-half per month; besides which they have the customary plots of land to cultivate in yams, eddoes, cassada, &c., and, till they can earn as much as other labourers, a regular daily allowance of provisions.

From Concordia I rode on to Palmyra, where six men, six women, four boys, and four girls had been located in May, 1842. There had been no death, birth, nor change of domicile among them, save the man who had gone to Concordia, and the man who had joined from thence. Some of them were a little scrofulous on their arrival, but they had been cured, and all were looking perfectly healthy. In point of work and wages, they have been placed on the same footing as other labourers; and, one with another, generally earn about six dollars and a-half per month. They received clothing, free of charge, on their first arrival, and, as at other places, were fed till such time as they could maintain themselves. They attend a meeting-house, where prayers are read every evening; but, since other Africans have arrived in the neighbourhood, are more given to visiting on Sundays, and less regular at church. This, however, will change when their curiosity for new acquaintances subsides. The next estate I called at was Maria Joanna, to which four men, three women, seven boys, five girls, and an infant were allotted in December, 1842. The only change was a decrease of one by death (a man suddenly, in January); a coroner's inquest was held, and on examination of the body the liver was found to be diseased. The remainder were all in excellent health, and had just made that step to future advancement which may be fairly said to be made when they are found capable of performing the same labour as other people, and the system of full money wages supersedes that of feeding. They are found rather sluggish in their attendance at church, notwithstanding the easy distance; but the estate's people exercised a proper influence, and their example cannot fail to bring about greater regularity in this necessary duty.

From Maria Joanna I proceeded across the island to Good Success, where a small batch of the last arrival were located the latter end of March, consisting of seven men, one woman, and two boys. They were looking very well, and perfectly free from sores. They had been receiving rations and clothing, and a gulder a-week in money; but, being in healthy and effective bodily condition, it was intended from the 1st instant to put them upon the same rate of wages as the other labourers. They know nothing of the language, and consequently are not yet in a state for instruction; but here, as elsewhere, I admonished such of the estate's people as I saw to set them a proper example, and to take them to church on Sundays.

I next called in at Plantation Friendship, where 40 captured Africans had arrived in December last, consisting of 7 men, 7 women, 16 boys, and 10 girls. The day of arrival a man and a boy wandered to the beach to take a bathe, and they were both unfortunately drowned; with this exception, no casualty or change had occurred. According to his Excellency's order of allotment, half the number were intended for the adjoining estate, the Sarah, but they are both under the same management and proprietorship; and it was to gratify the people themselves that no division took place, the accommodation for them being ample and most comfortable. The practice here had been to give them credit for their work at the same rate of wages as the other labourers, and to charge them at the lowest prices for such provisions as they required, paying them the balance, if any, in money; but with the month of March commenced a different system, under which they receive full wages for the work they perform, with an allowance of provisions besides. There has been no sickness among them, with the exception of a few with sores, and one little boy, who, when sent to the estate, was described by the Agent-General as a skeleton; he still is in a very reduced state, with a frightful sore on one of his legs; but his nurse assured me that he had greatly improved, and entertained no doubt of his recovery. There is an episcopalian chapel on the estate, and the happiest results may be expected to these benighted people.

From Friendship I rode on to Zealandia, where I found three men, two women, three boys, and four girls; they were located here in August, 1842, and had consequently been upwards of eight months on the estate. There had been neither birth, death, nor sickness, nor change of domicile; and all were looking as healthy and cheerful as possible. They are performing the same work, paid for it at the same rate as the other labourers, and are earning as much, the grown people making from four to five bits per day, the little ones from two to three bits. With such a sufficiency of money at command, it did not surprise me to hear that they had not yet fairly commenced to work their provision-grounds; but in time they will better understand the advantage of doing so. This estate contains within itself a day-school, a Sunday-school, and an episcopalian chapel. The practice which has so long prevailed here of giving gratuitous instruction in day and evening school to both young and old makes the position of these new comers peculiarly fortunate, and presents advantages to them, of which, in time, they must feel the benefit.

At 5 P.M. left Zealandia for Meerzorg, where I put up for the night.

Friday, 5th May — Left Meerzorg at 7 A.M., and proceeded on to Maria's Pleasure, where six men, one woman, one girl, and two boys had been sent about six weeks previously; the girl and one of the boys had been "in service" at St. Helena, and spoke English pretty well; the boy, who officiates as teacher to the others, repeated the Lord's Prayer to me. The girl, to my inquiry, said she preferred this country to St. Helena. They are fed and clothed for the present; but will be put on the same footing as the other labourers as soon as they can earn sufficient for their subsistence. A clergyman resides on the estate, a school is about to be opened, and a church is in the course of erection. Provision-grounds have been allotted to them, and in every respect they are likely to do well.

From Maria's Pleasure I went on to Domburg, the only remaining estate in the island on which Africans had been located that I had not visited. Here I found a small allotment by the same vessel as those at Maria's Pleasure, consisting of five men, three women, two boys, and two girls; one had a little scabies, but with this exception all were in perfectly good health. They were being fed and clothed in return for the work they performed, but will be allowed wages at the same rate as the other labourers as soon as they are sufficiently industrious to earn enough for their subsistence, and intelligent enough to make use of their money in a proper way. The parish church and school are close at hand; their attendance had been invited, and books promised them by the minister.

Not having yet noticed the condition of the labourers' houses on this island, I must here observe that what I have said with regard to their houses at Leguan applies equally to those at Wakenaam. It must also be borne in mind, when estimating in detail the various advantages which these Africans enjoy, that rent for houses and provision-grounds is unknown, and that they are found in medicine and medical attendance free of any charge to themselves.

From Domburg I proceeded on to the gaol at Fredericksburg, and examined the different wards of the establishment. Found everything in the most cleanly and orderly condition; three prisoners only under short sentences of imprisonment for petty thefts.

At 10 o'clock embarked for Georgetown, and landed there at 4 P.M., Friday, 5th May.

W. B. WOLSKLEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate, British Guiana.

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No. 9.

(No. 73.)

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,
May 17, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship copy of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy, entitled "An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Immigration."

This Ordinance has been framed by my instructions in conformity with the draft Ordinance transmitted with the Parliamentary papers relating to emigration to the West Indies, and according to the recommendation contained in your Lordship's Circular of the 25th February.

It is respectfully submitted for Her Majesty's gracious approval.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,

(Signed)

HENRY LIGHT.

&c. &c. &c.

7.
For Lord Stanley's Circular 25th Feb., 1843, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies; presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1843, p. 44.

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

No. 9. British Guiana; 1843.

AN ORDINANCE to Regulate and Encourage Immigration.

Ordinance enacted 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., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come greeting, be it known:—

Preamble.

WHEREAS Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to conduct emigration from Africa into this colony in ships or vessels employed, hired, or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, or under the direction of Her Majesty's officers; and it is necessary to make provision for the due payment of the expense thereby already incurred or hereafter to be on that account incurred by Her Majesty's Government. And whereas it is expedient to discourage emigration into this colony from the parts of Africa hereinafter-mentioned, except such emigration as is conducted by Her Majesty's Government. And whereas it is also necessary to make provision for the introduction into this colony of labourers from places not in Africa, upon bounties to be paid by this colony, and to amend the Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, on the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and published on the fourth day of August following, for the encouragement of immigration into this colony, and that for this purpose the said Ordinance should be repealed.

Emigration Ordinance of 1st August, 1842, repealed.

Be it therefore enacted, as it is hereby enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, that from and after the publication of this Ordinance, the said hereinbefore-mentioned Ordinance, intituled, "An Ordinance to Repeal an Ordinance passed on the eighteenth day of January, 1841, intituled An Ordinance to Regulate and Encourage Immigration into British Guiana, and to make other provision in lieu thereof," shall be and the same is hereby repealed, save and except in so far as the said Ordinance has repealed any former Act or Ordinance.

Emigration expenditure charged on colonial revenues.

2. And be it further enacted, that all such expenditure as shall be incurred by Her Majesty's Government in the hiring and employment and licensing of any ship or vessel on board whereof emigrants are conveyed from the coast of Africa to this colony, or in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such emigrants during their passage, or otherwise in conveying the same, and in providing for the employment and conveyance to and from this colony of such emigrants as may be appointed, as hereinafter mentioned, to act as delegates, and also as shall be incurred by placing on board any such ship or vessel, naval officers or surgeons, and also such other just expenditure as shall be caused by, and be necessarily incidental to emigration from the coast of Africa to this colony, being conducted and carried on by and under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Government as aforesaid, or by reason of the placing of Her Majesty's Officers on board of any vessel bringing emigrants to this colony, shall be at the cost of, and be borne and paid by and out of the taxes and revenues of this colony, in the manner hereinafter mentioned: Provided that the sums so paid do not exceed in amount such sums as shall from time to time have been provided for such service.

Appropriation of money already raised.

3. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that so much of any sum or sums of money already authorised by any Ordinance of this colony to be raised for the purpose of encouraging immigration into this colony, and defraying the expenses thereof as shall not have been expended, and shall remain in the hands of the Colonial Receiver-General, shall be deemed and taken to be part of those sums of money which may be drawn for by the Governor, and paid by the said Colonial Receiver-General, upon the warrant of the Governor of the colony, under the provisions of this Ordinance.

4. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this colony, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, upon such proofs as by him shall be deemed sufficient in that behalf, by warrant under his hand from time to time, to draw on the Colonial Receiver-

General of this colony for such sums of money as aforesaid, for the payment and discharge of such expenditure as aforesaid; and the Colonial Receiver-General for the time being, is hereby authorized and directed to pay such sums out of the moneys in his hands raised, or to be raised for the public service of this colony under any Ordinance passed or to be passed for that purpose.

5. And be it enacted, that any ship or vessel, not being a ship or vessel hired by Her Majesty, or under the orders and directions of officers in Her Majesty's service, or employed with the special permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which shall arrive in this colony, having on board more than five passengers embarked, taken on board, and conveyed at or from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or at or from the island of Madagascar, or at 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, shall be charged and chargeable with treble the amount of any dues, duties, or demands to which, under any Ordinance of this colony, any ship or vessel arriving at any port of this colony, would on entry be subject, and the payment thereof shall be enforced in the like manner as such duties, dues, and charges are recovered or recoverable under any Ordinance of this colony: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this colony, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to remit such part of said additional amount of duties and charges as to him may seem fit, upon being satisfied that the introduction of such passengers has taken place under circumstances which afford a ground of excuse for the same.

6. And whereas it may be found necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance, that Her Majesty should appoint agents at places from which emigration may be conducted by Her Majesty's Government, to superintend on the part of the Government all such emigration as shall take place from thence to any West India colony or to British Guiana; and that the salary or remuneration payable to such agents appointed by Her Majesty should be borne by the respective colonies to which emigrants may be sent, in such proportions respectively as may be just and reasonable: Be it further enacted, that the Governor of this colony shall, from time to time, issue his warrant in writing to the Colonial Receiver-General, thereby directing him, out of any monies in his hands, to pay such just and fair proportion of the salary or remuneration granted to any such officer by Her Majesty as shall have been previously awarded by Her Majesty, and the amount of which shall be specified in such warrant; and such amount shall, from time to time, be paid by the Colonial Receiver-General upon the production of such warrant.

7. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, and he is hereby authorized and required, by his Proclamation to name such ports or places out of this colony, from which by the laws thereof 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 whose introduction into this colony the person by whom or at whose charge such emigrants were introduced, and who shall in all respects have conformed to the provisions and directions in this Act, and in the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament in that behalf contained, shall receive a certain fixed rate of bounty. Provided always, that for the purposes and within the meaning of this Ordinance, the island of St. Helena shall not be considered adjacent to the coast of Africa.

8. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to fix such rate or bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any such emigrant has been introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this colony, and the Governor shall, in his Proclamation to be issued for that purpose, publish the rates or bounties payable from the respective ports or places therein mentioned, and also the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony.

9. And be it enacted, that from and out of the monies in the hands of the Colonial Receiver-General of this colony, raised or to be raised under any Ordinance of this colony, there shall be applied towards payment of such fixed rates or bounties as aforesaid, such sums as shall from time to time have been provided for such service, and it shall be lawful for the said Governor, and he is hereby authorized upon the certificate of the Agent-General of immigrants hereinafter named, that the provisions of this Ordinance, and also the provisions of the said Passengers' Act have been fully complied with, to issue his warrant in writing to the Colonial Receiver-General, thereby authorizing and directing him to pay the several fixed rates or bounties to which any person or persons may be entitled under the provisions of this Ordinance, in respect of his or their introduction of emigrants from such several places as shall have been named by the Governor for that purpose, as hereinbefore directed. And upon the production of such warrant the Colonial Receiver-General shall pay to the person or persons named in such warrant, the several sums therein recited.

10. And be it further enacted, that no part of the money by any Ordinance authorized to be raised and applied to and for the purpose of encouraging the immigration into this colony of labourers, shall be paid, applied, or disposed of by way of bounty or otherwise, to or in favour of any person in respect of any emigrant introduced by him into this colony, who shall have been embarked, taken on board, or conveyed in any ship or vessel from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or at the island of Madagascar, or at any other island adjacent to the said coasts of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, unless the ship or vessel in which such emigrant hath been embarked, taken on board, and conveyed into the said colony, shall be a ship or vessel hired by Her Majesty, or under the direction of officers of Her Majesty, or unless employed with the special permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

**BRITISH
GUIANA.**

Costs of emigration to be defrayed on warrant of Governor.

Vessels subject in certain cases to treble duties.

Duties may be remitted.

Appointment of agents.

Governor to name places whence emigrants on bounty may be brought.

Governor to fix rate of bounty.

Mode of paying bounties.

No bounties payable for emigrants from East or West Coast of Africa, unless brought in vessels hired or licensed by Her Majesty's Government.

BRITISH
GUIANA.Governor to appoint
collecting agents.

11. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of this colony from time to time to nominate and appoint agents to reside at all ports or places out of the said colony from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government; and in such ports or places out of this colony as may from time to time be named by the Governor, with the advice of the Court of Policy, as the ports or places from whence emigrants may be introduced into the said colony for the purpose of collecting emigrants, and assisting in their embarkation and performing such other duties as are hereinafter-mentioned, or as may hereafter from time to time be enjoined them by the Governor in furtherance of their said appointment, and the provisions of this Ordinance; and such agents shall each receive and be paid such annual fixed salary as the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, shall appoint, not exceeding the sum of Two hundred pounds, and which shall be paid by the Colonial Receiver-General of this colony, on the warrant of the said Governor.

Dismissal and sus-
pension of collect-
ing agent.

12. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to dismiss such agents appointed by him to reside at ports or places out of the said colony under the provisions of this Ordinance: Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that the agent appointed by the Governor of this colony for the collection of emigrants at any port or place from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, shall be under and subject to the direction and control of, and liable to be suspended by the Governor of such place, or of such person as shall be appointed by Her Majesty in that behalf, in case such agent shall have been guilty of any improper conduct in the discharge of the duties of his said office.

Duties of collecting
agents.

13. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of agents employed to collect emigrants to use all such just and lawful means as may be requisite to procure persons willing to emigrate to this colony, and to lay before such persons the last periodical statements of wages transmitted by the Governor, and fully to explain the same, and ascertain, by personal communication with every emigrant previous to his embarkation, that such emigrant is about to embark of his own free will, and has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, or false, or unreasonable representation, and is aware of the distance of this colony from the place whence he is about to emigrate; and such agent shall explain to such emigrant the real advantages likely to be derived by him from a removal to this colony, at the same time cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarranted expectations; and such agents shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated for labour by old age, infirmity, or disease.

What expenses
collecting agents
may incur.

14. And be it further enacted, that any moderate and necessary expense incurred at any ports or places where such agents are appointed for the collection of emigrants, in conveying any emigrants to the port of embarkation, in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and in providing them with such a supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this colony, shall be defrayed by the agent appointed by the Governor of this colony; and an account, duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure, shall be countersigned by the Governor of such place, if the same be a British possession, or by the emigration agent of such port or place, if there be any such officer, or by Her Majesty's Consul at any foreign port or place, such Governor, or Agent, or Consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby, so far as he knows, such expenditure has been solely incurred in conveying such emigrants to the port of embarkation, or in providing them with requisite clothing for their voyage, or in maintaining them at the said port of embarkation for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and is just and reasonable; and the Governor of this colony, upon such proof, or such other *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of such account as the Governor may deem requisite, shall issue his warrant in writing directed to the Colonial Receiver-General, directing him to pay the amount of such account; and such Colonial Receiver-General is hereby directed to pay the same accordingly.

Duties of collecting
agents at places
from which emigra-
tion is not con-
ducted by Her
Majesty's Govern-
ment.

15. And be it further enacted, that in the case of vessels sailing from ports or places from which emigration is not conducted by Her Majesty's Government, the agent appointed for such port or place by the Governor of this colony shall see that all the directions, so far as the same may be applicable, contained as well herein as in the said Passengers' Act, for securing the safety, health, and comfort of the passengers, have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel, in the form prescribed in the Schedule marked A; and such agent shall also, before such ship or vessel is cleared out, make out a list in writing according to form specified in Schedule B, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel, distinguishing males from females, and adults from children, on board the said ship or vessel at her departure, and retain such list and deliver to the master of the said ship or vessel such duplicate of such list signed by such agent; and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel in this colony, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said duplicate of such list to such Agent-General or Sub-Agent of Emigration.

Proportion of sexes.
Exception.

16. And be it further enacted, that no agent appointed to collect and superintend the embarkation of emigrants under this Ordinance, shall permit any greater number of adult male emigrants to be put on board of any ship or vessel than in the proportion of two for every adult female emigrant embarked, save only where such emigrants are Africans liberated within a period of six months at the time of their embarkation, or Kroomen, and that, except in the case of such liberated Africans and Kroomen as aforesaid, no bounty shall be paid in respect of any number of adult male emigrants who were not accompanied at the time of embarkation by such proportion of adult female emigrants by the same ship.

Governor to appoint

17. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall be

lawful for the Governor, for the time being, from time to time, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Agent-General of Immigrants, and who shall be paid an annual salary, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, by four quarterly payments, which the Colonial Receiver-General is hereby authorised to pay to such Agent-General, upon the warrant in writing of the said Governor, directed to the said Colonial Receiver-General.

BRITISH
GUIANA.
Agent-general of
immigrants.

18. And be it further enacted, that the Agent-General shall give such good and sufficient security to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as shall be approved of by the Governor, and to the amount of five hundred pounds, that he will faithfully and justly discharge the duties of his said office.

Agent-general to
give security.

19. And be it further enacted, that the said Agent-General shall hold his office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

20. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, to nominate and appoint in such parishes or districts of this colony as to him may seem meet, and as the exigencies of this Ordinance may require, with the advice of the Court of Policy, one or more sub-agents, residing within the said colony, who shall be under the direction and control of the said Agent-General; and it shall be lawful for the said Governor to allow to such sub-agent, out of any funds raised or to be raised for the purposes of this Ordinance, such remuneration as he may deem fit, not exceeding the sum of two hundreds pounds sterling, on representation made to him by the Agent-General of the services performed by such sub-agent, and by warrant under his hand, to authorise and direct the Colonial Receiver-General of this colony to pay the same to any sub-agent.

Governor to ap-
point sub-agents.

21. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, and he is hereby authorised and empowered, from time to time to dismiss such Agent-General or sub-agents, and, if required, to appoint others in the room of such Agent-General or sub-agents so dismissed.

Dismissal of sub-
agents.

22. And be it further enacted, that the said Agent-General shall cause to be prepared once in every quarter, or at such other period as the Governor of this colony may appoint, a true and correct statement of the average rate of wages, and of the advantages generally afforded by the employers of labourers in this colony, and shall deliver the same to the said Governor, and the said Governor shall, with the advice of the Court of Policy, transmit such statement under his hand to the Governors of all places from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, and to the several agents appointed by him at other ports or places out of this colony for the collection and embarkation of emigrants, and shall accompany such statement with a further statement of the number of emigrants whom it is estimated this colony is prepared to receive within a given period to be therein-mentioned, and for defraying the expense of whose transport sufficient provision has been made.

Duties of agent-
general.

23. And be it further enacted, that upon the arrival in the colony of any ship or vessel having emigrants on board, in respect of whom bounty is claimed, the Agent-General or sub-agent shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain, as far as possible, by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, whether the directions contained in the said Passengers' Act, as far as they have been applicable in the case of such ship or vessel, have been complied with; and such Agent-General or sub-agent shall personally muster such emigrants and compare the number and names of such emigrants with the counterpart of the list furnished to the master by the agent at the port of embarkation, and shall certify in writing under his hand upon such list the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel; and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the emigrants shall differ from the number and names stated in such counterpart, the Agent-General or sub-agent shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a licence under his hand, under order of the Governor, for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants; and if the Agent-General or sub-agent, on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Ordinance and the said Act of the Imperial Parliament have been complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate of the same in writing under his hand, noting at the same time the date of the arrival in this colony of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which such emigrants shall have arrived, and the sums of money payable in respect of such emigrants, in the form prescribed in the Schedule marked C.

Duties of agent-
general on arrival
of ships with emi-
grants on bounty.

24. And be it further enacted, that any person or persons, who may be desirous of locating emigrants under the provisions of this Ordinance, on any plantation or estate, shall make application to the Agent-General, or to one of the sub-agents hereinbefore mentioned, fully setting forth in writing proposals for the situation of such intended location, and the number and description of the emigrants required by him, the nature of the labour to be performed, the rate of wages, with any advantages, such as medical attendance, and all other particulars; and every such application with the above particulars shall, if made to any sub-agent, be by him transmitted to the said Agent-General, and the said Agent-General shall forthwith cause a true and faithful registry thereof to be made and kept in his office. Provided always that no such application shall be registered unless accompanied with a certificate of a stipendiary magistrate of the district where the emigrant is to be located, that comfortable and sufficient accommodation has been provided for such emigrants.

Modes of applica-
tion to agent-
general or sub-
agents by parties
wishing to engage
emigrants.

25. And be it further enacted, that on the arrival of any immigrants in this colony, the Agent-General shall communicate to them all such proposals and applications for the employment of them as have been made to and inserted by him in the said register, and shall furnish them with all such information respecting the several places of location, the rates of wages, and the expenses of living in the several parishes or districts to which such proposals

Information to be
given by immigra-
tion agent-general
to immigrants.

BRITISH
GULIANA.Agent-general to
keep register of
immigrants.Maintenance of
immigrants till
employed.Immigrants in
vessels by Her
Majesty's Govern-
ment entitled after
five years' residence
to free passage
back.Agent-General to
give such immi-
grants a certificate
of right to free pas-
sage back.Mode of application
for such free pas-
sage back.Agent-General to
report departure of
immigrants.Agreements with
immigrants to be
made in colony.Naturalization of
immigrants.

and applications refer, as may best enable such immigrants to choose freely, and in the manner most advantageous to themselves, the places of their location.

26. And be it enacted, that the Agent-General shall keep a register of all immigrants introduced into this colony under the provisions of this Ordinance, setting forth their names, ages, and description, and the ship or vessel in which, the port from which, and the time at which, such persons shall have arrived in this colony, and the name and place of residence of their first employers, and such registry shall be made up quarterly, and a true copy thereof, under the hand of the said Agent-General, shall be laid before the Governor and Court of Policy of this colony within one month after the expiration of each quarter.

27. And be it further enacted, That in case any immigrants arriving in this colony under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall not, on their arrival, be immediately provided with the means of employment and subsistence, it shall be the duty of the said Agent-General to provide such immigrants with wholesome and sufficient food, and with convenient lodging on shore, for such time as may be deemed proper, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them; and the said Agent-General shall deliver to the Governor an account, in writing, supported by all necessary vouchers of the expenditure incurred by him in procuring such food and lodging, and if such account be approved of by the said Governor, the same shall be paid by the Colonial Receiver-General upon the warrant in writing directed to him for that purpose by the said Governor.

28. And be it further enacted, That every immigrant arriving in this colony under the provisions of this Ordinance, in any ship or vessel hired or employed by Her Majesty, or licensed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as aforesaid, and who shall have resided in this colony during five years without having departed therefrom, shall at the expiration of that period, or within two years after it, on giving six months' notice of his intention to require the same, be entitled to a free passage back from the said colony to the said port or place from which he had embarked, and the entire cost and expense of such passage shall be borne and defrayed by this colony as hereinafter mentioned: Provided always, that if any such immigrant shall have acted as a delegate under the authority and 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 immigrant 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 this colony during the same without departing therefrom: Provided always, that every immigrant who would be entitled under the provisions of this Ordinance to a free passage at the end of such period of five years as aforesaid, shall at any time before the expiration of that period, on giving due notice as aforesaid, and on demand made by him, be allowed such proportionate sums towards procuring a passage back to the port or place from which such immigrant embarked as shall bear to the whole expense of such passage back the same ratio which the time he has remained in this colony bears to the whole period of five years.

29. And be it further enacted, That on the arrival of any immigrant introduced into this colony, under the provisions of this Ordinance, in any ship or vessel hired by Her Majesty or licensed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Agent-General shall deliver to such immigrant a certificate under his hand, stating therein the right of a free passage back to the port or place of the embarkation of such immigrant, which certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule D, to this Ordinance annexed.

30. And be it further enacted, That every application for such free passage as is hereby authorized to be defrayed wholly or in part by and at the cost of this colony, shall be made to the Agent-General for Immigrants in this colony, or to some sub-agent, by whom the same is to be forthwith reported to the said Agent-General; and the said Agent-General shall thereupon report to the Governor of this colony such application as hath been made to him or the said sub-agent, together with a statement of the manner in which such passage can be provided for; and in the event of any special payment being required to be made for the same, the amount to be paid; and thereupon the Governor of this colony shall issue his warrant to the Colonial Receiver-General, authorizing and directing him to pay; and the said Colonial Receiver-General shall out of any monies in his hands already or hereafter to be appropriated to the purpose of this Ordinance pay the amount specified in the said warrant.

31. And be it further enacted, That when and as soon as any such emigrant to whom such passage back has been granted, shall have embarked and sailed from this colony, the said Agent-General shall report the same to the said Governor and Court of Policy.

32. And be it further enacted, That no agreement entered into by any immigrant brought into this colony under the provisions of this Ordinance with any employer, shall be valid unless the same shall have been made within this colony, nor shall the same extend beyond or be of longer duration than one year, and shall be thereafter determinable by either party on three months' notice.

33. And be it further enacted, That every immigrant arriving in this colony under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon the production to the Governor of a certificate under the hand of the Agent-General of Immigrants, that he is an emigrant who has arrived under the provisions of this Ordinance, and on his taking the oath of allegiance before the said Governor, be to all intents and purposes fully and completely naturalized; and the Governor shall thereupon give to such person an instrument in writing under the public seal of this colony, thereby declaring such person to be so naturalized; and the person so named in the said instrument shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, have and enjoy to him and his heirs, all the immunities and rights of and unto the laws and privileges of this colony, in as full and ample manner as any of Her Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same, and as if he had been born within any of Her Majesty's realms or dominions.

BRITISH
GUIANA.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

IMMIGRATION AGENT'S CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL.

I, the Undersigned, do hereby certify that the ship (Master,) arrived at this port from on the day of , bringing Immigrants above 14 years of age, between the ages of 14 and 1, and under one year of age; that I have personally inspected the said vessel and emigrants, and find that the provisions of the Passengers' Act, and also of the Immigration Ordinance of British Guiana, have been duly complied with; and finally, that the amount payable in respect of such emigrants is £

Dated at this day of Immigration Agent at 184 .

Schedule D.

SCHEDULE D.

IMMIGRATION AGENT'S CERTIFICATE OF RIGHT TO A RETURN PASSAGE.

I, the Undersigned, do hereby certify, that arrived in this colony from in the ship Master, and was landed under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance of British Guiana, on the of 184 . I further certify, that in case the said shall have resided in this colony for five years from the day he landed, without having departed therefrom, except as an authorized delegate, he shall at any time within two years after the expiration of that period be entitled to a free passage to at the expense of this colony. And moreover, that the said at any time before the expiration of the said five years from the date of his landing will, on demand by him made, be allowed and paid through the Immigration Agent-General, such sum towards procuring a passage back to the port or place from which the said embarked, as shall bear to the whole expense of such passage back, the same ratio which the time he has remained in the colony bears to the whole period of five years.

Dated at this day of Immigration Agent. 184 .

Schedule E.

SCHEDULE E.

IMMIGRATION AGENT'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

Months composing the Quarter.	Number of Emigrant Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board, or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board, or in Quarantine.	Gross Number of Emigrants arrived.						Sums Paid for the Introduction of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants returned to the Coast of Africa at the Cost of the Colony.		Cost to the Colony of Emigrants so returned.									
				Adults.			Children between 1 and 14 Years.		Children under 1 Year		At the Cost of the Colony.	Paying their own Passage.										
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					M.	F.	Total.						
Total . .																						

Dated at this day of 184

Immigration Agent.

SCHEDULE F.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants who have been brought from _____, in Ships chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, or else upon Bounty, or in any other mode, during the Quarter ended on the _____ 184 .

Whence emigrating.	Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Days on the Voyage.	Emigrants Embarked.							Births on the Voyage.			Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					Number of Statute Adults embarked.	Number of Statute Adults landed.				
						Natives of Kroo Coast.	Africans liberated within three Months.	Other Emigrants.					Males.	Females.	Total.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Infants.	Total.			Adults.	Children.		
								Adults.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Infants.	Total.					Adults.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.									Infants.	Total.	Adults.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Infants.	Total.
						M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.			
Total																														

(Signature) _____

N.B. The Return of Emigrants in Ships Chartered or Licensed by Government to be separate from those of other Emigrants.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

BRITISH
GUIANNA.
Schedule F.

N

BRITISH
GUIANA.
No. 10.

(No. 256.)

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir,

Downing-street, July 25, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of, the 17th May last, No. 73, transmitting an Ordinance, passed by yourself and the Court of Policy, entitled "An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Emigration."

This Ordinance you state to have been framed in conformity with the model draft transmitted to you in my Circular Despatch of the 25th February.

There are, however, some points in which this Ordinance deviates from the model to which it is necessary that I should call your attention.

1st. I find at the end of clause No. 9 of the Act a proviso in the model is omitted, which limits the expense in each year on bounty emigration from other parts than the coast of Africa, to the sums provided for the service in such year. This check I considered desirable to prevent the unlimited demands which might be made upon the local Government, if emigrants were hereafter to be freely obtained. A check of another kind, however, is provided by the clause 22, which requires the Governor every quarter to inform all collecting agents at the emigrating ports what number of emigrants the colony is prepared to receive within a given period, and for the expense of whose transport a sufficient provision has been made.

As I am of opinion that at the present moment no apprehension need be entertained of any undue influx of emigrants from any quarter, I do not think it necessary to require an amendment of the Ordinance in this respect; but it will be your duty strictly to adhere to the rule laid down in the 22nd clause, requiring you to send notice to the collecting agents of the number of emigrants the colony is prepared to receive.

2nd. From clause 25 of the Act a proviso in the corresponding clause of the model has been, in like manner, omitted. It is that which prohibited any emigrant from being located on a property, unless it should appear to the Governor, on a report of the Agent-General, or from certificates of a stipendiary magistrate of the district, that due provision has been made for his residence and maintenance.

This I considered an useful proviso, for as the emigrants are free agents, upon their arrival in the colony they might be induced, through ignorance, to accept the offer of possibly higher wages made to them by proprietors who might not have put themselves to the expense of preparing suitable accommodation for them. Should such a case occur, however, it would be so entirely contrary to the spirit and meaning of the 24th and 25th clauses that it appears to me that the recurrence of the evil could be prevented by administrative measures, as, for instance, by placing restrictions upon the intercourse with the negroes upon their first arrival.

Under these circumstances, and although it is not apparent why the proviso has been omitted, I am not prepared to insist upon the amendment of this clause, but will trust to your discretion and vigilance in the adoption of measures for insuring, as far as may be in your power, the location of the emigrants on such estates only as may have made proper preparation for their reception.

3rd. The alteration which occurs in the 30th clause is one to which I attach much more importance. By the model Ordinance, a return-passage for the emigrants was directed to be paid "out of any monies in the hands of the Receiver-General;" by the present Ordinance there is added to these words the following limitation,—“already or hereafter to be appropriated to the purposes of this Ordinance,” the effect of which addition to the clause would appear to be to render the return of the emigrants dependent upon the sum which the Legislature may, from year to year, vote for the purposes of emigration.

Although I am aware that by the written promises, in the name of the Governor, which the Ordinance requires should be given to every emigrant on his arrival, entitling him to a free passage back, the faith of the colony is solemnly pledged to grant them whenever it may be called on to do so, and although I willingly acknowledge that the Court of Policy have fully acted up to the general spirit and tenor of the recommendations made to them by Her Majesty's Government, yet, on the other hand, I cannot but consider it absolutely necessary that this most important provision of the measure should not be left to be dependent for its fulfilment on the fact of there being monies "already or hereafter to be appropriated for the purpose," but that the public chest of the colony should be placed immediately within the reach of the Governor, and that

the whole revenues of the colony should be rendered liable for the payments of the passage back to Sierra Leone of any emigrant entitled to claim it.

You will, therefore, as soon after the receipt of this Despatch as may be practicable, call the attention of the Court of Policy to the subject, with a view to the amendment of the Ordinance in this respect, and in the meantime I shall defer taking Her Majesty's pleasure upon it.

His Excellency Governor Light, I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 95.)

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, Government House, Demerara,
July 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the quarterly return, ending 30th June, of emigrants who have been introduced into this province.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

Office of the Agent-General for Immigration.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants arrived in British Guiana for the Quarter ending the 30th June, 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amount of Report to 31st March, 1843	6,631	4,439	11,070
Arrived from 31st March to 30th June (from Sierra Leone, by ship Arabian)	32	..	32
Grand Total . . . . .	..	..	11,102

JAMES HACKETT.
Agent-General for Immigration.

(No. 269.)

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir, Downing-street, August 30, 1843.

WITH reference to that part of my Despatch of the 4th instant, in which I acquainted you that the Egyptian emigration transport would touch at the Gambia for delegates, I now transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed to me by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, recommending certain modifications, to which I have assented, in the former instructions, and to which I have to request that you will conform yourself should any such delegates arrive.

Land Board,
23 Aug.
23 August.

I have further to acquaint you that Mr. John Barton has been appointed master of this vessel in the place of Mr. James Walmsley.

Governor Light, I have, &c.
&c. &c. (Signed) STANLEY.

BRITISH
GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
August 23, 1843.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, informing us that it was Lord Stanley's intention that with regard to calling at the Gambia, the same course should be adopted in the Egyptian, so far as circumstances admit, as in the case of the Senator, we have the honour to submit the following observations:—

1st. We should infer from the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatches, that there might arise confusion and difficulty in endeavouring to enforce any accurate distinction between different tribes, and we should venture to suggest that perhaps the most convenient course would be to limit the total number of Africans whom the Egyptian may receive on board at the Gambia, without making a distinction either of separate tribes or liberated Africans. It was directed for the Senator that there might be three sets, consisting of four delegates each, besides one or two liberated Africans. We would propose that it should be laid down for the Egyptian that she should not receive more than 15 persons in all, to be viewed as delegates from the settlement in the Gambia.

2nd. It was laid down in respect to the Senator, that the Gambia delegates should be distributed equally among such of the transports as might be present when they reached Sierra Leone. We apprehend that the nearest application of this rule to the Egyptian would be to require that one-third of her Gambia delegates should be transferred to the Jamaica transport, and another to the Trinidad transport, if present at Sierra Leone on her arrival; the remainder to go on in the Egyptian to the port for which she is destined in British Guiana.

3rd. With respect to seeing that the delegates start with a proper understanding of the circumstances, and with regard to their wages, their return by the first opportunity, and the certificates to be employed, we conclude that the same arrangements as those founded upon the third paragraph of our Report of the 18th February, on the Senator, will be applied to the present case; substituting, of course, the name of the medical officer in charge where the lieutenant was named in the instance of the transport, and laying it down that if the Egyptian should not go back from Berbice, the delegates should have their opportunity of return by the transport from Demerara.

We have, &c.

(Signed) T. FRED. ELLIOT,
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

No. 13.

(No. 154.)

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,
September 30, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to announce the arrival, for the second time, of the Arabian from Sierra Leone, having on board 48 emigrants.

I have also the honour of transmitting the Agent-General's report, with a schedule of distribution, and copies of two letters from the Government Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone, Mr. Abbot, and from Mr. Fisher, the agent at Sierra Leone for this colony.

The want of labour is so much felt, that it will be difficult to prevent what is alluded to in Mr. Humphrys' letter, namely, parties paying delegates or others in their interests to induce the preference of one estate to another.

So long as there are equal advantages on either estate, the emigrants have right of choice; but I think that in the end it would be more advantageous to the general interests of agriculture if the Governor's location through the Agent-General were adopted; it would prevent what may be called crimping, and an inclination to change location.

Mr. Abbot's letter contains some statements relative to the disposition of the Africans at Sierra Leone to emigrate, but which local circumstances check.

Mr. Fisher's letter states also some impediments to emigration. I have yielded to his wish that a certain number of those emigrants from Sierra Leone, in the first trip of the Superior, should be allowed a free passage by the Arabian, the Court of Policy willingly agreeing to the proposal. These emigrants say they are desirous of returning with their families and friends, who will be willing to emigrate.

Lieut. Davies, the agent of the Arabian, in a letter which I laid before the Court

of Policy, and is copied in the accompanying minute, alludes to the inconvenience arising from the presence of the Superior at Sierra Leone at the same time as the Arabian, which Mr. Fisher instances as unfortunate.

Mr. Davies states that emigrants disposed to embark on board the Arabian were induced by the persons connected with the Superior to change their mind for conveyance by the latter vessel; thus additional expense is thrown on the colony without necessity, as the Arabian could have carried all that are likely to arrive by the Superior; the head money for passage in this latter vessel would have been saved. Thus private enterprize has interfered with public good. I should presume the tampering of the captain of the Superior with the delegates could not have been known to the Government Agent-General at Sierra Leone.

The crew of the Arabian has been sickly. The surgeon, Mr. Leitch, died yesterday, after four days illness, of yellow fever; he foolishly did not apply for medical advice till he had been two days under the influence of the disease; he was then landed, and received every attention from Dr. Blair and the health officer, Dr. Johnson; the early neglect defied all medical skill.

I shall endeavour to supply his place temporarily, if Mr. Davies considers it necessary. I have every reason to be satisfied with this officer's arrangements and conduct.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

Immigration Agent's Office, Georgetown, Demerara,
September 19, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the transport Arabian anchored in this river on the evening of the 16th, after a passage of 28 days from Sierra Leone, having on board 48 immigrants. I found these people in excellent health and spirits; no deaths had occurred amongst them. The following day being Sunday, I could not proceed to a division of them until yesterday, the 18th. The Kroomen, of whom there were 15 men and one woman, readily adopted my recommendation of location; the boys, also, with three or four exceptions, were willing to take my advice; but the Accoos, or liberated Africans, having been visited by one of their countrymen who has resided here for some time, expressed a determination to choose their own employer, and left the ship with the intention of locating themselves on the Ogle estate, East Coast, Demerara. I am aware that this estate is attended by a medical practitioner, and has local advantages quite equal or even beyond the estate for which I had destined them; and, not having it in my power to offer any objection to their wishes, I readily gave to each of them, as I did to all the others, a certificate of right to a return passage, in conformity with the Ordinance. I shall be prepared, upon future occasions, to prevent all communication between the new arrivals and persons from the shore, as the influence used by them with the new comers, in the choice of location or employer, is not always of that disinterested nature they would endeavour to make it appear. I have this day heard that only seven are residing on the Ogle; the remainder, I presume, have distributed themselves amongst their friends.

I annex, for the information of the Governor, copies of two communications received by the Arabian; one from Mr. Fisher, the agent for this colony, the other from Mr. Abbot, the Government agent; also a schedule of the division of the Arabian's cargo.

I have, &c.

Hon. H. E. F. Young,
Government Secretary.

(Signed) WM. HUMPHRYS,
Agent-General for Immigration.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, August 19, 1843.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th May, desiring me to use every exertion to procure emigrants for British Guiana. Three of the delegates by that vessel, Jack Pinner, Richard Fisher, and Joseph Koker, have been useful. James Butcher, from ill health, has not been able to procure a single emigrant. The other two I have not seen since their arrival. The letter you mentioned as having forwarded from Robert Nelson has not come to hand. Any document of consequence I shall feel obliged by your forwarding direct to my address.

The appointment of Acting Government Agent has been given to Mr. Abbott, the Agent for Trinidad.

I regret much that I could not procure any of the lately-arrived Africans. Part enter for the West India regiments, and Government locate the remainder, and in many instances are on Government allowance for six months.

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GUIANA.

I have done everything I could to induce a larger number of Kroomen to go by the Arabian. They appear to dread the length of period they are obliged to remain without a free passage back.

I have promised these Kroomen that I would write, begging you to allow one-third of the number now going to return by the Arabian, out of that quantity which went over, per first trip, by the Superior.

The Superior arrived here after the sailing of Glen Huntley, and will come on. I enclose a copy of Messrs. Cavan, Brothers, and Co.'s letter to me. It is particularly unfortunate that these two vessels should be here together, and differently taken up.

The Transport Agent, Lieutenant Davies, R. N., has had an opportunity of observing the different impediments in the way of procuring emigrants, many of which I drew your attention to in my former letters.

The requiring one-third women for liberated Africans is a serious check. The formalities required by Government check my operations; indeed, it is with great difficulty I am enabled to send the few now embarked. I shall do all I can to procure a further number to go by the transport Superior. I feel confident the allowing 30s. advance to each adult, to be repaid out of their wages, would be a great advantage. The merchants invariably advance one-third of wages to the Kroomen they employ, when they are only engaged for three months. They all look for a similar advance.

I shall write you again by the transport Superior, which will leave in about 16 days.

James Hackett, Esq.,
Emigration Agent, Demerara.

(True Copy.)

WM. HUMPHRYS, Agent-General for Immigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD J. FISHER,
Emigration Agent.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, August 19, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Arabian leaves this port to-day with 30 adult emigrants and three delegates. The delegates are those who had arrived here in this vessel, the emigrants are composed of 28 men, 3 women, and 17 children. It will be found the numbers are very scanty, and I fear the patrons of emigration will be discouraged at this second failure.

I am not, however, disposed to think that these two results under the Government scheme of emigration are true indicia of the disposition of the labouring people of this colony towards that subject.

They show very broadly that there is no existing pressing necessity to emigrate among them, but as the people, in so far as I have been able to ascertain their inclinations, are no less willing now than they were at first to seek abroad employment of greater profit than that to be obtained at home, I think when the Government plan shall have come fairly into operation a considerable number will each year be found anxious to emigrate.

The inducements held out under the old system, and which are prohibited in the new operate against the latter.

An evil of this nature cannot prevail any length of time, if it be properly and unabatingly resisted; as soon as this shall have been put under, and one or two others of a like character, we may hope for a more free current of emigration, so much to be desired both for the West India colonies and the African people.

James Hackett, Esq.

(True Copy.)

WILLIAM HUMPHRYS, I. A. G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE ABBOTT,
Government Emigration Agent.

DISTRIBUTION of Immigrants from Sierra Leone, by the Arabian Transport.

	Adults.		Under 14 Years.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Plantation Palmyra, Island of Wakenaam . . .	6	..	3	..	9
„ Better Success, district H. Essequibo . . .	10	1	..	..	11
„ Zeelandia, Island of Wakenaam . . .	..	..	9	..	9
„ Taymoth Manor, district H. Essequibo . . .	5	..	..	..	5
In Georgetown . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3
Distributed themselves	9	2	..	..	11
	30	3	15	..	48

September 19, 1843.

(Signed) WM. HUMPHRYS,
Agent-General for Immigration.

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, Demerary.

BRITISH
GUIANA.

Tuesday, September 19, 1843.

(After Prayers.)

Read letter of Lieutenant Davies, R. N., commanding the Arabian emigration transport, respecting offers made by the master of the bounty emigration ship Superior, at Sierra Leone, to entice emigrants from the Arabian.

Arabian, Emigration Transport, Demerara,
September 18, 1843.

Sir,

THE colony of Demerara having, in the Arabian, provided ample accommodation for all the emigrants that are at present to be obtained in Sierra Leone for this place, and being assured that the delegates taken hence by me have been most grossly tampered with, I feel it my duty to lay before your Excellency some circumstances related by the delegates, and thus, if possible, prevent mere speculators putting the colony to increased expense for their private advantage.

The Superior, from England, reached Sierra Leone shortly after the Arabian (five days), when the master of the Superior commenced feasting the delegates from this place at the cabin table of the Superior; and, as they say, treated them as gentlemen.

Money was given to me to procure emigrants for the Superior.

Dollars were promised to them who would go by the Superior; and it was stated that, while the Government (Queen) would not, the master of the Superior would give advance.

Yellow Will, one of the delegates from hence, was employed by the master of the Superior, at half a dollar a-day; and he continued so to employ him after I had officially informed him that Yellow Will was a delegate sent from this place.

Thus your Excellency will see that the two plans will not work at the same time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. G. DAVIES, Lieut., R. N.

Ordered, that the thanks of the Court be presented to Lieutenant Davies for his letter.

(True Extract.)

H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

(No. 155.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

No. 14.

Government House, Demerara,
October 2, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 256, date July 25th, requiring amendment to the Emigration Ordinance, transmitted with my Despatch, No. 73, date 17th May last.

Page 86.
Page 78.

The wants of the planters will for some time prevent any ill effects from the omission of those provisoes in the Ordinance to which your Lordship has alluded; these omissions were unintentional, as to the fully carrying out your Lordship's views for the well-being of the emigrant; funds will never be allowed to fail for the introduction of emigrants from any quarter of the world; on that point there will be no difficulty with the Combined Court.

With regard to the 25th clause there is little probability of the omission being attended with positive evil.

In my previous Despatch I have alluded to the choice made by emigrants of location, other than that recommended by the Immigration Agent-General under orders of the Governor. There are no estates in the colony that have not accommodation for as many emigrants as are likely to arrive, and which in due course could be located. The Agent-General's lists are filled with applicants for labourers, the certificates of the stipendiary magistrates as to number that can be accommodated always accompany the application; with these in view the only ill effect from the emigrants choosing one location in preference to another may be, that proprietors who do not see delegates may be for a few months without additional labourers, the evil will cure itself, the emigrants will not suffer.

The restriction upon the intercourse with the negroes on their first arrival will be attended to, and in the case of the arrival of captured Africans, or of others, in vessels on board which there have been no delegates from this colony, the regular allotment by order of the Governor can in the first instance be strictly enforced.

But where delegates have gone from this country to Sierra Leone and returned:

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with emigrants, the influence of the former will naturally be exerted for their own private interests in favour of particular estates; and even though the location recommended through the Agent-General might be accepted, yet the knowledge, soon acquired, that the emigrants were at liberty to change their employer, would probably be followed by a transfer of their services according to the recommendation of the delegate.

With regard to the 30th clause the amendment required by your Lordship was immediately conceded by the Court of Policy, and I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of the amended Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, on 15th May, 1843, entitled 'An Ordinance to regulate and encourage 'Emigration.'"

Your Lordship will perceive that the clause stands making provision for the return of emigrants out of the general revenues of the colony, if the money appropriated for emigration purposes should be exhausted, which the Court of Policy never contemplated as likely to occur.

I did not think it necessary to object to this wording of the amendment, and respectfully submit the Ordinance for your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

No. 12. British Guiana. 1843.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, on the Fifteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Emigration."

Ordinance enacted by his Excellency HENRY LIGHT, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.—by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting: be it known:—

Preamble.

Whereas the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, on the Fifteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, did frame and pass an Ordinance, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Immigration:"

And whereas the said Ordinance requires amendment: Be it therefore enacted, as it is hereby enacted by the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, that the Thirtieth clause of the said Ordinance of the Fifteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, repealed.

Free passage back of immigrants payable on warrant of Governor out of general revenues.

And be it, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that upon every application made by or on behalf of any immigrant for any free passage back to any port or place whence any such immigrant shall have arrived into British Guiana, and who, under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance, shall be entitled to any free passage back to any such port or place, and which free passage by the said Ordinance is to be defrayed wholly or in part at the expense of this colony, application for such free passage shall be made by or on behalf of such immigrant, to the Agent-General for Immigrants in this colony, or to some sub-agent, by whom the said application shall be forthwith reported to the Agent-General, and the said Agent-General shall thereupon report to the Governor of this colony that such application has been to him made, or to such sub-agent, and the said Agent-General shall, with such report, submit to the Governor a statement of the manner in which such free passage back can be provided, and in the event of any special payment being required for the same, the said Agent-General shall report the amount required to be paid, and thereupon the Governor of this colony shall issue his warrant to the Colonial Receiver-General, authorising and directing him to pay the amount which may be necessary to defray such free passage back to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, out of such funds as shall have been raised and be applicable for that purpose; and in case such funds shall have been exhausted, then out of the general revenues of this colony in his hands; and upon sight of the said warrant, the said Colonial Receiver-General shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to pay the amount of any such warrant.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, city of Georgetown, this 19th September, 1843, and published on the 23d following.

HENRY LIGHT.

By command of the Court,

H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

(True Copy.)

H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

(No. 117.)

No. 15.

BRITISH
GUIANA.
No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir,

Downing-street, December 5, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, of the 2nd October last, No. 155, and to acquaint you in reply that Her Majesty has been pleased to allow and confirm the two following Ordinances, passed by yourself and the Court of Policy.

No. 7, of 1843, entitled "An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Immigration."

No. 12, of 1843, entitled "An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana on the 15th May, 1843, intituled An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Immigration."

Governor Light,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 159.)

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara,
October 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the quarterly return of emigrants arrived in this colony, between 1st July and 30th September.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Encl. in No. 16.

British Guiana. Office of the Agent-General for Immigration.
RETURN of Immigrants arrived in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1843.

Date of Arrival.	Where from.	By what Vessel.	Adults.		Under 14 Years.		Under 7 Years.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
August 24	Surinam	Henrietta	11	6	3	1	..	3	24
September 16	Sierra Leone	Arabian	30	3	15	..	..	..	48
			41	9	18	1	..	3	72

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Agent-General for Immigration.
October 1, 1843.

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 169.)

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara,
October 30, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival here, on the 25th instant, of the extra emigration transport, the Superior from Sierra Leone.

I am sorry to say that it brought only nine adults, and six boys under 14 years of age. No casualty occurred during a passage of 26 days.

I located these persons on one estate, where I have reason to believe they will be well treated.

The failure of the Superior is a proof that the agent of the Arabian, Lieut. Davies, copy of whose statement as to the interference of the captain of the Superior was transmitted to your Lordship, with my Despatch, No. 154, date 30th ult.,

O

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was under a wrong impression, or that the interference was of no use to the owners of the Superior.

I have the honour of forwarding copy of Mr. Fisher's letter from Sierra Leone to the Agent-General, in which he gives hopes that by the arrival of delegates from this colony at Sierra Leone there will be a greater disposition to emigrate.

It appears by Mr. Fisher's letter that 50 men were willing to embark in the Superior, but as no women would accompany them he was obliged to refuse their offer.

It is plain that for the present, at least, no extra ships are required, and I shall therefore decline renewing the charter with the Superior.

I am told that the Government Agent-General at Sierra Leone is also private agent for Trinidad; it may be difficult to interfere with such an arrangement, but it creates a feeling here, under the disappointment of the colonists at the unsuccessful result of the three first arrivals, that impartial distribution is not observed.

I have little doubt but that the Court of Policy will sanction Mr. Fisher's demand to be permitted to make the same advances, as are made by the agents of Trinidad and Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, September, 1843.

By the extra transport Superior I have only been able to embark eleven adults and six boys; great pains have been taken by some parties to misrepresent British Guiana, stating to the Africans that the place is very swampy and unhealthy, this impression can only be done away by the return of their country-people, and hearing a correct statement from them, and it would be as well that those only should come over just now that have saved money. In going round the villages a few days ago a great many expressed a desire to go over to Demerara, so soon as they should see a few of their country-people return, and I could have embarked 50 liberated male Africans, but from the circumstance of their not being allowed to go without the proportion of women, which cannot be had.

The Glen Huntley sailed on the 5th September with 80 boys and 60 adults; the principal cause of her being so far successful is from having brought with her 16 delegates and 14 passengers, the latter having only to pay for their maintenance on board. They also brought four boys that they had carried over before, these went to school, and induced a large number of their school-fellows to emigrate by her; twelve of the passengers have been employed as delegates since their arrival here.

The agents of Jamaica and Trinidad are allowed to make any outlay they think advisable, and the expenses of procuring the emigrants for the Glen Huntley this trip cannot be less than 70*l.*, this exclusive of the pay of 16 delegates; the items of this expenditure are principally persons hired, so much for each person they get to emigrate, hire of boats, and maintenance 14 days at 6*d.* per day previous to embarkation.

The vessels having been here together have been particularly unfortunate, as representations injurious to your colony have been made to induce the emigrants to prefer the other colonies; should the Arabian again return, I should trust to be allowed to make advances equal to the other agents.

A prize to the Spy has arrived with 523 captured Africans; none of these are allowed to go by the Superior, as it requires them to remain in the colony one month. I shall, however, use my utmost exertions to induce some to be in readiness for the return of the Arabian.

Permit me to call your attention to a letter from the Mixed Commissioners, which I have forwarded, relative to a boiler obtained of the Court, and the captain requires it again. I have given a new bond, and cancelled the former; a certificate will be necessary for the Customs, that it is this time delivered at Demerara. I shall forward the items of expenditure since July 13, 1843, amounting to 32*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, which please instruct Messrs. Cavan Brothers and Co. to honour my draft for,

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD J. FISHER,
Agent for British Guiana.

James Hackett, Esq., Immigration Agent, Demerara.
(True Copy.)

(No. 170.)

No. 18.

BRITISH
GUYANA.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,

November 1, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Simpson, the medical attendant of the Superior, from Sierra Leone, whose arrival, with 15 emigrants, I have reported in my previous Despatch.

Mr. Simpson denies the allegations of Lieutenant Davies, whose letter I had the honour of forwarding in copy with my Despatch No. 154, date September 30th, that there was interference on the part of the Captain to prevent emigrants from embarking on board the Arabian, and that it would have been Mr. Simpson's duty to have prevented such interference.

The bearing and manner of Mr. Simpson are such as entitle his denial to full credit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,

(Signed)

HENRY LIGHT.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Encl. in No. 18.

Sir,

Demerara, October 31, 1843.

In consequence of having seen a letter from Lieutenant Davies, R.N., containing some erroneous statements with regard to the treatment of delegates on board the Superior, I beg to state that I resided on board of that ship while at Sierra Leone, and I never so much as heard of such feasting as is spoken of in any part of the ship, and it certainly did not occur at the cabin table.

I beg to assure your Excellency that if I had known of any inducements being held out to the delegates to leave the Arabian, or of any other irregularity, I would have considered it my duty to report the circumstance to the proper authority.

Yellow Will was employed, among other Kroomen, on board the Superior, in discharging cargo, I believe at the usual rate of wages, but I did not know that he was a delegate until Lieutenant Davies called to say so, and on the day following the master of the ship assured me he had been dismissed from the employment.

I have, &c.

His Excellency (Governor Light,

(Signed)

JOHN SIMPSON (B).

&c. &c. &c.

Agent and Assistant Surgeon, in charge of
Superior Emigration Transport.

(No. 289.)

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir,

Downing-street, October 24, 1843.

THE question of the payment of petty debts due by parties who are desirous of emigrating from Sierra Leone to the West Indies has been brought under my consideration by the Earl of Elgin. It has been represented to his Lordship by the Agent for Jamaica at Sierra Leone, as well as by other persons conversant with the subject, that liabilities of moderate amount, due by one individual, may frequently prevent the emigration of whole families, and that an absolute prohibition to discharge the debts of emigrants would present an insuperable bar to the success of the emigration scheme from that quarter. The Earl of Elgin had accordingly authorized the Agent for Jamaica, if he found that he could not otherwise obtain a full complement of passengers for the emigrant transports employed for this service, to expend the limited sum of 100*l.* in the payment of such debts, but on the following conditions:—

Page 30.

1st. That no step whatever is to be taken in the matter without the previous sanction of the Governor of Sierra Leone.

2nd. That no bond or agreement of any kind is to be obtained for repayment from the parties assisted.

3rd. That the debt is not to exceed 3*l.* in the case of any individual.

4th. That every precaution is to be taken to see that it is a *bond fide* debt.

5th. That the debt is not to be paid to the creditor until the departure of the emigrant.

BRITISH
GUIANA.

I have signified to the Governor of Jamaica my approval of the steps he had taken on this subject. But the principle of this measure may be extended with equal advantage to the other West India colonies interested in the emigration from Sierra Leone, and it may even be carried further than contemplated by Lord Elgin.

The proof of small debts must, in the nature of things, be somewhat complicated; and it may be reasonably assumed that, whether for the discharge of such obligations or for providing outfit, no poor persons can embark from any country for a long voyage without some pecuniary assistance. The small numbers hitherto obtained for the African transports strengthens the reasons for removing every impediment to their success that can properly be dispensed with.

With this view, I propose to instruct the Governor of Sierra Leone to apprise the Agents for Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, that they will be at liberty to pay any sums they think proper to or on behalf of emigrants, provided such sums do not exceed the maximum for any one adult of either 2*l.* or 3*l.*, as the Governor of Sierra Leone may appoint for the purpose; and also that such payments be purely gratuitous, and not the subject of any future claim on the emigrants. I shall further instruct the Governor of Sierra Leone to adopt the best securities which the case will admit of against these sums being received by parties who may afterwards fail to emigrate. In cases where they are either paid in discharge of small debts, or as the price of articles of outfit, the actual payment might probably be deferred until after the emigrant's departure, as required by the regulation suggested by Lord Elgin.

I have to authorize you, therefore, to admit hereafter any charges of the proposed nature in the accounts of the Agent at Sierra Leone for British Guiana.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Light,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Page 15b.

No. 20.

(No. 195.)

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara,
December 14, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 289, date October 24, authorizing advances to emigrants from Sierra Leone to the amount of 2*l.* or 3*l.* sterling per head. Having laid your Lordship's Despatch before the Court of Policy, it was agreed that instructions should be given to that effect to Emigration Agent at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

No. 21.

(No. 319.)

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor LIGHT.

Sir,

Downing-street, December 12, 1843.

MY attention has lately been called to several of the restrictions enforced at Sierra Leone for the regulation of the Government transports employed in the conveyance of emigrants from that colony to the West Indies, as impeding the emigration of the Africans, and amongst others to that which restricts the embarkation of females in a less proportion than one to three males.

As I should much regret that any restriction should exist which might unnecessarily have the effect of checking the emigration, I have to request that you will inform me whether you are aware of any objection in a moral point of view (and for no other was it imposed) to a relaxation of the restriction, and if not whether you are prepared to recommend that it should be relaxed to any; and to what extent.

I have, &c.

Governor Light,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 15.)

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,
January 25, 1844.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 319, date 12th December, on the subject of the relative proportion of the sexes to be allowed in the emigration from Sierra Leone.

I am happy that your Lordship has taken the subject into consideration.

The influx of emigrants from Sierra Leone has hitherto been on a very limited scale, and it has been very difficult to obtain even the proportion of one-third being females. In more than one letter from the agent at Sierra Leone he has stated that more emigrants could be obtained, but as the women objected to quit the country he was forced to refuse the offers of the men. Exception has been made as regards Kroomen, whose wives rarely accompany their husbands or reputed husbands. I consider that till this country is more known to the settlements on the African coast there can be no objection to waive the restrictions of the Emigration Ordinance as regards the sexes; wives will follow the husbands, if these are successful in this province and desire to make it their home, and it is very probable that the women from Sierra Leone will be more disposed to quit their country when they find the men are permitted to go alone.

There never has been a due proportion of the sexes brought to this country, and it was excused by the anticipation expressed, that when this country became more known the women would follow.

I laid your Lordship's Despatch before the Court of Policy, and have the honour of forwarding copy of the Minute agreed to on the occasion.

The female population in the rural districts is on the increase, and the population returns prove an excess of females in Georgetown over the males to be 2000, or nearly so.

I consider it would be expedient and justifiable to abandon all restrictions as to sexes; the evil of disproportion will cure itself; the great object at present to be gained is to excite a desire to emigrate to this province amongst the natives of Africa.

The constant communication now kept up with Sierra Leone, the facilities given for return, will remove the disinclination of the women to quit their home.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Encl. in No. 22.

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, Demerary, Saturday, 20th January, 1844.

(After prayers.)

Read Despatch, No. 319, dated 12th December, 1843, from Secretary of State, respecting the proportion between the sexes of immigrants from Africa.

F. I.

Ordered, That as the number of females in the colony is on the increase, as compared with the number of males, there being in Georgetown alone 2000 more females than males, this Court are of opinion that any restriction on the number of males to be introduced into the colony is inexpedient.

(True Extract) H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

(No. 17.)

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor LIGHT to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Demerara,
January 27, 1844.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the quarterly return, ending 31st December last, of emigrants to this province.

BRITISH
GUIANA.]

The Arabian transport arrived here on the 9th instant, after a passage of only 18 days, from Sierra Leone, with 104 emigrants, of whom upwards of 90 are Kroomen, and only four women.

The Arabian sails from this place on the 29th instant.

I have, &c.,

Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY LIGHT.

Encl. in No. 23.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Immigration Agent General's Office, 31st December, 1843.

RETURN of Immigrants arrived in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1843.

Date of Arrival.	Where from.	By what Vessel.	Number of Tons.	Adults.		Under 14 Years.		Under 7 Years.		Total.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
October 24 .	Sierra Leone	Superior.	411	10	..	6	..	..	..	16
December 1 .	Surinam .	Sylph .	25	3	1	..	2	1	..	7
				13	1	6	2	1	..	23

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.THOMAS C. SHERWIN,
Emigration Agent General.

T R I N I D A D.

TRINIDAD.

(No. 118.)

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 15, 1843.

I HAVE already informed you of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government to take under their superintendence and control all future emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, and that in the case of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, it had been determined, for the reasons therein stated, to charter a vessel for each of those colonies, for the purpose of putting the plan into operation at once.

In compliance, therefore, with my directions, the Land and Emigration Commissioners have taken up the Senator, of 346 tons, old measurement, for the purpose of giving effect to this arrangement. This vessel will sail in the course of a few days, under orders to proceed direct to Sierra Leone. On her arrival at that colony, she will take on board such Africans as are willing to go, and proceed on to Trinidad. By the mail of the 1st March, I hope to be enabled to furnish you with detailed information as to the regulations which are to be observed for the working of the plan, both as regards Sierra Leone and Trinidad.

By the enclosed estimate, you will perceive that the expenses for which, under the above arrangement, Her Majesty's Government became responsible, amount as nearly as can be calculated to 4726*l.* 19*s.*

In anticipation that the Council of Trinidad have already placed at your disposal, or will do so as soon as practicable, the necessary funds, I have to request that you will retain in your hands a sum sufficient to meet the expenses which will be incurred by Her Majesty's Government for this service, as estimated above.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

ESTIMATE of the Annual Charge of the Vessel engaged for the conveyance of Passengers between Sierra Leone and the Colony of Trinidad.

	£.	s.	d.
Fixed charge:—			
Hire of the ship.	3529	4	0
Variable charge:—			
Victualling of emigrants, allowing three voyages within the year of 30 days each	612	0	0
*Difference between the naval half-pay of the lieutenant in charge and £400 per annum, say	290	10	0
*Ditto, ditto, of surgeon and £350 per annum, say	295	5	0
Total per annum	4726	19	0

(No. 99.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. CHICHESTER to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

February 2, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for Her Majesty's approval, an Ordinance which has passed the Legislative Council, to make provi-

* The colonial pay to the lieutenant and surgeon will not be always the same, because it depends on the amount of their naval half-pay, which varies with their standing and length of service.

TRINIDAD.

sion for the payment of the expenses of bringing into this colony immigrants from the Coast of Africa or other places under the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. CHICHESTER,

Lieut.-Colonel 81st Regiment, Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

TRINIDAD.—No. 2. 1843.

An ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

To make provision for the payment of the Expenses of bringing into this Colony Immigrants from the Coast of Africa or other places under the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the payment of any expenses which may be incurred for bringing into this colony immigrants of African race or descent from the coast of Africa, or other places, by the authority and under the direction of Her Majesty's Government: Now, therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, declared, and ordained by the Governor in and over the said Island and its dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, by warrant under his hand, to direct the Colonial Treasurer to pay, and for the Colonial Treasurer upon such warrant to pay all such sums of money not exceeding in any one year the sum of £4,000L. sterling, as may be required for the payment or repayment, as the case may be, of all such expenses as may have been, or hereafter may be, incurred, by Her Majesty's Government, or any person or persons under the authority and by the direction of Her Majesty's Government, in or about the chartering of any vessel or vessels, or the payment of any masters, officers, or seamen, or of any Government Agent employed on board thereof, or the payment of the passage money of any persons, or finding the means of subsistence of such persons during the passage, and immediately before the embarkation, and after their arrival, or otherwise howsoever, in and about the bringing into this colony of any immigrant of African race or descent from the coast of Africa or other places under the authority and by the direction of Her Majesty's Government: Provided always, That previous to signing any such warrant, the Governor be furnished with proper vouchers and other documents which shall be annexed to the warrant, showing the amount of all such expenses, and that the same was incurred for the purpose above specified, under the authority and direction of Her Majesty's Government.

II. And be it further enacted, That on the 30th day of June and on the 31st day of December in each and every year, the Colonial Treasurer shall lay before the Board of Council an account of all the sums of money issued and paid by him under the authority of this Ordinance, and also copies of all the vouchers and documents annexed to the Governor's warrants for the payment thereof.

III. And be it further enacted, That this Ordinance shall come into operation from and immediately after the promulgation thereof.

Passed in Council this 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1843.

(Signed)

THOMAS F. JOHNSTON, Clerk of Council.

SUMMARY.

This Ordinance provides for all such expenses as may be incurred by Her Majesty's Government in chartering vessels for bringing into this colony immigrants from the coast of Africa.

To come into operation from and immediately after the promulgation thereof.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WHITE, Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

(No. 125.)

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.

Sir,

Downing-street, March 24, 1843.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of a Despatch, No. 99, of the 2nd February last, from the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad, transmitting an Ordinance, No. 2, which had passed the Legislative Council of that island on the 1st February, entitled "An Ordinance to make provision for the payment of the

Expenses of bringing into this Colony Immigrants from the Coast of Africa or other places under the authority of Her Majesty's Government." TRINIDAD.

I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty's decision on this Ordinance will be suspended until you shall have brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Trinidad my Circular Despatch of the 25th ult., enclosing the draft of a proposed Ordinance for the encouragement of immigration.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

For Lord Stanley's Circular, 25 Feb., 1843, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies; presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1843, p. 44.

(No. 4.)

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. MACLEOD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Trinidad, April 14, 1843.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 28th February last, I have the honour to transmit the return of immigrants received in the colony, together with the sums expended, up to the end of the year 1842. I cannot find that any immigrants arrived here until the Ordinance for the encouragement of immigration was passed on the 24th November, 1838.

For Lord Stanley's Circular 28 Feb., 1843, *vide* Return ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 24 March, 1843, No. 138, p. 3.

It may, perhaps, be as well to mention, that, independently of the number shown by the return, at least a fourth more may be added whose passages were not paid by the Government, in consequence of their not coming strictly under the terms of the Ordinance alluded to, and for various other causes.

Previous to the year 1842 no specific vote of money was taken for immigration purposes, the custom having been to issue money at a certain rate of passage, fixed by the Governor and Council, for all who arrived. In that year 15,000*l.* were voted, of which only 12,320*l.* were expended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. MACLEOD

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 4.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants that have arrived in the Colony of Trinidad, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, the Expense of whose Passage has been defrayed from the Island Treasury, and the Amounts paid on Account thereof in each Year.

Whence Emigrating.	1839.								1840.								1841.								1842.							
	14 Years of Age and upwards.		Between 7 and 14 Years of Age.		Under 7 Years of Age.		Total.		14 Years of Age and upwards.		Between 7 and 14 Years of Age.		Under 7 Years of Age.		Total.		14 Years of Age and upwards.		Between 7 and 14 Years of Age.		Under 7 Years of Age.		Total.		14 Years of Age and upwards.		Between 7 and 14 Years of Age.		Under 7 Years of Age.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Grenada	243	72	15	8	6	11	355	108	78	6	7	2	2	203	190	211	10	4	5	8	428	148	108	2	10	2	4	274				
Tobago		
Dominica	27	7	3	2	..	..	39	7	5	..	4	2	3	21	16	19	..	3	1	4	43	33	23	4	1	2	3	66		
Barbados	22	2	1	1	1	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	44	2	7	4	14	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevis	35	7	2	1	3	1	49	124	86	1	7	1	4	223	215	217	7	14	20	30	503	357	274	26	29	36	35	757				
Tortola	29	16	5	3	1	4	58	36	54	9	6	1	6	112	17	26	4	1	4	5	57	41	30	3	4	3	5	86				
Carriacou	11	2	13	12	6	..	1	19	2	2	1	..	1	1	7	20	14	34			
Monserrat	30	11	2	..	..	1	44	32	27	2	..	6	10	77	123	115	9	13	15	29	304	119	84	17	9	16	19	264		
Antigua	12	2	..	..	..	..	14	40	33	5	4	8	9	104	22	23	1	..	..	4	50	5	6	2	2	..	2	17	
St. Lucia	18	..	2	..	..	..	20	5	..	..	1	..	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..	3	3	16	
St. Kitts	28	1	3	..	..	..	32	118	112	6	6	7	12	261	48	45	6	4	3	7	113	58	27	4	3	9	8	109	
St. Vincent	11	2	..	..	..	..	13	10	5	..	1	..	..	16	32	31	1	1	..	2	67	64	60	5	5	2	7	143	
Saba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	1	1	..	..	..	61	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anguilla	15	7	1	2	1	2	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	..	..	..	1	12	63	56	13	17	20	21	190	
United States, America	182	89	6	5	14	18	314	365	255	42	64	86	97	909	24	16	4	8	9	2	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	64	1	5	7	16	170	326	118	22	4	10	34	514	
St. Helena	199	76	102	25	402			
Total	663	218	40	22	26	37	1,006	917	668	72	101	113	144	2,015	832	821	46	60	69	124	1,952	1438	881	200	109	103	141	2,872				

RECAPITULATION.

Total arrived in 1839	1,006	Amount paid in 1839	£. 2,691	s. 7	d. 4
" 1840	2,015	" 1840	6,345	13	2
" 1841	1,952	" 1841	5,951	10	4
" 1842	2,872	" 1842	12,320	18	5½
Grand Total	7,845	Total Amount paid	27,809	9	3½

THOMAS F. JOHNSTON, Agent-General of Immigrants.

(No. 14.)

No. 5.

TRINIDAD.
No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. MACLEOD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Trinidad, May 30, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to announce the arrival of the Senator, Government vessel for immigration purposes, between this colony and Sierra Leone, bringing only three delegates and thirty-one children.

It would appear from the report made, that there is a determination among the Sierra Leone peasantry not to move without delegates from each tribe, and I shall accordingly send some back in the Senator, but it is found exceedingly difficult to induce any to return, at least of the industrious, however high the terms that may be offered to them.

With respect to the recommendation of Colonel Macdonald, the Governor of Sierra Leone, "that the boys on their arrival may not be placed out in the ordinary way, but taken under the especial care and protection of the Government," as I have no power to indent these children, however young they may be, I can only recommend them to the good feeling of the persons who give them employment, taking care that the stipendiary magistrates are aware by whom they are in the first instance hired.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. MACLEOD.

(No. 144.)

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.

Sir,

Downing-street, July 14, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th May, reporting the arrival of the emigration transport Senator, from Sierra Leone, with three delegates and thirty-one children.

I approve of your sending back delegates by this vessel, a measure which the Governor of Sierra Leone has repeatedly stated would in his opinion greatly conduce to the success of the measures adopted for obtaining a supply of emigrants for the West Indies from that colony.

You state, further, that having no power to indent any of the children who had arrived, however young they may be, you could only recommend them to the good feeling of the persons who give them employment, taking care that the stipendiary magistrates are aware by whom they are in the first instance hired.

As I attach much importance to a vigilant superintendence on the part of the local authorities over all Africans who may emigrate to the West Indies from Sierra Leone, I must impress upon you the necessity of using all the means in your power for attaining this object, and for redressing any grievances to which they may at any time be subjected.

With this view I transmit to you, for your information, copy of a Despatch, addressed to me by the Governor of Jamaica, enclosing certain correspondence with the Emigration Agent in that colony, and with one of the stipendiary magistrates, relative to the disposal of the African boys who had lately arrived there from Sierra Leone, and where all difficulty seems to have been easily overcome.

Should it not be in your power to effect similar arrangements in Trinidad, it will then be for you to consider whether it may not be a fit object for legislative interference.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 126, 26 May.
Vide Jamaica Correspondence, p. 22.

(No. 159.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.

Sir,

Downing-street, August 30, 1843.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, copies of two Despatches which I
P

TRINIDAD:
Sierra Leone, No.
125, 23 August.
Gambia, No. 10.
Vide Correspondence,
pp. 140, 157.

have addressed to the Governors of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, relative to the Egyptian, emigration transport, which is about to proceed from this country to Sierra Leone, for the conveyance of liberated Africans from that colony to British Guiana, and to the owners of which vessel I have granted permission to touch at the Gambia for the purpose of obtaining delegates to be taken to Sierra Leone, to be distributed amongst such of the emigrant transports as may be at that colony at the time that the Egyptian may arrive there.

Should any of the delegates be sent to Trinidad, you will guide yourself, subject to the modifications stated in the enclosed Despatches, by the instructions given to you in my Despatch of 28th February last.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 8.

(No. 50.)

No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. MacLEOD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Trinidad, September 11, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Lordship that the Senator emigration transport arrived here on her return from Sierra Leone on the 1st instant, bringing back the delegates that went from this, and only 88 immigrants.

This is the second voyage the Senator has made, and, as your Lordship will perceive, with very partial success.

It is impossible to account satisfactorily for this, because it would appear that more labourers had entered their names at first than the ship was entitled to carry. The vessel is now about to proceed on her third voyage, the result of which will probably show whether it would be advisable to continue her in the service after the expiration of the period for which she has been chartered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. MACLEOD.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 9.

(No. 169.)

No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MacLEOD.

Sir,

Downing-street, October 24, 1843.

THE question of the payment of petty debts due by parties who are desirous of emigrating from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, has been brought under my consideration by the Earl of Elgin. It has been represented to his Lordship by the agent for Jamaica at Sierra Leone, as well as by other persons conversant with the subject, that liabilities of a moderate amount due by one individual may frequently prevent the emigration of whole families, and that an absolute prohibition to discharge the debts of emigration would present an insuperable bar to the success of the emigration scheme from that quarter. The Earl of Elgin had accordingly authorised the agent for Jamaica, if he found that he could not otherwise obtain a full complement of passengers for the emigration transport employed for this service, to expend the limited sum of 100*l.* in the payment of such debts; but on the following conditions:—

- 1st. That no step whatever is to be taken in the matter without the previous sanction of the Government of Sierra Leone.
- 2nd. That no bond or agreement of any kind is to be obtained for repayment from the parties assisted.
- 3rd. That the debt is not to exceed 3*l.* in the case of any individual.
- 4th. That every precaution is to be taken to see that it is a *bona fide* debt.
- 5th. That the debt is not to be paid to the creditor until the departure of the emigrant.

I have signified to the Governor of Jamaica my approval of the steps he had taken on this subject. But the principle of this measure may be extended with equal advantage to the other West India colonies interested in the emigration from Sierra Leone, and it may even be carried further than contemplated by Lord

TRINIDAD.

Elgin. The proof of small debts must, in the nature of things, be somewhat complicated; and it may be reasonably assumed, that whether for the discharge of such obligations or for providing outfit, no poor persons can embark from any country for a long voyage without some pecuniary assistance. The small numbers hitherto obtained for the African transports, strengthen the reasons for removing every impediment to their success that can properly be dispensed with.

With this view I propose to instruct the Governor of Sierra Leone to apprise the agents for Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, that they will be at liberty to pay any sums they think proper to or on behalf of emigrants, provided such sums do not exceed the maximum for any one adult of either 2*l*. or 3*l*., as the Governor of Sierra Leone may appoint for the purpose, and also that such payments be purely gratuitous, and not the subject of any future claim on the emigrants. I shall further instruct the Governor of Sierra Leone to adopt the best security which the case will admit of against these sums being received by parties who may afterwards fail to emigrate. In cases where they are either paid in discharge of small debts, or as the price for articles of outfit, the actual payment might probably be deferred until after the emigrants' departure, as required by the regulations suggested by Lord Elgin.

I have to authorize you, therefore, to admit hereafter any charges of the proposed nature in the accounts of the agent at Sierra Leone for Trinidad.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

(No. 184.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.

Sir,

Downing-street, December 12, 1843.

My attention has lately been called to several of the restrictions enforced at Sierra Leone for the regulation of the Government transports employed in the conveyance of emigrants from that colony to the West Indies, as impeding the emigration of the Africans, and amongst others to that which restricts the embarkation of females in a less proportion than one to three males.

As I should much regret that any restriction should exist which might unnecessarily have the effect of checking the emigration, I have to request that you will inform me whether you are aware of any objection in a moral point of view (and for no other was it imposed) to a relaxation of the restriction, and if not, whether you are prepared to recommend that it should be relaxed to any and to what extent.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

(No. 6.)

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. MACLEOD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Trinidad, January 11, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Senator emigration transport arrived here on the 18th ultimo from Sierra Leone, with 118 immigrants; and referring to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 184, of the 12th December last, wherein I am required to state, whether I am prepared to recommend any relaxation of the restriction which governs the proportions of the sexes embarking on board the transport, I beg leave to say, that looking at the very limited numbers we are receiving from Sierra Leone, I do not think it necessary to impose any limitations whatever of the nature alluded to by your Lordship.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. MACLEOD.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1.

(No. 8.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor FERGUSSON to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, Sierra Leone, January 27, 1842.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit six copies of an Act of Council passed on the 28th December ult.; this enactment is meant to be supplementary to the Passengers' Act, which was passed on the 15th March, 1841, and reported to Lord John Russell by the late Sir John Jeremie, in his Despatch, No. 36, of the 18th of the same month.

This Supplementary Act is, with the exception of one of its clauses, viz., the second, altogether framed on the instructions relative to emigration, contained in an enclosure in Lord John Russell's Despatch, No. 24, of the 20th March, 1841.

As to the second clause, although the subject to which it relates was not included among the points adverted to in Lord John Russell's instructions; it appeared nevertheless to be imperatively called for to suppress practices of a most nefarious character, which certain of the Emigration Agents, in their anxiety to obtain candidates, had so far forgotten themselves as to have resorted to; and which were detected and remedied by the vigilance of Mr. Jeremie, the Government Agent for Emigration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. FERGUSSON,
Lieut.-Governor.The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SIERRA LEONE.—In the Fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.
WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Lieutenant-Governor.

At a Council held on the Twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

An Act supplementary to an Act passed on the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, intitled "An Act to extend to the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies an Act of the British Legislature passed in the Fifth and Sixth Years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," and to make further provisions for carrying the same into effect.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provisions respecting the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels from this colony and its dependencies:—

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, That from and after the passing of this Act, no ship or vessel carrying passengers as emigrants shall proceed on her voyage, without having on board a proportion of adult females amounting to not less than one-third part of the whole number of adult emigrants embarked; provided nevertheless that this clause shall not extend or be construed to apply to that class of persons called Kroomen, who do not usually bring their wives or families to our settlements, nor to any ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants coastways.

II. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, shall receive on board or take away any children or persons under age, without the sanction in writing of their parents or guardians. And if they are liberated African children or liberated African persons under age, without parents, then the concurrence in writing of the Assistant-Superintendent of Liberated Africans shall first be obtained, and in default of obtaining such sanction or concurrence the master of any such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds.

III. And be it further enacted, That no liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, shall remove from any such village for the purpose of emigrating, until notice in writing be given to the manager of the district at least ten days previously to such intended departure, and at the expiration of that time the said manager is hereby authorized to grant a certificate of such notice having been given; and in default of the party neglecting to give notice, he or she shall be liable upon summary conviction to the payment of a fine of not less than ten shillings nor more than one pound.

IV. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be allowed to leave the colony or its dependencies for the purpose of emigrating, until he, she, or they has or have resided within it for a period of at least six weeks; and the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, is hereby authorized and empowered to remove from any ship or vessel any person or persons found on board who have not been residing in the colony for such time as aforesaid.

V. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, shall be cleared out until a certificate is produced to the collector of customs or other authorized officer from the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, stating that he has been on board such ship or vessel; and that, after due examination thereof, he is satis-

fied that the provisions of this and the before recited Act have in all respects been complied with; **SIERRA LEONE.** and for this purpose the master of such ship or vessel shall notify to the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, when his vessel is prepared for such inspection, and the said master shall at the same time be prepared to produce to that officer the certificate of a resident medical practitioner that he has seen and examined the whole of the emigrants on board, which certificate shall be obtained by the master previously to the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, proceeding on board to inspect the vessel; and further, that after such final inspection, no other passengers or emigrants shall be taken by him on board; and that such several inspections as aforesaid shall take place prior to any such ship or vessel getting under weigh, and within the precincts of the harbour of Freetown; and the master of any such ship or vessel shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable on summary conviction to the payment of a fine not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall by false and delusive representations, either induce any person or persons to emigrate, or prevent or dissuade any one or more persons from emigrating, such person or persons shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, or forfeitures under this Act shall be recovered and applied as in the case of the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under the before-mentioned recited Act.

(No. 50.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, May 30, 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-Governor Fergusson's Despatch No. 8, of the 27th of January last, with the Act therein enclosed, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act passed on the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, intituled 'An Act to extend to the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies an Act of the British Legislature passed in the Fifth and Sixth Years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels,' and to make further provisions for carrying the same into effect."

It will be necessary that you should submit that Act for the reconsideration of the Council of Sierra Leone, with a view to its being amended in the particulars to which I propose to call your attention.

The third clause enacts that no liberated African located in any of the villages of Sierra Leone shall remove from such village for the purpose of emigrating until notice in writing shall have been given to the manager of the district at least 10 days previously to such departure, and at the expiration of that time the manager is authorized to certify that such notice had been given. In default of the party neglecting to give notice, he or she shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of from 10*s.* to 20*s.*

Some alteration seems desirable in this clause. The party by whom the required notice is to be given would seem to be the liberated African who is about to emigrate, and should he fail to give the notice, he is to be subject to a fine. A liberated African, however, would probably be ignorant of the law, and certainly not be able himself to give the requisite notice in writing. It would seem hard, therefore, to subject him to a fine for violating the law. It would be more fair, perhaps, to require that the person engaging to find the passage should be answerable for giving the notice to the manager of the district, as in this country agents employed in collecting emigrants upon colonial bounties are bound to send in to the Colonial Emigration Office the names and description of all persons whom they propose to remove. I think also that the manager of the district, or in the case of Africans not yet settled in any district, the officer in charge of them, should not only be authorized but required upon demand to grant a certificate of notice having been given to him.

I enclose a draft of a clause framed in accordance with these suggestions, which may be substituted for the third clause of the Act.

To the fourth clause, which enacts that no persons shall emigrate from the colony who have not resided within it for a period of at least six weeks, I consider that there should be added an authority to the Government Agent for Emigration to remove any person, being a liberated African, who shall not be in possession of the certificate from the manager of his district or from the officer mentioned in the preceding clause. I enclose the form of an additional enactment to that effect.

The provisions of the fifth clause appear to be very proper. The only alteration which I would suggest is that the master of the vessel carrying passengers or emigrants shall be punishable by fine on account of every additional person whom

SIERRA LEONE he shall take on board, after the passengers have been finally inspected and approved. As the clause is drawn, the taking any number of additional passengers would seem only to be one offence, and subject the master merely to a fine of from 5*l.* to 10*l.*, which the profit upon the passage-money even of a single person might cover. The offence is one from which the worst consequences might ensue, and which it would be easy to commit. It must, therefore, be dealt with in a separate clause, of which I enclose a draft.

The sixth clause imposes a fine of from 10*l.* to 20*l.* upon any person who shall induce another to emigrate, or dissuade another from emigrating, by false and delusive representations.

This clause is open to objection. It would be difficult to establish by legal proof that a man had been induced to emigrate by certain misrepresentations, and it would be still more difficult to prove what it was which had, upon the whole, induced a person not to emigrate. It would further be difficult to establish, in either case, the falseness and delusiveness of the representations which, moreover, though false, might be made in ignorance, as in the case of the agent of one of the West Indian colonies, who, though in perfect accordance with his instructions, raised expectations in intending emigrants which were not realized upon their arrival in the colony. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the clause would either be inoperative, or would be vexatious and unjust in its operation.

But it must be borne in mind that the agents of the different West Indian colonies who might be supposed to exaggerate the advantages of their respective colonies, act under official responsibility; and, at the same time, the vigilance of the Emigration Agent of Sierra Leone will, I trust, enable him to check the dissemination of false statements, and in some measure to remove the impressions which they may create. On the other hand, it is contemplated that a small number of those who have emigrated shall from time to time be sent back to Sierra Leone, for the sake of conveying information to the labouring classes upon which they would be willing to rely, relative to their prospects in the colonies to which they may emigrate; and the statements furnished by these parties will probably prove the best means of counteracting the endeavours which may improperly be made in Sierra Leone to prevent emigration from the colony.

Upon these grounds, I consider that the sixth clause of the Act should be omitted.

I am, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

CLAUSE proposed to be substituted for Clause 3.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall provide or engage to provide a passage on board any such ship as aforesaid for any liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony shall give to the manager of the district wherein such liberated African is located at least 10 days' previous notice in writing of the intended departure of such liberated African; and at the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice, the said manager shall, and he is hereby required to grant upon demand to such liberated African a certificate that such notice has been given; and if any such person as aforesaid shall neglect to give such notice as aforesaid, he shall in respect of each and every such offence be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

CLAUSE proposed to be substituted for Clause 4.

And be it further enacted, That no person shall be allowed to leave the colony or its dependencies for the purpose of emigrating, until he or she shall have resided within it for a period of at least weeks; nor if any such person be a liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, unless he or she shall have obtained from the manager of the district in which he or she was located, such certificate as hereinbefore is mentioned; and the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead is hereby authorised and required to remove from any ship or vessel any person or persons found on board who have not been residing in the colony for such time as aforesaid; or who, being a liberated African as aforesaid has not obtained such certificate as aforesaid.

CLAUSE proposed to be substituted for part of Clause 5.

VI. And be it further enacted, That after such final inspection of any such vessel as aforesaid, no additional passenger or emigrant shall be taken on board thereof, and that in case any such additional passenger or emigrant shall, contrary to the prohibition on that behalf herein contained, be taken on board any such vessel, the master thereof shall in respect of each and every such additional passenger or emigrant be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(No. 84.)

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 3.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, Dec. 29, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a return of the emigrants that have sailed for Jamaica in the brig Herald. The vessel measuring 183 tons, it appears that she has not completed her number by about 50, but this is not to be taken as a proof that emigration is much on the decline generally, as there are several causes why in this particular instance there should be a falling off. One of the principal is that several of the maroons who about a year ago emigrated on board the West Indian, have written discouraging accounts of the island.

They were always considered here an indolent part of the population, and their desire to go to Jamaica arose, not from a wish to obtain their livelihood by working; but merely from a longing to see what they looked upon as their native country.

Here they were able to obtain apprentices who worked for them, and one of their principal complaints against Jamaica, is that if they do not work themselves, they have to pay very dearly for hired labour.

Another cause of the difficulty in obtaining emigrants in this case is the season; at the same time last year very many emigrant ships were obliged to leave this harbour empty; and this arises from the rice crops having been gathered in, and their principal article of food being consequently easily attainable.

A vessel has just arrived from Trinidad, and I trust I shall be able to give a more favourable account of the prospects of emigration in transmitting her return than in the present instance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

EMIGRATION REPORT.

Name.	Tons.	Date of		Emigrants.						Total.	Total according to Act.			Destination.
		Arrival.	Departure.	Male.			Female.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
				Adults.	Between 14 and 7 Years.	Under 7.	Adults.	Between 14 and 7 Years.	Under 7.					
Herald.	183	1842 Nov. 3	1842 Dec. 28	45	4	1	10	2	1	63	47	11	58	Jamaica.

December 28, 1842.

JOHN R. JAMES, Government Emigration Agent.

(No. 5.)

No. 4.

No. 4

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, Jan. 10, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the quarterly return of emigrants to the West Indies for the period from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1842.

The number is not great, but no vessels have been sent away empty, as so many were during the corresponding period last year.

There are now in harbour two emigrant ships, the Chieftain from Trinidad and the Treasurer from Jamaica, the former much larger than the latter.

The Chieftain has been here but a very short time, and will probably complete her number; whilst the Treasurer, that arrived here two months ago, I am given to understand, will not be so successful.

This was to have been expected from the causes enumerated in my Despatch, No. 84, of 28th December last, transmitting a return of emigrants by the Herald.

In connexion with this subject, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that an Agent for Emigration has been appointed for the island of St. Vincent's.

The person appointed to fill the office is Mr. M'Foy, a gentleman of colour, who has repeatedly served under this Government in highly responsible situations.

I have the honour also to report that an Act is now in progress for the abolition of the payment of the fee of 2s. 6d. on passports; I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

SIERRA LEONE.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

RETURN of Emigrants for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1842.

Name of Vessel.	Ton- nage.	Date of Departure.	Emigrants.									Destination.	
			Male.			Female.			Total.	Total according to Act.			
			Adults.	Between 14 and 7 Years.	Under 7 Yrs.	Adults.	Between 14 and 7 Years.	Under 7 Yrs.		Male.	Female.		Total.
James Hay	153	1842. Oct. 11	71	2	1	12	2	..	88	72	13	85	Jamaica.
Wasp . .	118	Nov. 3	49	2	..	13	1	2	67	50	14	64	Jamaica.
Herald .	183	Dec. 26	46	3	..	10	3	1	63	47	12	59	Jamaica.
									218			208	

10th January, 1843.

(Signed) JOHN R. JEREMIE, Government Emigration Agent.

No. 5.

(No. 10.)

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, Jan. 20, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed return of emigrants to Trinidad in the ship Chieftain.

She has not taken her full complement, but her stay here was very short, the master considering that the remuneration he might receive for an additional number on his arrival in Trinidad, would scarcely compensate for the expense of maintaining those he had already collected here.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

G. MACDONALD, Governor.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

EMIGRATION RETURN for the Chieftain.

Name.	Tons.	Date of		Emigrants.									Destination.		
		Arrival.	De- parture.	Male.			Female.			Infants.	Total.	Total, according to Act.			
				Adults.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Adults.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.			Male.		Female.	Total.
Chieftain.	382	1842. Dec. 24.	1843 Jan. 20.	85	2	3	33	0	2	3	128	87	34	121	Trinidad.

Sierra Leone, January 20, 1843.

JOHN R. JEREMIE, Government Emigration Agent.

No. 6.

(No. 110.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, May 14, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches No. 6, of the 10th, and No. 10 of the 20th, of January last; the one enclosing a quarterly return of emigrants for the period ending the 31st of December, 1842, the other a return of emigrants conveyed from Sierra Leone to Trinidad in the ship Chieftain.

I have caused copies of those Despatches to be communicated to the Commissioners of Land and Emigration; and I now transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of their report on the subject.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

3 May, 1843.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,

9, Park-street, Westminster, May 3, 1843.

Sir,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th and 31st March, forwarding for our report two Despatches from the Governor of Sierra Leone, the one enclosing a quarterly return of emigrants for the period ending December 31st, 1842; the other a return of emigrants dispatched to Trinidad in the Chieftain.

The total number who went in the quarter amounted to 218, and they all proceeded to Jamaica. The total number by the Chieftain which sailed on the 20th of January, was 128.

We have endeavoured to check these returns on the two points of the numbers conveyed in each ship, and the proportion of females to males; but the data are insufficient, as will appear from the following statement, to enable us to arrive at any accurate result.

The superficial contents of the deck not being stated, the tonnage check only can be employed. The old Passengers' Act under which it would seem that the ships proceeded, allowed three persons to every five tons, the master and crew included. At this rate the total numbers allowable would be for the

James Hay, 92 persons	} while the	{ 88		
Wasp . . . 71 "			emigrants	{ 67
Herald . . . 110 "			embarked were	{ 63

leaving in the first two ships only an unduly small margin for crew.

In the Chieftain the number allowable was 229; the number of emigrants embarked was 128.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females embarked:—

Ship.	Number of Males Embarked.	Proportion of Females who should have been embarked at 2 to 3 Males.	Number of Females actually Embarked.
James Hay	71	47	12
Wasp	49	32	13
Herald	46	30	10
Chieftain	85	56	33

Thus it would appear that the rule, and indeed in Sierra Leone the law, in regard to the proportion of the sexes, has probably been disregarded. At the same time, as no distinction is made in the return between Kroomen and other emigrants, it is impossible to say to what extent the infringement may have been carried. We would beg leave however to suggest that it might be desirable that the Governor's attention should be drawn to the circumstance. Under the form of return which has been supplied for future use, we hope that the appearance of all the requisite information will be secured.

The only other point to which it is necessary that we should advert, is the appointment of an agent at Sierra Leone for the island of St. Vincent, which is announced by the Governor in his Despatch transmitting the quarterly return. Since the period, however, at which he wrote, the Governor will have received Lord Stanley's Despatch, directing him to discourage and prevent, as far as he lawfully can, any emigration from the colony or from any adjacent quarters, ~~except~~ such as is carried on under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the recent arrangement, the benefits of which have not for the present been extended to St. Vincent's. We conclude therefore that after the receipt of that Despatch, the Governor would no longer officially recognize or give encouragement to any person engaged in collecting emigrants for that colony.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

(No. 9.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, Jan. 16, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the new Passengers' Act, passed on the 12th of August last.

Intimation has been given to the Emigration Agents in the colony, of its existence, and of its being in force here.

I have also the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed Local Emigration Act, in which have been inserted the alterations suggested in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 50, of the 30th of May last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Page 107.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

SIERRA LEONE.—In the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Colonel GEORGE MACDONALD, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General.

At a Council held on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1843.

An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels from the Colony of Sierra Leone,

WHEREAS an Act of the British Parliament was passed in the session thereof, held in the fifth and sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels;" which said Act, by a provision therein contained, except as therein is excepted, extends and applies, among other British colonies and possessions, to the British possessions in Africa. And, whereas, it is necessary to repeal all such colonial enactments as are inconsistent with the said recited Act of the British Parliament, and to make such further provisions in addition to those contained in the said recited Act, regarding the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, from the colony of Sierra Leone, as by the circumstances of the said colony, and of the population thereof, are required; and, for this purpose, to repeal an Act of Council passed on the 15th day of March, 1841, intituled "An Act to

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SIERRA LEONE. extend to the colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, an Act of the British Legislature, passed in the fifth and sixth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," and also an Act of Council passed on the 28th day of December, 1841, intituled "An Act supplementary to an Act passed on the 15th day of March, 1841, intituled an Act to extend to the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels, and to make further Provisions for carrying the same into effect." Be it therefore enacted by the Governor and Council, that the said recited Acts shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

I. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel carrying passengers as emigrants shall receive on board or take away any children, or person under age, without the sanction in writing of their parents or guardians; and if they be liberated African children, or liberated African persons under age, without parents, then the concurrence in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of Liberated Africans shall first be obtained; and, in default of obtaining such sanction or concurrence, the master of such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every person received on board, be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than 5*l.*, or more than 10*l.*; provided always, that in case the said Assistant Superintendent of Liberated Africans shall refuse such consent as aforesaid, the party or parties aggrieved, or some person on their behalf, shall have the power of appealing to Her Majesty's Council of the said colony.

II. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall provide, or engage to provide, a passage on board any such ship as aforesaid, for any liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, shall give to the Manager of the district wherein such liberated African is located, at least 10 days' previous notice, in writing, of the intended departure of such liberated African; and, at the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice, the said Manager shall, and he is hereby required to grant upon demand, to such liberated African, a certificate that such notice has been given; and if any such person as aforesaid shall neglect to give such notice as aforesaid, he shall, in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*

III. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be allowed to leave the colony or its dependencies, for the purpose of emigrating, until he or she shall have resided within it for a period of at least four weeks; nor if any such a person be a liberated African, located in any of the villages of this colony, unless he or she shall have obtained from the Manager of the district in which he or she was located such certificate as hereinbefore is mentioned.

IV. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid shall be cleared out until a certificate is produced to the collector of customs or other authorized officer from the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, stating that he has been on board such ship or vessel, and that, after due examination thereof, he is satisfied that the provisions of this and the said recited Act of Parliament have in all respects been complied with; and for this purpose, the master of such ship or vessel shall notify to the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, when his vessel is prepared for such inspection; and the said master shall at the same time be prepared to produce to that officer the certificate of a resident medical practitioner that he has seen and examined the whole of the emigrants on board, and finds them in a fit state of health to emigrate; which certificate shall be obtained by the master previously to the Government Agent for Emigration, or person acting in his stead, proceeding on board to inspect the vessel. And further, that such several inspections as aforesaid shall take place prior to any such ship or vessel getting under weigh, and within the precincts of the harbour of Freetown.

V. And be it further enacted, That after such final inspection of any such vessel as aforesaid no additional passenger or emigrant shall, contrary to the prohibition on that behalf herein contained, be taken on board any such vessel; and the master thereof shall, in respect of each and every such additional passenger or emigrant, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*

VI. And be it further enacted, that no male person who may have a wife, or a child, or children, usually residing within the colony, shall be allowed to depart therefrom, for the purpose of emigrating, unless he shall be accompanied by such wife and child, or children, or, previously to his departure, shall give security, to the satisfaction of the person or persons competent to receive the same, that such wife and child, or children, and each and every of them, shall be so provided for as not to become a charge upon the colony; and no widow or unmarried female who may have a child or children, residing within the colony, shall be allowed to depart therefrom, for the purpose aforesaid, unless she shall be accompanied by such child or children, or shall give security, in manner aforesaid, that such child or children shall be so provided for as not to become a charge upon the colony.

VII. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall provide, or engage to provide, a passage on board any such vessel as aforesaid for any person, for the purpose of enabling such person to emigrate, shall set up, in the office of the Secretary of the Colony, 10 days previously to the intended departure of such person, a description in writing of such person, which shall contain the following particulars: to wit, his or her name or names at full length, whether male or female, apparent age, whether such person has a child or children, and what number, and the village or district in which such person last resided. And any person for whom such passage has been provided, or engaged to be provided, who, upon interrogation by the person so providing or engaging to provide such passage as aforesaid, shall misstate or conceal any of the facts or particulars above-mentioned, shall be liable, in respect of every such misstatement or concealment, to a fine of not more than 10*l.*

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the Government Agent for Emigration, or the person

acting in his stead, is hereby authorized and required to remove from any vessel any person or persons who shall embark on board any such vessel for the purpose of emigrating, by whom or on whose behalf all the requisitions hereinbefore contained shall not have been complied with. SIERRA LEONE.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures under this Act shall be recovered and applied as in the case of the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under the said recited Act of the British Parliament.

(No. 100.)

No. 8.

No. 8.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD,
dated Downing-street, March 31, 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 11, of the 20th Jan., transmitting the Minutes of Council of your Government for the half year ending the 31st Dec. last.

It appears from these Minutes that, on the representation of the West India Emigration Agents, and of Mr. Jeremie, the Government Agent, the Council assented to the abolition of the clause of the local Act which requires that the proportion of female emigrants shall not be less than one-third of the number embarked.

Her Majesty's Government have never sanctioned any Immigration Act which did not provide that one-third, at least, of the immigrants should be females; and they are not prepared to authorize any deviation from this regulation.

In your Despatch, No. 9, of the 16th January, you purport to transmit to me an amended Emigration Act which had been passed by the Council, but the Act did not accompany your Despatch.* On the receipt, however, of my recent instructions, the whole emigration laws will probably be revised.

(No. 112.)

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, May 25, 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 9, of the 16th January, transmitting an Emigration Act passed by the Council of Sierra Leone, amending the former Act on the same subject, in conformity with the suggestions contained in my Despatch of 30th May, 1842. Page 111. Page 107.

I observe that by the present Act all restrictions on the proportion in the sexes of the emigrants are withdrawn. The former Act required that at least one-third of the adult emigrants should be females, except in the case of Kroomen, and I consider that provision to be indispensable.

You will, therefore, propose to the Legislative Council of your Government the passing of an additional Act to amend the present Act in this respect; and you will also propose the insertion into the amending Act of a clause exempting from the operation of the Emigration Act all emigrant ships which have been either chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, as well as the emigrants conveyed by them.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's decision on the local Emigration Act will be suspended.

I have, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 12.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
January 21, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the following Returns of the Liberated African Department, which were this day placed in my hands by the Assistant Superintendent. They consist of—

1st. A return of the number of liberated Africans under the charge of the General Superintendent in the period from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1842.

2nd. A half-yearly return of the establishment to the 31st of December, 1842.

3rd. A return of persons receiving Government allowance. I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

* Subsequently received, vide p. 111.

Enclosure in No. 10.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Liberated Africans under Charge of the General Superintendent, in the period from 1st July to the 31st December, 1842.

DISTRICT.	VILLAGE.	Number in charge by last Return.		INCREASE.																DECREASE.																Remaining this Date.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.																									
				By Arrs.				New people received since last Return.				Children Appren-ticed in District since last Return.				Persons who have voluntarily come from other Districts to reside.				Persons received from Hospital.				Deaths in the District.		Persons who have voluntarily removed to other Districts.	Persons supposed to have left the Colony.	Children sent to other Districts, or to Freetown, to be Apprenticed.	Persons sent to Hospital.																																				
				M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.					F.		M.		F.																																
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																															
1st Eastern.	Kissy Wellington Newlands Allen Town Hastings Rokelle	2,993	2,436	36	30	2	11	..	13	..	..	18	6	21	12	2	18	3,072	2,526	38	22	16	13	17	8	25	17	..	3	28	8	..	17	2,948	2,438	79	90	124	68																								
2nd Eastern.	Waterloo Campbell Town Gloucester. Regent. Bathurst Charlotte	4,406	3,448	44	21	50	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	2	4,510	3,504	31	10	7	13	..	..	36	33	..	..	8	2	2	1	4,426	3,445	104	56	84	59																
1st and 2nd Mountain.	Aberdeen Murray Wilberforce Lumley Godenich York Hamilton Sussex.	4,928	3,845	49	57	1	17	49	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	76	18	5,105	3,938	41	13	28	21	..	..	37	6	33	..	8	4	96	14	4,862	3,880	177	93	243	58																						
Western.	Kent Tombo. Russell. Dublin. Rickets	3,550	2,343	46	49	154	8	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3,807	2,400	35	27	7	5	11	4	1	..	58	..	1	2	4	..	3,690	2,362	257	57	117	38																					
Freetown	Not under control of the Department	4,262	4,663	48	44	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	14	6	3	16	4,352	4,731	36	19	20	7	..	..	302	108	..	..	37	9	20	2	3,937	4,586	90	68	415	145																
Freetown Depot Kissy Hospital.		<i>Vide particulars at foot hereof.</i>																												179	2
Total.		20,139	16,735	223	201	207	68	101	14	25	2	19	6	42	19	90	54	20,846	17,099	181	91	78	59	23	12	401	164	91	3	82	25	122	34	20,150	16,744	707	364	983	388																										

CASUALTIES at the Depot at Freetown.

CASUALTIES at Kissy Hospital.

	Adults.			Children.			Total.				Adults.			Children.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1842	61	3	64	10	1	11	..	..	..	Brought forward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Hospital	50	4	54	15	5	20	..	..	..	To Districts located	148	36	184	107	34	141	745	83	828
From Squadron	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	To Hospital	62	4	66	18	4	22	..	..	..
From Districts	1	..	1	36	3	39	..	..	..	Enlisted	186	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters apprehended	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deserted	5	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..
Returned Apprentices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Located at Freetown	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..
From Enlistment	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Located on board Her Majesty's Vessel of War	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
From Slave Vessels	4	30	34	147	30	177	..	..	..	Emigrated	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Her Majesty's Steamer Wilberforce	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	Apprenticed	..	..	..	25	2	27	566	81	647
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	..	745	83	828	Remaining 31st December, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	2	181

(Approved.) G. MACDONALD, Governor and General Superintendent.

(Signed) W. G. TERRY, Assistant Superintendent.

114 PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION FROM THE

No. 2.

RETURN of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department, at Sierra Leone, from 1st July to 31st December, 1843.

Name.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Annual Salary.	Annual Income Tax.	Net Salary.	Whether the Principal or his Deputy be allowed a House for their Personal Residence, or what Allowance, if any, for House Rent.	Whether the Principal or his Deputy enjoys and what other Advantages or Profit, not required to be stated in the preceding Columns.
His Excellency G. Macdonald.	General Superintendent . .	1 Feb. 1842	By virtue of the office of Governor.	£. s. d. No	£. s. d. Salary.	£. s. d. ..	Quarters at Fort Thornton.	5s. each per diem forage allowance for the keeping of two horses.
Wilkins George Terry.	Assistant Superintendent	14 Mar. 1836	Secretary of State . .	400 0 0	11 13 4	388 6 8	Ditto Regent-square	
William Dixon . .	Third	1 Jan. 1841	. . . . .	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	. . . . .	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for one horse.
Joseph Thos. Macaulay	Fourth Writers	23 Dec. 1840	Governor Jeremie . .	1s. 6d. pr. diem	..	1s. 6d. pr. diem	. . . . .	. . . . .
Anthony O'Connor . .	Extra	19 Nov. 1841	Governor Ferguson . .	4s. ditto.	..	4s. ditto	. . . . .	. . . . .
George Cummings . .	Manager 1st Eastern District	1 July, 1838	Governor Doherty . .	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	House at Wellington	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for keep of one horse each.
Henry Vincent	Ditto 2nd ditto	10 Mar. 1842	Secretary of State . .	250 0 0	7 5 10	242 14 2	Waterloo . .	
Walter Crowley	Ditto Mountain District . .	29 April, 1842	Governor Macdonald	250 0 0	7 5 10	242 14 2	Waterloo . .	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for keep of one horse each.
Benjamin Fran. Hughes	Ditto Western District . .	1 May, 1840	Governor Doherty . .	250 0 0	7 5 10	242 14 2	York	
Henry John Tuke	Assistant Managers { Bananas	29 April, 1842	Governor Macdonald	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	Bananas	2s. 6d. each per diem forage allowance for keep of one horse.
John Stone Palmer		{ Kent	22 May, 1837	125 0 0	..	125 0 0		Kent . . . . .
John Bailey Libert	{ Charlotte	13 Mar. 1837	Governor Campbell . .	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	Charlotte	20s per month house rent
William Stafford	{ Assistants Colonial Surgeon	3 Dec. 1842	Secretary of State . .	200 0 0	5 16 8	194 3 4	Kissy	
Matthew Squires	Hospital Accountant	26 Jan. 1842	. . . . .	100 0 6	..	100 0 0	. . . . .	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for keep of one horse.
Thomas Parks		21 Sept. 1841	Governor Ferguson	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	
Benjamin Scott	Engineer	9 May, 1842	Secretary of State . .	75 0 0	2 3 9	72 16 3	. . . . .	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for keep of one horse.
William N. Aitkin	Inspector of Schools	7 Aug. 1841	Governor Carr	200 0 0	5 16 8	194 3 4	

COMMISSARIAT BRANCH OF THE LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

William Fisher Mends	In charge of cash and store . .	4 Feb. 1841	Ex officio	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	. . . . .	. . . . .
Thomas Leigh	Storekeeper	11 Sept. 1841	Governor Fergusson	200 0 0	5 16 8	194 3 4	. . . . .	. . . . .
Samuel Thorpe	Second Writer	15 April, 1839	Governor Doherty . .	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	. . . . .	. . . . .

WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

SERRA LÉONE

SIERRA LEONE. No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—continued.

District.	Village.	Names.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.	Remarks.
				£. s. d.	
	Freetown .	James Cromanty	Medical attendant and storekeeper to colonial surgeon.	1 10 0	
	"	William M'Foy.	Permanent overseer .	1 5 0	Reinstated D. O., 1 November, 1842.
	"	Edward Pratt .	"	1 5 0	Returned to his duty.
	"	Charlotte Pratt .	"	1 5 0	
	"	Joseph Porter .	Office messenger .	1 5 0	
	"	Edward Pratt .	District messenger .	1 5 0	Returned to his duty, D. O. 1 November, 1842.
	"	William Nugent	Gate-keeper	1 5 0	Died 14 July, 1842.
	"	William Cecil .	"	1 5 0	Vice Nugent.
	"	Charles Wilson .	"	1 5 0	
	"	William Nicol .	"	1 5 0	
	"	Samuel Coker .	Cook	1 5 0	
	"	John Thomas .	Coxswain.	2 0 0	Suspended, D. O. 19 July, and reinstated, D. O. 30 September, 1842.
	"	Henry Allen .	Acting coxswain . . .	2 0 0	
	"	George Edward.	Boatman	1 0 0	Appointed, D. O. 12 October.
	"	Henry Leigh .	"	1 0 0	
	"	Sedor	"	1 0 0	
	"	John Barnett .	"	1 0 0	
	"	Jim Morgan .	"	1 0 0	
	"	Stephen Johnson	"	1 0 0	
	"	Henry Macaulay	"	1 0 0	
	"	Thomas Coker .	"	1 0 0	
	"	Tom Ogoo .	"	1 3 0	
	"	Charles Moore .	"	1 10 0	
	"	John Cole, 1st .	Temporary overseer .	1 5 0	
	"	John Macaulay, 1st.	"	1 5 0	Discontinued, D. O. 31 October, and taken on, D. O. 3 November.
	"	John Macaulay, 2nd.	"	1 5 0	Ditto, and discontinued, D. O. 30 November.
	"	John Cole, 2nd.	"	1 5 0	
	"	John Lake . . .	"	1 5 0	Discontinued, D. O. 31 October, and taken on, D. O. 3 November.
	"	Mandrose Thompson.	"	1 5 0	
	"	John Thomas .	"	1 5 0	Appointed, D. O. 3 November, and discontinued D. O. 30 November.
	"	Harry M'Carthy	"	1 5 0	
	"	James Newman	"	1 5 0	
	"	Robert Parkinson	"	1 5 0	
	"	James Sawyer .	"	1 5 0	Appointed, D. O. 3 November; dismissed, D. O. 3 December.
	"	Joseph Seymour	"	1 5 0	
	"	John Thomas .	"	1 5 0	Vice Seymour, D. O. 3 December, 1842.
	"	Phæbe M'Carthy	"	1 5 0	Appointed, D. O. 3 November; discontinued 13 December.
<i>Commissariat Branch of the Liberated African Department.</i>					
	"	James Wright .	Messenger	1 0 0	
	"	Philip Brown .	Assistant to storekeeper	1 5 0	
	"	Orange Nelson .	Labourer	0 19 6	
	"	Thomas Eden . .	"	0 19 6	
	"	John Grape . . .	"	0 19 6	
<i>Engineer's Department.</i>					
	"	Thomas H. Saville	Clerk	2 10 0	
	"	Thomas Wilson .	Issuer and messenger	1 6 0	
	Kissy	Abr ^m Hamilton.	Constable.	1 1 8	
	"	Thomas Dykes .	"	1 1 8	
	Kissy Hos- pital.	James Nicol . .	Hospital attendant .	5 0 0	
	"	Moses Jenkins .	Dresser	1 5 0	Died.
	"	George Sotoah .	"	1 5 0	Vice Jenkins, D. O.
	"	Jacob Halfuer .	Waterside constable .	1 6 0	
	"	Henry Thomas .	Hospital cook.	0 19 0	
	"	George Holliest.	Lunatic keeper . . .	0 15 0	
	"	James Smith . .	"	0 15 0	
	"	Ebenezer Collins	Apprentice	0 13 0	Transferred to the Bananas, D. O. October, 1842.

No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—*continued*. SIERRA LEONE.

Dis- trict.	Village.	Name.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.			Remarks.	
				£.	s.	d.		
First Eastern.	Kissy Hos- pital.	Thomas During.	Apprentice . . .	0	13	0	Vice Sotoah.	
	"	James Quashie .	" . . .	0	13	0		
	"	John Scott . .	" . . .	0	13	0	Appointed vice Collins, D. O. October, 1842.	
	"	Henry Fielding .	Porter . . .	0	13	0		
	"	Isaac Spencer .	Ward keeper . . .	0	13	0		
	"	John Brown . .	" . . .	0	13	0		
	"	Samuel Macaulay	" . . .	0	13	0		
	"	Accrappa . . .	" . . .	0	13	0		
	"	John Brown . .	" . . .	0	13	0		
	"	Thomas Davis .	Messenger . . .	0	10	0		
	"	George Williams	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Nancy Hamilton	Matron . . .	1	10	0		
	"	Hannah Davis .	Laundress . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Martha Jenkins .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	John Shooter . .	Hospital clerk . . .	2	5	0		
	"	Joseph Johnson	Watchman . . .	0	15	0		
	"	George Renner .	Hospital Labourer	0	10	0		
	"	George Willis . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Isaac Carew . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	John Thorpe . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Thomas King . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Daniel George .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	William Johnson	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Thomas Williams	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Macketiab . . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Moses King . . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Samuel Solomon	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	George Furst . .	" . . .	0	10	0		
	"	Wellington.	Elizabeth Cum- mings.	Schoolmistress . . .	2	0	0	
	"	"	Sarah Wilberforce	Assistant Schoolmis- tress.	0	17	4	
	"	"	Phæbe Peters .	Teacher . . .	0	13	0	
	"	"	Henry Clarke .	Constable . . .	1	0	0	
	"	"	George Granville	Gaoler . . .	1	0	0	
"	New Lands	John Langley .	Overseer . . .	1	10	0		
"	Allen's Town	John Thompson	" . . .	1	10	0		
"	Hastings .	John Ashley . .	" . . .	4	0	0		
"	"	Maria Neville .	Teacher . . .	3	0	0	Resigned, 30 Sept.	
"	"	Sam Harris . . .	Constable . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	Mark Mason . .	" . . .	1	0	0		
"	Rokelle .	Benjamin Hob- house.	Overseer . . .	1	5	0		
"	"	William Stewart	Teacher . . .	1	5	0		
"	Waterloo .	William Grant .	" . . .	2	0	0	Appointed D. O., 3 Nov.	
"	"	Thomas Gregory	Dresser . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	Thomas Wilson .	Constable . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	William Jones .	" . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	George Halfner .	" . . .	1	0	0	Dismissed.	
"	"	Harry Shally .	" . . .	1	0	0	Appointed vice Halfner, D. O., 7 Sept.	
"	"	Abner Davis . .	Coxswain . . .	0	17	4		
"	"	Thomas Weeks .	Boatman . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	William M'Foy .	" . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	Henry George . .	" . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	Moses Riddle . .	" . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	James Moore . .	" . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	William Renner	" . . .	0	15	0		
"	Campbell's Town . . .	George Sangster	Overseer . . .	1	10	0		
"	Benguamer	William Engloes	Teacher . . .	1	0	0		
"	Glo'ster .	William Hill . .	Overseer . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	John Thorpe . .	Teacher . . .	1	10	0		
"	"	Henry Johnson .	Assistant Teacher	0	17	4		
"	"	Ralph Williams .	" . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	John Thorpe . .	Police clerk . . .	0	15	0		
"	"	James Grant . .	Dresser . . .	2	0	0		
"	"	William Edwin .	Constable . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	Thomas Williams	Cook . . .	0	17	4	Transferred, D. O., 5 Nov. 1842	
Mountain.	Regent . .	Abraham Peters	Constable . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	John Davis . . .	" . . .	1	0	0		
"	"	Thomas Seelah .	" . . .	1	0	0	Dismissed.	

SIERRA LEONE. No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—*continued.*

District.	Village.	Names.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.	Remarks.
				£. s. d.	
Mountain.	Bathurst	Thomas Bruley.	Constable.	1 0 0	
	Charlotte	Sarah Libert	Teacher	2 1 8	
	"	Hannah Metzger	Assistant Teacher	1 0 0	
	"	Jane Decker	"	0 17 4	
	"	John Cole	Teacher	1 2 0	
	"	Thomas Cromanty	"	1 0 0	Appointed <i>vice</i> Cole, D. O., 7 November.
	"	Joseph Davis	Constable.	1 0 0	
	"	Robert Percival.	"	1 0 0	
	"	James Palmer	Cook	0 15 0	Transferred, D. O., 5 Nov.
	Wilberforce	Jonas Hazeley	Constable.	1 0 0	Dismissed.
	"	Robert Hughes	"	1 0 0	<i>Vice</i> Hazeley, D. O., 29 Oct.
	"	John Eden	"	1 0 0	
	"	John Rufus.	"	1 0 0	Resigned.
	"	Samuel Parker	"	1 0 0	<i>Vice</i> Rufus, D. O., 28 Nov.
	Aberdeen	George Shilling.	Overseer	2 10 0	
	"	William Mason	Constable.	1 0 0	
	"	John Brown	Teacher	1 0 0	
	Murray.	James Newman	Overseer	1 10 0	
	"	John Ashley	Constable.	1 0 0	
	Lumley.	Ellis Davis	Overseer	1 10 0	
	"	James Bull	Constable.	1 0 0	Discontinued.
	"	Henry Renner	Teacher	1 0 0	Appointed D. O., 29 Oct.
	Goderich	Henry Aitkins	Overseer	2 0 0	
	"	Charles Collier	Constable.	1 0 0	
	"	Christian During	Teacher	1 0 0	
	"	Judith During	Assistant Teacher	0 15 0	
	York	Wm. H. Jarrett	Dresser	2 0 0	
	"	John Pratt	Assistant Dresser.	0 10 0	
	"	John Thorpe	Hospital Cook.	0 10 0	
	"	Harry Inglis	Police Clerk	0 15 0	
	"	Thomas Leigh	Constable.	1 0 0	
	"	Samuel Meheux	"	1 0 0	
"	Peter Gouch	Gaoler	1 0 0		
"	John Gilbert	Coxswain.	0 17 4		
"	James Williams.	Boatman	0 15 0		
"	William Thorpe.	"	0 15 0		
"	David Mann	"	0 15 0		
"	James Peck	"	0 15 0		
"	David Coker	"	0 15 0		
"	Charles Williams	"	0 15 0		
Sussex	James Bathurst	Overseer	1 0 0		
Hamilton	Henry Brown	"	1 10 0		
"	James Campbell	Teacher	1 0 0	Dismissed, D. O., 29 Oct.	
"	Matthew Thorn.	"	1 0 0	Appointed <i>vice</i> Campbell, D. O., 7 Nov.	
Western.	Kent	George P. Renner	Teacher	1 0 0	
	"	James Wright	Assistant Teacher	0 15 0	
	"	David Fearon	"	0 8 8	
	"	Charles M'Carthy	Dresser	1 0 0	
	"	Thos. Wellington	Constable.	1 0 0	
	"	William Davis	"	1 0 0	
	"	Thomas Appleton	Coxswain.	0 17 4	
	"	Robert Wenzel	Boatman	0 15 0	
	"	Joseph King	"	0 15 0	
	"	Robert Allen	"	0 15 0	
	"	Samuel Boccock	"	0 15 0	
	Tombo	John Gordon	Overseer	1 10 0	
	"	William Broderick	Teacher	1 5 0	
	"	Socolo	Overseer	1 0 0	
	"	Peter Newman	Temporary Overseer.	1 0 0	Appointed D. O., 15 Nov.
	Russell.	Donald M'Intyre	Overseer	1 5 0	
	"	Thomas Jarrett.	Temporary Overseer.	1 0 0	Appointed D. O., 15 Nov.
	"	William M'Intyre	Teacher	1 5 0	
	Dublin	Thomas Riddle	Overseer	1 10 0	
	"	Abdool Mesech.	Teacher	1 10 0	
	"	Eliza Harding	"	1 0 0	
	"	Thomas Buckle.	Constable and Gaoler	1 0 0	
	"	William Jones	Dresser	0 15 0	Deceased.
"	Ebenezer Collins	"	0 15 0	Appointed <i>vice</i> Jones, D. O. Oct. 1842	
"	John Wilson	Coxswain	0 17 4		
"	James Riddle	Boatman	0 15 0	Ceased, D. O., 11 Oct.	
"	John Williams	"	0 15 0		

No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—continued.

SIERRA LEONE.

District.	Village.	Names.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.	Remarks.
	Dublin . .	Thomas Tiffia .	Boatman	£. s. d. 0 15 0	Emigrated to the West Indies.
	..	William Dundas	.. . . .	0 15 0	Appointed <i>vice</i> Tiffia, D. O. 1 Dec.
	..	Scipio . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..
	Ricketts .	John Attarah .	Overseer	1 0 0	..
	..	William Moore .	Teacher	1 0 0	..
	..	Maria Moore .	.. . . .	0 15 0	..

CASUALTIES during the Period from 1st July to 31st December, 1842.

INCREASE.

Names.	Occupation.	Remarks.
William Cecil . . .	Gatekeeper	Appointed <i>vice</i> Nugent deceased (<i>vide</i> Department Order) 1842. 14 July.
John Macaulay . .	Temporary Overseer at Freetown .	Appointed (<i>vide</i> Department Order) 19 July.
John Lake . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
William Thomas . .	.. ..	.. ..
Mandrose Thompson .	.. ..	.. ..
Henry Allen	Acting Coxswain at Freetown . .	.. ..
Henry Macaulay . .	Boatman at Freetown . . . . .	.. .. 26 July.
Thomas Coker . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
James Wright	Acting Assistant Teacher at Kent	.. .. 25 Aug.
George Sotoah	Dresser at Kissy . . . . .	.. ..
Thomas Daring	Apprentice to Colonial Surgeon .	.. ..
Thomas Williams . . .	Cook at Gloucester	Transferred .. 5 Sept.
James Palmer	Cook at Charlotte . . . . .	.. ..
John Rufus	Constable at Wilberforce	Appointed .. 21 Sept.
James Sawyer	Temporary Overseer at Freetown .	.. .. 1 July.
William Stafford . . .	Assistant Colonial Surgeon . . . .	.. .. 3 Dec.
William M'Foy	Permanent Overseer at Freetown .	Reinstated .. 1 Nov.
Edward Pratt	District Messenger, or Temporary Overseer at Freetown.	Returned to his duty ..
John Thomas	Coxswain at Freetown	Reinstated .. 30 Sept.
George Edward	Boatman at Freetown	Appointed .. 12 Oct.
John Macaulay, 1st .	Temporary Overseer at Freetown .	.. .. 3 Nov.
John Macaulay, 2nd .	.. ..	.. ..
John Lake . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
Mandrose Thompson .	.. ..	.. ..
John Thomas . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
Harry M'Carthy . . .	.. ..	.. ..
James Newman . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
Robert Parkinson . . .	.. ..	.. ..
James Sawyer . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
Joseph Seymour . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
John Thomas . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
Phæbe M'Carthy . . .	.. ..	.. ..
John Scott	Apprentice to Colonial Surgeon .	.. .. Oct.
William Grant	Teacher at Waterloo . . . . .	.. .. 3 Nov.
Harry Shally	Constable at Waterloo . . . . .	.. .. 7 Oct.
Thomas Cromanty . . .	Teacher at Charlotte . . . . .	.. .. 7 Nov.
Robert Hughes	Constable at Wilberforce . . . .	.. .. 29 Oct.
Samuel Parker . . . .	.. ..	.. .. 28 Nov.
Henry Renner	Teacher at Lumley . . . . .	.. .. 29 Oct.
Matthew Thom	Teacher at Hamilton . . . . .	.. .. 7 Nov.
Peter Newman	Temporary Overseer at Tombo . . .	.. .. 15 Nov.
Thomas Jarrétt	Temporary Overseer at Russell . . .	.. ..
Ebenezer Collins . . .	Dresser at the Bananas (Dublin)	.. .. Oct.
William Dundas	Boatman at Bananas . . . . .	.. .. 1 Dec.

DECREASE.

William Nugent . . .	Gatekeeper	Deceased (<i>vide</i> Department Order) 1842. 14 July.
John Thomas	Coxswain	Suspended .. 19 July.
Henry Allen	Acting Coxswain	Resigned ..
John Macaulay, 1st .	Temporary Overseer . . . . .	.. .. 31 Oct.
John Macaulay, 2nd .	.. ..	.. .. 31 Oct. and 30 Nov.

R

SIERRA LEONE. No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—continued.

Names.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Johu Lake	Temporary Overseer	Resigned (<i>vide</i> Department Order) 1842. 31 Oct.
Mandrose Thompson	„	„ „ „ „
John Thomas	„	Discontinued „ 30 Nov.
Harry M'Carthy	„	„ „ „ „
James Newman	„	„ „ „ „
Robert Parkinson	„	„ „ „ „
Joseph Seymour	„	Dismissed „ 3 Dec.
Phœbe M'Carthy	„	Discontinued „ 13 Dec.
Moses Jenkins	Dresser at Kissy	Deceased. „ „
Ebenezer Collins	Apprentice to Colonial Surgeon at Kissy Hospital	Discontinued „ „
George Halfner	Constable at Waterloo	Dismissed „ 7 Oct.
Maria Neville	Teacher at Hastings	Resigned „ 30 Sept.
Thomas Williams	Cook at Charlotte	Transferred „ 5 Nov.
John Cole	Teacher at Charlotte	Dismissed „ 7 Nov.
James Palmer	Cook at Gloucester	Transferred „ 5 Nov.
Thomas Seelah	Constable at Regent	Dismissed „ 21 Sept.
Jonas Hazeley	Constable at Wilberforce	„ „ 29 Oct.
John Rufus	„ „	Resigned „ 29 Nov.
James Bull	Constable at Lumley	Ceased „ 29 Oct.
James Campbell	Teacher at Hamilton	Dismissed „ „
William Jones	Dresser at Dublin	Deceased. „ Oct.
James Riddle	Boatman	Ceased „ 11 Oct.
Thomas Tiffia	„	Resigned „ 1 Dec.

Approved, G. MACDONALD, Governor and General Superintendent. W. G. TERRY, Assistant Superintendent.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Liberated Africans receiving Government Allowance at the several Villages, Freetown, and in Hospital on the 31st December, 1842:

	Number and Rate per Diem.													Remarks.	
	Men.			Women.			Boys.				Girls.				Total.
	3d.	2d.	1½d.	3d.	2d.	1½d.	3d.	2d.	1½d.	1½d.	3d.	2d.	1½d.		
Mountain District	35	5	..	4	233	50	327	Invalids, liberated Africans on location, and persons in indigent circumstances in hospital for medical treatment.
Ditto in Hospital	5	..	..	1	..	..	43	..	..	..	4	..	..	53
First Eastern District . . . . .	..	55	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	68	139
Ditto in Hospital	9	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	23
Second Eastern District . . . . .	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	58
Ditto in Hospital	4	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
Western District . . . . .	..	15	186	..	4	1	..	..	..	208	..	..	..	414
Ditto in Hospital	2	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Freetown . . . . .	..	177	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	181
Ditto in Hospital	29	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	42
Total	49	289	186	21	23	1	64	2	50	443	10	1	118	1,257	

Approved, G. MACDONALD, Governor and General Superintendent. W. G. TERRY, Assistant Superintendent.

No. 11.

(No. 113.) No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir, Downing-street, June 5, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 12, of the 21st of January last, with the returns therein enclosed: viz.—

1st. A return of the number of liberated Africans under the charge of the General Superintendent, in the period from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1842.

2d. A half-yearly return of the establishment to the 31st December, 1842.

3d. A return of persons receiving Government allowance.

I regret that you have not at the same time transmitted to me, in accordance with standing instructions, a general report embodying the result of your personal

observation of the actual condition of the liberated Africans. I regret that omission the more, because I have been awaiting for some time past a distinct communication from you on that subject, which should have assisted me in deciding upon the course to be pursued in regard to the future supervision of that branch of the population of the colony. But although deprived of the assistance which I should have derived from your experience and judgment, I am compelled to require your serious and immediate attention to the instructions which I can no longer delay imparting to you on that head.

SIERRA LEONE

I need scarcely remind you of the great advantages which Her Majesty's Government anticipate as likely to accrue to the population of Sierra Leone from quitting their present home to seek for employment, and its attendant benefits, in the West Indies. The effect of such emigration must, of course, be to lessen the numbers even of those already received and settled under the superintendence of the Liberated African Department. The diminution, however, likely to be effected by this means in the number now in the colony, and who it must be assumed have arrived at a stage of civilization qualifying them for the management of their own affairs without further tutelage, is by no means the only cause by which the establishment maintained under that head has been rendered less necessary than heretofore. The first reception and instruction in the rudiments of civilization of newly liberated Africans are, as you are aware, the primary objects of the institution; but not only has the supply of such recruits to the numbers in the colony been already greatly diminished by the operation of the equipment treaties, (under which vessels engaged in the slave trade have generally been captured before they had received the slaves on board,) but, as regards the most numerous class of such vessels, viz., those under the Portuguese flag, the tribunal itself for their condemnation has been removed by the late treaty from Sierra Leone to the Cape de Verde islands. The diminution, therefore, in the numbers of fresh importations effected by the equipment treaties, (under which on the average of the years 1840 and 1841, 500 only have been annually brought into the colony, instead of upwards of 4000, the yearly average of the four previous years,) will proceed still more rapidly for the future, and I need scarcely add, makes a revision of the establishment calculated for so different a state of things absolutely necessary.

With this view, I have had under my consideration the different requisitions and returns of the actual Liberated African Establishment, which have been received from you, and, as a first step, I have apprised the Lords Commissioners of Treasury that for the present year it would not be necessary to send out more than one half of the quantity of stores which have latterly been supplied for the use of the liberated Africans. After consultation with the Commissioners of the Court of Mixed Commission, you will be better enabled than I am to judge whether the quantity to be supplied for the ensuing year may not be reduced to the amount necessary for about 500 persons. But I must impress upon you, that it is indispensably necessary that no more should be demanded than is absolutely requisite.

The next question to be examined is, whether the office of Assistant Superintendent may not properly be abolished.

Adverting to the last changes which were made in the Department, I am led to think, that since the Commissariat has been entrusted with the cash and store accounts, the Assistant Superintendent can have no material duty to perform beyond that of inspecting or mustering the Africans from time to time; and in that case I am decidedly of opinion that his services may be dispensed with, and that the formal duty of taking charge of the Africans imported into the colony may be assigned to the Collector of Customs, the officer who in all other colonies is specially delegated by the Board of Treasury to take care of captured Africans. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have accordingly desired the Commissioners of Customs to apprise the collector at Sierra Leone that he is to be prepared henceforward to take charge, under the direction of the Governor, of such Africans as may be landed at that station, and to attend to their distribution or location, observing that any requisite supplies of provisions or clothing, or any expenditure for the Africans, will continue to be provided and defrayed as at present by the Commissariat, and that their medical treatment will also be attended to by the colonial medical officers.

Their Lordships have likewise directed the officer in charge of the Commissariat at Sierra Leone to consider, in communication with yourself, whether the great reduction in the number of Africans carried to that settlement for adjudication or location may not render the further employment of the extra writers and store-

SIERRA LEONE. keeper attached to his department on account of liberated African business unnecessary, and to dispense, if practicable, with this extra assistance.

I have to desire that you will notify to Mr. Terry, and to the clerks of his department, that their services are no longer required, and that you will cause three months pay to be advanced to each of them; to Mr. Terry, in order to enable him to provide himself with a passage to England, and to the clerks, as a gratuity. It will rest with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to decide whether Mr. Terry's services in the colony entitle him to a permanent provision.

I pass now to Kissy hospital.

This establishment must, of course, be reduced; but I must leave it to yourself to decide to what extent. Of course you will bear in mind that this hospital was not established for the benefit of the sick colonists, but for the reception of the captured Africans newly imported, and suffering from the effects of their confinement on board ship. The distinction is, that while we are bound to take care of the captured Africans until they are able to provide for themselves, we should not be warranted in charging the funds of this country with the expense of maintaining the paupers and the sick of the colony.

Finally, it will be your duty to revise the establishments assigned to the villages.

In considering this branch of the department it will occur to you as desirable to make allowance for the imperfection of the social state of Sierra Leone, which is altogether different from our own, or even from that of any other colony. In a community so deficient in wealth and intelligence, it may be impossible to suppress the direct agency of Government as vested in the managers of villages, without introducing immediate and irretrievable confusion.

But whatever may be the necessity for maintaining the managers, and possibly even for enlarging their authority, or for entrusting it to a superior class of agents, I can imagine no excuse for continuing to employ the crowds of petty functionaries of various denominations who are attached to each village. I fully expect that you will feel yourself enabled to dispense with most of them immediately, and that you will make arrangements for prevailing upon the most respectable inhabitants to take upon themselves the duties of the petty functionaries in question.

Other alterations and reductions will probably suggest themselves to you. I specify the foregoing as those which have occurred to me as the most obvious; you will, however, clearly understand that I do not by their enumeration intend to exclude further changes; on the contrary, should you find greater reductions proper, you have my full authority for effecting them.

I only wish that you should keep steadily in mind the object I have in view, viz. the reduction of the Liberated African Establishment generally to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of order and promotion of education among those liberated Africans already settled in the colony, and with the provision of means for the reception and disposal of the limited number likely to be received for the future. I have to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of reporting to me in answer to this communication.

I have, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 12.

(No. 93.)

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

For Lord Stanley's Despatch 6 Feb., 1843, Nos. 87 and 88, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies; presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 1843, pp. 3—20.

Circular 25 Feb., *vide do. do.*, p. 44.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 28, 1843.

WITH reference to my Despatches of the 6th instant, Nos. 87 and 88, explaining the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to emigration from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies, I now transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Circular Despatch which I have addressed to the Governors of the West India colonies, directing them as to the steps which they are to take for giving due effect to the proposed measure.

I have, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

SIERRA LEONE.

(No. 94.)

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 23, 1843.

I TRANSMIT to you for your information and guidance, the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Gambia, instructing him as to his course of proceeding in respect of a proposal which had been made to me, and to which I have assented, for allowing the Trinidad emigration transport to touch at the Gambia on her way to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of procuring delegates from the former settlement to proceed to the West Indies.

No. 10, 28 Feb.,
vide Gambia Correspondence, p. 156.

Upon the arrival of the delegates you will distribute them equally amongst such of the emigrant transports as are then at Sierra Leone, forwarding by each vessel the certificate of the engagement which I have directed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Gambia to transmit to you.

You will direct the Government Emigration Agent to take charge of them until they shall have embarked, and to provide for their maintenance whilst in the colony, in the same manner as provision is made for the Africans who are collected together at Sierra Leone previous to their embarkation.

I have, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 19.)

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
March 27, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed return of emigrants for Trinidad, by the ship *Louisa*.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of that Despatch, together with No. 87, of February 6, 1843, and No. 88, of the same date.

At the present moment I am unable to give your Lordship any positive information as to the prospects of emigration under the new system, but will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

I trust, however, that your Lordship will sanction the delay for a few days beyond the prescribed 15 of the *Glen Huntley*, as it necessarily occupies some time to establish a new system of so extensive a nature, with the means at my disposal in this colony.

In the meantime I beg to forward the proclamation which I issued on my return to Freetown from a tour of inspection in the villages, in which I was engaged on the arrival of the *Glen Huntley*, accompanied by a Government notice issued by the Government Agent for Emigration, in accordance with his instructions.

With regard to the statement in my proclamation, concerning the return at the end of five years, I have ordered the Government Agent to take especial care that every emigrant is, before acceptance, to consider that for the present he goes under the former system, and that the arrangements are not yet completed as to the period, or on any other point. The absence of delegates is an evil, in this case, of no slight importance.

As soon as possible I will transmit to your Lordship a full report on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

For Lord Stanley's Despatch 6 Feb., 1843, Nos. 87 and 88, vide Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies; presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 1843, pp. 8 and 20.

SIERRA LEONE.

Encl. 1 in No. 14.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

EMIGRATION RETURN.

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Whither Bound.	Registered Tonnage of Ship.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Crew.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Emigrants.										Total Number of Stereage Passengers.	Equal to Statute Adults.
								Adults.			Children.								
								Male.	Female.	Total.	Between 14 and 7.		Between 7 and 1.		Infants under 12 Months.	Total.			
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Louisa .	1843. Feb. 15.	1843. Mar. 10.	Trinidad	320	192	19	..	80	23	103	4	3	2	2	2	13	116	107	

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel George Macdonald, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, between the 20th Degree of North and the 20th Degree of South Latitude, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the same.

&c.

&c.

&c.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

THE Queen's Government, viewing the many advantages which must result to this colony by a free emigration to the West Indies, has taken emigration under its special care and protection.

A ship is now in the harbour, under the command of one of Her Majesty's Naval Officers, ready to take all persons desirous of emigrating to Jamaica, on board of which will be found every accommodation to make them comfortable on the passage.

Two other vessels will soon arrive, one for Trinidad and one for Demerara.

The reason Government has taken emigration under its protection is, not only that the system will be beneficial to the West India colonies, but that it is calculated, in every respect, to be of advantage to the emigrants themselves.

The state of society in the West Indian colonies is more advanced than it is here; and for that reason it is considered desirable that persons should emigrate to them, not with a view to their remaining there permanently, but that they may bring back to Africa the improved habits and principles which they will have the opportunity of acquiring there. For this purpose Her Majesty's Government is making arrangements to provide the means of returning for all emigrants who may wish to return; and it is intended, as soon as the necessary legislative provisions can be made, that passages back to Sierra Leone shall be granted at a rate proportionable to the period of their residence in the West Indies, during the first five years after their landing in the colony to which they may have emigrated; and, after the expiration of five years (if they have not been across in the interim), it is intended that a free passage shall be given on demand, provided the demand be made within a time to be limited after the date at which the five years shall have expired.

All who may be desirous of obtaining information on the subject are directed to apply, if in Freetown, to the Government Agent, John R. Jeremie, Esq.; if in the villages, to the respective Managers.

Freetown, Sierra Leone,
March 17, 1843.

By his Excellency's Command,
C. MACRAE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 3 in No. 14.

Enclosure 3 in No. 14.

NOTICE to the Inhabitants of Sierra Leone.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued to you by his Excellency the Governor, that emigration to the West Indies has been taken under the special care and protection of Her Majesty's Government.

This will be a sufficient guarantee for the truth of the following statements, that are laid before you to enable you to judge for yourselves, and choose the course that is most likely to be beneficial to you.

In the West Indies you will be as free as you are here. It is known that the contrary has been falsely told to many of you: but no such thing as slavery exists, or can exist, in any of the British West Indian colonies.

The rate of wages in those colonies that are desirous of obtaining emigrants is much higher, and an industrious person will earn much more there than here. No late returns

have been received, and consequently the respective rates in the different colonies cannot at present be laid before you; but, in all, the wages for labour are higher. SIERRA LEONE.

You will find there religious establishments and schools of the same description as those in this colony.

With regard to your passage out, every arrangement has been made to ensure your comfort. The provisions issued to each emigrant daily are, for one adult, whether male or female:—

1 quart or 2 lbs. of rice, or 1 lb. of biscuit.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of salt beef, or salt pork, or salt fish.

The rice and salt fish not to be issued oftener than on alternate days; the salt pork not to be issued oftener than the salt beef.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of coffee or cocoa.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sugar.

1 oz. of lime-juice.

$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar, for mixing with the lime-juice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gill of palm oil.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gill, or 1 oz. of salt.

1 gallon of water.

To be allowed weekly, half a pint of vinegar.

Children of ten years and upwards to be victualled as adults.

Children from one to ten years to receive only half rations; and children under one year old to receive no rations.

Children between one and ten shall, three times a-week, receive 4 ozs. of rice, or 3 ozs. of sago each, in lieu of their salt meat.

Three quarters of a pound of fresh meat per adult to be issued, with a suitable quantity of vegetables, whenever opportunity shall offer, in lieu of salt meat and salt fish.

There is always a sufficient supply provided to last for a longer period than the average length of the passage.

All persons are at liberty to inspect the accommodations of the emigrant vessels.

The ship *Glen Huntley*, at present in the harbour, is to take emigrants to Jamaica; and all who wish to go there will obtain a passage by applying to Mr. Cathcart.

Two other ships will soon arrive, one for Trinidad and one for Demerara; and such persons as wish to go to either of those colonies will apply, for Trinidad, to Mr. Abbott, and for Demerara, to Mr. Fisher.

JOHN R. JEREMIE, Government Emigration Agent.

Freetown, Sierra Leone, March 19, 1843.

(No. 39.)

No. 15.

No. 15.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY, dated Government House, Sierra Leone, June 3, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 100, bearing date the 31st of March, 1843; and with regard to the observations which your Lordship has been pleased to make with regard to the Emigration Act, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that the Emigration Act has been brought before the Board of Council, and is now under revision, but that the alterations intended will be in conformity with your Lordship's instructions upon the subject of emigration from this colony.

Page 113.

(No. 114.)

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, June 6, 1843.

IN pursuance of the intimation made to you in my Despatches of the 6th February last, Nos. 87 and 88, that, in addition to the regular vessels which had been engaged for the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, it was intended that vessels supplementary to them should be permitted to proceed to Sierra Leone for the same purpose, I now enclose, for your information and guidance, the copies of a correspondence which has passed between this department, the Board of Admiralty, the Land and Emigration Commissioners, and those gentlemen interested in the West Indies with whom I had previously been in communication on this subject.

This correspondence will inform you of the terms and conditions under which these supplementary vessels are to be employed; and you will perceive that, in pursuance of these intentions, the Land and Emigration Commissioners have,

No. 1. To Land Board, 7 February.

No. 2. Land Board, 8 February.

No. 3. To Messrs. Burge, Colville, and Marryat, 13 March.

No. 4. Mr. Marryat, 22 March.

No. 5. To Land Board, 31 March.

No. 6. Land Board, 10 April.

SIERRA LEONE. under my authority, entered into an engagement with the owners of the Superior, which ship will immediately proceed to Sierra Leone for the conveyance of emigrants to British Guiana.

No. 7. To Land Board, 15 April.

No. 8. Land Board, 10 May.

No. 9. To Admiralty, 29 May.

No. 10. To Land Board, 7 June.

The Government Agent on board has been directed, on his arrival, to place himself in communication with you, and you will then consider yourself authorized to place the Superior upon precisely the same footing, and subject to the same regulations, as the permanent vessels already employed.

The engagement made with the Superior is limited to a single voyage, but I have authorized the Governor of British Guiana, should he see fit to do so, to engage her upon the same terms to return to Sierra Leone for a further cargo.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY

Encl. in No 16.

Enclosure in No. 16.

No. 1.

Downing-street, February 7, 1843.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you a copy of a letter which, by his Lordship's desire, I addressed to Messrs. Burge, Marryat, and Colville, together with their reply on the subject of the additional tonnage which may be required for the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, and I am to request, for his Lordship's information, that you will state your opinion as to the specific mode in which these vessels should be procured, and the engagements made with them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. HOPE.

To the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, January 25, 1843.

WITH reference to the 11th head of your suggestions on the subject of emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, in which you propose that additional tonnage shall be taken up when required for the passage of emigrants who cannot be accommodated on board the vessels permanently employed in that service, I am directed by Lord Stanley to state, that it appears to him, on full consideration of the subject, that the best arrangement will be to procure vessels if possible to undertake the voyage on condition of receiving payment on the same terms as they would have done had they proceeded under the old bounty system, instead of being taken up at a sum fixed, without reference to the numbers carried.

Each vessel to be specially licensed for the voyage, and to have on board a surgeon-superintendent, or other officer, to be named by Government, on whom would devolve the duty of taking care that the Government regulations are conformed to.

Lord Stanley would be glad to be favoured with your opinion how far such a plan would be likely to meet with the concurrence of parties connected with or engaged in the commerce of the colony. In the event of its being considered that it might work well, Lord Stanley would wish also to know whether it is the view of the West India body that measures should be taken for putting it at once in operation, or whether they think it would be advisable to wait for reports of the success of the three vessels permanently engaged before sending any additional tonnage.

The order in which vessels, in the event of additional tonnage on the plan suggested being engaged, would have to sail from Sierra Leone, would require to be regulated, Lord Stanley is disposed to think, with reference to the dates of their arrival, each vessel being allowed a certain time only for procuring her cargo.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. HOPE.

Messrs. Burge, Colville, and Marryat,
&c. &c. &c.

West India Rooms, 16, Bishopsgate-street.
January 30, 1843.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to Mr. Burge, Mr. Marryat, and myself, in reference to the 11th head of suggestions of the West India body, on the subject of emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, I have the honour to inform you that those interested in the colonies concur in, and will be prepared to, adopt Lord Stanley's views in regard thereto, viz. that "the best arrangement will be to procure vessels, if possible, to undertake the voyage, on condition of receiving payment on the same terms as they would have done had they proceeded under the old bounty system, instead of being taken up at a sum fixed without reference to the number carried, each vessel to be specially licensed for the voyage, and to have on board a surgeon-superintendent, or other officer, to be named by Government, on whom would devolve the duty of taking care that the Government regulations were complied with."

They see at present little reason to doubt that this plan will work well, but they consider, nevertheless, that as the extent of the effect which the new measures will produce in promoting emigration from Sierra Leone has yet to be ascertained, and as information is wanting as to what vessels have already proceeded thither from the colonies under the old system, it would be inexpedient to permit the employment of more than three extra vessels for such service during the first interval calculated to occur, between the starting from Sierra Leone and return back of the established packets.

They beg further to suggest, that no vessel proceeding under this regulation, should be allowed to leave this country early than 15, or later than 45 days from the date of the sailing of the last of the ships permanently engaged. And that they be limited to 15 days for procuring emigrants, to be determined with reference to the dates of their arrival out.

The West India body would also recommend that the Government officers appointed to such transient vessels should have the option of a free passage back to this country, on the termination of the voyage, by a public or private conveyance, and if in the former at the Government rate of allowance, but in either case at the expense of the ship.

I have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) A. COLVILLE.

No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
February 18, 1843.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting to us a correspondence between the Colonial Department and the gentlemen representing the West India body, on the subject of the additional vessels to be employed in the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, and directing us to state our opinion as to the specific mode in which these vessels should be procured, and the engagements made with them. In reply, we have the honour to submit for Lord Stanley's consideration the following plan for the purpose:—

1. That only three vessels should at present be licensed. One for each of the colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

2. That we should be authorized to inform parties interested in those colonies that if any ship-owner or charterer should be desirous of obtaining a license from the Secretary of State for his vessel, to carry emigrants from Sierra Leone to any of the above named colonies, upon the expectation of payment of a fixed rate per head, we are ready to receive proposals for the employment of vessels on such service.

3. That these proposals should state the amount of the payment per adult for which the parties would be prepared to afford a passage to the emigrants, and maintenance during the voyage.

4. That if more than one vessel be proposed to us for each colony, we should accept that which appearing upon the report of our officer to be perfectly sound and sea-worthy, and well adapted for the service, would convey the emigrants at the cheapest rate.

5. That if the vessels for the different colonies should be proposed within some short time of one another, as a week, we should accept them in the order which has been appointed for the sailing of the emigrant transports, but that if not so proposed, we should accept them in the order in which they may happen to be brought forward.

6. That each vessel should be properly fitted up in this country, and that the quantity and quality of the provisions to be supplied for the use of the passengers should be sanctioned and approved by us.

7. That the owners or charterers of any vessel for which a license may be applied for should be informed, that the Government can neither be answerable for their obtaining at Sierra Leone the full number of passengers which the vessel can legally carry, nor pay for any individuals who may have died on the passage, but that it simply agrees, without undertaking any pecuniary risk whatever, to pay the stipulated rate per adult on all the emigrants who may be safely landed at the place of destination.

8. That the surgeons-superintendent or other officers appointed by Her Majesty's Government to accompany the vessels shall be remunerated, and a passage back to this country provided for them, at the expense, not of the ship-owners, but of the colonies to which the emigrants are conveyed. The rate of remuneration, if to a naval surgeon, should be the same as that which has been fixed for the officers on board of the emigrant transports, but it should in no case be paid to them for longer than three months after the arrival of the vessel with passengers in the West Indian colony. This period will allow of their finding an opportunity for returning, and for effecting the voyage to this country. The necessary funds might, we apprehend, be provided out of the grant to be made by each colony for the expenses of all such immigration as may be carried on under the superintendance of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 3.

Downing-street, March 13, 1843.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th, and to Mr. Colville's reply of the 30th January, respecting the additional tonnage which might be required for the conveyance of emigrants from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, I am now directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you the copy of a letter which has been addressed to this Department by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, to whom the correspondence alluded to was by his Lordship's directions referred, and I am to request that you would inform Lord Stanley whether the West India body see any difficulty in the adoption of the plan suggested by the Commissioners.

Messrs. Burge, Colville, and Marryat,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

No. 4.

London, March 22, 1843.

Sir,

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 13th instant, addressed to Messrs. Burge, Colville, and myself, and having consulted the parties interested in the communication therein referred to from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, I beg to submit the following remarks for Lord Stanley's consideration.

They think it is very desirable to have as few regulations as possible in addition to those contained in the Passengers' Act, and the Colonial Immigration laws, but they do not see any objection to the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh regulations proposed by the Commissioners.

With regard to the sixth, it is alleged that the fittings in this country of such transient ships are quite unnecessary, and that ship-owners would be very reluctant to undertake the expense upon a mere contingency. The provisions being procurable here on better terms, and being available in any case, will be furnished as required.

Upon the eighth clause I would observe, that as a surgeon will be able to give ample superintendence, the additional expence of any other officer would, in the event of failure in obtaining emigrants, prove a great aggravation of the disappointment. Two months appear to be sufficient time to allow the surgeon for procuring a passage from the West Indies, and for effecting the voyage to this country, or from Sierra Leone, in case no emigrants offer, and an opportunity of returning to England from thence occurs.

It is apprehended that there will be great difficulty in persuading the owners of suitable ships to send them under license upon the proposed conditions, even if modified as now suggested.

G. W. Hope, Esq.
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES MARRYAT.

No. 5.

Downing-street, March 31, 1843.

Gentlemen,

22 March, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you for your information the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Marryat on behalf of himself and other persons connected with the West Indies, in reply to one which by Lord Stanley's directions I addressed to them, enclosing a copy of your letter of the 18th ultimo, on the subject of the extra tonnage to be taken for the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies.

To the Commissioners of Colonial Land
and Emigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

No. 6.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
April 10, 1843.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting for our information the observations which had been made by Mr. Marryat on the mode in which we proposed that any vessels, in addition to the regular transports, should be employed in the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies.

We find that the only objections which are offered by Mr. Marryat on the part of the persons interested in behalf of the colonies, relate to the 6th and 8th heads of our suggestions. It is alleged, first, that it is unnecessary that the ships should be fitted in this country in the usual manner for the reception of passengers; next, that one officer will be sufficient to take charge of the emigrants; and thirdly, that such officer when discharged will be able to return home within two months.

As regards the first point, we have the honour to state that we do not propose that tiers of berths should be constructed as usual; we should only require that a strong partition should be placed across the deck to separate males and females. Should any other fittings be deemed necessary by the Governor of Sierra Leone, it will be in his power to require them under the terms which we propose to make. In regard to the second point, we believe that it was never intended that more than one officer should be placed on board of these additional vessels.

And lastly, we concur with Mr. Marryatt in thinking that a period of two months from the expiration of the service will be sufficient to allow for the return of the surgeon to this country. SIERRA LEONE

The only question which remains relates to the time of departure of these vessels. There must be an interval of 15 days between the sailing of each. And it was originally proposed by Mr. Colville that none of them should leave this country later than 45 days from the sailing of the last of the transports. That period will expire on the 17th instant, and therefore only one vessel, should one happen to be ready, would be able to sail within the appointed time. We should propose nevertheless to issue proposals as originally intended, only stating amongst the conditions that should any vessel find at Sierra Leone a Government transport, she cannot obtain any emigrants until after the departure of such transport, and that, generally, all questions concerning the order of precedence in taking in emigrants, and time of departure must be decided by the Governor of Sierra Leone.

With these slight modifications, should they meet Lord Stanley's approval, we would request his Lordship's authority for now communicating to the parties, acting for the West India colonies, the terms upon which it is proposed that licenses should be granted for the employment of vessels in this service.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

We have, &c.
T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

No. 7.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, April 15, 1843.

I HAVE received and laid before Lord Stanley your letter of the 10th inst., and I am to convey to you his Lordship's authority for communicating to the parties, acting for the West India colonies, the terms in which you propose that licenses should be granted to the vessels, in addition to the regular transports, to be employed in the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies.

To the Commissioners of Colonial Land
and Emigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

No. 8.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
May 10, 1843.

Sir,

HAVING in compliance with the instructions conveyed to us in your letter of the 15th ultimo, communicated to the parties acting for the West India colonies the terms on which it was proposed that additional vessels should be licensed to convey emigrants from the coast of Africa, we have the honour to state that we have accepted upon those terms the tender of the Superior for the service of British Guiana.

Previous to acceptance this vessel was carefully inspected and examined in dry dock by Lieutenant Lean, and a favourable report of her condition made to us by that officer. The rate of bounty which will be payable in the colony for every statute adult landed from her in British Guiana is 34 dollars. She is now ready to sail, and it is desirable that she should be despatched without delay, that she may not be interfered with in obtaining a cargo by the regular transports which will be returning from their first voyage.

We would accordingly beg leave to request that we may be furnished with such authority or license as Lord Stanley may be pleased to give for her employment in this service, and also that the ordinary pass may be obtained for her from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. For this latter purpose we have the honour to enclose the requisite description of the ship.

We would further request that the necessary steps may be taken for the appointment of the naval surgeon, who, according to the plan which has been sanctioned, will proceed from this country in the vessel, and be placed in charge of the emigrants during the voyage from Africa.

We would finally beg leave to suggest that a copy of the terms on which this vessel has been engaged, and the rate of bounty which will be payable for the immigrants, may be communicated to the Governor of British Guiana for his information and guidance.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

We have, &c.
T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

May, 1843.

DESCRIPTION of the ship Superior, offered for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from Sierra Leone to British Guiana:—

Registered tonnage, 411 $\frac{1}{2}$ new.

„ „ 347 $\frac{1}{2}$ old.

Master, Alexander Montgomery.

Built 1837 at Ramsay, Isle of Man; barque rigged, sham quarter galleries, billet head, new coppered, painted white streak with black painted ports; raised quarter deck, otherwise half poop and top-gallant fore-castle.

SIERRA LEONE.

Measures between decks 2013 superficial feet, and can carry 168 statute adults, from the stem to the fore-part of the cabin. Belonging to Glasgow.

Owner, Anderson of Glasgow,
Mounts four guns; will have a crew of 24 men and boys.

No. 9.

Sir,

Downing-street, May 29, 1843.

WITH reference to the correspondence which took place with this Department and the Board of Admiralty, respecting the employment of lieutenants and surgeons on board the three vessels which had been taken up under the authority of Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, I am now directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in furtherance of that object it has been decided that, in addition to the vessels above alluded to, such further vessels shall be taken up as may from time to time be required; and with this view the Land and Emigration Commissioners have, with his Lordship's sanction, entered into an engagement with the owners of the ship Superior to proceed with her to Sierra Leone, and there to take on board emigrants, and proceed to British Guiana, according to the existing regulations. The engagement has only, in the first instance, been made for the single voyage, but the Governor of British Guiana will be authorized to renew the licence upon the same terms for any further trips which he may consider necessary for the benefit of the colony.

I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners that Lord Stanley proposes that an Admiralty surgeon only should be placed on board this vessel, and that you will move their Lordships to select an officer for this purpose, to whom, should they approve of this arrangement, should be confided all the powers given to the lieutenants and surgeons employed in the vessels already sent out. The rate of pay Lord Stanley proposes to assign to this officer is at the rate of 350*l.* per annum, including his half-pay, and a free passage home, whenever his services may be dispensed with.

Lord Stanley further requests that their Lordships will direct an Admiralty pass to be prepared and transmitted to him for the Superior, a description of which vessel is herewith enclosed.

Sir John Barrow, Bart.,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. STEPHEN.

No. 10.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, June 7, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo, that his Lordship approves of the terms upon which you have entered into an engagement with the owners of the ship Superior for the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone to British Guiana.

Authority has been given to the Governor of British Guiana to enter into an engagement with this vessel to perform such further trips between Sierra Leone and British Guiana, upon the same terms, as he may consider necessary.

The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. Simpson to act as Agent and Assistant Surgeon on board the Superior, and that gentleman has been directed to apply to you for his instructions.

It is intended that his salary, together with his half-pay, should be at the rate of 350*l.* per annum, and a free passage home when his services shall be no longer required.

The enclosed is an Admiralty pass, which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed to be prepared for this vessel.

To the Commissioners of Colonial Land
and Emigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HORN.

No. 17.

(No. 43.)

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,

My Lord,

June 10, 1843.

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 40, bearing date the 3rd instant, addressed to your Lordship, reporting the death of Mr. Jeremie, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have appointed Mr. George Abbott to the vacant situation of Government Emigration Agent for this colony. Mr. Abbott is a native of the West Indies, and was employed as an Emigration Agent for Trinidad, during which time I had various opportunities of judging of his fitness for the situation, and beg to submit his name for your Lordship's favourable consideration.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

(No. 115.)

No. 18.

SIERRALEONE

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, June 18, 1843.

IN a communication which has recently been addressed to me, it is stated that of the 65 boys who had in the first instance most cheerfully offered themselves as emigrants to proceed to Jamaica in the Glen Huntley, a number little more than half had eventually come forward for that purpose, a circumstance which might naturally raise a doubt whether some means had not been employed to influence them in departing from their original intention.

I consider it my duty to call your especial attention to this statement, and to request that you will endeavour to ascertain how far this supposition may be correct.

I need scarcely add that I should deeply regret that the emigration of the Africans in the colony, the management of which Her Majesty's Government have undertaken, should be in any manner frustrated by undue influence exerted by any of the subordinate officers under your Government, and although it will be your duty to take care that the Africans are not induced to avail themselves of the proffered emigration by incorrect statements of the advantages which the different colonies in the West Indies may hold out to them, I do, on the other hand, hope that you will not only use your authority to put an end to the exercise of any such influence (should it have been exerted) on the part of any of your subordinate officers, but that you will direct them to co-operate with you in facilitating the emigration of these Africans, and placing the advantages they are likely to derive from it fairly before them.

I have, &c.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 46.)

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
June 14, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship three emigration returns of boys embarked on board the transports for the West Indies.

These returns should have been forwarded to your Lordship some time since, but were delayed owing to the severe indisposition and death of Mr. Jeremie, the Government Emigration Agent.

The boys in question were volunteers from the Government schools, but a selection of the largest only were permitted to embark.

I had the whole brought before me, and the nature of emigration explained to each individually.

I considered it necessary to address a letter to the Governor of each of the colonies for which these boys were destined, an extract of which I have the honour to enclose herewith. Your Lordship will perceive that the Emigration Agents failed in obtaining adults, which I beg to observe may have arisen from the sudden arrival of the transports here without any previous notice, or in any way prepared to carry into effect the new regulations, and the people not having sufficient time to judge of the advantages which the new system presents, although every explanation that the opportunity would allow of was given to them.

These circumstances, with suggestions I believe to have been disseminated by interested persons in this colony who are averse to, and although it has not been stated publicly, yet I am of opinion are alarmed at, a plan intended so much to encourage emigration to the West Indies, coupled with the non-arrival of delegates, must be considered to have proved the primary causes of failure.

I would, in conclusion, beg to observe to your Lordship that a very great feeling exists among the people generally as to their being compelled to be vaccinated previous to embarkation. Independent of this objection entertained by the natives, it is very difficult to carry the measure into operation. The vaccine lymph which has at various times been sent out here was found useless, and the supply brought by the emigration vessels equally defective.

I would therefore take leave to suggest to your Lordship, should vaccination be deemed essentially necessary, that the medical officer on board each of the ships be

SIERRA LEONE. prepared to perform this operation during the voyage, as it would give time to enable him to judge of its effects.

With regard to the proportion of females, I have to acquaint your Lordship that the whole Act, as stated in my Despatch No. 39, dated the 3rd instant, is now under revision, and the clauses of the new Act will be formed in conformity with the instructions, which your Lordship has been pleased to forward upon emigration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 19.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

RETURN of Emigrants from Sierra Leone.

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Sailing.	Whither Bound.	Name of Surgeon.	Registered Tonnage of Ship.	Surface in Feet of Lower Deck unoccupied by Ships' Goods or Stores.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Crew.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Number of Kroomen.	Other Emigrants.	
											Children between 7 and 1.	
Arabian	March 29	April 27	Guiana	J. Leith	391	234	..	..	..	..	33 boys from the Government schools.	

Sierra Leone, June 14, 1843.

(Signed) GEORGE ABBOTT,
Acting Government Emigration Agent.

RETURN of Emigrants from Sierra Leone.

Name of Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Whither Bound.	Name of Surgeon.	Surface in Feet of Deck unoccupied by Ships' Goods or Stores.	Register Tonnage of Ship.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Number of Crew.	Emigrants.	
										Children.	
Glen Huntley	1843. April 11	1843. March 12	Jamaica	John Sterling	3100	420	252	..	23	85 school-boys.	

Sierra Leone, April 12, 1843.

(Signed) JOHN R. JEREMIE,
Government Emigration Agent.

RETURN of Emigrants from Sierra Leone.

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Sailing.	Whither Bound.	Name of Surgeon.	Registered Tonnage of Ship.	Surface in Feet of Lower Deck unoccupied by Ships' Goods or Stores.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Number of Crew.	Number of Kroomen.	Other Emigrants.			
											Adults			Children between 14 and 7.
											M.	F.	Total.		M.
Senator	1843. April 7	1843. April 30	Trinidad	A. Sproul	346	207	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	31

Adults, 2 emigrants,
3 delegates.

Total 5

Boys, 31 from the Government schools.

Sierra Leone, June 14, 1843.

(Signed) GEORGE ABBOTT,
Acting Government Emigration Agent.

Encl. 2 in No. 19.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

EXTRACT from Despatches—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN, Governor of Jamaica, dated Government House, Sierra Leone, April 8, 1843.

To His Excellency HENRY LIGHT, Governor of Demerara, dated April 24, 1843.

To His Excellency Colonel Sir H. MACLEOD, Governor of Trinidad, dated April 28, 1843.

“THESE boys are volunteers from the Government schools established in this colony, and are fine interesting youths, and I have no doubt will be found very docile; and I would here beg to entreat of your Excellency on their behalf, that on their arrival they may not be placed out in the ordinary, but taken under the especial care and protection of your Government.”

I can assure your Excellency that in this matter I am not actuated more in a feeling towards the boys themselves, than with the view that it will greatly tend towards the cause of emigration from this colony. SIERRA LEONE.

The want of delegates has been much felt on this occasion; this circumstance, together with the short time which has elapsed since the new measure has been in operation, will in some measure account for the Arabian, Senator, and Glen Huntley not having taken their complement of emigrants.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

(No. 132.)

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir, Downing-street, August 31, 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 46, of the 14th June, with returns therein enclosed of the boys who had emigrated in three transports from Sierra Leone to the West Indies.

I am glad to find that you anticipate more success in obtaining emigrants when the system shall have been longer in operation, and delegates shall have returned by these vessels from the West Indies. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to me to inform you that the passage has been effected in these vessels without a single casualty, and with a degree of cleanliness and order much greater than could have been expected under such novel circumstances. I trust that the prosperity of these first voyages will be found an additional aid in procuring fresh emigrants from Sierra Leone, and you will not fail to take every available means for making it known in the settlement.

With reference to the prejudice which you state to be entertained by the emigrants generally against being vaccinated previous to embarkation, and to your suggestion of postponing the performance of that operation until after the vessel shall have sailed, by which means a better opportunity would be gained of judging of its effects, I now transmit for your information and guidance a copy of an amended paragraph, carrying out the alteration proposed by you, which you will cause to be duly inserted in the surgeon's instructions.

Amended paragraph.

I have only to add that with regard to the preservation of the lymph, I hope to be shortly enabled to transmit to you instructions relating to the best means of keeping the emigrant vessels efficiently supplied in this respect.

I am, &c.,

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

VI. All passengers who have not had the small-pox, or previously undergone vaccination, are to be vaccinated. Some objections having been mentioned to performing the operation before they embark, this will no longer be required; but it is expected that you will take the earliest opportunity for the purpose after the voyage has commenced, adopting every measure in your power to avoid exciting the alarm of the emigrants, or alienating their confidence.

A supply of vaccine matter is herewith transmitted to you for the purpose, and you will endeavour to renew the supply at all proper opportunities.

(No. 57.)

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, Government House, Sierra Leone,
July 23, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the following returns of the Liberated African Department, which were this day placed in my hands by the Assistant Superintendent. These consist of—

1. A return of the number of liberated Africans under the charge of the General Superintendent, in the period from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1843.

2. A half-yearly return of the Establishment to the 30th of June, 1843.

3. A return of persons receiving Government allowance.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 21.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Liberated Africans under Charge of the General Superintendent, in the period from 1st January to the 30th June, 1843.

DISTRICT.	VILLAGE.	Number in Charge by last Return.		INCREASE.														Total to be accounted for.		DECREASE.												Remaining this Date.		Increase.		Decrease.			
				BIRTHS.				New People received since last Return.				Apprenticed in District since last Return.		Persons who have Voluntarily come from other Districts to reside.		Persons received from Hospital.				Deaths in the District.				Persons who have Voluntarily re-moved to other Districts.		Persons supposed to have left the Colony.		Children sent to other Districts, or to Freetown to be Apprenticed.		Persons sent to Hospital.									
				Adults to be Located.		Children sent to School.		Children since last Return.		Persons voluntarily come from other Districts to reside.		Adu.		Children.		Adults.				Children.		Persons supposed to have left the Colony.		Children sent to other Districts, or to Freetown to be Apprenticed.		Adults.		Children.											
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.
1st Eastern . . .	Kissy . . . Wellington . . . Newlands . . . Allen Town . . . Hastings . . . Rokelle . . .	2,948	2,439	28	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	16	2,979	2,489	34	14	21	9	..	..	14	7	..	..	27	7	16	2,883	2,436	31	50	96	53			
2nd Eastern . . .	Waterloo . . . CampbellTown . . . Macdonald . . . Stanley . . . Gloucester . . . Regent . . . Bathurst . . . Charlotte . . . Aberdeen . . .	4,455	3,469	44	32	122	..	13	..	..	..	65	48	2	2	2	1	4,703	3,552	28	14	16	11	..	..	127	111	..	..	9	2	6	1	4,517	3,413	248	83	186	139
1st and 2nd Mountains . . .	Murray . . . Wilberforce . . . Lumley . . . Godenich . . . York . . . Hamilton . . . Sussex . . .	4,862	3,860	67	55	..	4	104	..	..	..	..	3	..	85	18	5,118	3,960	27	18	12	25	..	..	128	8	30	3	2	2	95	21	4,824	3,883	256	80	294	77	
Western . . .	Kent . . . Tombo . . . Dublin . . . Ricketts . . . Russell . . .	3,690	2,362	53	61	2	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	2	2	9	..	3,800	2,425	39	17	15	11	25	2	..	..	190	..	3	1	6	4	3,522	2,394	110	63	278	31
Freetown . . .	Not under control of the Department . . .	3,937	4,586	41	40	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	19	5	3	1	4,008	4,635	91	27	38	9	..	..	275	64	..	..	32	10	11	3	3,560	4,522	71	49	448	113
Freetown Depot . . .		Vide particulars at foot hereof.																																					
Kissy Hospital . . .		Vide particulars at foot hereof.																																					
Total . . .		19,892	16,736	233	221	124	4	151	..	8	3	78	51	23	10	99	30	20,608	17,061	219	90	102	65	25	2	545	190	220	3	73	22	118	41	19,449	16,687	716	325	1302	413

CASUALTIES at the Depot at Freetown.

CASUALTIES at Kissy Hospital.

	Adults.						Children.						Total.	
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Remaining 31st December, 1842 . . .	123	1	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Hospital . . .	16	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Squadrons . . .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Districts . . .	..	..	182	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters apprehended . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Returned Apprentices . . .	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Enlistment . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entered for Refuge . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rescued from Slavery . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward . . .													401	14
Brought forward . . .													124	7
To Districts Located . . .													14	2
To Hospital . . .													..	..
Deserted . . .													..	..
Enlisted . . .													..	..
Located at Freetown . . .													..	..
Apprenticed at Freetown . . .													..	..
Emigrated to the West Indies . . .													..	..
Located on board Her Majesty's Vessels of War . . .													..	..
Apprentice returned to her Master . . .													..	..
Remaining 30th June, 1843 . . .													..	..

(Approved.) G. MACDONALD, Governor and General Superintendent.

(Signed) W. G. TERRY, Assistant Superintendent.

(7/10/51)

RETURN OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT

(7/10/51)

IN THE YEAR 1843

No. 2.

RETURN of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department, at Sierra Leone from 1st January to 30th June, 1843.

Name.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed.	Annual Salary.	Annual Income Tax.	Net Salary.	Whether the Principal or his Deputy be allowed a House for their Personal Residence, or what Allowance, if any, for House Rent.	Whether the Principal or his Deputy enjoys any, and what other Advantages or Profit, not required to be stated in the preceding Column.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
His Excellency G. Macdonald.	General Superintendent . .	1 Feb. 1842.	By virtue of the office of Governor.	No	No	..	Quarters at Fort Thornton.	5s. each per diem forage allowance for the keeping of two horses.
Wilkins George Terry.	Assistant Superintendent . .	14 Mar. 1836	Secretary of State . .	400 0 0	11 13 4	368 6 8	Ditto Regent-square	
William Dixon . . .	Third	1 Jan. 1841	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	2s. 6d. per diem for the keeping of one horse.
Joseph Thos. Macaulay	Fourth	23 Dec. 1840	Governor Jeremie . .	2s. per day.	..	2s. per day.*	..	..
Anthony O'Connor . .	Extra		19 Nov. 1841	Governor Fergusson.	4s. per day.	..	4s. per day.	
George Cummings . .	Manager 1st Eastern District	1 July, 1838	Governor Doherty . .	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	House at Wellington .	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for the keeping of one horse each.
Henry Vincent . . .	Managers { 2nd Eastern District	10 Mar. 1842	Secretary of State . .	250 0 0	7 5 10	242 14 2		
Walter Crowley . . .	Managers { Mountain District	29 April, 1842	Governor Macdonald	250 0 0	7 5 10	242 14 2	.. Waterloo .	..
Benjamin Fran. Hughes	Managers { Western District .	1 May, 1840	Governor Doherty . .	250 0 0	7 5 10	242 14 2	.. Wilberforce	
Henry Tuke	Assistant Managers { Bananas	29 April, 1842	Governor Macdonald	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	.. York . . .	..
John Stone Palmer . .		Assistant Managers { Kent . .	22 May, 1837	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0		.. Bananas
John Bailey Libert . .	Assistant Managers { Charlotte	13 Mar. 1837	Governor Campbell . .	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	.. Kent . . .	..
Benjamin Scott . . .	Engineer	9 May, 1842	Secretary of State . .	75 0 0	2 3 9	72 16 3	.. Charlotte .	
William Aitken . . .	Inspector of Schools . . .	7 Aug. 1841	Governor Carr . . .	200 0 0	5 16 8	194 3 4	..	House at Kissy . . .
William Stafford . . .	Assistant Colonial Surgeon .	3 Dec. 1842	Secretary of State . .	200 0 0	5 16 8	194 3 4	..	
Matthew Squire † . .	Acting Colonial Surgeon . .	26 Jan. 1842	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	30s. pr. month house rent	2s. 6d. per diem forage allowance for keeping of one horse each.
Thomas Parkes . . .	Hospital Accountant . . .	21 Sept. 1841	Governor Fergusson.	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	20s.	

COMMISSARIAT BRANCH OF THE LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

William Fisher Mends	In charge of cash and store .	4 Feb. 1841	Ex officio	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	..	..
Thomas Graham . . .		1 July, 1843	Ex officio	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	..	..
Thomas Leigh . . .	Storekeeper	11 Sept. 1841	Governor Fergusson.	200 0 0	5 16 8	194 3 4	..	..
Samuel Thorpe . . .	Second Writer	15 April, 1839	Governor Doherty . .	150 0 0	4 7 6	145 12 6	..	..

* Wages increased to 2s per diem, (vide Department Order) March 1, 1843.

† Deceased, June 11, 1843.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

SIERRA LEONE

SIERRA LEONE. No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—*continued.*

Dis- trict.	Village.	Names.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.			Remarks.
				£.	s.	d.	
	Freetown .	James Cromanty	Medical attendant .	1	10	0	
	"	William M'Foy.	Permanent overseer .	1	5	0	
	"	Charlotte Pratt .	" " .	1	5	0	
	"	Joseph Porter .	Office messenger .	1	5	0	Resigned.
	"	John Newman .	" " .	1	5	0	Vice Porter.
	"	William Cecil .	Gate-keeper	1	5	0	
	"	Charles Wilson .	" "	1	5	0	
	"	William Nicol .	" "	1	5	0	
	"	Samuel Coker .	Cook	1	5	0	
	"	John Thomas .	Coxswain	2	0	0	Dismissed.
	"	Thomas Davis .	" "	2	0	0	Vice Thomas.
	"	Henry Leigh .	Boatman	1	0	0	
	"	Sedor	" "	1	0	0	
	"	Stephen Johnson	" "	1	0	0	
	"	George Edward .	" "	1	0	0	
	"	Thomas Coker .	" "	1	0	0	Dismissed.
	"	Henry Allen .	" "	1	0	0	Vice Coker.
	"	John Barnett .	" "	1	0	0	Resigned, 1 April
	"	Jim Morgan .	" "	1	0	0	Resigned, 1 April.
	"	Harry Macaulay	" "	1	0	0	Resigned, 1 April.
	"	Wamper	" "	1	0	0	Appointed, 1 April.
	"	William Johnson	" "	1	0	0	Appointed, 1 April.
	"	Thomas Barnett	" "	1	0	0	Appointed, 1 April.
	"	Tom Ogoo	Watchman	1	3	0	
	"	Charles Moore .	Teacher	1	10	0	
	"	John Cole, 1st .	Temporary overseer .	1	5	0	
	"	John Cole, 2nd .	" "	1	5	0	
	"	John Macaulay .	" "	1	5	0	Discontinued, 30 June.
	"	John Lake	" "	1	5	0	Discontinued, 30 June.
	"	James Sawyer .	" "	1	5	0	Discontinued, 27 May.
	"	John Thomas .	" "	1	5	0	
	"	Mandrose Thomp- son.	" "	1	5	0	Dismissed, 30 January.
<i>Commissariat Branch of the Liberated African Department.</i>							
	"	James Wright .	Messenger	1	0	0	
	"	Philip Brown .	Assistant to storekeeper	1	5	0	
	"	Orange Nelson .	Labourer	0	19	6	
	"	Thomas Eden .	" "	0	19	6	
	"	John Grape	" "	0	19	6	
<i>Engineer's Department.</i>							
	"	Thomas H. Saville	Clerk	2	10	0	Resigned, 16 May.
	"	Samuel Hamilton	" "	2	10	0	Appointed, vice Saville, 16 May.
	"	Thomas Williams	Issuer and messenger	1	0	0	
	Kissy	Abram. Hamilton	Constable	1	1	8	
	"	Thomas Dykes .	" "	1	1	8	
	Kissy Hos- pital.	James Nicol .	Hospital attendant .	5	0	0	
	"	George Sotrah .	Dresser	1	5	0	
	"	Jacob Halfner .	Waterside constable .	1	6	0	
	"	Henry Thomas .	Hospital cook	0	19	0	
	"	George Holliest .	Lunatic keeper	0	15	0	
	"	James Smith	" "	0	15	0	
	"	Thomas During . . .	Apprentice	0	13	0	
	"	John Scott	" "	0	13	0	
	"	James Quashie . . .	" "	0	13	0	
	"	Henry Fielding . . .	Porter	0	13	0	
	"	Isaac Spencer	Ward-keeper	0	13	0	
	"	John Brown	" "	0	13	0	
	"	Samuel Macaulay	" "	0	13	0	Discharged, 1 April.
	"	George Gatesman	" "	0	13	0	Appointed, D. O., 1 April.
	"	Accrappa	" "	0	13	0	
	"	John Brown	" "	0	13	0	
	"	Thomas Davis	Messenger	0	10	0	
	"	George Williams . . .	" "	0	10	0	
	"	Nancy Hamilton . . .	Matron	1	10	0	
	"	Hannah Davis	Laundress	0	10	0	
	"	Martha Jenkins . . .	" "	0	10	0	
	"	John Shooter	Hospital clerk	2	5	0	
	"	Joseph Johnson . . .	Watchman	0	15	0	
	"	George Renner	Hospital labourer . . .	0	10	0	
	"	George Willis	" "	0	10	0	

First Eastern.

No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—continued. SIERRA LEONE.

District.	Village.	Names.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.			Remarks.
				£.	s.	d.	
First Eastern.	Kissy Hospital.	Isaac Crew . .	Hospital labourer . .	0	10	0	
		John Thorpe . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		Thomas King . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		Daniel George . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		William Johnson . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		Thomas Williams . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		Macketiah . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		Moses King . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
		Samuel Solomon . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0	
	George Furst . .	„ „ . .	0	10	0		
	Wellington.	Elizabeth Cummings.	School mistress . .	3	0	0	
		Sarah Wilberforce	Assistant ditto . .	0	17	4	
		Phoebe Peters . .	Teacher	0	13	0	
		Henry Clerke . .	Constable	1	0	0	
		George Granville	Gaoler	1	0	0	Ceased, 11 April.
		John Bright . .	„	1	0	0	Appointed, 11 April.
		John Langley . .	Overseer	1	10	0	
		John Thompson . .	„	1	10	0	
John Ashley . .		Overseer	4	0	0		
Second Eastern.	Hastings	Sam. Harris . .	Constable	1	0	0	
		Mark Mason . .	„	1	0	0	
		Benjamin Hobhouse.	Overseer	1	5	0	
	Rokelle	William Stewart	Teacher	1	5	0	
		William N. Grant	„	2	0	0	
		Thomas Gregory	Constable	1	0	0	
		Thomas Wilson . .	„	1	0	0	
		William Jones . .	„	1	0	0	Dismissed.
		Peter Coker . .	„	1	0	0	Appointed 14 February.
		Henry Shally . .	„	1	0	0	
		Abner Davis . .	Coxswain	0	17	4	
		Thomas Weeks . .	Boatman	0	15	0	
		William M'Foy . .	„	0	15	0	
		Henry George . .	„	0	15	0	
		Moses Riddle . .	„	0	15	0	
		James Moore . .	„	0	15	0	
		William Renner . .	„	0	15	0	
		Campbell's Town.	George Sangster	Overseer	1	10	0
William Engloes	Teacher		1	0	0		
William Hill . .	Overseer		1	10	0	Salary increased, D. O. 11 January, having charge of Macdonald.	
Benguamer and Macdonald.	Henry Davis . .	Teacher	1	0	0		
	John Cole Coker	Overseer	1	0	0	Appointed 11 January.	
	N. Simmons . .	Temporary overseer . .	1	0	0		
	William Taylor . .	„	1	0	0		
	William Richard	Ferryman	1	10	0		
	John Thorpe . .	Teacher	1	10	0		
	Ralph Williams.	Assistant teacher. . .	0	15	0		
	Henry Johnson . .	„ „	0	17	4		
	Thomas Cromanty	„ „	1	0	0		
	John Thorpe . .	Police clerk	0	15	0		
Victoria Gloucester	James Grant . .	Dresser	2	0	0		
	William Edwin . .	Constable	1	0	0		
	Thomas Williams	Cook	0	17	4		
	William Anthony	Labourer	0	7	6	Appointed, D. O. June 1843.	
	Thomas Williams	„	0	7	6		
	Abraham Peters	Constable.	1	0	0		
	John Davis . .	„	1	0	0		
	Thomas Bruley . .	„	1	0	0		
	Sarah Libert . .	Teacher	2	1	8		
	Hannah Metzger	Assistant teacher. . .	1	0	0		
Regent	Jane Decker . .	„ „	0	17	4	Dismissed.	
	Elizabeth Campbell.	„ „	0	17	4	Vice Decker.	
	Henry Johnson . .	Teacher	1	2	0	Ceased.	
	Joseph Davis . .	Constable	1	0	0		
	Robert Percival . .	„	1	0	0		
	James Palmer . .	Cook	0	15	0		
	John Brown . .	Labourer.	0	7	6		
	John Thomas . .	„	0	7	6		
	John Eden . .	Constable	1	0	0		
	Robert Hughes . .	„	1	0	0		
Mountain.	Wilberforce	John Eden . .	Constable	1	0	0	
		Robert Hughes . .	„	1	0	0	

SIERRA LEONE. No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—*continued.*

District.	Village.	Names.	Occupation.	Monthly Wages.			Remarks.
				£.	s.	d.	
Mountain.	Wilberforce	Samuel Parker .	Constable	1	0	0	
		Aberdeen .	George Shilling .	Overseer	2	10	0
	"	William Mason .	Constable	1	0	0	
	"	John Brown .	Teacher	1	0	0	
	Murray	James Newman .	Overseer	1	10	0	
		John Ashley .	Teacher	1	0	0	Dismissed.
	Lumley	Ellis Davis . .	Overseer	1	10	0	
		Henry Renner .	Teacher	1	0	0	
	Goderich	Henry Aitkins .	Overseer	2	0	0	
		Charles Collier .	Constable	1	0	0	
	"	Christian During	Teacher	1	0	0	
	"	Judith During .	Assistant teacher .	0	15	0	
	York	William Jarrett .	Dresser	2	0	0	
		John Pratt . . .	Assistant-dresser .	0	10	0	
	"	John Thorpe . .	Hospital clerk . . .	0	10	0	
	"	Harry Inglis . .	Police clerk	0	15	0	
	"	Thomas Leigh . .	Constable	1	0	0	
	"	Samuel Meheux .	"	1	0	0	
	"	Peter Gouch . . .	Gaoler	1	0	0	
	"	John Gilbert . .	Coxswain	0	17	4	
	"	James Williams .	Boatman	0	15	0	
	"	William Thorpe .	"	0	15	0	
	"	David Mann . . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	James Peck . . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	Daniel Coker . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	Charles Williams	"	0	15	0	
	Sussex .	James Bathurst .	Overseer	1	0	0	
Hamilton	Henry Brown . .	"	1	10	0		
	Matthew Thorn . .	Teacher	1	0	0		
Kent	George P. Renner	"	1	0	0		
	James Wright . .	Assistant teacher . .	0	15	0		
"	David Fearon . .	"	0	8	8	Ceased 30 June.	
"	Charles M'Carthy	Dresser	1	0	0		
"	Thomas Welling-	Constable	1	0	0		
"	ton .	"	1	0	0		
Western.	"	William Davis . .	"	1	0	0	
	"	Thomas Appleton .	Coxswain	0	17	4	
	"	Robert Wenzel . .	Boatman	0	15	0	
	"	Joseph King . . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	Robert Allen . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	Samuel Bocoock .	"	0	15	0	
	Tombo .	John Gordon . . .	Overseer	1	10	0	
		Wm. Broaderick .	Teacher	1	5	0	
	"	Socolo	Temporary overseer .	1	0	0	
	"	Peter Newman . .	"	1	0	0	Ceased 30 May.
	Russell .	Donald M'Intyre	Overseer	1	5	0	
		William M Intyre	Teacher	1	5	0	
	"	Thomas Jarrett . .	Temporary overseer .	1	0	0	Ceased 30 May.
	Dublin .	Abdool Mesech . .	Teacher	1	10	0	
		Eliza Bocoock . .	"	1	0	0	
	"	Ebenezer Collins	Dresser	0	15	0	
	"	Thomas Buckle . .	Constable	1	0	0	
	"	John Wilson . . .	Coxswain	0	17	4	
	"	James Riddle . . .	Boatman	0	15	0	
	"	John Williams . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	William Dundas . .	"	0	15	0	
	"	Scipio	"	0	15	0	
	Ricketts .	John Attara . . .	Overseer	1	0	0	
		William Moore . .	Teacher	1	0	0	
	"	Maria Moore . . .	"	0	15	0	

CASUALTIES during the Period from 1st January to 30th June, 1843.

INCREASE.

Names.	Occupation.	Remarks.	
John Coker	Overseer at Stanley	Appointed (<i>vide</i> Depart- ment Order)	1843.
Thomas Davis . . .	Coxswain of the Department Boat .	"	11 Jan.
Peter Coker	Constable at Waterloo	"	30 Jan.
Wamper	Boatman in the Department at Free- town.	"	14 Feb.
		"	1 Apr.

No. 2.—Return of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone—continued. SIERRA LEONE.

Names.	Occupation.	Remarks.	
			1843.
William Johnson . . .	Boatman in the Department at Freetown.	Appointed (<i>vide</i> Department Order)	1 Apr.
Thomas Barnett . . .	Ward Keeper at Kissy Hospital . . .	" "	" "
George Gatesman . . .	Overseer at Macdonald	" "	11 Jan.
William Hill	Constable and Gaoler of Wellington	" "	11 Apr.
John Bright	Assistant Teacher at Charlotte . . .	" "	24 Apr.
Elizabeth Campbell . . .	Teacher at Macdonald	" "	13 May.
Henry Davis	Boatman in the Liberated African Department at Freetown.	" "	15 May.
Samuel Hamilton	Clerk in the Engineers' Branch of the Liberated African Department	" "	27 May.
John Newman	Office Messenger	" "	" "
Nathaniel Simmons	Temporary Overseer at Macdonald . .	" "	17 June.
William Taylor	" " " " " "	" "	" "
William Richards	Ferryman at Victoria	" "	30 June.
William Anthony	Labourer at the Mountain District . .	" "	23 June.
Thomas Williams	" " " " " "	" "	" "
John Brown	" " " " " "	" "	" "
John Thomas	" " " " " "	" "	" "
Thomas Graham	<i>Ex-officio</i> Commissary Branch of the Liberated African Department.	Succeeded	1 July.

DECREASE.

			1843.
John Thomas	Coxswain of the Department Boat . .	Dismissed (<i>vide</i> Department Order)	20 Jan.
Edward Pratt	Temporary Overseer	" "	30 Jan.
Mandrose Thompson	" " " " " "	" "	" "
William Jones	Constable at Waterloo	" "	9 Feb.
John Barnett	Boatman in the Department	Resigned	1 Apr.
Henry Macaulay	" " " " " "	" "	" "
Jim Morgan	" " " " " "	" "	" "
Samuel Macaulay	Ward Keeper at Hospital	Discharged	" "
George Granville	Constable and Gaoler at Wellington	Ceased	11 Apr.
Jane Decker	Assistant Teacher at Charlotte . . .	Dismissed	24 Apr.
Thomas Coker	Boatman in the Department at Freetown.	Discharged	15 May.
Thomas H. Saville	Clerk in the Engineers' branch of the Liberated African Department.	Resigned	27 May.
James Sawyer	Temporary Overseer	Discontinued	" "
Joseph Porter	Office Messenger	Resigned	" "
Socolo	Overseer of New People at the Western District.	Discontinued	30 May.
Peter Newman	" " " " " "	" "	" "
Thomas Jarrett	" " " " " "	" "	" "
James Cob	Temporary Overseer at Macdonald . .	Dismissed	17 June.
William Stafford	Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Kissy Hospital.	Died.	20 June.
John Macaulay	Temporary Overseer in the Liberated African Yard.	Discontinued	30 June.
John Lake	" " " " " "	" "	" "
Henry Johnstone	Teacher at Charlotte School	" "	17 June.
James Wright	Assistant Teacher at Kent	" "	19 June.
David Fearon	" " " " " "	" "	" "
Henry Shally	Gaoler at Waterloo	Discharged	24 June.
John Ashley	Constable at Murray	" "	5 July.
William Fisher Mends	<i>Ex-officio</i> Commissary Branch of the Liberated African Department.	Ceased	30 June.

Approved,

G. MACDONALD,
Governor and General Superintendent.W. G. TERRY,
Assistant Superintendent

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Liberated Africans receiving Government Allowance at the several Villages, Freetown, and in Hospital, on the 30th June, 1843.

	Number and Rate per Diem.													Total.	Remarks.
	Men.			Women.			Boys.				Girls.				
	2½d	2d.	1½d.	2½d.	2d.	1½d.	2½d.	2d.	1½d.	1¼d.	2½d.	2d.	1¼d.		
Mountain District	33	5	226	44	308	Invalids, liberated Africans on location, and persons in indigent circumstances, in hospital for medical treatment.
Ditto in Hospital . . .	3	..	..	1	..	..	23	..	..	..	6	..	..	33
First Eastern District . . .	..	55	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	122
Ditto in Hospital . . .	16	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	28
Second Eastern District . . .	..	7	110	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	178
Ditto in Hospital . . .	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13
Western District . . .	..	17	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Ditto in Hospital . . .	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Freetown . . .	..	54	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	65
Ditto in Hospital . . .	23	..	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	38
Total . . .	49	166	110	26	22	1	33	9	60	228	11	2	98	815	

Approved,
G. MACDONALD,
Governor, and General Superintendent
of Liberated Africans.

(Signed)

W. G. TERRY,
Assistant Superintendent
of Liberated Africans.

No. 22.

(No. 125.)

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, August 23, 1843.

Page 125.

My Despatch of the 6th June, No. 114, will have made you acquainted with the terms upon which permission had been granted to the owners of the ship Superior to proceed to Sierra Leone, to be employed as a supplementary vessel for the conveyance of emigrants from that colony to British Guiana.

I have now to acquaint you that I have given permission to the owners of the Egyptian (a description of which vessel is enclosed) to proceed to Sierra Leone, on the same terms, for the conveyance of emigrants direct to the port of Berbice, in the colony of British Guiana.

Page 123.

For Commissioners' letter 23 August, vide British Guiana Correspondence, p. 88.

The Egyptian will touch at the Gambia on her way out, with the view of obtaining delegates; and I beg to refer you to my Despatch of the 28th February last, No. 94, as your guide for the maintenance and distribution of any Africans who may arrive in her, subject to the modifications proposed in the enclosed letter from the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

Encl. in No. 22.

Enclosure in No. 22.

DESCRIPTION of the ship Egyptian, offered for the Conveyance of Emigrants, on Bounty, from Sierra Leone to Berbice.

Registered tonnage, 359½ tons. Belongs to London.
Owners, John Skelton, and Henry and Calvert Toulmin.
Master, John Banton.

Built at South Shields, county of Durham, 1825; mounts four guns; barque-rigged; no quarter galleries; bust-man head; sheathed with yellow metal; painted white streak, with black painted ports; poop and topgallant fore-castle; measures between decks 2496 superficial feet from stem to stern, and could carry in that space 208 statute adults; but the limitation of the number by the tonnage, in accordance with the second clause of the Passengers' Act, allowing 21 to be the number of the crew, would only admit of her carrying 195 statute adults.

No. 23.

(No. 131.)

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, August 24, 1843.

In Lord Elgin's, 1 May, No. 118. Vide Jamaica Correspondence, pp. 9-17.

I TRANSMIT to you copies of two letters which I have received from the Governor of Jamaica, the first addressed to him by the Sub-Emigration Agent at Port Maria, in that colony; the second by the Rev. Mr. Sessing.

In the letter from the Sub Agent you will perceive that it is stated that many of the Africans who had arrived by the Herald, from Sierra Leone, had refused to enter into any engagement with the Manager of Estates; a proceeding which is attributed to the outfit-money they had received previous to their leaving Sierra Leone, and had reserved until their arrival in Jamaica. SIERRA LEONE.

This practice appears to be so decidedly objectionable, as tending to make the Africans idle on their first arrival in the colony, and consequently liable to acquire disorderly and demoralizing habits, that I have to request that you will give the subject your fullest consideration, with the view to its discontinuance for the future, and report to me the course you may adopt.

The second letter, from Mr. Sessing, whom the Earl of Elgin states to be a very exemplary clergyman in the island, contains much interesting and authentic information respecting the means of spiritual instruction in the island. As much of the opposition to the emigration of the negroes from Sierra Leone has been ascribed to members of the Missionary Society resident in that colony, and as that opposition probably proceeds from the apprehension that the spiritual wants of those who are under their instruction will be neglected when once they are removed from the colony, I have to desire that you will give the utmost publicity to Mr. Sessing's statements, which I cannot doubt will have due weight in removing the apprehension stated to exist on a subject to which the missionaries (much to their credit) attach so much importance as the spiritual welfare of those who have been trained up and educated under their charge.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 66.)

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
September 22, 1843.

My Lord;

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a return from the Prize Officer of Her Majesty's brig Spy, reporting his arrival in this harbour in the brig Furia, having on board 532 slaves, whom I have directed to be placed in charge of the Liberated African Department.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Encl. in No. 24.

STATEMENT given to the Marshal of the Mixed Commission Court, by the Prize Master of the Furia.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Colours.	Wheretaken.	When.	By whom.	Number of Slaves on board when captured.	Number of Slaves died since Capture.	Number of Slaves brought into this Harbour.	Crew detained.
Furia	Prize Officer cannot tell.	Brazilian	Off Lagos	1843. Aug. 8.	E. C. Earle, Esq., Lieut. and Com- mander of Her Majesty's brig Spy.	535	3	532	Master. Boatswain. Cook. 1 Seaman.

DUNCAN J. SOUTHWICK, Prize Officer.

To His Excellency Colonel G. MACDONALD, Judge of the Courts of Mixed Commission,
&c. &c. &c.

THE Marshal has the honour to report that he proceeded on board the vessel which arrived this evening, and received from the Prize Officer the annexed statement, which is respectfully submitted by

His Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

Sierra Leone,
September 10, 1843.

ROBERT OLDFIELD, Marshal.

SIERRA LEONE. (No. 147.)

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, November 27, 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 66, of the 22nd September, transmitting a return from the Prize Officer of Her Majesty's brig Spy, reporting his arrival at Sierra Leone in the brig Furia, having on board 532 slaves, whom you state you have directed to be placed in charge of the Liberated African Department.

Adverting to the instructions which have been conveyed to you with respect to emigration to the West Indian colonies, and the reduction of the Liberated African establishments, I rely on your giving every encouragement to these captured Africans to emigrate to those colonies.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 26.

(No. 63.)

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
August 14, 1843.

My Lord,

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 113, dated 5th June last, and beg to acquaint your Lordship that I have the whole Liberated African Department now under consideration, with a view to its revision.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

No. 27.

(No. 67.)

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 9, 1843.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 113, bearing date the 5th of June last, directing a revision of the whole Liberated African Department, I have now the honour to enclose a return showing the situations which have been abolished, together with reductions made in the salaries of those now employed, which took place on the 30th ultimo.

I have to apologise to your Lordship that, owing to severe illness, I was prevented from carrying your Lordship's instructions into effect at an earlier period.

The whole amount of these reductions will cause a saving to the public of 2,673*l.* per annum; but in this are included some items for gatekeepers and conductors temporarily employed, but whose services will be discontinued as soon as the people lately landed from the prize vessel are located.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe in the return, that I have abolished the situations of Manager of the Bananas and Assistant Manager of Charlotte; the former of which places I have annexed to and placed under the superintendence of the Manager of the Kent District; the latter is under the Manager of the Mountain District.

I have also discontinued the situation of Inspector of Schools, and directed the managers of districts to take this duty upon them in future.

With regard to discontinuing the whole of the managers, as alluded to in your Lordship's Despatch, if found practicable, I beg to observe that, considering the general state of civilization of this colony, such a measure would not only be attended with great inconvenience, but with serious evil.

The managers have the superintendence of every matter relating to the people in the several districts, acting, at the same time, in the capacity as stipendiary magistrates do in other colonies, holding petty courts for minor offences, and are in every way responsible for the orderly behaviour of the inhabitants over whom they are placed. Their salaries I have reduced, with the exception of that of Mr. Vincent, Manager of Waterloo. As there were certain engagements made with him by Lord John Russell previous to his accepting the appointment and leaving the West Indies, I did not conceive it would be just to make any reduction in his salary.

I have been under the necessity to continue one clerk in the Liberated African

Department to conduct the business; for although the collector has taken charge of those liberated Africans lately landed, the change diminishes very little of the business of the department, which now devolves upon the Governor.

The reduction in the Commissariat Department is very trifling, for the reasons stated in the communication from the officer at the head of that department, which I have the honour to enclose.

With regard to Kissy Hospital, and the poor who now receive support from Government, as alluded to in your Lordship's Despatch, it is a subject of some difficulty. There is no doubt but that every colony is bound to support the poor belonging to it; but, my Lord, this colony is now, and has been, peculiarly situated in this respect. From the effects of the slave trade, and the importation of liberated Africans into Sierra Leone (under the orders of Government), some bringing with them positive disease, and others the seeds of that disease which now causes them to be perfectly helpless. It is a question, under such circumstances, how far they can be said to be properly the poor of this colony.

I beg to inform your Lordship that I have brought this subject under the consideration of the Council of this Government, with a view either to frame Poor Laws, or to adopt such other measures as may, in some degree, relieve the British Government of the charge of supporting the poor at Kissy Hospital.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

11 August, 1843.

Enclosure in No. 27.

RETURN showing the Amount of Salaries and Allowances to Persons holding Offices and Situations in the Liberated African Department, with Amount of Reductions.

Names.	Situation.	Station or District.	Amount of Salary.			Amount of Allowances.			Total.			Amount of Reductions.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wilkins George Terry	Assistant Superintendent.	Freetown . .	400	0	0	91	5	0	491	5	0	491	5	0
Joseph Th. Macaulay	Writer	„	36	10	0	..	..	36	10	0	36	10	0
Anthony O'Connor .	Extra Writer and Registrar.	„	73	0	0	..	..	73	0	0	73	0	0
George Cummings .	Manager	1st Eastern . .	150	0	0	45	12	6	195	12	6	45	12	6
Walter Crowley . .	„	Mountain . . .	250	0	0	45	12	6	295	12	6	70	0	0
Benjamin F. Hughes	„	Western	250	0	0	45	12	6	295	12	6	70	0	0
Henry Tuke	„	Bananas	150	0	0	..	..	150	0	0	150	0	0
John Bailey Libert.	Assistant Manager.	Charlotte . . .	50	0	0	..	..	50	0	0	50	0	0
William Aikins . . .	School Inspector .	Freetown . . .	200	0	0	45	12	6	245	12	6	245	12	6
Thomas Parkes . . .	Hospital Accountant	Kissy	70	0	0	45	12	6	115	12	6	35	12	6
Charlotte Pratt . .	Female Overseer .	Freetown . . .	15	0	0	..	..	15	0	0	15	0	0
John Newman . . .	Messenger	„	15	0	0	..	..	15	0	0	15	0	0
Thomas Davis . . .	Coxswain	„	24	0	0	..	..	24	0	0	24	0	0
Henry Leigh . . .	Boatman	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
Sedor	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
Stephen Johnson . .	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
Henry Allen	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
George Edward . . .	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
Wamper	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
William Johnson . .	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
Thomas Barnett . . .	„	„	12	0	0	..	..	12	0	0	12	0	0
<i>Commissariat Branch of the Liberated African Department.</i>														
Philip Brown . . .	Assistant to Store-keeper.	Freetown . . .	15	0	0	..	..	15	0	0	15	0	0
Thomas Eden	Labourer	„	11	14	0	..	..	11	14	0	11	14	0
John Grape	„	„	11	14	0	..	..	11	14	0	11	14	0
<i>Engineers' Department.</i>														
Samuel Hamilton . .	Clerk	„	30	0	0	..	..	30	0	0	30	0	0
Thomas Williams . .	Issuer & Messenger	„	15	12	0	..	..	15	12	0	15	12	0
James Jarrett . . .	Blacksmith	„	36	10	0	..	..	36	10	0	36	10	0
Thomas Williams . .	„	„	22	16	3	..	..	22	16	3	22	16	3
James Nicol	Hospital Attendant	Kissy	60	0	0	..	..	60	0	0	10	0	0
John Shorter	Hospital Clerk . . .	„	27	7	6	..	..	27	7	6	27	7	6
Thomas Dykes	Constable	„	13	0	0	..	..	13	0	0	13	0	0
Jacob Halfuer . . .	Waterside Constable	„	15	12	0	..	..	15	12	0	15	12	0
Gabryr Gatesman . .	Hospital Labourer .	„	7	16	0	..	..	7	16	0	7	16	0

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION FROM THE

Return showing the Amount of Salaries and Allowances, &c.—continued.

Names.	Situation.	Station or District.	Amount of	Amount of	Total.	Amount of
			Salary.	Allowances.		Reductions.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Accrappa . . .	Hospital Labourer	Kissy . . .	7 16 0	..	7 16 0	7 16 0
John Brown . . .	" "	" "	7 16 0	..	7 16 0	7 16 0
George Williams . . .	" "	" "	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	6 0 0
Mackentiah . . .	" "	" "	6 1 8	..	6 1 8	6 1 8
Moses King . . .	" "	" "	6 1 8	..	6 1 8	6 1 8
Samuel Solomon . . .	" "	" "	6 1 8	..	6 1 8	6 1 8
George Furst . . .	" "	" "	6 1 8	..	6 1 8	6 1 8
Hannah Davis . . .	Laundress . . .	" "	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	6 0 0
John Bright . . .	Gaoler . . .	Wellington . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
John Langley . . .	Overseer . . .	Newlands . . .	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	18 0 0
John Thompson . . .	" "	Allen's Town . . .	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	18 0 0
John Ashley . . .	" "	Hastings . . .	48 0 0	..	48 0 0	48 0 0
Mark Mason . . .	Constable . . .	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Benjamin Hobhouse . . .	Overseer . . .	Rokelle . . .	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Peter Coker . . .	Constable . . .	Waterloo . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
William Coker . . .	" "	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
John Thorpe . . .	Police Clerk . . .	Gloucester . . .	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
John Davies . . .	Constable . . .	Regent . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Robert Percival . . .	" "	Charlotte . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Robert Hughes . . .	" "	Wilberforce . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Samuel Parker . . .	" "	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
George Shilling . . .	Overseer . . .	Aberdeen . . .	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	30 0 0
William Masou . . .	Constable . . .	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
James Newman . . .	Overseer . . .	Murray . . .	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	18 0 0
Liverpool Randall . . .	Constable . . .	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ellis Davis . . .	Overseer . . .	Lumley . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Henry Aitkins . . .	" "	Goderich . . .	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
William H. Jarrett . . .	Dresser . . .	York . . .	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
John Pratt . . .	Assistant Dresser . . .	" "	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	6 0 0
John Thorpe . . .	Hospital Cook . . .	" "	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	6 0 0
Harry Inglis . . .	Police Clerk . . .	" "	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
Samuel Imheux . . .	Constable . . .	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Peter Gouch . . .	Gaoler . . .	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
James Bathurst . . .	Overseer . . .	Sussex . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Henry Brown . . .	" "	Hamilton . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Charles Macaulay . . .	Dresser . . .	Kent . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Thomas Wellington . . .	Constable . . .	" "	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Donald M'Intyre . . .	Overseer . . .	Russel . . .	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Ebenezer Collins . . .	Dresser . . .	Dublin . . .	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
John Attarra . . .	Overseer . . .	Ricketts . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
Henry Macaulay . . .	Temporary Overseer . . .	Freetown . . .	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Samuel Taylor . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Thomas Roberts . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
William Parker . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
John Williams . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Josiah Pratt . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
James Stolen . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
James Jones . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nancy Keeling . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Martha Simmons . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nancy Devol . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Patience Fife . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mary Davis, 1st . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mary Davis, 2nd . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Phoebe Nicol . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hannah Renner . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*John Cole, 1st . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*John Thomas . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*John Macaulay . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*John Luke . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*Robert Parkinson . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*Mandrose Thompson . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*William Ocib . . .	Gatekeeper . . .	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*Charles Wilson . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
*William Nicol . . .	" "	" "	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
John Wilson . . .	Coxswain . . .	Dublin . . .	10 8 0	..	10 8 0	10 8 0
James Riddle . . .	Boatman . . .	" "	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
John Williams . . .	" "	" "	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
William Dundas . . .	" "	" "	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
Scipio . . .	" "	" "	9 0 0	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
			2,984 18 5	319 7 6	3,304 5 0	2,673 0 11

* To be dismissed when the men are located.

G. MACDONALD, Governor.

Sir,

Commissariat, Sierra Leone, August 11, 1843.

SIERRA LEONE.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands of yesterday, as well as with reference to a communication upon the same subject from Mr. Secretary Trevelyan, of the Right Honourable Board of Treasury, dated 26th May last; I have the honour to forward herewith two Returns connected with the Liberated African Department. The one marked A shows the quantum of duty performed by the Commissariat to the Liberated Department, and the other B, the number of persons employed; stating, in detail, the work done by each, and expense which, with reference being had to the duties, I consider very moderate.

I would venture to assert to your Excellency that the laborious and responsible duties performed by Messrs. Leigh and Thorpe are not exceeded by any two individuals of their standing in this or any other colony. I have endeavoured, in the Return B, to give the meritorious services, requiring exertion at once constant and unremitting, of these two persons as much in detail as possible, and I shall feel gratified at this or any future opportunity, which the service may afford, of bearing my testimony to the cordial and laborious support I have received from them.

As far as I am in possession of your Excellency's sentiments, the utmost stretch of reduction which you can possibly contemplate will bear but lightly upon the practical duties of the Commissariat; the cancelling of the mere fact of paying some 80 constables out of 193 functionaries, the present number as stated in Return A, in a very slight degree lightens either the duties of Messrs. Leigh and Thorpe, for all functionaries are paid by the Commissariat officer in charge of the chest, and to one of his energy the payment or nonpayment of that number of persons matters as nothing.

The changes which your Excellency may be enabled to effect will not reduce a single contract, nor bill for payment to a contractor, nor a single entry of a pay list in the books or accounts, nor a single letter in the correspondence. And as to the fact of reducing the permanent articles in store from 243 (by a sale, and extinguishing in the account those articles never used for several years back) to 200; it is scarcely necessary to point out to your Excellency that the actual relief of dead weight, of sag work to the service, is almost nothing; and will not in amount cancel the services of the issuer, or even one of the three labourers. Connected with the present subject, I deem it of sufficient importance to state to your Excellency that I have reason to believe that a sum of about 20,000*l.* was paid during the year to 31st March, 1843, at St. Helena, for the maintenance of liberated Africans condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court there, prior to these Africans being shipped for the Cape or the West Indies, and that at an average rate of about 3*s.* per diem each. Hence it follows, that what the public paid to feed one liberated African at St. Helena would, at the contract price at present in force here, maintain 18 persons; and what fed 40 at St. Helena would maintain 720 here, being as near as may be the number drawing rations here at this present date.

St. Helena is doubtless a more convenient as well as a more agreeable place for the navy to take their prizes to, but it surely ought to be upon no light grounds (and I presume it was upon no light grounds, but I state the fact,) that such an enormous disproportion of expense was incurred to the public. What cost 20,000*l.* at St. Helena would not cost 1200*l.* here for this service. My passage (an ordinary one) from St. Helena hither occupied 11 days.

My service under your Excellency has been but short as yet, but I venture to indulge a hope that you will not decline to sustain me with higher authority in asserting, that from your experience of my sense of duty, I am not one who is disposed to treat the economy of Her Majesty's service as a light matter; and that were reduction upon the liberated African, or any other branch of the duties committed to my charge, at all advisable or practicable (due regard being had to their conscientious and proper fulfilment) I would cheerfully and honestly accede to your invitation. But I would beg you to support me in further maintaining that any reduction in the liberated African establishment, either in number of persons or their amount of income, so far as the Commissariat is concerned, is (the small relief of laborious duty considered) under any sense of justice, either to the service or to the parties concerned, not advisable for the present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

SIERRA LEONE.

(A.)—LIBERATED African Department.—Memorandum from the May accounts.

Rations issued Daily.

1. Remains on 31st May	872
Since transferred to pay lists.	6
Allowance ceased on 30th June	50
Allowance will cease on 29th August	48
Allowance will cease on 8th September	12
At Freetown this 25th July, whose allowance is liable to cease on 31st October, if located on 1st August	54
Invalids on Allowance who may be struck off at the pleasure of the General Superintendent	129
Indigents in Hospital who are entitled to no further allowance after being discharged	82
Deaths and abscondings since 31st May to 30th June	7
	— 218
Total remains of Boys and Girls	484
2. Number clothed half yearly	732
3. Number of functionaries paid quarterly	12
Number of functionaries paid monthly	181
	— 193
4. Number of contractors 4, furnishers 5	9
5. Number of Articles in store permanent	243

Commissariat, Sierra Leone,
August 11, 1843.T. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

(B.)—COMMISSARIAT DUTIES.

RETURN of the Establishment of the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone on the 11th
August, 1843.

Name.	Annual Salary.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Detail of Duties performed by each Person.
Thomas Graham .	£. s. d. 150 0 0	Acting Assistant Commissary Gen- eral.	July 1, 1843 .	In charge of all stores, and cash and store accounts.
Thomas W. Leigh.	200 0 0	Storekeeper . . .	Sept. 11, 1841	Has the custody and keeping in order of all Liberated African Stores, 243 articles (see Return A), as well as the superintendence of receipt and issues of the same, makes out all store accounts and vouchers, as well as all corresponding entries in store books, com- pares all requisitions.
Samuel Thorpe .	150 0 0	Writer	April 15, 1839.	Examines all ration and cash vouchers of every description, whether pay lists of function- aries 193, or contractors bills 9, monthly (see Return A); copies and enters all corre- spondence connected with Liberated African Services, makes out all notices for contracts, schedules of tenders, and copies (three copies, one to the Governor, two for accounts) of all contracts, makes up the Quarterly Return of General Establishment.
Philip Brown . .	15 0 0	Issuer	1834	In joint charge of stores 243 articles, as well as receipts and issues in detail, as seeing them kept dry and clean, so as to be always in a fit state for immediate service.
James Wright . .	12 0 0	Office messenger .	Jan. 5, 1841 . .	
Orange Nelson . .	11 14 0	Labourer	March 18, 1842	Employed under Brown and Wright in clean- ing in detail and working in the stores.
John Josque . . .	11 14 0	„	„	
Prince of Wales .	11 14 0	„	„	
	562 2 0			

Commissariat, Sierra Leone,
11th August, 1843.T. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

(No. 159.)

No. 28.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 28.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 10, 1844.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 67, of the 9th October last, forwarding a return showing the situations which have been abolished, together with reductions made in the salaries of those now employed in the Liberated African Department at Sierra Leone, by which a saving has been effected at the rate of 2673*l.* per annum, and I have to signify to you the approval by Her Majesty's Government of your proceedings in this respect.

Since the introduction of the Government scheme of emigration, the captured Africans landed at Sierra Leone have the option of being forthwith provided with the means of removing to places where they may find immediate employment, and be enabled fully to maintain themselves, and they should be apprized therefore that in case they should prefer to remain in the colony, they must provide entirely for themselves; all issues or allowances to them should be discontinued, except their clothing and maintenance while under adjudication, and until they are enabled to embark for other colonies, the proper medical treatment of such as are landed in sickness being still continued.

In further pursuance of these views, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the charge for the managers still retained in the country districts, who are stated by you to perform the duties of a district magistracy, and likewise the charge for such constables or other functionaries of that description as it may be found necessary to retain under the managers, ought to be defrayed from the colonial revenue and resources; and as the state of the colonial funds is not such as to offer any impediment to the immediate adoption of this arrangement, Her Majesty's Government would not feel themselves justified in proposing a continuance of the annual vote of 4900*l.* for the civil establishment of Sierra Leone, if they were not satisfied that every other expense properly chargeable to the colonial revenue was defrayed from that source.

You will therefore for the future transfer the charge for these functionaries to the estimate for the civil Government of the colony.

Adverting to your observations respecting Kissy Hospital, I have to apprise you that Her Majesty's Government would not object to continue, at the expense of this country, the relief that has heretofore been allowed to any individuals really incapacitated from obtaining their own subsistence, and of whom a specific nominal and descriptive list should be furnished; but except in cases in which Africans may be brought to the colony in this state of incapacity at the time of capture, all prospective claims to relief of that description as well as all other claims on the ground of pauperism should be provided for by the local Government, and the medical and other establishments at the hospital, except in so far as may be required for the care of the parties above referred to, should be discontinued, unless it should be found advisable to maintain them for colonial purposes and at the charge of the colony.

The allowances to schoolmistresses and teachers will be continued for the present to be defrayed from the funds of this country, but it will be proper that these charges also should be transferred at no distant period to the colonial chest.

The adoption of the arrangements now suggested will render the maintenance of any depôt of stores, beyond clothing for newly-captured Africans, no longer necessary, and the duties and accounts of the commissariat officer in respect of this branch of the service will be reduced to the custody of this clothing, and to procuring temporary supplies of provisions in kind for such newly-captured people, and the payment possibly of some few specific allowances.

You will therefore take steps for discontinuing, without delay, the employment in the Commissariat Department of a separate establishment of clerks and storekeepers for liberated African business.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have caused the Commissary to be informed that these instructions will be given.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

STANLEY.

SIERRA LEONE.
No. 29.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 9, 1843.

My Lord,

30 Sept. 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the quarterly return of emigrants from this colony, ending on the 30th September last.

Your Lordship will be pleased to notice, that a greater proportion of adults have emigrated this time than on the former occasion when the transports visited Sierra Leone, owing to the proper selection of delegates, who were sent over from the West Indies.

The Colonial Agent at Jamaica very judiciously sent over some boys amongst the delegates, which will account for that vessel having taken away so large a proportion of youths.

I would here beg to observe that, at present, I do not consider that supplementary vessels are at all required, nor until such time as the regular transports are able to take away their full complement.

I have &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, (Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 29.

RETURN of EMIGRATION from Sierra Leone during the Quarter ended the 30th September 1843.

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Sailing.	Whither Bound.	Name of Surgeon.	Registered Tonnage of Ship.	Surfaces in Feet of Lower Deck unoccupied by Ship's Goods or Stores.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Crew.	Number of Kroomen.	Other Emigrants.								Equal to Statute Adults.	
										Adults.			Children.						
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Infants under 12 months.	Total.			
Senator . . .	July 14	Aug. 3	Trinidad .	S. Sprowle .	346	2,400	207	25	11	55	21	76	11	..	2	..	1	101	93
Arabian . . .	July 16	Aug. 19	Demerara .	Wm. Leitch	391	2,800	234	25	17	15	3	18	17	..	..	..	..	51	43
Glen Huntley	Aug. 18	Sept. 6	Jamaica .	John Stirling	420	3,100	252	25	1	49	27	76	90	..	..	2	..	169	123
Superior . . .	July 22	Sept. 27	Demerara .	J. Simpson .	411	..	246	24	9	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	15	12
					..	..	..	..	38	..	..	170	124	..	2	2	..	337	271
Senator . . .	Delegates by, included in the above return . . .				..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian . . .	Ditto . . .				..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glen Huntley	Ditto . . .				..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Emigration of the Quarter . . . . .					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	271

GEORGE ABBOTT, Government Emigration Agent.

No. 30.

(No. 69.)

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 10, 1843.

My Lord,

Page 131.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 115, dated the 18th June last, regarding 65 boys, who had, in the first instance, volunteered to emigrate to Jamaica in the transport Glen Huntley, when subsequently a number a little more than half came forward for that purpose.

I beg to state to your Lordship, that I have made every inquiry on the subject, and cannot discover that any undue influence appears to have been used, on that occasion.

A difficulty, to a greater or less extent, will always attend an endeavour to discover reasons for a change in purpose with the liberated Africans, which in many instances appears to arise in mere caprice.

I cannot better exemplify the case than by mentioning a fact which occurred here after the arrival of the prize-vessel Furia.

I permitted recruiting parties from the detachments of each of the three West

India regiments stationed here to enter the liberated African yard for the purpose of obtaining recruits. They succeeded in getting 130, who cheerfully marched out, accompanied by music. When a short distance from the yard, an Akkoo woman among the crowd assembled on the occasion, called out something in the Akkoo language, when more than one-half ran away and dispersed, and could not afterwards, on any account, be prevailed upon to enlist.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 76.)

No. 31.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 12, 1843.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 100, dated 31st March last, on the subject of the Emigration Act, which had been passed by this Government, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship an Act by the Council of this Government, the clauses of which have been framed in conformity with your Lordship's instructions.

Page 113.

12 October, 1843.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

Encl. in No. 31.

SIERRA LEONE.

In the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Colonel George Macdonald, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General.

At a Council held on the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1843,

An Act to amend an Act passed on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1843, intituled, "An Act for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels from the Colony of Sierra Leone." Title

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels from the Colony of Sierra Leone." Preamble.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor and Council, That from and after the passing of this Act, no merchant ship or vessel carrying passengers as emigrants shall proceed on her voyage without having on board a proportion of adult females, amounting to not less than one-third part of the whole number of adult emigrants embarked. Provided nevertheless, that this clause shall not extend or be construed to apply to that class of persons, called Kroomen, who do not usually bring their wives or families into the aforesaid colony, nor to any merchant ship or vessel carrying passengers coastways.

Proportion of adult females, not less than one-third part of the whole number of adult emigrants to be embarked.

II. And whereas in the first clause of the said before-recited Act it is enacted, "That no ship or vessel carrying emigrants shall receive on board or take away any children or persons under age, without the sanction in writing of their parents or guardians, and if they be liberated African children, or liberated African persons under age, without parents, then the concurrence in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of liberated Africans shall first be obtained; and in default of obtaining such sanction or concurrence, the master of such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such person received on board, be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five pounds, or more than ten pounds; provided always, that in case the said Assistant Superintendent of liberated Africans shall refuse such consent, as aforesaid, the party or parties aggrieved, or some person on their behalf, shall have the power of appealing to Her Majesty's Council of the said colony." And whereas it is deemed expedient, that the authority thus vested in the said Assistant Superintendent should cease and be abolished: Be it therefore further enacted, That the authority granted to the Assistant Superintendent of liberated Africans by the said clause, of giving his consent or concurrence in writing, as aforesaid, shall henceforth devolve upon the Superintendent or Manager of the district where such liberated Africans are located, who are hereby respectively empowered and authorised to act as prescribed by the aforesaid first clause of the said Act, and in cases where such consent or concurrence shall be refused, that the parties aggrieved shall in like manner have the same power of appeal.

Superintendent and managers of districts to have the power of giving their consent or concurrence in writing for the departure of children under age without parents, instead of the assistant superintendent.

III. And whereas in the second clause of the said before recited Act it is further enacted, "That any person who shall provide or engage to provide a passage on board any such ship as aforesaid, for any liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, shall give to the Manager of the district wherein such liberated African is located, at least ten days' previous

SIERRA LEONE.

Three days notice of intended departure of liberated Africans shall be a sufficient notice to the manager of the district. This Act not to extend to ships chartered by Government. Commencement of this Act.

notice, in writing, of the intended departure of such liberated African." And whereas it is deemed expedient to shorten the period of such notice: Be it therefore further enacted, That, instead of ten days' previous notice being given as aforesaid, that three days' previous notice shall be given in lieu thereof; and the same is hereby declared to be a sufficient notice for the purposes required by the aforesaid second clause of the said Act.

IV. Provided always and be further enacted; That no clause of this Act, or of the said before-recited Act, shall extend or be construed to apply to any emigrant ship or vessel which has been chartered or licensed, or which may hereafter be chartered or licensed by Her Majesty's Government, or to any of the emigrants conveyed by such ship or vessel.

V. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall commence and be in force immediately upon the passing thereof.

No. 32.

(No. 154.)

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, January 6, 1844.

I HAVE laid before the Queen your Despatch, No. 76, of the 12th of October last, enclosing an Act of the same date, enacted by yourself with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, being an Act to amend an Act passed on the 13th of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, intituled "An Act for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels from the Colony of Sierra Leone."

I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm and allow the before-mentioned Act, and you will communicate Her Majesty's decision to the inhabitants of the Colony under your government by a Proclamation to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 33.

(No. 145.)

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, October 24, 1843.

THE question of the payment of petty debts due by parties who are desirous of emigrating from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, has been brought under my consideration by the Earl of Elgin. It has been represented to his Lordship by the Agent for Jamaica, at Sierra Leone, as well as by other persons conversant with the subject, that liabilities of moderate amount due by one individual may frequently prevent the emigration of whole families, and that an absolute prohibition to discharge the debts of emigrants would present an insuperable bar to the success of the emigration scheme from that quarter. The Earl of Elgin has, accordingly, authorised the Agent for Jamaica, if he found that he could not otherwise obtain a full complement of passengers for the emigrant transport employed for this service to expend the limited sum of 100*l.* in the payment of such debts, but on the following conditions:—

1st. That no step whatever is to be taken in the matter, without your previous sanction.

2nd. That no bond or agreement of any sort is to be obtained for repayment from the parties assisted.

3rd. That the debt is not to exceed 3*l.* in the case of any individual.

4th. That every precaution is to be taken to see that it is a *bonâ fide* debt.

5th. That the debt is not to be paid to the creditor until the departure of the emigrant.

I have signified to the Governor of Jamaica my approval of the steps he had taken on this subject. But the principle of this measure may be extended with equal advantage to the other West India Colonies interested in the emigration from Sierra Leone, and it may even be carried further than contemplated by Lord Elgin.

The proof of small debts must, in the nature of things, be somewhat complicated, and it may be reasonably assumed that whether for the discharge of such obligations or for providing outfit, no poor persons can embark from any country for a long voyage without some pecuniary assistance. The small numbers hitherto obtained

for the African transports strengthen the reasons for removing every impediment to their success that can properly be dispensed with. With this view, I have to authorise you to apprise the Agents for Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, that they will be at liberty to pay any sums they think proper to or on behalf of emigrants, provided such sums do not exceed the maximum for any one adult of either 2*l*. or 3*l*., as you may appoint for the purpose, and also that such payments be purely gratuitous and not the subject of any future claim on the emigrants. You will also adopt the best securities which the case will admit of against these sums being received by parties who may afterwards fail to emigrate. In cases where they are either paid in discharge of small debts or as the price for articles of outfit, the actual payment might, probably, be deferred until after the emigrants' departure, as required by the regulation suggested by Lord Elgin.

SIERRA LEONE.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 80.)

No. 34.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
November 2, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 131, dated the 24th of August last, transmitting copies of two letters addressed to the Governor of Jamaica, the first by the Sub-Agent at Port Maria, and the second by the Rev. Mr. Sessing.

With regard to the letter from the Sub-Agent at Port Maria, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that I assembled the Emigration Agents of this colony for the purpose of inquiry, and to explain the nature of the complaint contained therein.

Although they admitted that it had been the custom to make advances to emigrants previous to the new system, they all informed me that since the new regulation, placing emigration under the protection of Government, no advance whatever has been made to emigrants beyond what was required to furnish them with necessaries on the passage.

With regard to Mr. Sessing's letter, I have to acquaint your Lordship that I have given every publicity to its contents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 87.)

No. 35.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
November 25, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a slave-vessel, the *Temerario*, arrived in this harbour on the 24th instant, having on board 289 negroes, captured by Her Majesty's Brig *Rapid*.

I beg to state to your Lordship that as soon as the vessel is adjudicated in the Mixed Commission Court I will direct these negroes to be taken on the strength of the *Liberated African Department*.

Enclosed I beg to transmit to your Lordship the statement of the prize-officer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

SIERRA LEONE.

Enclosure in No. 35.

Encl. in No. 35.

STATEMENT given to the Marshal of the Mixed Commission Court by the Prizemaster of the Temerario.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Colours.	Where taken.	When.	By whom.	No. of Slaves on Board when Captured.	No. of Slaves died since Capture.	No. of Slaves brought into this Harbour.	Crew detained.
Temerario	Joao Soares	No colours, but the master states her to be Brazilian.	50' S. 7° 50' E. Long.	Nov. 3, 1843	Ed. Earle, Esq., Lieutenant and Commander of Her Majesty's Brig Rapid.	298	9	289	The whole crew.

(Signed) ROBT. TAYLOR, Prizemaster.

To His Excellency Colonel G. Macdonald, Judge of the Courts of Mixed Commission, &c. &c.

THE Marshal has the honour to report that he proceeded on board the vessel which arrived this afternoon, and received from the prize-officer the annexed statement, which is respectfully submitted by

His Excellency's very obedient and humble servant,
Sierra Leone, November 24, 1843. (Signed) RT. OLDFIELD.

No. 36.

(No. 150.)

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, December 12, 1843.

Page 150.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 24th October last, stating that, with a view of facilitating emigration to the West India colonies, I would not object to advances, under certain restrictions, being made to liberated Africans who might be desirous of proceeding to those colonies, I have now to acquaint you that my attention has been called to two regulations which are stated to impede the operations of the transports employed in this service, and to render it impracticable for them to obtain their full complement of emigrants.

They are, 1st, That a residence of six weeks is required before an applicant can emigrate; and,

2nd. That one-third of the emigrants are required to be females.

In my Despatch of the 6th February last I suggested to you a modification of the rule which rendered a previous residence of six weeks in the colony a necessary condition to parties being allowed to emigrate.

Your Despatch of January, transmitting the minutes of Council for 1842, was subsequently received, and it appears that the Council had already reduced the period of residence in the colony, prior to emigration, from six to four weeks.

From a representation, however, which has been recently made from the colony it would seem that the former period of six weeks has been reverted to, and it is further stated that this is an unnecessary restriction, because the tribes most likely to emigrate do not live within the limits of Sierra Leone itself, and that, having no natural occupation there, the demand of six weeks' residence virtually prohibits their emigration, and even that if this had been a necessary precaution against any suspicion of the slave trade or kidnapping, when the removal of these people was carried on by private parties, at any rate it can no longer be requisite when the business is in the hands of the Government.

These arguments appear to me to be entitled to considerable weight, and were it not that you had reverted to the former restriction of six weeks I should at once have directed you to reduce that period. Should you, however, consider that the restriction can properly and safely be relaxed, you may consider yourself authorized to now again to limit the period to four weeks only, reporting to me whether it would, in your opinion, be objectionable still further to reduce or abolish altogether the requisite of residence in the colony, either generally or as regards particular tribes.

With respect to the second obstacle, it is stated that the difficulty in obtaining the required proportion of females arises partly from such as are there being unwilling to cross the sea, and that they would rather their husbands should go without them.

The object of this restriction was to prevent an undue proportion of either sex in Sierra Leone or in those colonies in the West Indies to which emigrants might proceed.

For Lord Stanley's Despatch, 6th Feb., vide Papers relative to Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies; presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1843.

I have therefore thought it advisable to call upon the Governors of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad to report to me whether, in a moral point of view (and for no other was the condition imposed), they are prepared, so far as their respective colonies are concerned, to recommend that a smaller proportion of females than the one-third at present required should be permitted to accompany the transports in future; and I have also to request that you will, in like manner, report to me your opinion with respect to Sierra Leone, observing merely that when men have wives and children it is needless to point out the evils that might arise in assisting them to leave their families behind, even with the nominal assent of the latter.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 155.)

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor MACDONALD.

Sir,

Downing-street, January 6, 1844.

THE enclosed extract of a Report from the surgeon of the Jamaica transport Glen Huntley, has been transmitted to me by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration; and I have to desire that in pursuance of that officer's recommendation, and with a view to prevent a recurrence of the evil he alludes to, you will take measures for causing a rug or blanket to be substituted in future for one of the two suits of clothing issued at Sierra Leone to African emigrants.

Governor Macdonald,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure in No. 37.

Encl. in No. 37.

EXTRACT of a Report from the Surgeon of the Jamaica emigrant transport Glen Huntley.
"I mentioned in the quarterly return of the sick, that those boys unprovided with rugs or blankets were chiefly affected with catarrh, which might safely be attributed to their lying naked during the night, at which time the atmosphere becomes moist and chilly.
"May I be permitted to suggest here that one of the two suits of clothing supplied at Sierra Leone should be withheld, and a blanket or rug substituted; this exchange would, I believe, have the effect of obviating any similar sickness.
"The clothing is of little advantage on the passage. We find it impossible, without resorting to harshness, to induce the boys to wear any dress beyond a shirt, excepting for a short time of a Sunday, whilst the service is read,—they prefer being free and unincumbered; a small strip of cotton suffices them."

(No. 91.)

No. 38.

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House,
Sierra Leone, January 6, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Brazilian brig Helena, detained by Her Majesty's brig *Espoir*, arrived in this harbour on the 27th ultimo, having on board 471 slaves.

These individuals having this day been emancipated by a decree of the British and Brazilian Court of Mixed Commission, I have given directions for their being placed under the charge of the Collector, and taken on the strength of the Liberated African Department.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

(No. 92.)

No. 39.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House,
Sierra Leone, January 8, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Emigration Return for the Quarter ending 31st ultimo, together with the copy of a report addressed Return, 31st December, 1843.

Y

SIERRA LEONE: to me by Mr. Terry, the Government-Emigration-Agent, upon the subject of emigration from this colony.

Report, 3rd January, 1844.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that, as the Kroomen have commenced to emigrate in some number, a new source is opened, and a better prospect of the success of emigration presents itself; the permanency of which however, must chiefly depend upon the proper selection of delegates.

The description of delegates who came from Demerara a short time ago (principally Kroomen), shows how much a prudent choice of such people will tend to effect the object in view.

In conclusion, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that the transport Glen Huntley arrived here on the 6th instant, and that there is every prospect of this vessel taking a fair proportion of emigrants to Jamaica.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 39. (No. 1.)

Enclosure in No. 39.

J. M. MACDONALD, Colonial Secretary.

Government Emigration Office,
Freetown, January 3, 1844.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency this report, and my first Quarterly Return of Emigration (Form B.), ending 31st December, 1843, according to the 13th section of my instructions, amounting to 92 Kroomen, 94 males, 27 females, 8 children, and 2 infants of other emigrants, making a total of 223 souls, equal to 217 statute adults. And, although my services in this department have been short, yet, from the observations I have been enabled to make upon the system of emigration from its commencement whilst Assistant Superintendent of Liberated Africans, I trust your Excellency will not deem my report as premature, but on the contrary be pleased to hear of the improvement which has evidently been made, both in the numbers shipped and also the different classes of tribes of emigrants which the two transports the Senator and Arabian have conveyed from this colony to Trinidad and Demerara; in the former the greater proportion consisted of Timmanees, Quiahs, Sherboro, and some few Mandingoes; and in the latter, destined to Demerara, nearly the whole were Kroomen,—young, unmarried, and able-bodied, who, on their return, will doubtless continue to follow the same system they have ever hitherto adopted, that is to carry back to their own country the amount of their gains in goods, thus benefiting the colonies in a twofold proportion. That the liberated Africans are at length apparently aroused from their indifference to the advantages to be gained by emigration, is evident from the eagerness with which those, who are known to or connected with the delegates, listen to their descriptions, and their marked envy to acquire wealth in the like manner, promising to prepare to return with the next transports if they continue to bring back delegates whose accounts shall correspond with what they have already heard. This, it is hoped, will be taken into consideration by the different colonies, and points out the advantages they must derive by sending continually proper persons as delegates whom the people here can rely on. Some of the delegates have proceeded to the Kroo and other parts of the coast, to endeavour to obtain other volunteers; and I have reason to hope that even the newly liberated Africans are becoming sensible of the same advantages, as very many of them have lately been anxiously inquiring as to the nature of country labour, freedom in the choice of employers, wages, &c. &c., which has never yet been the case, they having hitherto shown the greatest horror at the mentioning of emigration; and on one or two occasions, once in particular, when with Lieutenant Leary, R.N., I went round the districts as Assistant Superintendent, I endeavoured to persuade them, it created such disgust that they all fled into the bush until the naval officer left the village. The boys, also, at the schools only await to hear from their comrades who have already emigrated, and thus form, I trust, a never-ceasing flow of young emigrants from these wholesome nurseries of labourers, and the great advantage of these school-farms can then be justly appreciated. In short, I can, I trust, indulge a well-grounded expectation that there is an increasing desire to emigrate, and which is only to be kept alive by the system of sending delegates, always discriminating in the choice of the persons, the best proof of which is, that the last vessel, the Arabian, from Demerara, having brought over 28 delegates, the consequence was that upwards of 100 of the finest young men ever seen in this colony immediately volunteered to return with them, an instance as yet unprecedented, for Demerara has ever been hitherto despised, merely because a sufficient number of delegates properly chosen had never yet been sent from that colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. TERRY, Government Agent.

To His Excellency Colonel George Macdonald, Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

B.—RETURN of Emigration from Sierra Leone, during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1843.

Name of Ship.	Date of Sailing from Sierra Leone.	Date of Arrival at Sierra Leone.	Whither Bound.	Name of Surgeon.	Surfaces in feet of Deck unoccupied by Ships Goods or Stores.	Register Tonnage of Ship.	Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Number of Crew,	EMIGRANTS.																	Infants under 12 Months.	Total.	Total Number of Stowage Passengers.	Equal to Statute Adults.		
										Natives of Kroo Coast.					Africans recently Liberated.					Other Emigrants.												
										Adults.		Children.			Total.	Adults.		Children.			Total.	Adults.			Children.							
										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Between 14 and 7.						Between 7 and 1.	
										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Senator	22 Nov.	29 Oct.	Trinidad.	S. Sproule	2,460	346	207	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	24	109	9	..	4	1	1	117	116	112½
Arabian	21 Dec.	2 Dec.	Demerara	D. Spence	2,800	391	234	1	27	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12	..	..	1	..	1	106	105	104½
					..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	94	27	221	9	..	5	1	2	223	221	217

(Signed) W. G. TERRY, Government Emigration Agent.

G A M B I A.

GAMBIA.

No. 1.

(No. 10.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Lieut.-Governor SEAGRAM.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 28, 1843.

6 Feb. 1843. No. 87.

6 Feb. 1843. No. 88.

For Lord Stanley's
Despatches, 6th
Feb. Nos. 87 and 88,
vide Papers relative
to Emigration from
the West Coast of
Africa to the West
Indies; presented
to Parliament by
Her Majesty's
Command, 1843,
pp. 3—20.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, copies of two Despatches, which I have addressed to the Governor of Sierra Leone, stating the intentions of Her Majesty's Government to take under their control and superintendence all emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West Indies, which is to be carried on at the entire expense of the latter.

You will perceive that it is not intended that, for the present at least, the settlements under your charge should be included in this arrangement; but as in compliance with a proposal which has been made to me, I have consented to allow the emigrant transport (which will convey this Despatch to you) engaged for the service of Trinidad, namely the Senator, of tons, to touch at the Gambia, on her way to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of receiving on board delegates from that settlement, it is necessary that I shall give you some directions for carrying this arrangement into effect.

It is proposed that the delegates should consist of two of the Tillabunka, and two of the Serra Woolle tribes for each transport, that is 12 in all, to whom I have no objection that one or two of the liberated Africans should be added, and I have been given to understand that directions have already been sent by parties interested in this country, for selecting the persons to proceed to Sierra Leone as proposed. They are all to be taken by the Senator to Sierra Leone, and will be there distributed under the direction of the Governor, among the three transports, if that for Jamaica, which sailed from this country, on the 7th instant, shall not, previous to their arrival, have left Sierra Leone, in which case they will be equally distributed amongst the remaining two.

It will be your duty to ascertain that these persons have been properly selected, that they are willing to go, and that they are aware of the object for which they are sent. You will fix the rate of wages to be allowed to them as delegates during their absence, taking care that it should be somewhat higher than that which such persons could earn at the Gambia. You will explain to each of them that a free passage home will be given to them upon the first return of the vessel in which they may have gone.

When all the necessary arrangements have been completed, you will deliver to the lieutenant in charge of the transport a nominal list of all the passengers whom you have authorized to go as delegates, and together with it a certificate under your hand and seal (to be executed in triplicate for transmission to each of the three West Indian colonies) containing a statement of the exact terms of the engagements which have been entered into with the delegates, and you will then direct the lieutenant in charge to proceed to Sierra Leone, and upon his arrival, to deliver these documents to the Governor of that colony, and receive instructions from him relative to the mode of disposing of the delegates.

I have instructed the Governor of Sierra Leone, as well as the Governor of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, relative to the measures which it will be their duty to adopt in their respective colonies, upon the arrival of the delegates; and to the West Indian Governors I have given full directions for the payment of the wages, which you, on behalf of the delegates, may have stipulated for; and for ensuring their passage back to the Gambia, to which they are entitled, under the agreement made with them.

Lieut.-Governor Seagram,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 4.)

No. 2.

GAMBIA.
No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor SEAGRAM to Lord STANLEY.

Bathurst, River Gambia,
April 15, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I endeavoured to carry out your Lordship's directions with respect to emigration from this colony, by the selection of delegates from tribes visiting this neighbourhood, as explained in your Despatch No. 10, and that I was under the necessity of sending the Trinidad emigrant ship Senator direct to Sierra Leone, without having obtained one emigrant from this settlement. I should have detained the vessel a short period for the purpose of procuring the number directed, had I not immediately discovered, by personal inquiries, that there was not the remotest chance of success.

I cannot hesitate here to remark on the extreme ignorance displayed by those residents of this settlement, who have so culpably misled the emigration agents of our West India colonies.

The Serrawoolies are a tribe from the eastward of this country, towards the Gallam and Senegal, and have never been known to leave these shores: they are also called Tillabunkas or men of the east, as are all other tribes who come from the eastward. Your Lordship will see that the information given in England of the Serra Woolies and Tillabunkas being distinct tribes, was incorrect.

The liberated Africans appeared no less averse to emigrate than the others; and I believe I may state positively, that there is not any prospect of emigration from this colony.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

H. F. SEAGRAM,
Lieutenant-Governor.

(No. 10.)

No. 3.

No 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor SEAGRAM.

Sir,

Downing-street, August 23, 1843.

IN my Despatch of the 28th February last, No. 10, I informed you that I had allowed the Senator emigration transport to touch at the Gambia, on her way to Sierra Leone, with the view of obtaining any Africans who might be willing to proceed as delegates to the West Indies.

I have now to acquaint you that I have given my permission to the owners of the Egyptian (a description of which vessel is herewith enclosed) to touch at the Gambia for the same purpose; and I have to desire that you will guide yourself by the instructions conveyed to you in my Despatch before referred to, subject to the modifications proposed in the enclosed letter from the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

I have sanctioned this proceeding because it has been pressed upon me by parties in this country, interested in the successful working of the present emigration plan, and also by Mr. Marryat, in a letter which he has addressed to me on the subject, a copy of which I enclose for your information.

You will not understand me, however, as doubting the correctness of the statement made in your Despatch of the 15th April, No. 4, as to the disinclination, on the part of the Africans in the settlement, to proceed to the West Indies as delegates; but I have been unwilling to withhold my sanction to a proposal which it is supposed may still be attended with success; and I feel assured that, whatever may be your own expectations as to the result, you will afford the parties every facility towards the attainment of their object.

Governor Seagram,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

STANLEY.

Vide Sierra Leone
Correspondence, p.
140.For Letter from the
Land and Emigra-
tion Commissioners,
23rd Aug., *vide*
British Guiana Cor.
respondence, p. 88.

29 July.

GAMBIA.

Encl. in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Lawrence Pountney-lane, July 29, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hope's letter of 7th instant, addressed to Messrs. Burge, Colville, and myself, enclosing copy of Governor Seagram's Despatch, dated Gambia, 15th April, in which he states his reasons "for sending the Trinidad emigrant ship Senator direct to Sierra Leone without having obtained an emigrant from the settlement," and I beg leave to make the following observations thereon:—

1. Governor Seagram appears to have been under the erroneous impression that the Sierra Woollas were a tribe of people already in the habit of emigrating from the Gambia, whereas no statement to that effect was ever made; on the contrary, Mr. Finden in his evidence, No. 7636, states that he does not think any of them had ever crossed the sea, though he had no doubt that they would; and his opinion was founded on a residence of 10 years at the Gambia, during which time he had frequently employed them.

2. With regard to the Sierra Woollas and Tillabunkas not being distinct tribes as mentioned by Mr. Finden; if that gentleman be in error, he is not singular, for Mr. Hughes, who stated before the West African Committee that he had been resident at the Gambia 17 years, and heard Mr. Finden's evidence given, did not contradict him on that point, and Sir Henry Huntley, Captain Seagram's predecessor in the government, distinctly alludes to them twice as such in his remarks upon Dr. Madden's Report, fol. 226. of Appendix to the Report of the West African Committee.

3. As to the liberated Africans being "no less averse to emigrate than others;" without knowing what steps were taken during the 24 hours the Senator was kept at the Gambia, it is impossible to judge how far this may be correct, but the fact, of upwards of 100 having emigrated to St. Vincent last year does not seem to support this opinion.

4. It does not appear that Governor Seagram had any communication with Mr. Finden, who was requested by me to prepare the delegates, and who in his letter to me of the 3d December last, of which I transmitted copy to your Lordship, stated that he had conferred with some of the Sierra Woolla people since his return to the Gambia, and that they had expressed their willingness to emigrate. As I have not heard from Mr. Finden again, it is possible that he was absent from Bathurst at the time of the Senator's arrival.

Under these circumstances I submit to your Lordship that Governor Seagram could not have had an opportunity of giving the subject the investigation it deserves; and that, considering the evidence reported by the West African Committee, and confirmed by Sir Henry Huntley, it at least would be premature to conclude that emigration may not be induced from the Gambia.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES MARRYAT.

EMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS TO THE MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

(No. 26.)

No. 1.

No. 1.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Colonel STAVELEY, Acting Governor of the Mauritius, to Lord STANLEY, dated Mauritius, March 22, 1842.

I HAVE herewith the honour to forward an Ordinance of the year 1842, enacted by the Council of Government of this colony.

No. 1.

This Ordinance, for appropriating an annual sum towards the expense of immigration of free labourers, originated in a proposition from the Free Labour Association, in a letter dated 1st April, 1840, and was reported to the Secretary of State by Colonel Power, in Despatch No. 30, dated 22nd June, 1840.

The draft of an Ordinance to give effect to the application was presented to the Council of Government on the 24th of May, 1840.

The second reading began on the 22nd June, 1840, but on the 10th of August, at the recommendation of the late Governor, further discussion was deferred until intelligence should be received from home with regard to the immigration, which Lord John Russell had brought before Parliament.

The question of the fund remained in that state until January, 1841, when the Free Labour Association, in a letter dated 14th January, renewed their application. It was laid before Council on the 25th of that month, and referred to a committee.

No. 2.

The committee presented their report on the 8th of February, 1841, recommending an annual grant of 14,000*l.*, which was confirmed by the Council on the 8th of March, 1841, but no further measures taken upon it, probably because the immigration question had been lost in Parliament, and there was no immediate prospect of a settlement of it.

The Free Labour Association renewed their application on the 21st of January, 1842, which was laid before Council on the 24th following, when the Board voted that an Ordinance should be introduced to give effect to the vote of the 8th March, 1841.

This was done accordingly, and the Ordinance passed; the amount annually to be given to the immigration fund being augmented to 25,000*l.*

I have been thus particular in detailing to your Lordship the origin and progress of this Bill, to show that a measure involving the disposal of funds to so large an amount did not originate with me, as the temporary administrator of the Government, but that I have merely been forwarding what had been commenced by my predecessors, and which, from the second paragraph of a letter from the Free Labour Association, I am led to believe is in accordance with your Lordship's views. But I may be permitted to add that, in common with every one here, I consider it an object of paramount importance to be prepared at the earliest moment to benefit the colony by the immigration of labourers from India, should the present restrictions be removed.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

• MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.—ORDINANCE No. 2, of 1842.

WILLIAM STAVELEY. Enacted by the Officer administering the Government of Mauritius with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

For appropriating an annual sum out of the Public Treasury toward the expense of Title. the immigration of Free Labourers into this Colony.

WHEREAS it is essential to the prosperity of the colony that a public fund should be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses which may be incurred for promoting and encouraging the immigration of free labourers into this colony. Preamble.

Whereas the present state of the revenue of the colony admits of the application of an annual sum to this purpose without prejudice to any other branch of the public service. The honourable the officer administering the Government in Council has ordered and does hereby order:—

MAURITIUS.

25,000*l.* to be annually appropriated to the expense of free immigration.

Disposal of this fund to be determined by future Ordinance. Promulgation.

ART. 1. There shall be appropriated each year from the revenues of the colony, and until otherwise ordered, the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling (25,000*l.*), which, as well as any other fund that may be raised for the same purpose, shall be specially employed in providing passages for immigrant labourers, and for defraying other expenses incidental to free immigration.

The manner in which these funds shall be disposed of shall be hereafter determined by a special Ordinance for that purpose.

ART. 2. The present Ordinance to have effect from the date of its publication.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, island of Mauritius, this twenty-eighth day of February, 1842.

(Signed) D. W. RICKETTS, Secretary to the Council.

Published by order of the honourable the officer administering the Government.

(Signed) GEO. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR LIONEL SMITH, Bart., K.C.B., Governor, &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, January 14, 1841.

THE acting committee of the Free Labour Association beg to submit to your Excellency the following remarks on the subject of the introduction of labourers into this colony.

Your Excellency is aware of the great urgency of the case, and of the extremities to which the planters are reduced for want of hands, being obliged to leave large portions of their crops on the ground, and unable to weed the canes which have been actually cut.

In the event of the now existing prohibition being removed in India, some measures must be taken before hand, in order to be prepared to effect the immediate introduction of some thousand labourers for the purpose of satisfying the pressing want of agriculture, and saving, if possible, that part of the coming crop which seems now exposed to inevitable loss, as near 7000 engagements of Indian labourers will expire in the course of the present year.

It may reasonably be hoped that the measure submitted to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be carried shortly after the opening of Parliament, that is to say, some time in the month of March next, in which case it would reach India by the overland mail early in the month of May, when labourers might begin to emigrate to Mauritius.

The principal object at which all parties seem to aim is, to secure the perfect freedom of the labourer in the choice of a master when he reaches the colony. This point is secured by the Order in Council of 7th September, 1838, which enacts that no engagement contracted out of the colony shall be valid.

For Order in Council, 7th Sept. 1838, *vide* Papers relative to the West Indies. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 15th March, 1839. No. 107, p. 7.

Consequently no private individual, after being at the expense of introducing labourers, can be secure of obtaining their services, as they may, on their landing, choose to engage with another person, and his outlay would then become a complete loss.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that the introduction of labourers as a matter of great public utility, should be carried on at the public expense; and in order to guard against the recurrence of the injustice formerly committed, but too often, towards the emigrants both in India and during the voyage, it is equally necessary that the management of the emigration should be intrusted to agents appointed jointly by the Governments of India and Mauritius.

The Free Labour Association has had the honour to lay before your Excellency, some months ago, the plan which it has devised for the introduction of labourers; and that plan appears to have obtained your Excellency's approbation.

The acting committee now begs, most earnestly and respectfully, to request that your Excellency may be pleased, at an early moment, to take such measures as are necessary for carrying that plan into execution as soon as the prohibition is removed in India, with such ameliorations as your Excellency may consider proper; that is to say, firstly, by entering into correspondence with the Government of India, for the purpose of obtaining its co-operation in the emigration of its subjects as soon as it ceases to be prohibited; and secondly, by establishing the special and temporary tax already proposed, to meet the expenses of their introduction, and all other measures which your Excellency may deem requisite.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD CHAPMAN,
HOLLIER GRIFFITHS,
H. HUNTER.
HENRY BARLOW.

EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Council of Government, dated January 25, 1841.

His Excellency then laid on the table a letter from the Free Labour Association, dated January 14, 1841, requesting the Governor to enter into correspondence with the Government of India, for the purpose of obtaining its co-operation in the emigration of its subjects as soon as it ceases to be prohibited; and secondly, for establishing the special temporary tax already proposed by them, together with such other measures as his Excellency may deem expedient.

Referred to a committee composed of the following members:—Messrs. Mallac, Harel, Hunter. MAURITIUS.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to examine the application from the Free Labour Association, under date January, 1841.

On Wednesday, January 27, 1841, the committee appointed by the Council for taking into consideration the Memorial, dated 14th January instant, and addressed to his Excellency the Governor, by the Free Labour Association, assembled at half-past two at the Colonial Secretary's office. The committee, composed of Messrs. Mallac, Harel, Hunter, were favoured by the assistance of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, and the Honourable the Procureur-General, who were kind enough to join in the deliberations of the committee.

After perusing and discussing the letter from the Free Labour Association, the committee decided that in the actual state of the question of immigration, which is not yet sanctioned, they were only required to give their opinion on the two applications hereinafter contained in the last paragraph of the above-mentioned letter.

First application, "That it may please your Excellency to enter into a correspondence with the Government of India for the purpose of obtaining its co-operation for the emigration of its subjects, so soon as the prohibition against the same shall cease."

The committee are aware how extremely urgent it is to comply with the application of the Free Labour Association, and are therefore of an unanimous opinion that there is reason to the request of His Excellency to come to an understanding with the Government of India as to measures best to be adopted in the event of the emigration of Indian labourers being authorised.

Second application, "To establish a special and temporary tax already proposed for meeting the expenses attendant on the introduction of the emigrants, and on all other measures which your Excellency might deem necessary."

The council committee think it desirable that his Excellency the Governor be requested to authorise for this important object the appropriation of such sum from the Colonial treasury as may be necessary for the introduction of Indian labourers, on condition, as is suggested by the Free Labour Association, that a tax be established for making up the deficiency, which it will doubtless be impossible to avoid between the expenses attendant on the introduction, and the sums reimbursed by the employers.

The committee are of opinion that the designation of the special tax, which they consider it indispensable to establish, is a thing so difficult to be done in a manner as equitable as possible for the preservation of the interests of the parties taxed, that they have adjourned until Tuesday next. The committee will have to discuss the rate and nature of the proposed tax, and their members will endeavour, between this and their second meeting, to procure all the particulars necessary for enabling them to assure the Council of Government that they have bestowed on the proposal, which it is in contemplation to make, all that investigating and mature attention called for by so important a question as the establishment of a tax.

On Tuesday, the 2nd of February, the members of the council named in the above report of the 27th January, assembled a second time at the Colonial Secretary's office, for the purposes in such report expressed.

The committee, after examination, have ascertained that the sum of 14,000*l.* sterling, amount of the sum considered necessary by the Free Labour Association, ought to be adopted, although calculated upon rather a liberal scale. But it is to be observed that this amount would include the expenses attendant on a special department for immigration, which would form a part of the civil administration.

Previously to entering upon the discussion on the nature of the tax to be established, the committee, upon the official documents they have procured, have verified that the year 1839 was the one likely to afford them the grounds, more in accordance with the normal state in which it is desirable the colony should be.

In 1839, the receipts of the Customs were as follows:—

	£.
Duty of 1 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs. upon 65,980,353 lbs. of sugar exported in 1839	32,990
Quay and tonnage duties upon 504,804 bags which contained these sugars	3,443
	<u>36,433</u>
Amount arising from other branches of the Customs and Port revenue	75,567
	<u>£ 112,000</u>

Direct Tax for 1839.

Agricultural industry was exempt from the direct tax for 1839; taking, however, as guide, the rate recently fixed by the council for 1841, we may, by somewhat overrating the estimate, state—

	£.
The direct tax which the country districts would have had to pay, for 1839, at	3,000
The direct tax for other parties liable thereto, for 1839, and in fact received at the Treasury, at	15,600
	<u>£18,600</u>

MAURITIUS.

It has also been ascertained by the committee, that agricultural industry contributes in a manner which might be considered as positive, but in a proportion, however, which it is impossible to fix, in the following branches of revenue:—

1stly, Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in the country (amount not determined).	£.
2ndly, Canteens, which have produced, for 1839.	8,135.
3rdly, Duties on alembics, which have produced, for 1839.	1,947.
4thly, Corvees of Port Louis, on account of which the inhabitants pay a tax on their carriages, having in the whole produced, for 1839	2,658.

All the other branches of taxes may be considered as, in fact, divided in an equal manner among the active members of the community. It is only necessary to mention that the sum total of the Treasury receipts, for 1839, amounted to 198,000*l*.

The committee have not thought proper to attend to the details of the above-mentioned rates; and, considering how much the general interests of the Mauritius community depend upon the introduction of labourers whose labour would extricate the colony from the difficulty in which it is at present placed, the committee recommend that the sum of 14,000*l* sterling be, from 1842 inclusively, annually taken from the probable excess of the general revenues of the colony; These revenues will doubtless become augmented by the increase of produce to which the emigration will necessarily lead, and will also be augmented.

1stly, By the additional tax voted and put in force upon licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors.

2ndly, By the proposed additional tax on spirituous liquors from abroad.

(Signed):
E. P. HAREL,
TRISTAN MALLAC,
H. HUNTER.

EXTRACTS of the Minutes of the Council of Government, dated February 8, and March 8, 1841.

February 8, 1841.

Report of the committee appointed to examine the request of the Free Labour Association, submitted to the Board on the 25th ultimo.

Read a first time and ordered to be circulated.

March 8, 1841.

The report of the committee on the application of the Free Labour Association for pecuniary assistance, and for a communication being made to the Indian Government; was read a second time and adopted.

Sir;

Port Louis, January 21, 1842.

FROM the memorandum of an interview several gentlemen intimately connected with the colony have had with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which has been lately forwarded to the Free Labour Association, it would appear that Lord Stanley, in the supposition of the interdict to the free emigration of the natives of India being removed, observed,—

“That, as a preliminary to emigration being allowed to Mauritius, the colony must be prepared to vote a fund applicable to the expenses attendant thereon, particularly the retransport of the emigrants to their own country, as it had been done in Guiana and other colonies.”

In this the Association coincides so fully with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, that it has repeatedly brought this question before the local Government, as far back as the 1st April, 1840; and, as will be seen, among other communications, by its letter of 14th January, 1841, to his late Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, printed in the Parliamentary papers of 22nd September last; and again in a later communication of 4th August, 1841, replied to by his Excellency, under date of the 24th August, 1841, promising to bring it before council, connected with an ordinance to establish a duty on spirituous liquors, and for the repression of drunkenness, as suggested by the Association.

The particular stress which the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has laid on the importance of a fund being voted for the purposes of immigration, encourages us now, on behalf of the Association, to bring this question again before your Honour, and, from the urgency of the case, to solicit that you lay it before council as speedily as possible; and obtain an early vote for a special tax for this purpose, or a grant on the already existant resources of the colony, not doubting but that such a measure meets your Honour's entire approbation.

We have, &c.
(Signed)

The Hon. Colonel William Staveley, C.B.,
Administering the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

HOLLIER GRIFFITH.
EUGENE LECLEZIO.
LORTAN.
H. HUNTER.
EDWARD CHAPMAN.

EXTRACTS of the Minutes of the Council of Government, dated January 24, 1842, February 2, 1842, February 21, 1842, and February 28, 1842.

January 24, 1842.

Read a petition from the Free Labour Association, praying that a colonial fund be established for the introduction of labourers.

The Board having already, on the 8th March, 1841, voted a sum of 14,000*l.* to be annually appropriated for this particular purpose, recommended his Honour to give instructions to the Procureur and Advocate-General to prepare a draft of ordinance for the permanent establishment of such a fund.

MAURITIUS.

February 2, 1842.

The officer administering the Government presented a draft of ordinance for authorizing the appropriation of 14,000*l.* annually from the revenues, for establishing a fund for promoting immigration.

Ordered to be published, and observations to be received until Saturday, the 19th instant.

February 21, 1842.

The Board then continued with the second reading of the draft of ordinance for authorizing the appropriation of 14,000*l.* annually from the revenues, for establishing a fund for promoting immigration.

Art. 1. Moved and carried, that the fund to be appropriated for this purpose be 25,000*l.* instead of 14,000*l.*

February 28, 1842.

The draft of ordinance for appropriating an annual sum out of the public treasury, towards the expenses of immigration, was read a third time and passed; and, on account of its nature and urgency, recommended for immediate publication.

(No. 5.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., dated Downing-street, July 27, 1842.

I HAVE received Colonel Staveley's Despatch of the 22nd March last, No. 26, forwarding an Ordinance enacted by the Council of Mauritius, No. 2, for appropriating an annual sum out of the public treasury towards the expense of the immigration of free labourers into this colony. And I have to convey to you Her Majesty's gracious approval and confirmation of this Ordinance.

This Ordinance enacts, that "there shall be appropriated each year from the revenues of the colony, and until otherwise ordered, the sum of 25,000*l.* sterling; which, as well as any other fund that may be raised for the same purpose, shall be specially employed in providing passages for immigrant labourers, and for defraying other expenses incidental to free immigration." As circumstances may render it inconvenient that the law should be thus imperative, Her Majesty is pleased, in confirming this Ordinance, to confirm it subject to the exception that the officer administering the government, though authorized to expend the sum of 25,000*l.* per annum on immigration, shall not be required to expend any further sum than may appear to him to be expedient.

I have to request that, in authorizing expenditure under this Ordinance, you will have constant reference to the state of the revenue and expenditure of the colony generally, and take care that no further sums shall be spent upon immigration than can be defrayed at once from surplus revenues.

I also beg to refer you to my Despatch of the 22nd January last, forwarding an Order of Her Majesty in Council, sanctioning the admission into the Mauritius of emigrants from India; and to point out to you that the further legislation on the subject contemplated by the concluding clause in Article No. 2 of Ordinance No. 2, must be in conformity with the provisions of that order.

For Lord Stanley's Despatch, 22nd Jan., 1842, *vide* Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 15th Feb., 1842. No. 26, p. 31.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord FITZGERALD to Lord STANLEY.

India Board, November 25, 1842.

LORD FITZGERALD presents his compliments to Lord Stanley, and has the honour of enclosing a copy of a paper on the subject of the treatment of Indian labourers in the Mauritius, which he thinks will prove satisfactory to his Lordship.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,

&c. &c. &c.

MAURITIUS.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

The INFORMATION of Jyahsawmy Naik, an Inhabitant of Cornadoo, at present residing at Madras.

I AM a native of Cornadoo, a village in the zillah of Coombaconum. In the beginning of the year 1837, I received information that one Appoo Pillay, a resident of Tranquebar, was engaging labourers for the Mauritius. I and ten others, named Parea Permall, Narrain Naik, Bauloo Naik, Chinna Permall, Narrainan, Chinnappen, Ramasawmy, Rungan, Soobben, and Paupan, who are inhabitants of Mayavaram, and some of other villages in the said zillah, went to Tranquebar and offered our services voluntarily to the said Appoo Pillay, who took us to Pondicherry, with 150 or 200 other persons engaged by him previously, and introduced us to Monsieur Aurele Vinay, who made me maistry to the above said 10 persons, and took us to the police-office at that place, where we signed a document, engaging ourselves to serve as labourers at the Mauritius for five years under Monsieur Perimon. My pay as maistry was fixed at six rupees a month, and the pay of the labourers at five rupees each, besides batta and cloths. As soon as all the men, who were brought from Tranquebar had signed their respective documents of engagement, Monsieur Aurele Vinay embarked all of us on board a ship which sailed to the Mauritius. We arrived there in 60 days. The captain of the ship landed and took us all to the police-office, where we were registered. Monsieur Perimon attended the police with M. Chambre, and took charge of me and the 10 labourers under me. Monsieur Chambre provided us a place of residence separately, and issued batta. On the following day he took us to a sugar-cane garden which was under his superintendence, where we worked for four years, when he (M. Chambre) delivered charge of us and the garden to Monsieur Pilo, another French gentleman, under whom we worked for one year more, to complete the five years of our engagement. At the expiration of five years, two of the 10 labourers under me, named Sobben and Paupan, were at their own request engaged to work for some time more. I and eight other labourers wished to return to India, when Mr. Perimon procured a passage at his own expense on board a ship bound to Madras. During the time we were at Mauritius none of us were maltreated by our employers or by any other person, nor were we ever threatened. Our batta, consisting of 1½ measures of raw rice, salt fish, doll, spices, &c., was issued regularly every day, and our pay was given to us on the first or second day of every month. We used to work moderately from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and again from 10 in the forenoon to 4 in the afternoon, after which hour we were not made or asked to work. We did no work on Sundays and other holidays. Our employers never complained of us to any authority, nor had we any cause to complain of them. During my stay at Mauritius I was once attacked with fever and cold, when medical aid was immediately rendered and care taken of me by my employers. The climate is very good; it agreed with my constitution. I like the place very much. If I had not been anxious to see my family, from whom I had been separated for 5½ years, I would not have left the place. I and the labourers under me were not punished, yet I know that labourers, working under French gentlemen, neglecting their duty or refusing to work, or committing any crime, are taken to the police by their employers, where such labourers are tried, and sentenced to work on the roads.

Sworn to at the General Police-Office in Madras,
the contents having been first explained by the
sworn interpreter, this 19th day of July, 1842,

Before me,
(Signed) E. F. ELLIOT,
Justice of the Peace.

(Signed)



Mark

The x of
Bauloo Naik.

Mark

The x of
Chinna Permall.

Mark

The x of
Nanairan.

Mark

The x of
Chinnappen.

Mark

The x of
Ramasawmy.

Mark

The x of
Rungan.

Sworn to at the General Police-Office in Madras,
the contents having been first explained by the
sworn interpreter, this 19th day of July, 1842.

Before me,
(Signed) E. F. ELLIOT,
Justice of the Peace.

The INFORMATION of Paria Permall Naik, an Inhabitant of Moyaveram, in the Collectorate of Tanjore.

ABOUT 5½ years ago, I left my village and went to Tranquebar, where I requested one Appoo Pillay to get me service as a labourer at the Mauritius. He took me and 10 other individuals, viz., Narrain Naik, Chinna Narrain Naik, Baul Naik, Jyahsawmy Naik and Chinna Permall Naik, Chinnapa Pillay, Rungen, Ramasawmy Naik, Soobba Naik, and

Paupoo Naik, belonging to Moyaveram and other adjacent villages, to Pondicherry, where we entered into an agreement with one Mr. Vinay on the following terms, viz., a salary of five rupees each per month, besides batta and cloths; and in presence of the police-master at Pondicherry we signed the agreement to serve five years in Mauritius, and then received an advance of two months' pay. We, as well as several other labourers, were sent on board a ship at Pondicherry, and landed in Mauritius after a passage of 60 days. I and the other labourers were employed in a sugar-cane garden belonging to one Mr. Chambers for four years, and latterly under Mr. Engine Pilot for one year. Hours of attendance for work were from 6 to 8 in the morning and from 10 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, daily, with the exception of Sundays and other native holidays. Our salaries, batta, and cloths, were regularly given to us. Batta consisted of 1½ measure of rice, salt fish, doll, and spices. I was not at any time flogged or illtreated by the gentleman or any others. Shortly after my landing in the Mauritius I had a pain in my feet, and was affected sometimes with slight fever and cold, but immediate medical aid and medicines were afforded. The climate perfectly agreed with my constitution; and my only reason for quitting Mauritius is because rice and provisions, &c., are very dear there. After the expiration of five years we applied for our discharge, and Mr. Pilot, in presence of the police-master, agreed to find us a passage to Madras. Two of the individuals, named Soobbah Naik and Paupoo Naik, who embarked with us at Pondicherry, remained in Mauritius, at their own desire, for one year longer.

MAURITIUS.

Sworn to at the General Police-Office in Madras,
the contents having been first explained by the
sworn interpreter, this 19th day of July, 1842.
Before me,
(Signed) E. F. ELLIOT,
Justice of the Peace.

Mark
The x of
Paria Permall.

(True Copies)

(Signed) JOHN ORR, Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 4.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN IRVING and D. BARCLAY, Esqs., to Lord STANLEY.

No. 4.

My Lord,

Richmond Terrace, November 30, 1842.

WE take the liberty of troubling your Lordship with a letter addressed to us by Mr. George May, lately returned from Mauritius, having a commercial house in Calcutta, and well acquainted with the causes which have retarded the operation of the Order in Council. Those causes we understand to be the want of funds in India to pay the necessary expenses there attending the immigration, and the reluctance of individual proprietors in Mauritius to place money there for the general purpose, the law as it now stands giving no preference in the distribution of the labour, to those who shall advance capital for the purpose of procuring it, over those who have advanced none.

We hope your Lordship will take these important matters into your immediate consideration.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN IRVING.
D. BARCLAY.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 4.

London, November 28, 1842.

Enc. in No. 4.

Gentlemen,

I WAS in Mauritius during the months of July and August, and when the subject of the emigration from India was engaging attention.

There seemed to be no fixed plan arranged, either on the part of the Government or the inhabitants, for carrying it into effect; the former prevented, by Clauses 13th and 21st of the Order in Council, from using the funds for the purpose of being sent to India, which had been voted for the emigration, and the latter (the inhabitants) deterred, from the uselessness of individuals interfering, without having control over the labourers which they might bring to the island.

It was considered most desirable that the Government should take the management of the emigration into its own hands, and send to India funds to meet the necessary expenses there, which might amount, without including passage-money, to one-half the amount of the 30 dollars agreed to be paid for each adult, as bounty; this would in the first place ensure to the island the intended benefit of the emigration from India, and in the next place prevent parties from undertaking the business on speculation, and, uninterested in the ultimate success of the measure, they might resort to the same practices which brought discredit on the former emigration from India to Mauritius.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE MAY.

John Irving and David Barclay, Esqs.,
&c. &c.

MAURITIUS.

EXTRACT from the Order in Council, dated January 15, 1842.

Clause 13. No money shall be payable by the Colonial Treasurer of Mauritius in respect of any such emigrants as aforesaid, except on the warrant of the Governor of that island, which warrant shall not be issued except on such certificate as aforesaid of the said Protector of Immigrants.

Clause 21. No payment shall be made from the treasury of the said island in respect of any emigrants introduced there from India, unless on proof to the satisfaction of the Governor of Mauritius that all rules and regulations, which may be established by law in India for the advantage and protection of such emigrants, have been duly complied with, such rules and regulations not being repugnant to anything in these regulations contained.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq; to J. IRVING and D. BARCLAY, Esqs.
Gentlemen, Downing-street, December 10, 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 30th ult., transmitting a letter addressed to you by Mr. May, who has lately returned from the Mauritius, stating the causes which he conceives had retarded the operation of the Order in Council relative to immigration into that colony from India; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Her Majesty's Government has not received information of any law on the subject having been passed by the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Order in Council would not come into operation until a corresponding law had been enacted by that Government.

With respect to Mr. May's statement—that "there seemed to be no fixed plan arranged, either on the part of the Government or the inhabitants, for carrying the emigration from India into effect; the former prevented by Clauses 13th and 21st of the Order in Council, from using the funds for the purpose of being sent to India, which had been voted for the emigration, and the latter (the inhabitants) deterred, from the uselessness of individuals interfering, without having control over the labourers which they might bring to the island;" with reference to his suggestion that Government should take the management of the emigration into its own hands, and send to India funds to meet the necessary expenses there, I am desired by Lord Stanley to observe, that the proposals of Mr. May would lead to an entire change of the system which has been from the first contemplated, and which Lord Stanley has not been led by any accounts received from the Governor of the Mauritius to consider as likely to be attended with any extraordinary difficulties. That system is the one known as the "bounty system," and has been successfully in operation to a large extent as to emigration from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, and from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies; and Lord Stanley cannot anticipate but that, with proper exertions on the part of those interested in the prosperity of the Mauritius, the same results will ensue as to emigration from India to that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

J. Irving and D. Barclay, Esqs.,
&c. &c.

No. 6.

(No. 78.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Colonel STAVELEY, Acting-Governor of Mauritius,
to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, September 3, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 11th of August, 1842, a communication was received from the Government of India, dated 3rd June, 1842, detailing the conditions upon which the restrictions upon the emigration of labourers to Mauritius would be removed under Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January, 1842.

These conditions have been accepted, so far as rests with this Government, and an Ordinance passed giving effect to such of them as may come into operation here, of which a copy has been transmitted to the Supreme Government of India,

Vide Papers
ordered by the
House of Commons
to be printed, 15th
February, 1842,
No. 26, p. 34.

in order that the interdict on emigration might be removed as early as possible; and the Ordinance is now enclosed for the approval of Her Majesty, together with the proceedings in Council and correspondence in regard to it.

It will be seen that, in conformity with the instructions of your Lordship to afford ample guarantees to the Government of India for the well-being and protection of the labourers, the conditions proposed by that Government have been acceded to in their full extent; and although some of them appear more rigorous than the enactments of the Queen's Order in Council, I considered it advisable at once to meet and adopt them in confirmation of the repeated declarations made by my predecessors, as to their desire to protect the Indians and to give every assurance to that Government of the good faith of the colony in that respect.

The selection of the masters attendant to be Emigration Agents at their respective ports seem to be judicious, and the remuneration claimed for them very moderate. A bill has been drawn upon the Colonial Agent for 800*l.*, in payment of the sum mentioned by the Indian Government, which I request your Lordship will be pleased to authorize being paid.

With regard to the Protector of Immigrants, it seems natural that the Government of India should desire to have an officer of their own in that important situation; but it may be reasonably doubted, whether they will be able to find one better qualified for the duty, or who will discharge it with more zeal and fidelity than Mr. Anderson, who was selected for the office on account of his peculiar fitness for it and long local experience in such matters, and as such merits your Lordship's patronage.

In the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council and the intended Indian Act, the island of Mauritius is only spoken of, without any mention of the dependencies, and the same course has been followed in the local legislation; but as the dependencies of this Government are equally interested in an increase of labour, your Lordship is requested to say whether the omission was made advisedly, or whether under the term "Mauritius" the whole of the islands under the same governor are included.

Several verbal applications have been made to me upon this point, both in the Council and out of it; and in the correspondence will be found a letter from Mr. Savy, who is largely connected with the Seychelles Islands, claiming the advantages of immigration for them. To this there seems no objection, as there are public officers there to protect and to do justice to the immigrants; but it may be advisable that the introduction of labourers there should be through Mauritius, at least in the beginning: and with regard to the other islands, although it may be desirable that the immigrant labourers should be allowed to proceed to them if willing, and fully understanding what they were undertaking, it should be only under the special authority of the Governor, and under such conditions as he may, in each case, prescribe in the interest of the labourers and for their protection; as in none of the detached islands are there as yet public officers for the preservation of the peace, or for administering justice in minor matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. STAVELEY, Colonel.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.—ORDINANCE No. 11 of 1842.

Enacted by the Officer-administering the Government of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

For the purpose of securing in favour of Indian emigrant labourers the execution of Title. the formalities relative to their future emigration to the island of Mauritius.

WHEREAS by Her Majesty's Order in Council, under date 15th January of the present year, it is among other provisions enacted "that in the event of any law being made in British India authorizing the emigration to Mauritius of the natives of India and repealing the restrictions now in force there in regard to such emigration, the various rules and regulations comprised and set forth in the schedule to this present Order subjoined, shall within the island of Mauritius, have the force and effect of Law, and shall be observed and carried into effect by all Her Majesty's Officers, civil and military, in Mauritius, and by all Her Majesty's subjects within the said island, as to them may respectively appertain." Preamble.

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And whereas the Government of India has communicated to the Governor of Mauritius the draft of a Legislative Act made by that Government for the purpose of repealing, in so far as concerns the island of Mauritius only, the Act No. 14 of 1839, establishing general restrictions against the emigration of natives of India, and also for regulating in future such emigration to the island of Mauritius, subject to certain measures to be adopted by the Government of this colony, for the protection of the emigrant labourers from India, during their passage to and residence in the said island of Mauritius, and also for ensuring the return of the said emigrant labourers at the expiration of five years' residence in the colony, or at any other subsequent period when they may be desirous of going back to their country. The honourable the officer administering the Government in Council has ordered and does hereby order:—

Date of the putting in force in the Colony of the Order of Council, dated 15th January of the present year.

ART. 1. Her Majesty's Order in Council, under date 15th January of the present year, as also the regulations, conditions, penalties, and all the provisions contained and set forth in the schedule annexed to such Order, shall have force of law and be put into execution in the island of Mauritius, from the day on which the honourable officer administering the Government of the colony shall have made known by proclamation that the Government of India, by a definite Act, has removed the restrictions with respect to the emigration of natives of India to the island of Mauritius, and has regulated the conditions of their future emigration to this colony.

Penal obligation subscribed in India by the masters or captains of ships conveying emigrants, cognizable at the Mauritius.

ART. 2. All penal obligations which shall have been established in India with a view to secure on the part of the master or captain of any ship or vessel conveying emigrants to Mauritius, the execution of the conditions and formalities prescribed for the conveyance of such emigrants, either by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th of January last, or by any other law which may be passed in India for the same object, shall, in case of infringement of any of the conditions of the said obligations, be cognizable in the island of Mauritius, and the proceedings for the recovery of the penalties shall be carried on before the ordinary courts of the colony.

Penalty against any captain who shall not be furnished with the license or document prescribed by any law which shall have been passed in India—Confiscation of the ship.

ART. 3. Every vessel on which emigrants may be conveyed to Mauritius, there to be hired and employed as labourers, and which shall not be furnished with the licence or document, without which, according to any law which may be passed in India, no vessel can be permitted to convey emigrants, shall be liable to be confiscated, and the master of such vessel to be prosecuted before the Court of Correctional Police, and condemned in a fine of 100*l.* for each emigrant thus illegally conveyed.

Penalty against any captain who shall introduce into the colony emigrants not borne on the list or duplicate of the list prescribed.

ART. 4. Every master or captain of a vessel cleared at one of the ports designated for emigration, and on board of which any emigrant or emigrants may or shall be conveyed from India and introduced into Mauritius, there to be hired and employed as a labourer or labourers who shall not be borne on the list or duplicate of the list prescribed by the Article 11th of the aforesaid Order in Council shall be liable, on conviction before the Court of Correctional Police, to a fine of 50*l.* for each emigrant not borne on the said list.

Penalty against any captain who shall change or alter the certificates required for the conveyance of emigrants.

ART. 5. Every master or captain of a vessel cleared from any such port as aforesaid for Mauritius with emigrants who after having obtained the prescribed certificates shall, during the course of the voyage fraudulently make, or suffer to be made any change or other alteration in the said certificates, so far as concerns the state of the ship, the passengers, provisions, or any other purpose for which the said certificates were granted, shall be punishable by a fine of 500*l.*, independently of any penal clause to which he may be subject under any obligations entered into in India, on account of the license obtained for the vessel.

Penalty against any person who shall counterfeit or falsify any paper or document relative to the conveyance of emigrants and against any person who shall make use of the same.

ART. 6. Every person who shall have forged, counterfeited, or falsified any of the papers, certificates, or documents of whatsoever description, required as well by the above-mentioned Order in Council as by the Act which to the same effect shall have been passed by the Government of India concerning the emigration of natives of India to Mauritius, and every person who shall have made use of any document thus forged, counterfeited, or falsified, shall be punished by the Court of Correctional Police with an imprisonment which shall not exceed two years, subject, should need require, to the application of more severe penalties conformably to Articles 108 and 109 of the penal code in cases of forgery, in what place soever the forgery may have been committed.

Penalty against any person who shall aid or favour the illegal importation into the colony of emigrants from India.

ART. 7. Every person who shall have wilfully aided or favoured in any manner whatsoever the importation into the colony of emigrant labourers from India by non-observance or infraction of any of the formalities prescribed as well by the above-mentioned Order in Council as by the Act which shall have been passed to the same effect by the Government of India, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 50*l.* nor more than 300*l.*, with or without an imprisonment not exceeding one year, which penalty shall be pronounced by the Court of Correctional Police.

Every Indian immigrant labourer is entitled to a return passage after five years' residence in the colony—duty of the protector.

ART. 8. The return passage of all and every immigrant labourer or labourers, natives of India, who, after five years' residence in this colony, shall desire to return to their country, shall be paid out of the immigration fund, and for that purpose advanced by the Colonial Treasurer upon an order on him to be given by the Governor.

For this purpose the Protector to be named for the said immigrants in the island of Mauritius, shall inform and assure himself by a personal communication with each and every such immigrant who shall have been hired and employed as a labourer in this colony for five years, whether it be his or her wish and intention to return to their own country, and if any such immigrant shall express such to be his or her wish and intention, then it shall be the duty of such Protector to take all necessary measures for procuring and providing every such immigrant a return passage as before mentioned, but nevertheless without prejudice to the right of every such immigrant to leave the colony and return to his own country at his own expense before the expiration of the said five years.

Certificate of the protector necessary

ART. 9. Conformably to the preceding Article, it shall not be lawful for the stipendiary magis-

trates, or any other competent authority, to sanction, authorize, or allow any contract of service with any Indian immigrant labourer who shall have resided five years and more in the colony otherwise than upon a certificate granted by the Protector, certifying that such immigrant labourer is no longer desirous of returning to his country.

Every contract of hiring without this previous formality shall be null and void.

Art. 10. The present Ordinance shall have force, and shall be carried into effect from the day which shall for that purpose be fixed by a proclamation of the Governor.

Passed in Council at Port-Louis, Mauritius, this twentieth day of August, 1842.

D. W. RICKETTS, Secretary to the Council.

Published by order of the Honourable the Officer administering the Government.

GEO. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

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for the validity of any contract of service with any Indian immigrant labourer having resided five years in the colony.

Date of the putting in force of this present ordinance.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Fort William, June 3, 1842.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions already communicated to the Government of the Mauritius by Lord Stanley, on the subject of introducing labourers into the island of Mauritius, I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to transmit to your for submission to his Excellency the Governor of the colony, the accompanying draft of a proposed Act, for regulating the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under the government of the East India Company to the island of Mauritius, this day read in Council for the first time, and published for general information. It will be observed, that there is an interval of three months allowed between the date of publication and that of finally passing the Act, to admit of time for any modification in the provisions of the Act, as well in its principles as in its details.

You are requested to draw attention to this point, and communicate any observations which may suggest to the Government of the Mauritius for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. In consequence of the absence of the Governor-General of India from the Presidency, the preliminaries to be executed by the Government of the Mauritius, as requisite to complete the arrangements against abuse prior to the passing of the Act, have not been finally agreed upon, but the conditions of which it is proposed to require the performance on the part of the Colonial Government are to the following effect, viz. :—

1. The Governor of the Mauritius shall nominate the master attendant at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Emigration Agents on his part, with liberty to the Governments of the Presidencies, to indicate from time to time any other public officer instead of the master attendant.

2. That the sum of Ca. Rs., 8000., shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council by the Government of the Mauritius for the payment of such officers in such proportions as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit to direct.

3. That a protector of emigrants, with the powers indicated by the order and schedule, has been actually appointed at Mauritius, and that all the duties required by the order have been imposed upon him; the appointment of the protector of emigrants by the Government of Mauritius to be only temporary, until the Governor-General in Council shall appoint a protector of emigrants to reside in the Mauritius, with like powers, the Government of Mauritius may appoint a second protector of emigrants if they think fit; or in case of the vacancy of the office, until a successor be appointed by the Government of India. The Mauritius Government shall pay every protector of emigrants at the Mauritius, whether appointed by that Government or the Government of India, a salary of 800*l.* a-year, payable monthly. The Governor-General in Council shall have the power from time to time of removing the protector of emigrants appointed by the Indian Government, and stationed at the Mauritius, and of substituting another protector of emigrants in his place, with like powers and to be paid in like manner.

4. That all the provisions directed in the order and schedule concerning contracts and service by the emigrants at Mauritius have the force of law in the island.

5. That all the directions concerning penalties for importing emigrants have the like force of law.

6. That in addition to the directions contained in the order and schedule, a duty shall be imposed on the protector of emigrants to take proper steps for the return to India of the emigrants free of charge, after a stay in the island of five years, should they wish to return, which he is to ascertain by personal communication. A copy of directions upon this subject to be sent to the Indian Government for approval before passing the Act.

7. That an adequate punishment be imposed on all persons aiding and abetting the importation of emigrants from India, who have not been embarked conformably to the Act.

8. That an adequate punishment be imposed on persons forging or using fabricated or altered certificates, lists, or other documents required by the Act.

3d. On these conditions being complied with on the part of the Governor of the Mauritius, the Act in question will be put in operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

George F. Dick, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.

MAURITIUS.

FORT WILLIAM.

Legislative Department, the 3rd June, 1842.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 3rd of June, 1842:—

Act No. — of 1842.

An Act for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius.

I. WHEREAS it hath been ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as follows:—[Here followed at length the order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated at Windsor, 15th January, 1842.]—In conformity with which said order, and for the purpose of giving effect thereto, it is hereby enacted, that Act No. XIV. of 1839, and all Acts repealed thereby, so far as the same are applicable to the emigration of natives from the port of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the Mauritius, shall be repealed from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council, or, in his absence, the President in Council shall notify in the Gazette that it hath been duly certified to him that such regulations have been provided, and that measures have been taken by the Government of Mauritius as he may deem necessary for the protection of emigrant labourers from India, on their passage to the Mauritius, and during their residence there, and for their safe return at the expiration of five years, or any subsequent period, should they be desirous of returning to India. Provided always that the aforesaid Act No. XIV. of 1839 shall remain in full force in all the ports of India, except the ports aforesaid, and in regard to emigrants from India proceeding to other places than the Mauritius.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that after this Act shall come into operation, emigrant labourers being native inhabitants of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, shall be allowed to pass, and to be conveyed from India to the Mauritius from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, on compliance with the provisions herein-after mentioned, but not otherwise.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that at each of the three ports aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Government of the Presidency within which the port is situated, to authorize the persons nominated by the Government of Mauritius, under the order herein-before inserted, to act as emigration agents at the aforesaid ports respectively, and to exercise the powers conferred on emigration agents by this Act. And every such emigration agent shall make monthly reports to the Government to which he is subordinate of all matters transacted by him in pursuance of this Act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful to convey any emigrant, being a native of India, who may embark for the purpose of labouring for hire in the colony of Mauritius, from either of the ports aforesaid, in any ship or vessel, unless a licence be obtained for carrying emigrants in such ship or vessel from the Government of the Presidency in which the port is situate. A fee of rupees shall be demandable in respect of every such licence, and the granting or withholding the same shall be entirely discretionary with the Government, and in consideration of such licence the master of every ship conveying or destined to convey emigrants from India shall execute a bond, binding himself and his owners, in a penal sum of 10,000 rupees, to conform to the several conditions hereunder provided; and the said bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the colony of Mauritius, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government of Mauritius, to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such emigrant shall be conveyed, without a licence being obtained, as aforesaid, shall be liable to be forfeited, and the master thereof shall be liable as for a misdemeanor in a fine of 1000 rupees for every such emigrant so illegally conveyed.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel licensed as above to receive on board any emigrant labourer, as above provided, unless such labourer shall have in his possession and show a certificate or pass, to be given to him by the Emigration Agent of the port, stating his name and the name of his father, and his age, and certifying that, having appeared before such agent, he has declared his willingness and desire to proceed to work for hire in the said colony of Mauritius.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that before any ship or vessel so licensed to carry emigrant labourers, as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid ports for the Mauritius, it shall be necessary for the master of such ship or vessel, provided any emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the Emigration Agent so nominated and authorized at such port, as aforesaid, a certificate under the hand of such agent, to the effect following, that is to say,—

1. That such agent has, by personal communication, done what is required on the part of such agent by the *third* article of the schedule hereinbefore inserted; provided always that every such agent shall make the inquiries specified in such schedule in an open court or public office, to which all persons shall have admission.

2. That all the directions contained in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th articles of the schedule hereinbefore inserted, for insuring the health and safety of passengers, have been duly complied with.

3. That (in addition to the directions contained in the said schedule) such rules have been complied with as the Governor-General in Council, or, in his absence, the President in Council, shall from time to time frame, touching the medical attendance and medical stores to be provided, the species of provisions suited to native habits, the number of women that should accompany the emigrants, and other like matters.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that with reference to Article 7 of the schedule hereinbefore inserted, the probable lengths of a voyage to the Mauritius, from the respective ports aforesaid, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be for the port of Calcutta,

Between the month of	and	weeks.
Between, &c.,		
For the port of Madras,		
&c. &c.		
For the port of Bombay,		
&c. &c.		

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid ports for the Mauritius, it shall be necessary for the master thereof to deliver to the Emigration Agent so nominated and authorized at such port as aforesaid the list specified in Article 11 of the schedule hereinbefore inserted, and to obtain such duplicate thereof as is required by the said Article.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that if the master of any ship or vessel shall, at any of the ports aforesaid, take on board such ship or vessel any emigrant labourer of the description aforesaid, and shall clear such ship or vessel for the Mauritius, without having fully complied with every particular hereinbefore required previous to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace, in a penalty of 200 rupees for every emigrant labourer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if the master of any ship or vessel shall, after having cleared such ship or vessel, at any such port as aforesaid for Mauritius, take on board any such emigrant labourer as aforesaid, without having entered such emigrant labourer in such list as aforesaid, or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid, containing the entry of such emigrant, prior to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace, in a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any master of any ship or vessel cleared for the Mauritius as aforesaid, shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, such master shall be liable, on conviction, in any penalty not exceeding 5000 rupees, beside incurring a forfeiture of any bond executed in consideration of any licence obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, for the greater security against emigrant labourers being embarked for the Mauritius, contrary to the provisions of this Act, that all the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels, or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of such emigrants, as aforesaid, on board ships or vessels bound for the Mauritius, and of other offences against this Act; and it is further enacted, that all pilots in the service of the East India Company shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as preventive officers of Customs in this behalf.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every person who shall attempt by means of intoxication, or by false imprisonment, or other means of crimping, to export any native on board any ship or vessel, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to be punished before a magistrate in a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the offender from being proceeded against by indictment; but the offender shall only be liable to one of these courses of proceeding.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for Mauritius, with emigrant labourers duly embarked thereon, the Customs officer on board such vessel shall countersign the pass or certificate brought on board by every such emigrant labourer, and shall keep a register of every such emigrant labourer as may come on board, and such Customs officers shall remain on board such vessel until she has finally left the port, and shall come away along with the pilot. And before leaving such ship or vessel he shall require the master or commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and emigrant labourers on board, and he shall bring away with him a copy of the muster-roll so taken, countersigned by the pilot. And any Customs' officer who shall omit to require such muster to be taken, and to make a correct copy of the roll, or who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the emigrant labourers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such emigrant labourers, shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Calcutta gaol for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs' revenue.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall forge or use, knowing it to be forged, any document required by this Act, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that all the several penalties to which masters of ships or vessels are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any justice of the peace, at the instance of the Emigration Agent or of any officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the place or presidency, or may be enforced by putting in suit the bond given by the master, if such bond has been given in consideration of the licence granted to the ship.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

MAURITIUS. Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 3rd day of September next.

(Signed) **F. J. HALLIDAY,**
 Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, dated 12th August, 1842.

"His Honour communicated a Despatch, dated 3rd June, 1842, received from the Secretary of the Government of India, transmitting the draft of a law to regulate the emigration of natives of British India."

MINUTE of the proceedings of the Council of Government, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Monday, August 15, 1842.

Present:

The Honourable the Officer administering the Government.	The Acting Collector of Customs, Messrs. Bourgault Du Coudray,
The Colonial Secretary,	Pitot,
The Procureur and Advocate-General,	Harel,
The Auditor-General,	Hunter,
The Treasurer and Paymaster-General,	Barbé,
The Acting Collector of Internal Revenues,	Dupont.

The Officer Second in Command of the Troops absent on leave.

Read and confirmed the minute of the proceedings at the previous meeting on Friday, the 12th instant.

With reference to the Despatch from the Government of India, read at the last meeting, the honourable the officer administering the Government presented the Draft of an Ordinance, for giving effect to the intended Indian Legislative Act relative to the emigration of labourers from India, and the other conditions mentioned in the Despatch.

The Ordinance was read a first time, ordered to be circulated, and the second reading to take place on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Council adjourned.

DRAFT OF ORDINANCE.

Whereas, by Her Majesty's Order in Council, under date 15th January, of the present year, it is among other provisions enacted, "That in the event of any law being made in British India, authorizing the immigration to Mauritius of the natives of India, and repealing the restrictions now in force there in regard to such immigration, the various rules and regulations comprised and set forth in the Schedule to this present Order subjoined, shall within the Island of Mauritius have the force and effect of law, and shall be observed and carried into effect by all Her Majesty's officers, civil and military, in Mauritius, and by all Her Majesty's subjects within the said island, as to them may respectively appertain."

And whereas the Government of India has communicated to the Governor of Mauritius the draft of a Legislative Act made by that Government for the purpose of repealing Act No. 14 of 1839, establishing restrictions upon the emigration of natives of India, so far as concerns the Island of Mauritius; and also for regulating in future such emigration to the Island of Mauritius; subject to certain measures to be adopted by the Governor of this colony, for the protection of the emigrant labourers from India, during their passage to, and residence in, the said island of Mauritius, as also for ensuring the return of the said emigrant labourers at the expiration of five years' residence in the colony, or at any other subsequent period when they may be desirous of going back to their country:

The Honourable the Officer administering the Government in Council has ordered, and does hereby order:

Art. 1. Her Majesty's Order in Council, under date 15th January, of the present year, as also the regulations, conditions, penalties, and all the provisions contained and set forth in the schedule annexed to such Order, shall have force of law and be put into execution at the island of Mauritius from the day on which the honourable the officer administering the Government of the colony shall have made known by proclamation, that the Government of India, by a definite Act, has removed the restrictions with respect to the emigration of natives of India to the island of Mauritius, and has regulated the conditions of their future emigration to this colony.

Art. 2. The protector who shall be appointed on behalf of the emigrants for the island of Mauritius, independently of the trusts and duties imposed upon him by the rules and regulations annexed to the above-mentioned Order in Council, namely, by Articles 14 and 15, shall be bound to take all necessary steps for insuring the return passage to India, free of all expense, and payable out of the immigration funds, agreeably to Article 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1842, for every Indian emigrant who, after a residence of five years in the colony, or at any other subsequent period, may be desirous of going back to his country, whereof the protector shall be bound to satisfy himself by a personal communication with the emigrant.

Art. 3. Conformably to the preceding Article, it shall not be lawful for the stipendiary magistrates, or any other competent authority, to pass any contract of service with any Indian

emigrant labourer or servant who shall have resided five years in the colony, otherwise than upon a certificate granted by the protector, certifying that such servant is no longer desirous of returning to his country. MAURITIUS.

Every contract passed without the observance of this previous formality, shall be considered null and void.

Art. 4. For the purpose aforesaid, the Protector of Indian emigrants in the island of Mauritius shall keep an exact list of the Indian immigrants who shall have resided five years in the colony, and shall forward monthly, to the stipendiary magistrates of each district, a statement of the names of such of the immigrants whose term of five years shall have expired.

Art. 5. Every person who shall have wilfully aided or favoured in any manner whatsoever the importation into the colony of emigrants from India, without having fulfilled the formalities prescribed, as well by the above-mentioned Order in Council as by the Act which shall have been passed to the same effect by the Government of India, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 50*l.* nor more than 300*l.* sterling; with or without an imprisonment not exceeding one year, which penalty shall be pronounced by the "Police Correctionnelle" Court.

Art. 6. Every person who shall have forged, counterfeited, or falsified any of the papers, certificates, or documents, of whatever description, required as well by the above-mentioned Order in Council as by the Act which to the same effect shall have been passed by the Government of India, and every person who shall have made use of any document thus forged, counterfeited, or falsified, shall be punished by the "Police Correctionnelle" Court with an imprisonment which shall not exceed two years, subject, should need require, to the application of the more severe penalties pronounced by Articles 108 and 109 of the Penal Code in cases of fraud.

Art. 7. All penal obligations which shall have been established in India with a view to secure, on the part of the master or captain of any ship or vessel, conveying emigrants to Mauritius, the execution of the conditions and formalities prescribed for the conveyance of such emigrants, either by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th of January last, or by any other law which may be passed in India for the same object, shall, in case of infringement of any of the conditions of the said obligations, be cognizable at the island of Mauritius, and the proceedings for the recovery of the penalties shall be carried on before the ordinary Courts of the colony.

Art. 8. Every vessel on which emigrants may be conveyed to Mauritius, there to be hired and employed as labourers, and which shall not be furnished with the license or document, without which, according to any law which may be passed in India, no vessel can be permitted to convey emigrants, such vessel will be liable to be confiscated, and the master of such vessel to be prosecuted before the Court of Correctional Police, and condemned in a fine of 100*l.* sterling, for each emigrant thus illegally conveyed.

Art. 9. Every master or captain of a vessel, on which emigrants may be conveyed from India, and introduced into Mauritius, to be there hired and employed as labourers, and which shall not be borne on the list prescribed by _____ shall be liable on conviction before the Court of Correctional Police, to a fine of 50*l.* sterling for each emigrant not borne on the said list.

Art. 10. Every master or captain of a vessel, who, after having been regularly expedited for Mauritius with emigrants, and having obtained the prescribed certificates, shall, during the course of the voyage, fraudulently make, or suffer to be made, any change or other alteration in the said certificates, so far as concerns the state of the ship, the passengers, provisions, or any other purpose for which the said certificates were granted, shall be punishable by a fine of 500*l.* independently of any penal clause to which he may be subject under any obligations entered into in India, on account of the licenses obtained for the vessel.

Art. 11. No Indian emigrant introduced into Mauritius, can, even with his own consent, be removed from, or conveyed out of the colony to any other country, without the permission of the Governor, and without a security of 200*l.*, to be deposited in the Treasury for the due return to Mauritius or India of such Indian, within the period which may have been fixed by the Governor, and which shall in no case exceed three years.

MINUTE of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Thursday, the 18th August, 1842.

Present;

The Honourable the Officer administering the Government.	The Acting Collector of Customs, Messrs. Bourgault Du Coudray,
The Officer Second in Command of the Troops,	Kœnig,
The Colonial Secretary,	Harel,
The Procureur and Advocate-General,	Hunter,
The Auditor-General,	Barbé.
The Acting Collector of Internal Revenues,	

The Treasurer and Paymaster-General absent on pressing business, and Mr. Dupont engaged in the Court of Appeal.

Read and confirmed the Minute of Proceedings at the previous meeting on Monday, the 15th instant.

MAURITIUS:

The second reading of the Ordinance for giving effect to the intended Indian Legislative Act relative to the emigration of labourers to Mauritius, was then proceeded with.

The arrangement of the Articles having been considered defective, the following was adopted :

- Article 1 as in draft.
- Article 7 of draft to be Article 2.
- Article 8 of draft to be Article 3.
- Article 9 of draft to be Article 4.
- Article 10 of draft to be Article 5.
- Article 6 as in draft.
- Article 5 of draft as in Article 7.
- Article 2 of draft to be Article 8.
- Article 9 of draft to be Article 3.
- Article 4.
- Article 11.

And the discussion proceeded.

- Article 1 passed.
- Article 2 formerly 7 of draft passed.
- Article 3 formerly 8 of draft passed.
- Article 4 formerly 9 of draft passed as amended.
- Article 5 formerly 10 of draft passed.
- Article 6 passed.
- Article 7 formerly 5 of draft passed.
- Article 8 formerly 2 of draft passed as amended.
- Article 9 formerly 3 of draft passed.

The Articles 4 and 11 of the Draft were ordered to be omitted in the Ordinance.
The Council adjourned until Saturday for the third reading.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, dated August 20, 1842.

"The Ordinance for the purpose of giving effect to the intended Indian legislative Act relative to the emigration of labourers to Mauritius, was read a third time and passed.

"It was ordered that the Ordinance take effect from the date which shall be fixed by proclamation of the Governor, after receiving intimation that the restrictions have been removed in India; and that it be numbered 11 of 1842."

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius, August 20, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd June last, which only arrived here on the 11th instant, and was immediately brought under the consideration of the Honourable the Officer Administering the Government.

2. The principle upon which this Government has acted throughout all the proceedings in regard to emigration from India, has been to obtain for the labourers most ample protection; both on the voyages from and to India, and during their sojourn here.

3. Having had that object constantly in view; the Honourable the Officer Administering this Government has no objection to raise to the principle or the details of the intended legislative enactment: nor to the propositions contained in your despatch; and he has accordingly caused them to be acted on, as you will perceive by the accompanying copy of an Ordinance, No. 11 of 1842, which has been passed to give them effect.

4. It may be proper to mention, however, that it has not been thought necessary to make any special provision for carrying into effect at this island the provisions of or for the punishment of any breach of the regulations established under the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Draft of the Enactment of the Government of India, the parties therein alluded to being supposed to be permanently resident at the Indian presidencies, and the matters only therefore cognizable there.

5. I have further been directed to notice that, as the law of this island does not admit of more than two years' imprisonment for the offence provided against in the 15th Article of the Draft of the Indian Enactment, it has become necessary to modify the penalty, by subjecting the offenders, according to circumstances, to the more severe penalties of the 108th and 109th Articles of the Penal Code, copy of which is annexed.

6. But, in regard to these or any other points upon which the Government of India may desire further legislative measures adopted here, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Honourable the Officer Administering the Government, as well as the Council of this colony, will be ready to give full effect to every measure which may be suggested for the prevention of fraud or abuse in the introduction of Indian labourers into Mauritius.

7. Enclosed you will receive warrants of appointment for the masters attendant of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to act as Emigration Agents for this Government. The warrants require to have the names of the present masters attendant filled in, which you will be pleased to have inserted. And you will observe that the warrants provide for the nomination of any other officer whom his Lordship, the Governor-General in Council, may appoint to that duty.

8. I am also directed to transmit to you a bill on the Colonial Agent of this Government in London for the sum required by the second condition in your letter for the remuneration of the Emigration Agents, viz., 800*l.*, equal to 8,000 Company's rupees.

9. His Honour assents also to the proposition of the Governor-General in Council having the appointment of the Protector of Immigrants to reside in Mauritius, and that that officer shall receive a salary of 800*l.* per annum, payable monthly by this Government.

10. The Honourable Colonel Staveley had, on receiving the Secretary of State's instructions and Her Majesty's Order in Council on Emigration, which gave the nomination to the Governor of Mauritius, selected Charles Anderson, Esq. for that duty, and His Honour has now named him officially to the situation, but provisionally only, as requested by the Honourable the President in Council of India, and to enter upon duty so soon as intimation shall be received from India that the intended legislative Act has become law.

11. Mr. Anderson was selected for his special fitness for the situation. He had made himself intimately acquainted with the whole question of Indian immigration in all its bearings, and especially those points which might operate to the prejudice of the labourers. He possesses a clear discernment and that moral courage which enables him unflinchingly to carry into effect his decisions, whether affecting the masters or the men; and is, in short, most thoroughly qualified for the office for which he was chosen, from the great confidence reposed in him by the preceding Governors of this colony in such matters.

12. Her Majesty's Order in Council, having been duly published here, has full force of law, as a matter of course, whenever the Government of India may declare the restrictions on emigration removed; but, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the subject, it is provided by the first article of the enclosed Ordinance that the Governor shall declare by proclamation the day from which the restrictions have been removed in India, as from that date the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council on Emigration has complete and full effect as law in Mauritius.

13. Although there may be some question about the extent of the penalties enacted in India in comparison with those set forth in the Order in Council, yet they have been unhesitatingly adopted in their full extent by the Honourable the Officer Administering the Government and the Council; and a clause has been inserted in the Ordinance now transmitted for the free return passage of the emigrant labourers who may desire after five years to visit their native land; which the Protector is personally bound to ascertain and provide; as well as an article for preventing the re-engagement of any labourers but those who desire to remain in the colony.

14. Provision has also been made for the punishment of those who may illegally introduce Indian labourers, or who may make use of forged, fabricated, or altered certificates.

15. And if considered advisable by the Governor-General in Council, an enactment will be passed similar to the regulation which already exists here to prevent the removal of Indian labourers from Mauritius to any other part of the world but British India, which will guard against the contingency which, however improbable, has been publicly mentioned as being possible.

16. Having thus frankly and freely adopted all the conditions proposed by the Indian Government, his Honour looks with confidence to every facility being afforded for emigration to Mauritius, and that the arrangements yet to be completed in India will not be of a character to harass or impede the departure from India of the labourers and their families, who may be willing to visit Mauritius.

17. In the interest of the emigrants, I am directed to request that you will draw the attention of the Supreme Government to the suggestion made in the last paragraph of the letter I had the honour of addressing to you on the 5th of March last, with regard to the means of remittance to India of the savings of the labourers, whether during their residence here or upon their return to their own country.

18. The attempts lately made in that way, as announced in the letters addressed to you on the 15th and 18th ultimo, will, it is hoped, not be objected to; but there is not much probability at present of their having to be repeated, as the emigrants are understood to object to a collective bill, and considerable doubt was unnecessarily raised in their minds in regard to each obtaining his proper share of the proceeds of those lately drawn in India. On that account it is very important that this Government should have the means of giving to each a separate draft for the amount of his own savings, however small.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary to Government of India,
Calcutta.

EXTRACT from the Penal Code.

Paragraph III.—Forgery of Public or Authenticated, or of Commercial or Bank Writings.

“ Article 108.

“ Any other person who shall commit a forgery in an authenticated and public writing, or in a commercial or bank writing;

“ Whether by counterfeiting or altering any writing, date, or signature, or by the use of a fictitious name; or by fabricating any agreement, condition, obligation, or discharge, or inserting the same in any such Act after it shall have been completed; or by adding to any clause, statement, or fact which such Act was intended to contain and certify; or by altering such clause, fact, or statement;

“ Shall be punished by reclusion, or, according to the nature of the case, by hard labour, or transportation.

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" Article 109."

" In every case set forth in the present paragraph, whosoever shall make use of any forged Act, knowing the same to be forged, shall be punished, according to the nature of the case, by hard labour or reclusion."

Sir,

Port Louis, August 17, 1842.

I BEG most respectfully to ask you whether the laws and enactments relating to Indian immigration will have effect for the Seychelles Islands?

These dependencies are in the most miserable state; the influx of a few Indian labourers would prove very advantageous to them.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Officer administering the Government of
Mauritius and Dependencies,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) N. SAVY.

No. 7.

(No. 71.)

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, March 30, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Staveley's Despatch of the 3rd September last, No. 78, enclosing a draft of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, of 15th January, 1842, which had been introduced into the Council of Government at Calcutta on the 3rd June last; together with copies of the correspondence which had passed on the subject between the Secretary to the Mauritius Government and the Secretary to the Government of India. I have since received from the Commissioners for the Affairs of India a copy of this Act as it finally passed into law.

This Act appears to me well calculated to effect the objects for which it has been passed, and, with one exception, to be consistent with the Order of Her Majesty in Council and the arrangements, which, in communicating that Order to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, I proposed to them to suggest to the Indian Government. That exception is the combination in the same person of the duties of Emigration Agent, under the nomination of the Government of Mauritius and Protector of Emigrants, under that of the Indian Government, and the selection for these appointments of the masters attendant at the respective ports of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

27 March. Vide
p. 182.

I enclose, for your information, a copy of the letter which I have addressed on this point to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, from which you will perceive that, as the Indian Government appear to be satisfied that the arrangement contemplated in the Act will provide efficient security for the emigrants, I have not thought it necessary to object to it. But the result of that arrangement will be to make it necessary for you to select other persons than the Emigration Agents, to be employed in travelling through the districts whence emigration might be expected to take place; to collect emigrants, and facilitate their transportation to the port from which they must embark. I am unwilling to give you any precise instructions as to the selection of individuals for this service, or the directions which you should give them for its execution; but I would request you to put yourself in early communication on these points with the Government of India; and I am sure I need not recommend to you a careful attention to any suggestions which the Governor-General might think it his duty to make to you on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

MAURITIUS.

No. 8.

COPY of a LETTER from J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir,

India Board, March 21, 1843.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to forward to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, the accompanying copy of an Act passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, for regulating the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

ACT No. XV. of 1842.

Passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council on the 2nd of December, 1842, with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

An Act for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius.

I. WHEREAS it hath been ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as follows:—

Prohibition of emigration from the three seals of government, to the Mauritius.

At the COURT at WINDSOR, the 15th of January, 1842.

Present—

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Steward.

Lord Chamberlain.

Earl of Jersey.

Earl of Ripon.

Lord Stanley.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir James Graham, Bart.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

Whereas it is probable that the laws now in force in British India for preventing the emigration of the inhabitants thereof to Her Majesty's colonial possessions will be shortly repealed so far as regards emigration to the Island of Mauritius, and that such last-mentioned emigration will be sanctioned by laws to be for that purpose enacted in India, subject to various provisions to be in such laws made for the protection of such emigrants, and for the prevention of abuses. And whereas it is probable that amongst the provisions so to be made, as last aforesaid, will be a provision for enabling the Governor-General of India to appoint at ports or places in India, officers charged with the care, protection, and superintendence of all persons proposing to emigrate as labourers from India to Mauritius. And whereas it is probable that provision will be made by law at Mauritius for defraying from the public revenue of that island the expense of introducing emigration thither from British India. And whereas it is necessary that effectual provision should be made by law at Mauritius for regulating any such expenditure, and for the prevention of abuses in the introduction of emigrants from British India into that island—It is therefore hereby ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that in the event of any law being made in British India, authorizing the emigration to Mauritius of the natives of India, and repealing the restrictions now in force there in regard to such emigrations, and in the event of any such laws containing provisions enabling the Governor-General of India to appoint at the several ports of embarkation in India, officers charged with the protection of persons emigrating from such ports to Mauritius, the various rules and regulations comprised and set forth in the Schedule to this present order subjoined, shall within the island of Mauritius have the force and effect of law, and shall be observed and carried into effect by all Her Majesty's officers, civil and military, in Mauritius, and by all Her Majesty's subjects within the same island as to them may respectively appertain.

And the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary instructions herein accordingly.

(Signed)

C. GREVILLE.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the preceding Order, comprising the rules and regulations to be observed at Mauritius in regard to emigrants from British India, resorting to and arriving at that island.

1st. The Governor of Mauritius may from time to time nominate such persons as he shall see fit to act as Emigration Agents at any port or place in India, which the Governor-General

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of India may designate as a port or place for the embarkation of emigrants to Mauritius, and may also from time to time nominate a proper person to act as protector of immigrants at Mauritius.

2nd. The remuneration to be given to any such agent in India shall not depend upon or be regulated by the number of the emigrants sent to Mauritius by him, but shall be in the nature of an annual salary.

3rd. Every such Emigration Agent shall ascertain by personal communication with every emigrant previously to his or her embarkation from the port or place for which such agent shall be appointed, that such emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, false nor unreasonable expectation, and is aware of the distance of Mauritius from the place where he or she is about to emigrate; and such agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such emigrants from a removal to Mauritius, and, at the same time, cautioning such emigrant against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations; and such agent shall also ascertain that every such emigrant is in good health, and not incapacitated from labour by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

4th. It shall not be lawful to ship on board of any ship or vessel carrying emigrants from India to Mauritius any number of passengers, exceeding the proportion of one person for every two tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and no such ship or vessel carrying emigrants, and having more than one deck, shall have less than the height of six feet at the least between decks; and in case such ship or vessel shall have only one deck a platform shall be laid beneath such deck, and in such manner as to afford a space of the height of six feet at the least, and that such platform shall not be so laid as that the lower beams shall project above the same, and that no such ship or vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and that no such ship or vessel shall carry passengers on any such voyage to Mauritius, unless there shall be an interval of six inches at least between the deck or platform, and the floor of the lower tier throughout the whole extent thereof; and whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board of such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of one such person for every twelve superficial feet of the lower deck or platform, unoccupied by goods or stores, not being the personal luggage of such persons.

5th. In the computation of the number of passengers within the meaning of these regulations, two children under the age of ten years shall be considered as equal to and shall be reckoned as one person only.

6th. There shall be actually laden and on board of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants into Mauritius, at the time of departure of such ship or vessel from the port or place at which such labourers shall be embarked good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following; that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs, to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger: Provided always, that when any such ship or vessel shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned, for every week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this regulation; and provided that the preceding regulation regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where it shall be made to appear that by the special authority of the Governor-General of India, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being in his judgment equivalent thereto.

7th. The number of weeks which shall be deemed necessary for the voyage to Mauritius, from any port or ports in India, shall be such as shall from time to time be determined by any law or ordinance to be promulgated for that purpose by the Governor-General of India in Council, and according to any such law or ordinance shall and may be further determined whether at different periods of the year different estimations are to be made of the probable length of any such voyage, and if by any such law or ordinance the removal of emigrants should during any particular period of the year be prohibited altogether, then any such removal during such prohibited period shall in Mauritius be regarded, dealt with, and punished as an infringement of these present regulations.

8th. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, on any such voyage the agent appointed under this Ordinance for the port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet condition, and also that over and above the same there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed seaworthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for insuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof under his hand to the master of such ship or vessel.

9th. The master of every ship or vessel bringing emigrants to Mauritius shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such emigrant and his wife and children a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions, for his, her, and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of 48 hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel in Mauritius.

10th. Two copies of these regulations, authenticated by the signature of the agent at the port or place from which such emigrants shall come, shall be delivered to the master by such agent on demand at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying

such emigrants as aforesaid, and one of such copies shall, upon request made at reasonable times to the master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

11th. The master of every ship or vessel carrying emigrants from India to Mauritius, shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such agent at the port or place from which such vessel shall be cleared out a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the emigrants on board such ship or vessel, and such agent shall thereupon deliver to the said master the counterpart of such lists, signed by such agent, and the said master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel at Mauritius, and previous to the disembarkation of any such emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to the Protector of Immigrants hereinbefore mentioned. And such Protector of Immigrants shall forthwith proceed on board of such ship or vessel, and shall ascertain, as far as possible by personal inspection of the ship or vessel and passengers, whether the directions hereinbefore contained with regard to the situation of the berth of such ship or vessel, the proportion of the passengers to the burthens and measurements of such ship or vessel, and the maintenance of the emigrants during such passage have been complied with; and such Protector of Immigrants shall personally muster such emigrants and compare the number and names of such emigrants with the said counterparts of such lists, and shall certify in writing under his hand upon such counterpart the total number of emigrants then living and being on board of such vessel, and in case any such emigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number of names of the emigrants shall differ from the number or names stated in such counterpart, the Protector of Immigrants shall note such death or difference upon such counterpart, and thereupon shall grant a Licence under his hand for the disembarkation and landing of such emigrants.

12th. If the Protector of Immigrants on such personal inspection of the ship or vessel and emigrants shall be satisfied that the preceding regulations have been complied with, he shall grant a certificate under his hand of the arrival in Mauritius of such emigrants respectively, and the place from which, and the ship or vessel in which such emigrants shall have arrived.

13th. No money shall be payable by the Colonial Treasurer of Mauritius in respect of any such emigrants as aforesaid, except on the warrant of the Governor of that island, which warrant shall not be issued except on such certificate as aforesaid of the said Protector of Immigrants.

14th. The Protector of Immigrants shall keep a register of all persons in respect of whom any such certificate as aforesaid shall be granted, and of the ship or vessel in which, the port from which, and the time at which such persons shall have arrived in this colony, a copy of which registry shall be laid before the Council of Government on the 31st day of March, the 30th of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st of December in each year.

15th. If any ship or vessel bringing immigrants from India to Mauritius shall carry any number of passengers exceeding the proportion authorized and allowed by these regulations, a penalty of five pounds per head shall be payable in respect of each passenger so carried in excess of such proportion; or if such ship or vessel shall not be of the height between decks hereinbefore required; or if such a platform as hereinbefore directed shall not be laid and continued throughout the whole duration of any such voyage in such manner as is hereinbefore required; or if there shall be more than two tiers of berths, or if there shall not be throughout the whole duration of any such voyage such an interval as is hereinbefore prescribed between the deck and the floor of the lower tier of berths, or if any such ship or vessel shall clear out and put to sea, not having on board such water and provisions as aforesaid for the use and consumption of the passengers, of the kind and to the amount and in the proportion hereinbefore directed; or if any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out before such lists of emigrants shall have been delivered in manner and form aforesaid; or if any such lists shall be wilfully false, or if the copy of these regulations be not produced as hereinbefore required, or if any emigrant shall not be maintained during such voyage, and for 48 hours after his arrival; the master of any such ship or vessel shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, before any stipendiary magistrate, at any time within the space of 12 calendar months next after the arrival of such master within the colony of Mauritius to the payment of a fine not less than 5*l.* nor more than 20*l.* British sterling, and in default of payment of the fine above mentioned either immediately or at the time fixed by such stipendiary magistrate at the time of making such conviction to imprisonment for any time not less than one nor more than three calendar months.

16th. Provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of suit or action which may accrue to any emigrant in any such ship or vessel, or to any other person in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between, or on the behalf of any such emigrant or other person, and the master, owner or owners of any such ship or vessel.

17th. Provided always that nothing in these regulations contained shall apply to any ship or vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's Ships of War.

18th. No emigrant arriving from India at Mauritius shall be capable of entering into any contract of service to be performed in that island until he shall have been at least 48 hours on shore there, and every such contract of service made before that time shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

19th. No emigrant arriving from India at Mauritius, and engaging to labour in that island, shall within Mauritius be liable to any action, suit, or demand, for or in respect of any debt contracted, or any contract made by such emigrant before his arrival in the said island.

20th. No emigrant arriving from India at Mauritius shall in Mauritius be capable of entering

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into any contract for service except for the period in the manner and under the superintendence which, by a law in force there, is required in the case of contracts for service made by other labourers in agriculture or manufactures within the said island.

21st. No payment shall be made from the Treasury of the said island in respect of any emigrants introduced there from India, unless on proof to the satisfaction of the Governor of Mauritius, that all rules and regulations which may be established by law in India for the advantage and protection of such emigrants, have been duly complied with, such rules and regulations not being repugnant to anything in these regulations contained.

22nd. In every case in which the penalties hereby denounced against offences are imposed by the use of the words in the masculine gender or in the singular person, such words shall be understood as extending to the feminine gender also, and to any number of persons, unless when the opposite construction is required in order to meet the object and to accomplish the ends with a view to which these regulations are established and made.

(Signed) C. GREVILLE.

In conformity with which said order, and for the purpose of giving effect thereto, it is hereby enacted, That Act No. XIV. of 1839, and all Acts repealed thereby, so far as the same are applicable to the emigration of natives from the port of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the Mauritius, shall be repealed from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council, or, in his absence, the President in Council, shall notify in the Gazette that it hath been duly certified to him that such regulations have been provided, and that such measures have been taken by the Government of Mauritius as he may deem necessary for the protection of emigrant labourers from India on their passage to the Mauritius, and during their residence there, and for their safe return at the expiration of five years, or any subsequent period, should they be desirous of returning to India. Provided always that the aforesaid Act, No. XIV. of 1839, shall remain in full force in all the ports of India except the ports aforesaid, and in regard to emigrants from India proceeding to other places than the Mauritius.

II. And it is hereby enacted, That after this Act shall come into operation, emigrant labourers, being native inhabitants of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, shall be allowed to pass and to be conveyed from India to the Mauritius from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, in compliance with the provisions hereinafter mentioned, but not otherwise.

Emigration agents approved by the government of Mauritius, and authorized by government of India, may act at the three ports.

III. And it is hereby enacted, That at each of the three ports aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Government of the Presidency within which the port is situated, to authorize the persons nominated by the Government of Mauritius, under the order hereinbefore inserted, to act as Emigration Agents at the aforesaid ports respectively, and to exercise the powers conferred on Emigration Agents by this Act. And every such Emigration Agent shall make monthly reports to the Government to which he is subordinate of all matters transacted by him in pursuance of this Act.

Licences to vessels. Bond.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, That it shall not be lawful to convey any emigrant, being a native of India, who may embark for the purpose of labouring for hire in the colony of Mauritius, from either of the ports aforesaid, in any ship or vessel, unless a license be obtained for carrying emigrants in such ship or vessel from the Government of the presidency in which the port is situated. A fee not exceeding one rupee per emigrant, as may be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government; and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government; and, in consideration of such license, the master of every ship conveying or destined to convey emigrants from India shall execute a bond, binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of 10,000 rupees to conform to the several conditions hereunder provided; and the said bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the colony of Mauritius; and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government of Mauritius, to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such emigrant shall be conveyed without a license being obtained as aforesaid shall be liable to be forfeited, and the master thereof shall be liable as for a misdemeanor in a fine of 1000 rupees for every such emigrant so illegally conveyed.

Emigrants to have passes.

V. And it is hereby enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel licensed as above to receive on board any emigrant labourer as above provided, unless such labourer shall have in his possession and show a certificate or pass to be given to him by the Emigration Agent of the port, stating his name, and the name of his father, and his age, and certifying that, having appeared before such Agent, he has declared his willingness and desire to proceed to work for hire in the said colony of Mauritius.

Certificate from the Emigration Agent before the ship clears.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, That before any ship or vessel so licensed to carry emigrant labourers, as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid ports for the Mauritius, it shall be necessary for the master of such ship or vessel, provided any emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the Emigration Agent so nominated and authorized at such port as aforesaid, a certificate under the hand of such Agent, to the effect following; that is to say—

1. That such Agent has, by personal communication, done what is required on the part of such Agent by the third article of the schedule hereinbefore inserted; provided always that every such Agent shall make the inquiries specified in such schedule, in an open court or public office, to which all persons shall have admission.

2. That all the directions contained in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth articles of the schedule hereinbefore inserted for ensuring the health and safety of passengers have been duly complied with.

3. That, in addition to the directions contained in the said schedule, such rules have been complied with as the Governor-General in Council, or, in his absence, the President in Council, shall from time to time frame, touching the medical attendance and medical stores to be provided, the species of provisions suited to native habits, the number of women that should accompany the emigrants, or other matters.

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VII. And it is hereby enacted, That with reference to Article 7 of the schedule hereinbefore inserted, the probable lengths of a voyage to the Mauritius from the respective ports aforesaid, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be for the port of Calcutta,

Length of voyage.

Between the months of April and October inclusive, 10 weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, eight weeks.

For the port of Madras, between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive, five weeks.

For the port of Bombay, between the months of April to September inclusive, five weeks; and between the months of October to March inclusive, six weeks.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid ports for the Mauritius, it shall be necessary for the master thereof to deliver to the Emigration Agent so nominated and authorized, at such port as aforesaid, the list specified in Article 11 of the schedule hereinbefore inserted, and to obtain such duplicate thereof as is required by the said article.

List of passengers to be delivered by the master.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, That if the master of any ship or vessel shall, at any of the ports aforesaid, take on board such ship or vessel any emigrant labourer of the description aforesaid, and shall clear such ship or vessel for the Mauritius without having fully complied with every particular hereinbefore required previous to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace, in a penalty of 200 rupees for every emigrant labourer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

Penalties.

X. And it is hereby enacted, That if the master of any ship or vessel shall, after having cleared such ship or vessel at any such port as aforesaid for Mauritius, take on board any such emigrant labourer as aforesaid without having entered such emigrant labourer in such list as aforesaid, or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid, containing the entry of such emigrant, prior to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace, in a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, That if any master of any ship or vessel cleared for the Mauritius as aforesaid shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, such master shall be liable, on conviction, in any penalty not exceeding 5000 rupees, beside incurring a forfeiture of any bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, for the greater security against emigrant labourers being embarked for the Mauritius contrary to the provisions of this Act, That all the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs, in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels, or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of such emigrants as aforesaid on board ships or vessels bound for the Mauritius, and of other offences against this Act; and it is further enacted that all pilots in the service of the East India Company shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as preventive officers of Customs in this behalf.

Powers of Customs Officers.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, That every person who shall attempt, by means of intoxication, or by false imprisonment, or other means of crimping, to export any native on board any ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to be punished before a magistrate, in a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the offender from being proceeded against by indictment; but the offender shall only be liable to one of these courses of proceeding.

Penalty on kidnapping.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, That whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for Mauritius, with emigrant labourers duly embarked thereon, the Customs officer on board such vessel shall countersign the pass or certificate brought on board by every such emigrant labourer, and shall keep a register of every such emigrant labourer as may come on board. And such Customs officer shall remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive in Saugor Roads, and shall not come away until a muster of the crew and passengers has been made in his presence and in that of the pilot in charge of the vessel. And after the Customs officer has taken muster and quitted the vessel, the pilot shall continue to exercise the duties indicated in Section 12 of this Act. And it shall be lawful for him, if he shall deem it necessary, to require the master or commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and emigrant labourers on board, and to sign a muster-roll so taken. And every such Custom-house officer and pilot shall make a complete report of the emigrant labourers on board of any ship at the time of his quitting the same; and such report shall contain a declaration that, to the best of the declarant's belief, no additional Coolies have been received on board since obtaining the certificate, and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act; and every such report or muster, if any, shall be transmitted without delay to the Emigration Agent of the port. And any Custom-house officer or pilot who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the emigrant labourers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such emigrant labourers, shall be liable (besides dismissal) to a fine of 500 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the

Muster rolls, &c.

- MAURITIUS.** Calcutta gaol for six months; and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs revenue.
- Penalty on forgery.** XV. And it is hereby enacted, That if any person shall forge, or shall use, knowing it to be forged, any document required by this Act, such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.
- Procedure.** XVI. And it is hereby enacted, That all the several penalties to which masters of ships or vessels are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any justice of the peace, at the instance of the Emigration Agent, or of any officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the place or presidency, or may be enforced by putting in suit the bond given by the master, if such bond has been given in consideration of the licence granted to the ship.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from JAS. STEPHEN, Esq. to J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq.
Sir,

Downing-street, March 27, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing the copy of an Act which has been passed by the Government of India for carrying out the Order made by Her Majesty's Council on the 15th January, 1842, relative to the immigration of Indian labourers into Mauritius. Lord Stanley had previously received from the Acting Governor of Mauritius a draft of that Act, with copies of a correspondence between his Secretary and the Secretary to the Indian Government; but until it was ascertained that the proposed Act had been passed into law, it was impossible to take any steps in regard to it.

The Act begins by reciting the Order in Council of January, 1842, and then provides that the existing law, so far as respects the emigration of natives from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to Mauritius, shall be repealed as soon as the Governor-General shall notify, by Proclamation, that the necessary measures have been taken by the Government of Mauritius for the protection of the emigrants during their passage to that island and their residence in it. It further enacts, that it shall be lawful for the Governors of the respective Presidencies to authorize the person nominated as Emigration Agent by the Government of Mauritius, in conformity with the Order in Council, to exercise the powers conferred on Emigration Agents by the Act; and it then proceeds to specify those powers, and to make provision against the employment of unlicensed or improper vessels, and against the fraudulent or illegal embarkation of emigrants.

Lord Stanley desires me to state, that the provisions of this Act appear to him calculated effectually to attain the object for which they have been enacted; but he desires me to call your attention to one departure from the place originally contemplated, which is not unimportant.

In the schedule to the Order in Council of January, 1842, it was provided that the Government of Mauritius should nominate Emigration Agents at the several ports of emigration, whose duty it should be to guard against any fraudulent or false representations to emigrants, and to ascertain the eligibility of each individual proposing to emigrate. It was also to be his duty to survey every vessel employed in the conveyance of emigrants, and to take care that they were properly supplied with provisions and water. In communicating to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India this Order in Council and its schedule, Lord Stanley observed that "the essential addition which it would remain for the Government of India to make would appear to be as follows:—1st. The establishment by law of officers at each port of embarkation, to be appointed by the Governor-General, though paid by the colony of Mauritius, whose duty it should be to act as protectors of the emigrants, and to take care that the various precautions suggested in the Order in Council were strictly enforced and observed." By the Act now under consideration, the duties of Emigration Agents under the nomination of the Government of Mauritius, and of protectors of emigrants under that of the Government of India, are to be discharged by the same person; and from the correspondence transmitted by the Governor of Mauritius, it appears that the person selected for these duties is the Master-Attendant at each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Lord Stanley is quite satisfied with this arrangement, provided the Government of India, whose local knowledge must afford them so much greater facilities for forming a correct judgment, feel assured that it will afford entire protection to the emigrants. The sufficiency of that protection is the first object to be attained, and his Lordship had, therefore, considered it his duty to guard against every risk on that point by embodying in the original Order in Council such provisions for that purpose as it was competent to Her Majesty's Government of their own authority,

to enact. But as the Government of India might not feel entire confidence in an officer to be appointed by the Government of Mauritius, he thought it his duty to suggest the propriety of their appointing an additional officer to act on their behalf and under their control. The arrangement which has now been made, but which, of course, Lord Stanley could not anticipate, appears to meet both these objects; it provides for the protection of the emigrants and it assures to the Government of India the employment for that purpose of a person in whom they will feel confidence. Under these circumstances, Lord Stanley sees no reason to urge the appointment of two officers to perform duties which are nearly the same, and which can evidently be performed by one.

But the selection of the Masters-Attendants as Emigration Agents, and the nature of the duties which in that capacity they will have to perform, will evidently make it impossible for them at any time to quit their respective stations, or to take steps for promoting emigration by personal intercourse with natives in the interior of India. Yet without such personal intercourse it can hardly be expected that sufficient emigration, to be of any real advantage, will take place. It will, therefore, be requisite that additional officers should be appointed by the Government of Mauritius to act under the control of the Emigration Agent in travelling through those parts of India whence emigration may be expected to take place, to select the emigrants, to explain to them the arrangements for their passage and employment, the advantages which would result to them from emigration, and the proper mode and time of proceeding to the port of embarkation. No legislation, however, would appear to be necessary for this purpose, and all that is required will be an instruction to the Government of India to allow such individuals as may be selected by the Government of Mauritius, and not disapproved by the Government of India to discharge the duties above specified, in the respective presidencies, subject to suspension or dismissal by the Indian Government, should their conduct appear to it to require such steps; or in the event of its being considered necessary by that Government that particular instructions should emanate from itself to such Agents, then subject to such instructions as they may from time to time receive from itself.

Though Lord Stanley apprehends that it may be found more convenient in the case of emigration from India, as in that from the West Coast of Africa (the papers relating to which are enclosed), that the Government of the country from which the emigrants proceed should not charge itself with the superintendence of the Agents employed to collect emigrants further than required for the purpose of preventing improper practices on their parts, maintaining at the same time the most effective supervision over those Agents whose duty it is to superintend and check the departure of emigrants after they are collected.

I am to request that you will move the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to convey, through the proper channel, to the Government of India, such instructions as may be necessary to ensure this permission to the persons hereafter to be appointed by the Mauritius Government.

I have, &c.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. STEPHEN.

(No. 9.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a LETTER from J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq. to JAS. STEPHEN, Esq.

Sir,

India Board, April 7, 1843.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the exportation of Hill Coolies from India, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will submit to Lord Stanley the accompanying copy of a Despatch which the Court of Directors propose to address to the Government of India.

The Board are desirous of being furnished with his Lordship's opinion on this Despatch, before they express their approval of it.

I am, &c.

Jas. Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) J. EMERSON TENNENT.

MAURITIUS.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10. COPY of proposed Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Whole Legislative Letter, 3rd June, No. 15, 1842.

Whole Legislative Letter, 16th December, No. 31, 1842

India Marine Letter, 28th December, No. 12, 1842.

Bengal Marine Letter, 28th December, No. 45, 1842.

In the letters noted in the margin you have reported the proceedings held by you in pursuance of our instructions under date the 22nd of March, 1842, authorizing you, if you should see fit, to remove the prohibition against the emigration of labourers from India to Mauritius. Under that authority you have passed Act XV. of 1842, entitled, "An Act for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius."

2. The Deputy-Governor of Bengal has also, in a letter in the Marine Department, under date the 28th December, No. 45, 1842, reported the proceedings held under this Act by that Government.

In the Order of the Queen in Council, under date 15th January, 1842, it was anticipated that the Government of India would appoint officers charged with the care, protection, and superintendence of all persons proposing to emigrate as labourers from India to Mauritius; and in the schedule annexed to that Order in Council provision was made for the appointment, by the Governor of Mauritius, of Emigration Agents at the several ports of emigration, charged with similar duties. We learn from your proceedings that it has been arranged that at each port of embarkation there shall be one officer only on the part of the two Governments, selected by the Government of India, but appointed and paid by the Government of Mauritius.

On this head we transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the India Board, enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the papers therein referred to.

You will observe that Lord Stanley considers it "requisite that additional officers should be appointed by the Government of Mauritius to act under the control of the Emigration Agent in travelling through those parts of India whence emigration may be expected to take place, to select the emigrants, to explain to them the arrangements for their passage and employment, the advantages which would result to them from emigration, and the proper mode and time of proceeding to the port of embarkation."

You may probably deem it objectionable that any officers to be employed on the part of the Government of Mauritius in procuring labourers for emigration, should act under the immediate directions of the Emigration Agents already appointed, whose duty should lead them to operate rather as a check and control upon measures having that object in view. We would also suggest, for your consideration, that in event of your authorizing the employment of the proposed officers in the interior of the country, it would be proper to require them to present any intended emigrants before the magistrate of the district, that it may be ascertained, before they leave their homes and are brought to the port of emigration, that they fully and truly understand the nature and terms of the undertaking on which they are about to enter.

You will give this part of the subject your best consideration, and will lose no time in apprising us of your determination with regard to it.

We learn from the letter of the Bengal Government that up to the 28th of December, 1197, emigrants had embarked from Calcutta for the Mauritius, and that 12 women and 20 children were "permitted to embark in proportion for every 100 men." The expression seems to imply that a larger proportion of women would not be permitted to embark, in which case we desire to be informed of the reason for such a restriction.

In all your proceedings connected with the emigration of Indian labourers, we must press upon you the duties enjoined in the conclusion of our Despatch of the 22nd March, 1842, that you will carefully watch the operation of the Act you have passed, and will repeal or modify it without delay, if its provisions shall not prove effectual in affording in all respects the intended security for the comfort and welfare of the emigrants.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq.
Sir, Downing-street, April 15, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing, for his Lordship's consideration, the draft of a Despatch, which the Court of Directors of the East India Company propose to address to the Government of India, on the subject of the emigration of Hill Coolies to Mauritius.

In answer, I am to request you to inform the Commissioners for the Affairs of India that Lord Stanley concurs in the propriety of this Despatch.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

No. 12.

MAURITIUS.

No. 12.

COPY of a LETTER from J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq., to J. STEPHEN, Esq.

Sir,

India Board, April 26, 1843.

IN reference to the correspondence which has passed between this Board and the Colonial Office relating to Hill Coolies, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, the accompanying copies of letters which have recently been received from the Governor-General and Government of India upon that subject.

17 February, 1843.

17 February, 1843.

I am, &c.

J. Stephen, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) J. EMERSON TENNENT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Encl. 1 in No. 12.

(No. 2, of 1843.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

General Department, Camp Delhi,
February 17, 1843.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, transcripts of a letter which I caused to be addressed to the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, of date and number noted in the margin. On this letter I have, as your Honourable Court will perceive, commented upon one of the rules for the guidance of the Emigration Agent (as communicated to you in that Despatch), which seemed to me, if acted upon according to its literal signification, to be in contravention of the protective objects of the enactment.

Letter to G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, General Department, dated 16 Feb., No. 24.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Encl. 2 in No. 12.

(No. 24, of 1843.)

From the Secretary of Government of India in the General Department with the Governor-General to G. A. BUSHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, Camp Delhi,
February 16, 1843.

Sir,

THE Governor-General has had under his consideration the Deputy Governor's letter to the Honourable Court, in the Marine Department, No. 45, of 1842, dated December 28, 1842, reporting the measures which had been sanctioned for giving effect to the provisions of Act No. XV., of 1842; attention has thus been particularly drawn to the details there given.

2. Adverting to the 4th rule, by which the Emigration Agent is to be guided, his Lordship observes, that it would appear that, under that rule, the embarkation of a certain number of women with every 100 men is to be *permitted*, not *required*.

3. The Governor-General further observes that 1197 persons are reported to have emigrated since the Act came into operation, but that there is no specification of the number of women and children comprised amongst 1197 persons. The Governor-General desires to have information thereupon; and directs me to state that he never contemplated the allowing of emigrants to proceed from India to Mauritius without being accompanied by any women as a possible consequence of the Act; and if the 4th rule should have been interpreted according to its literal meaning, as *permitting*, not *requiring*, that the specified number of women should accompany every 100 men, the Governor-General requests the Deputy Governor of Bengal will take immediate steps for so altering the wording of the rule as to bring it into conformity with his intentions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. G. MANSEL,
Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

Encl. 3 in No. 12.

(No. 6, of 1843.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

General Department, Fort William,
February 17, 1843.

Honourable Sirs,

HAVING observed that Rule 4 of the Rules in the Emigration Agency Department, sanctioned by the Government of India, and reported to your Honourable Court by the Govern-

MAURITIUS.

ment of Bengal in paragraph 6 of its letter in the Marine Department, No. 45, of 1842, dated the 28th December, was so expressed as to admit of the construction that no more than 12 women and 20 children to every 100 men were permitted to embark on board of ship licensed to convey emigrants to the Mauritius, under the provisions of Act XV., of 1842, and being of opinion that any restriction in respect to the women and children accompanying the emigrants was unnecessary and unadvisable, we directed the Government of Bengal to consider this rule to be rescinded, and to cause it to be promulgated that the wives and children of the emigrants will be allowed to embark to any extent, and be computed in the number of passengers, like the men whom they accompany, with no other difference than that two children under the age of 10 years shall be considered as equal to and shall be reckoned as one person only.

We have, &c.
(Signed) W. W. BIRD.
WM. CASEMENT.
H. T. PRINSEP.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq. to G. W. HOPE, Esq.
Sir, India Board, June 15, 1843.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has already taken place on the subject, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, further papers which have been received from the Government of India regarding the emigration of Hill Coolies to Mauritius.

I have, &c.
G. W. Hope, Esq., (Signed) J. EMERSON TENNENT.
&c. &c.

Encl. in No. 13.

Enclosure in No. 13.

(March 15, No. 6.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Public Department, Fort William,
March 15, 1843.

Honourable Sirs,

Marine Depart-
ment.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my Despatch No. 45, of 1842, dated the 28th December, to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, a copy of a correspondence with the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on the subject of Rule 4, for the guidance of the Emigration Agent, with reference to which rule, his Lordship has addressed your Honourable Court in a Letter (No. 2, of 1843,) dated the 17th ultimo.

The rule having been so expressed as to admit of the construction that no more than 12 women and 20 children to every 100 men were permitted to embark on board of ship licensed to convey emigrants to Mauritius, under the provisions of Act 15, of 1842, it has been rescinded by direction of the President in Council, and a new rule notified, that "each emigrant embarking for the Mauritius will be permitted to take his wife and children with him, whatever may be the number of the latter, two children under ten years of age, counting as one emigrant in the number a vessel is licensed to take.

Your Honourable Court will find, in the correspondence with this Despatch, the reasons which induce me to be of opinion that a rule requiring that the parties of emigrants by every licensed vessel shall consist of both women and men, the former in a minimum number or proportion, to be fixed by Government, might be greatly abused, and become prejudicial to the condition of the emigrant labourers: and as the emigration of wives with their husbands appears from the return of emigrants who have departed to Mauritius since the commencement of the operation of the Act to the end of the last month, to be proceeding in a very satisfactory manner under the rules in force, I have suggested to the Governor-General that, until there be some necessity for interference, the present practice be continued, by which emigrants are permitted to make their own election in regard to the embarkation of their wives, without such obligation as would be liable in any way to be misconstrued or to be perverted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. W. BIRD.

This Despatch having been laid before the Honourable the President in Council on the 15th of March, is forwarded with his approbation.

(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

(No. 256.)

MAURITIUS.

From H. V. BAYLEY, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government General Department, to
C. G. MANSEL, Esq., Secretary in the General Department with the Governor-General.

Sir,

Fort William, March 8, 1843.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Deputy Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th ultimo, with the observations of the Right Honourable the Governor-General on Rule 4 for the guidance of the Emigration Agent.

Page 185.

The terms in which that rule was expressed had attracted the attention of the President in Council; and his Honour in Council was pleased by an order, dated the 27th January, to direct that the rule be rescinded, and that wives and children of emigrants be allowed to embark to Mauritius without restriction.

I am directed to transmit a copy of the order of the President in Council, prescribing the alteration of the rule referred to, and a copy of present rule.

The Deputy-Governor, adverting to the remark in the second paragraph of your letter, and to the intentions of the Governor-General, as explained in paragraph 4, which would have required the rule to be framed so as to preclude the departure of emigrants from India to Mauritius unaccompanied by women, desires that you will bring to the notice of his Lordship the accompanying list of ships, with a specification of the number of men, women, and children embarked on each vessel from the commencement of the operation of the Emigration Act to the 1st of the present month, from which it will be perceived that no ship has yet proceeded to Mauritius with emigrants unaccompanied by a portion of women. One ship has laden 72 women and 261 men; another, 54 women and 314 men; several have taken between 20 and 30 women, and only three ships have left with less than 17 women passengers.

The Deputy-Governor having given his best consideration to the question, whether it will be expedient to require that the parties of emigrants by every licensed vessel shall consist of both women and men, the former in a minimum number, a proportion to be fixed by regulation, is of opinion that the better course will be to give every encouragement and facility to the departure of the wives of emigrants with their husbands without direct interference by a rule which might be grossly abused.

His Honour is under the apprehension that far greater evils might be produced by such interference than can arise from the present practice, which permits the present emigrants to make their own election in regard to the embarkation of their wives; and he would be disposed, therefore, to leave the arrangements respecting the embarkation of women free from such obligation as should be liable in any way to be misconstrued or to be perverted, and thus become prejudicial to the condition of the emigrant labourers.

It will, nevertheless, be the duty of the Government to watch the returns (now received monthly) reporting the departure of emigrants to Mauritius,—men, women, and children; and if it shall become necessary hereafter to correct any cause of complaint, or bad consequence which may be experienced from allowing large numbers of them to embark without their wives, the Government would then be called upon to devise an appropriate remedy. The emigration of wives with their husbands seems to be proceeding in a very satisfactory manner under the Act and rules in force, without requiring on the condition of their embarkation that the emigrants shall, in no instance, be unaccompanied by any women.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 98.)

From G. A. BUSHBY, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal, General Department, to
Captain T. E. ROGERS, Emigration Agent.

Sir,

Fort William, January 27, 1843.

I AM directed to inform you that the Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to resolve that Rule 4 of the rules in the Emigration Agency Department, which you were authorized to publish by my letter of the 21st December, No. 1012, be rescinded.

The Deputy-Governor desires that you will now promulgate that the wives and children of the emigrants will be allowed to embark to any extent, and will be computed in the number of passengers, like the men whom they accompany, with no other difference than that two children under the age of 10 years shall be considered as equal to, and shall be reckoned as, one person only.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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(No. 23.)

From Captain T. E. ROGERS, Emigration Agent, to G. A. BUSHBY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, Emigration Agency Office,

Sir,

March 11, 1843.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 98, of 27th January last, I beg to forward a copy of a notice that was published in the Calcutta Gazette on the 31st January last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. E. ROGERS, Emigration Agent.

UNDER the instructions from the Honourable the Deputy Governor, the following is substituted for Rule 4 of the Regulations relating to Emigrants to Mauritius, published in the Calcutta Gazette of Saturday 24th December, 1842:—

Each emigrant embarking for the Mauritius will be permitted to take his wife and children with him, whatever may be the number of the latter; two children, under 10 years of age, counting as one emigrant in the number a vessel is licensed to take.

January 28, 1843.

(Signed)

T. E. ROGERS, Emigration Agent.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

T. E. ROGERS, Emigration Agent.

A List of Ships, with the Number of Emigrants each has taken from Calcutta since the commencement of Emigration.

Ships' Names.	Number.			Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Emerald Isle	213	20	1	Sailed in December.
Northumberland	194	29	4	
Swallow	148	4	..	
Kingston	183	24	12	
Shah Allum	314	54	9	Ditto, in January.
Oxford	189	24	20	
Newry	223	22	4	
Stalkart	198	20	7	
Isabella Watson	187	8	..	Ditto, in February.
Gilbert Henderson	183	5	3	
Fuzul Bassey	240	26	4	
Velore	167	17	9	
Juliana	199	28	4	
Framjee Cowajee	261	72	19	

(Signed)

T. E. ROGERS, Emigration Agent.

Emigration Agency Office, March 1, 1843.

No. 14.

(No. 124.)

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Colonel STAVELEY, Acting-Governor of Mauritius, to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, November 19, 1842.

AN application has been received from the inhabitants of Seychelles, praying that Indian labourers may be allowed to proceed thither, of which a copy is enclosed, and their request is recommended to your Lordship's favourable consideration, subject to the conditions expressed in the Despatch addressed to you on the 3rd September, 1842, No. 78.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. STAVELEY, Colonel.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

Sir,

Port Victoria, August 10, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for submission to the Honourable the Officer Administering the Government, the accompanying letter with its enclosures, addressed to me by several of the inhabitants of Mahé, praying to be allowed to introduce Indian emigrants in these dependencies.

2.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. A. MYLIUS, Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Monsieur,

Port Victoria, Mahé, 21 Juin, 1842.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser sous ce pli, le procès verbal de la séance tenue par les habitans de cette dépendance qui se sont réunis en assemblée générale ce jour, à l'effet d'obtenir de son Excellence le Gouverneur de Maurice l'introduction en ces îles d'une certaine quantité d'Indiens, au désir du dit procès verbal.

J'ai, &c.

(Signed)

P. JOINEAU.

Monsieur C. A. Mylius, Civil Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

Aujourd'hui vingt et un Juin, mil huit cent quarante deux, au Port Victoria de l'île Mahé,—

Se sont assemblés, sous la présidence de Monsieur Paul Joineau propriétaire, au local de l'Institution Littéraire, les habitans ci-après dénommés, à l'effet de délibérer sur l'introduction en ces îles d'une certaine quantité d'Indiens.

Savoir: MM. Pierre Dumas, Etienne Nageon, Hodoul, Lapoussière, Jouanis, Tyrant, C. Savy, H. Hoareau, P. Denny, Petit, Cayol, Quessy, A. Loiseau, et Bouquié.

Le président a exposé à l'assemblée que les îles Seychelles, n'aguères si florissantes, fournissant à l'exportation 1500 à 2000 balles de coton soyeux, 3000 à 4000 livres d'écaille de première qualité et une grande quantité de bois, maïs et d'autres grains. Que maintenant non seulement elles ne peuvent rien offrir au commerce, mais font venir du dehors les objets de première nécessité. Que cet état déplorable n'est pas du à aucune altération de leur sol, qui est demeuré toujours fertile, que ces îles possèdent un élément de prospérité de plus, puisque les cocoteries créées à cette époque sont en plein rapport maintenant et pourraient produire un revenu annuel de 100,000 veltes d'huile; mais qu'il faut l'attribuer à l'indolence des nouveaux libérés, qui se contentent de végéter dans l'intérieur des habitations et se refusent à tout travail régulier avec les propriétaires.

Qu'il est donc urgent de profiter de la bienveillance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté qui en levant l'interdiction d'introduire des Indiens à l'île Maurice, est venu ramener l'industrie agricole de cette colonie au moment où elle était près de s'éteindre.

Que les habitans des îles Seychelles ne doutent pas que la justice du Gouvernement les a compris dans la participation de cet avantage; et que l'objet de cette assemblée est de lui faire connaître leurs besoins à cet égard.

—En conséquence les membres de l'assemblée sont priés de faire connaître le nombre d'Indiens que chacun d'eux pourrait employer dans le cas où leur introduction aux Seychelles serait permise sous des conditions en rapport avec les facultés du pays; ce qui a eu lieu comme suit:—

Messrs. P. Denny	25
D. Lapoussière	200
Hodoul et Cauvin	50
Quessy	25
H. Hoareau	15
Tyrant	50
Petit	10
C. Jouanis	10
C. Savy	10
P. Joineau	40
Cayol	15
P. Dumas	10
A. Loiseau	100
E. Nageon	10
Bouquié	10

Plusieurs membres ont déclaré que des habitans les avaient chargés de déclarer à l'assemblée ne pouvant s'y transporter eux mêmes, qu'ils pourraient employer un nombre d'Indiens évalué à quatre cents environ.

Après quoi il a été unanimement demandé qu'il fût adressé un procès verbal de la séance pour être remis à M. le Civil Commissioner, en le priant d'employer sa médiation pour obtenir

MAURITIUS.

du Gouvernement l'introduction ci-dessus mentionnée, ce que l'assemblée attend de l'intérêt bien connu qu'il prend à la prospérité de cette dépendance.

(Signé)

H. HOAREAU.
P. DENY.
BOUQUIE.
QUESSY.
CAYOL.
C. SAVY.
A. LOISEAU.
HODOUL.

DENY LAPOUSSIERE.
DUMAS.
TYRANT.
NAGEON
P. PETIT.
C. JOUANIS.
P. JOINEAU.

No. 15.

(No. 76.)

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.
Sir, Downing-street, April 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Staveley's Despatch of the 19th November, No. 124, enclosing and recommending to my favourable notice an application from the inhabitants of the Seychelles, to be allowed to participate in the supply of labourers who are expected to emigrate from India to Mauritius.

In Colonel Staveley's previous Despatch of the 3rd September, No. 78, he had adverted to this subject, and had proposed that immigrant labourers should be permitted to proceed to the Seychelles where there were public officers to protect them, but that their emigration to the detached islands, where there are no public officers to administer justice in minor matters, should not be sanctioned except under the special authority of the Governor of Mauritius. After fully considering the matter, I feel compelled to withhold my sanction from the emigration of these labourers to the Seychelles, as well as to the other dependencies of Mauritius. The condition upon which alone their emigration to Mauritius has been sanctioned is, that they should there be under the superintendence and protection of an officer to be appointed for that express purpose by the Indian Government. Without this condition, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Government of India would have consented to the measure; but if such a stipulation were necessary in Mauritius, which is under the immediate control of Her Majesty's representative, and the seat of the Executive Government, it would be still more indispensable in the remote dependencies of the colony, where neither the direct control of the Government nor the force of public opinion can have much effect. You will accordingly express to the gentlemen who have addressed the Government on this subject, my regret that it will not be in my power to accede to their application.

Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 16.

(No. 9.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, January 25, 1843.

I HAVE the gratifying intelligence to convey to your Lordship, that the first arrival of Indian labourers since the removal of the prohibition took place the day before yesterday, 234 immigrants from Calcutta bringing information that other ships are on their way from the same presidency, similarly freighted for Mauritius.

It gives me increased pleasure to add, that, with the vessel now arrived (and the same is reported with the others), a considerable portion of the immigrants bring their families, a very rare occurrence up to the period of the prohibition, affording an earnest that the colony bears a good report in the quarter they have left, and encouragement to hope that at no distant day the visits of these strangers may assume a more durable character than they so far display, with other advantages consequent upon so unexpected an innovation in long confirmed national habit.

This importation, so anxiously looked for, and the assurance of its being speedily followed up by considerable reinforcements, has already had the salutary effect of lowering the excessive demands of those whose first term of service in the colony has expired; and I hope shortly to be able to furnish your Lordship with details which will afford the best ground for anticipating a renewal of prosperity to the colony.

MAURITIUS.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 28.)

No. 17.

No. 17.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY, dated Government House, Mauritius, February 17, 1843.

I FEAR some distress must ensue to portions of the agricultural body, mainly dependent upon the monied interests for defraying the current expenses of cultivation; but it is presumed that relief could not be effectually afforded in such extreme cases by the mere temporary assistance of Government in whatever shape tendered—and the occasion is so inviting to the capitalists and monied interests in general to make every effort, and even to incur extensive sacrifices in the sure prospect of a remunerative return, that I cannot but hope that the pictures set before me of a discouraging character are overdrawn; seeing that the crops are up to this moment in the healthiest state, and that hands to work them efficiently are in certain prospect, and at a reduced and fair rate of wages, every fresh hand arriving readily engaging themselves upon the terms accorded previous to the period of the restrictions, and which have enabled them to return home with such ample profits, namely, five rupees, or two dollars and a half, per month; whereas their demands for re-engagement in the colony for some time antecedent to the removal of the restriction, amounted to eight and nine dollars for the same period, and necessity forced their new employers, or such as re-engaged them, to a compliance with these exorbitant demands.

The number of fresh labourers that have already reached the colony exceeds 1200, and in one of the last vessels arriving, 50 women formed part of the company immigrating.

(No. 33.)

No. 18.

No. 18.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY, dated Government House, Mauritius, February 27, 1843.

IMMIGRATION continues, hitherto solely from Bengal, and with due observance of regulations.

Some instances, however, occurring of individuals having obtruded themselves on board the vessels, personating others who had gone through all the forms of examination, and obtained their licence, and the fraud only discovered upon arrival at this port by the substitute giving his own name, at variance with that noted upon the ticket in his possession. I have given directions to the Protector of Immigrants to represent this serious irregularity distinctly to his correspondent at Calcutta; and have myself reported it through the Colonial Secretary to the Indian Government, accompanied with assurances of my determination not to permit the employment of any such immigrants, but to send them home by the earliest conveyance presenting itself.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. in No. 18.

Sir,

Enclosure in No. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 24, 1843.

I HAVE the directions of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of India, that the acting Protector of Indian Immigrants has brought to the notice of this Government certain irregularities which have occurred at Calcutta, in the embarkation of emigrants for this port.

2. It may sometimes happen that, amongst a number of emigrants who have been passed for embarkation, one or more may change their minds, or not be in readiness to embark in due time; and, in such cases, it appears in several instances to have been the practice to find other men in their stead, who, without ever having been seen by the Emigration Agent, assume the name or names of the absent men who had been passed, and take their place in the ship, carrying with them the certificates granted to those whose places they have taken on board.

3. In this way the man Ioeamur, No. 913, was sent on board the Shah Allum, to replace Kummul. The man Bularam, No. 1162, and the woman Balchia, 1187, per ship Kingston, were without any certificate in their own names from the Emigration Agent at Calcutta, although they were the bearers of certificates granted to Buhary and Icerya; and a similar case was found on board the ship Oxford, the man Ingrao having taken the place of another named Gungadeen.

4. His Excellency has thought it desirable that these facts should be brought to the notice of the Indian Government, in order that they may be fully aware of the irregularity here pointed out, and that the Governor-General in Council may issue such directions therein as may be deemed fit.

5. In the mean time it is his Excellency's intention to send the parties back to India if any similar cases should occur hereafter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary the Government of India.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 24, 1843.

HIS Excellency the Governor has had before him your letters of the 17th, 20th, and 22nd instant, reporting the arrival of the Indian immigrants by the ships Shah Allum, Kingston, and Oxford, and noticing the irregularities which had occurred at Calcutta in receiving on board, in the room of certain immigrants who had been passed for embarkation, others who had never been before the Emigration Agent there; and I have been directed to acquaint you that the irregularity in question has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and it is his Excellency's desire that any immigrants who may in future arrive here, thus irregularly expedited, may be sent back to their country by the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Acting Protector of Immigrants.

No. 19.

(No. 38.)

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, March 7, 1843.

A VESSEL, the Stalkbart, having recently arrived from Calcutta with immigrants, and an eruptive affection having manifested itself in the course of her passage upon two of the subjects on board, the vessel was on its arrival in the road of Port Louis, placed in quarantine by the visiting medical officer. A medical board was, on the second day after, commissioned to proceed to the vessel and report; and having satisfied itself that the symptoms, to which attention had been drawn, were those of ordinary chicken-pox, confined altogether to the subjects in question, the quarantine restriction was, upon its recommendation, removed, and the vessel relieved of its charge.

I have thought it advisable to furnish your Lordship with this precise information on the subject, to guard against the impression of unfavourable reports reaching the ears of Government, unprovided with authentic intelligence respecting it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 41.)

No. 20.

MAURITIUS,
No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, Government-House, Mauritius, March 11, 1843.

I BEG to submit to your Lordship copies of the Act passed by the Indian Government sanctioning emigration to Mauritius, and of the Report of further proceedings adopted by it, consequent upon this enactment.

I have also to report, subject to your Lordship's approval, the appointments I have provisionally made, connected with this measure; and, in so doing, to submit them for your Lordship's most favourable consideration, having the fullest confidence in the qualifications of the individuals so promoted to fill the offices assigned them with advantage to the service.

Annexed to this return is a statement of the Protector's establishment as at present constituted; and it may be necessary to explain to your Lordship, that in addition to the charge of immigrants, arriving under the new regulation, it had been considered advisable to place the whole body of immigrants, arriving from whatever quarter, under the immediate superintendence of the Protector, thus transferring into his hands the charge hitherto undertaken by the police; and with it, to his establishment, that portion of the police, specially employed upon these duties.

But this establishment can be considered only as provisional; and a short experience may render it desirable that I should request your Lordship's sanction to some further modification of it.

The whole expense will be a charge against the immigration funds.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

Encl. 1 in No. 20.

(No. 134.)

(General Department, Marine.)

Sir,

Fort William, 10th December, 1842.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and its Enclosures, dated the 20th of August last, and with reference to Article 1st of the Ordinance of the Mauritius Government, No. 11 of 1842, I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of Mauritius, that the Indian Act, No. XV. of 1842, for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius, was passed into law on the 2nd instant, and took effect at the Bengal Presidency from that date.

2. A printed copy of the Act is enclosed, together with a copy of the Resolution passed by this Government, and of the subsidiary orders issued thereon by the Government of Bengal.

3. The warrants received, with your letter under acknowledgment, have been forwarded to the masters attendant at Calcutta, Fort St. George, and Bombay, whose names are noted in the margin.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

G. F. Dick, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of Mauritius.

Capt. T. E. Rogers,
Master Attendant,
Calcutta.
Capt. C. Biden,
Master Attendant,
Fort St. George.
Capt. D. Ross, I.N.
Master Attendant,
Bombay.General Department, Cons^a, 2nd December, 1842.

RESOLUTION.

THE appointments necessary for giving effect to the provisions of Act No. XV., of 1842, will be made by the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively.

The President in Council is pleased to assign from the annual sum of 8000 rupees, to be contributed by the Government of Mauritius, a moiety of that amount for the payment of a salary to the assistant in the Emigration Agency Department at Fort William; and the other moiety, in equal divisions, will be allotted to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay for the same purpose.

The allowances to be granted to the assistants respectively in the Emigration Agency Department are in Bengal not to exceed 700 rupees a month, and in Fort St. George and Bombay 350 rupees a month; the sums, as above assigned from the annual amount of 8000

MAURITIUS.

rupees, placed at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council by the Government of Mauritius will constitute their fixed salaries, and the difference is to be drawn from the fees authorized to be collected under the provisions of the Act; the remainder of the fees will be carried to the credit of the Government.

The Master-Attendant, who may be appointed to the office of Emigration-Agent under Act No. XV. of 1842, will receive no salary or emolument on account of that office.

Ordered that the foregoing notification and ordinance be published for general information, and that a copy of the resolution and notification be communicated to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for their information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the necessary information be transmitted from the Government of Bengal to the Accountant-General and the officers of pay and audit, and that intimation be given to the Accountant-General of the receipt from the Government of Mauritius of a set of bills of exchange, dated 19th of August last, for 800*l.*, equivalent to Company's rupees 8000, drawn by Colonel W. Staveley, administering the Government of Mauritius, on the Agent-General for Crown Colonies, London, being for the payment of the Emigration-Agents in India, which set of bills has been remitted to the Court of Directors.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 401.)

General Department, the 2nd December, 1842.

Read Resolution of the Government of India of this date.

NOTIFICATION.

Captain Rogers, Master-Attendant, has been appointed by the Government of Mauritius Protector of Emigrants at the port of Calcutta.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. D. W. Fraser to be assistant to the Protector in the Emigration Agency Department.

Ordered, that the foregoing appointments be communicated to Captain Rogers and Mr. D. W. Fraser respectively.

Mr. Fraser will be at the same time informed that the salary attached to the office of assistant in the Emigration Agency Department is Company's rupees 333·6 per month, with a further allowance, which is not to exceed Company's rupees 366·10 per month, that is, 700 rupees a month in all. The second sum mentioned being payable from the fees authorized to be collected under the provisions of the Act. The remainder of the fees is to be carried to the credit of the Government.

Ordered, that the foregoing appointments and arrangements be communicated to the Marine Board, and that the Resolution of the Government of India of this date be transmitted to the Accountant-General, Civil Auditor, and Sub-Treasurer, for their information and guidance.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, General Department, the 2nd December, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

THE President of the Council of India in Council having received from the Government of Mauritius the annexed public Ordinance passed by that Government, and having had it duly certified to him, that regulations and measures have been provided and taken for the protection of emigrant labourers from India on their passage to that colony, and during their residence there, and for their safe return at the expiration of five years, or at any subsequent period when they may desire to return, such as are deemed by him sufficient. It is hereby notified, that in conformity with the provision to that effect contained in section 1, of Act No. XV. of this year, the provisions of that Act in respect to the exportation of emigrants from the ports of India therein mentioned will take effect from this day.

By Order of the Honourable the President in Council.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 402.)

Fort William, General Department, the 6th December, 1842.

THE following notification of appointments is made in correction of No. 401 of this department, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 3rd instant.

Fort William, General Department, the 2nd December, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

Captain Rogers, Master-Attendant, has been nominated by the Government of Mauritius Emigration-Agent at the port of Calcutta, and is hereby authorized to exercise the powers conferred on Emigration-Agents by Act XV of 1842.

APPOINTMENT.

MAURITIUS.

Mr. D. W. Fraser to be assistant to the Master-Attendant in the Emigration Agency Department.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 405.)

Fort Williams, General Department,
the 10th December, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct, until further orders, that the fee to be taken under the 4th section of Act No. XV. of 1842, for emigrants shipped under the licence therein referred to, shall be one rupee for every emigrant to be found, with a passage under such licence leviable from the emigrant for the certificate or pass prescribed in section 5 of the said Act.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Act No. XV. of 1842.

Passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India, in Council, on the 2nd of December, 1842, with the Assent of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

An Act for Regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Island of Mauritius.

[For Act No. xv., of 1842, *vide* p. 179.]

Enclosure 2 in No. 20.

Encl. 2 in No. 20.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of the appointment made on the 20th August last of Charles Anderson, Esq., to be provisionally protector of Indian immigrants in this island, and to make the following appointments in consequence:—

Jules Verieux, Esq., to be acting "Juge de Paix" in the room of Mr. Anderson.

Henry Deroullède, Esq., to be acting-assistant "Juge de Paix" in the room of Mr. Verieux.

Gustave Girandean, Esq., to act as registrar of the "Juge de Paix" Court, in the room of Mr. Deroullède.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
February 1, 1843.

RETURN of the Office Establishment of the Protector of Immigrants.

		Per Annum.		
		£.	s.	d.
Acting Protector of Immigrant Labourers.	C. Anderson	800	0	0
	J. A. Hamoneau, transferred from Police	144	0	0
Clerks	George Houbert, and Bengal Interpreter	144	0	0
	D. Mackay, transferred from Police	84	0	0
	C. Gebert, ditto	72	0	0
Madras Interpreter	M. S. Yagapen ditto	96	0	0
Chinese Interpreter	Assenne ditto	72	0	0
Malgache Interpreter	Ramiasndrasina ditto	72	0	0
Peon	Noura.	28	16	0
Messenger		14	8	0
		£1,527 4 0		

(No. 107.)

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.
Sir, Downing-street, August 18, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th March last, No. 41, enclosing a copy of the Act passed by the Government of India, to facilitate the emigration of Indian labourers to Mauritius, and reporting the provisional arrangements which you had made for their protection on their arrival.

Page 193.

From my Despatch of the 30th March, No. 71, you will have learned that I had already received a copy of the Act of the Indian Government through the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and you will ere this have carried into

Page 176.

MAURITIUS.

effect the arrangements which I pointed out as requisite in consequence of the combination in the same person, under this Act, of Emigration Agent and Protector of Emigrants, at the port of embarkation. It only remains for me, therefore, now to convey to you my approval of the provisional appointments reported in your Despatch for the protection of emigrants after their arrival in Mauritius.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 22.

(No. 108.)

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.
Sir, Downing-street, August 19, 1843.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration a correspondence, which has passed between the several departments of the Government of India, relative to the means of securing the emigration of a fair proportion of women with the Hill Coolies who proceed from India to Mauritius.

This is of course a subject of great importance, and in ordinary cases, if a fair proportion of women did not voluntarily accompany the emigrants, it might be necessary to adopt compulsory regulations on the subject. But the case of the Indian emigrant differing so essentially from that of ordinary emigrants, in that he leaves his native country only for a limited period, and with the full intention of returning to it, Her Majesty's Government have decided not to interfere in the matter, but to leave it to the discretion of the Indian Government, who are fully alive to its importance. But at the same time, Her Majesty's Government are desirous that the results of the existing system should be carefully observed, especially after the arrival of the emigrants in Mauritius; and I have, therefore, to call your particular attention to this point, and to desire that you will from time to time report to me any circumstances which may appear to require the notice or interference of Her Majesty's Government.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 23.

(No. 61.)

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, Mauritius, April 6, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Lordship a general Return of Immigrants introduced into this colony since the removal of the prohibition from India, distinguishing ages and sexes, and reporting the numbers sent back to Calcutta under the circumstances adverted to in my Despatch, No. 33, of the 27th February.

Page 191.

A further irregularity has recently occurred in the shipment at Calcutta of 14 Indians, unregistered by the agent at that port. From the explanations furnished, no attempt at fraud is apparent in the transaction, but a strong representation of the irregularity has been made by my direction to the Indian Government, in addition to that furnished by the Protector here to his corresponding agent at Calcutta, and the penalty which the law awards against the parties inculpated is held in suspense till the further explanation called for shall have been furnished and proved satisfactory.

And your Lordship may depend upon every exertion being continued by every department of this Government concerned, for the prompt correction of abuses, or of departure from the plain tenor of instructions regulating immigration, as often as they occur.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23.

Return of Immigrants introduced into the Colony under the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 15th January, 1842, and otherwise, from the 23rd January to the 31st March, 1843, both inclusive, with the Casualties, &c.

Date of Arrival.	Names of Vessels.	Indians.			Chinese.			Sent to Hospital on Arrival.		Died in Hospital.		Died during the Voyage.		Died after entering into Service.		Returned to India for Irregularity.		Returned to India at their own request.		Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1843.																				
23 January	Emerald Isle . . .	213	19	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 "	Northumberland . .	193	26	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 February	Swallow	148	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 "	Shah Allum	314	53	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
15 "	Kingston	181	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 "	Oxford	187	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 March	Henry	209	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
1 "	Stalkbart	195	20	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
9 "	Isabella Watson . .	180	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
21 "	Gilbert Henderson .	183	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 "	Fuzzle Barry . . .	238	26	8	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 "	Donna Carmelita . .	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2241	242	33	140	..	..	14	1	9	1	9	1	6	..	10	..	1	..	..

Protector's Office, April 6, 1843.

(Signed) C. ANDERSON, Acting Protector.

INDIAN LABOURERS TO THE MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2 in No. 23.

Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

Protector's Office, Port Louis, March 25, 1843.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to report the arrival on the 21st instant of the barque Gilbert Henderson, J. Tweedie, commander, from Calcutta, with 188 Indian immigrants, viz.—

183 men, and
5 women.

188

2. The gang was landed on the 22nd instant, when two men were so unwell as to require to be immediately sent to the hospital, where they subsequently died, but the rest of them free from all complaint, and being in excellent condition, were engaged yesterday at five rupees per month, and proceeded immediately to the destinations detailed in the note at foot.

3. A circumstance of a novel nature has occurred in this vessel, and although I have alluded to it in my certificate I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed here. The 11th clause of Her Majesty's Order in Council directs the counterpart of a list, prepared by the captain, to be signed by the Emigration Agent, for the purpose of being produced by the captain to the Protector at Mauritius. This counterpart ought to contain the names and descriptions of all emigrants shipped in the vessel to which it refers, but in the case of the Gilbert Henderson there are 13 men and a woman whose names do not appear on the counterpart, signed by the Emigration Agent, but who are regularly provided with emigration certificates from the proper authority, and the vessel actually carried five passengers less than the number authorized by the license.

I have, &c.
C. ANDERSON, Acting Protector.

(Signed)

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

	Men.	Women.
Mr. Trebuchet, Pamplemousses	47	1
Mr. Isai Blancard, Flacq	46	4
Mr. Charlot Feline, Pamplemousses	45	
Mr. Tiroumoudy, River Rempart	31	
Mr. H. Hunter, Pamplemousses	6	
Mr. J. E. Arbuthnot, Ditto	6	
In Civil Hospital, since died	2	
Total	183	5

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) C. ANDERSON, Acting Protector.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honour by direction of his Excellency the Governor to forward to you the accompanying letter from the Acting Protector of immigrants, and to draw your attention to the circumstance referred to in the third paragraph of it, and to request, with reference to the 11th clause of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th January, 1842, to Article 4 of Ordinance No. 11, of 1842, and also to Act No. 15, of 1842, passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, that if in your opinion the irregularity alluded to forms an infringement of the laws relative to Indian immigration, you will cause proceedings to be forthwith instituted against the parties so offending.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Procureur and Advocate-General.

Port Louis, Mauritius, April 1, 1843.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir William M. Gomm, Knight Commander of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

I HUMBLY beg leave to crave the attention of your Excellency to the unfortunate position in which I am placed, by having brought 14 agricultural labourers in the Gilbert Henderson from Calcutta, without their names being certified in a list signed by the agent in Calcutta.

I had engaged with Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. to bring down to Mauritius as many coolies as the Government regulations permitted in my vessel, and to sail by the 1st February. The proper number, 193 persons, were engaged and passed at the Emigration Board. When mustered on board, and their names called over previous to sailing, 19 were found missing, and were scratched out of the list signed by Captain Rogers, who allowed the vessel to proceed down the river as far as Diamond Harbour, with a verbal understanding both with Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., and the Emigration Board, that should they be able to procure the number wanted and properly passed, and provided with certificates that they would be received on board, there were only 14 procured who joined the vessel at the

moment of starting; and finding they had each proper certificates, and were passed at the board in my own presence, I did not hesitate to receive them; the following letter was afterwards sent to me from Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co.'s house, viz.—

MAURITIUS.

"Dear Sir,

"Calcutta, February 7, 1843.

"You were not on board last night when my sircar took the 14 emigrants on board, and in your absence the chief officer signed the list, which list is here detained, but it is necessary that the list should be signed by you as marked at the foot in pencil, I beg to send you another list, which be good enough to sign and return to me by the bearer; this closes the number of all the emigrants you are taking with you to the Mauritius, and wishing you a safe and speedy passage, I remain yours truly,

"(Signed) J. HUGHES.

"P.S.—I send two lists, you will be good enough to sign both yourself as marked in pencil, and keep one for your list, and return one to me by the bearer hereof; this must be done, as the list bearing your signature must be filed in Captain Rogers' office.

"(Signed) J. HUGHES."

I signed one list of these 14 men, and returned it to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., and immediately proceeded to sea and brought the other copy with me here, not being aware that after what had passed it was necessary that I should have had it also signed by Captain Rogers, and I was not aware that I had committed any infringement of the Emigration Act until I had been some time here, indeed my vessel being licensed for five men more than the actual number I carried, and all having proper certificates, and all being passed by the superintendent of emigrants here without further remark, than that I had omitted to obtain the signature of Captain Rogers to the counterlist alluded to in the postscript of Mr. Hughes's letter. I never expected that this evident error into which I had fallen unknowingly would have left me open to a prosecution before any tribunal here. I further beg leave to point out to your Excellency, that prior to my departure from Calcutta I gave the usual bond for 1000L, which bond is still in force, and in order not to subject me to the heavy expense and positive loss incurred by keeping my vessel here, I trust your Excellency will be pleased to order such a report as the proper officers may find to be true, to be made out and transmitted to Calcutta, where I shall have the means of proving my innocence of all intentional wrong. I further beg leave point out to your Excellency the heavy loss which we are subjected to in taking funds from this colony, and this, coupled with the unpleasant consequences of a prosecution before the tribunals here, and the consequent heavy loss incurred by the detention of a ship and crew in port, would have a most injurious effect upon the interests of the colony, and be the means of deterring many from entering in a similar voyage to that I am now prosecuting.

Should your Excellency not think proper to grant the above, I beg you will order proceedings to be stopped until I can communicate with my agents in Calcutta, and obtain the copy of the certificate for the men in question, which was filed in the office of Captain Rogers; I shall in the mean time furnish such security as your Excellency may desire for the protection of the penalty.

I may be permitted to state that I can prove to your satisfaction that neither my owner's interest or my own were benefited by bringing the 14 men in question; for previous to their embarkation I had received the passage-money for 193 persons, and it was only to oblige the parties who had taken up my vessel that I consented to receive them on board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES TWEEDIE,
Master of the barque Gilbert Henderson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 3, 1843.

WITH reference to the letter addressed to you on the 27th ultimo, I have his Excellency the Governor's directions to refer to you the accompanying petition from Captain Tweedie, of the ship Gilbert Henderson, explanatory of the circumstances under which it happened that 14 of the immigrants introduced into this colony on that vessel were not, as is required by law, borne on the counterpart list delivered by him to the acting protector of immigrants at this port, and praying, under the circumstances therein set forth, that legal proceedings against him may be staid, until a reference can be made to the proper authorities at Calcutta; and I have been directed to request that you will favour me, for submission to his Excellency the Governor, with your opinion and report thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Procureur and Advocate-General.

Procureur and Accountant-General's Office,
Port Louis, April 4, 1843.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, referring for my opinion and report, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, a petition from Captain Tweedie, of the ship Gilbert Henderson, explanatory of the circumstances under which it happened that 14 of the immigrants introduced into this colony on that vessel, were not, as is required by law, borne

MAURITIUS.

on the counterpart list delivered by him to the Protector of Immigrants at this port, I have the honour to state that, immediately after the receipt of your letter, dated 27th ultimo, and of the report annexed to it, of the Protector of Immigrants, acquainting his Excellency with this apparent infringement of the emigration law, and considering the express disposition of the Article 4 of the local Ordinance, No. 11, of 1842, I instructed the Procureur de la Reine to commence, accordingly, an action against the said Captain Tweedie. At the same time I drew his attention to some circumstances which appeared to me requiring explanations from the defendant, he having satisfied all the other conditions prescribed by law, and produced the certificate of the Agent of Emigration for the said 14 immigrants, who have been accordingly identified here by the Protector of Immigrants, and engaged with several planters. The particulars set forth in the letters of Captain Tweedie much corroborate the favourable presumptions arising from the other circumstances just alluded to, and make it doubtful whether, as the case now stands, the evidence could be sufficient for conviction.

Under such circumstances, I am of opinion that it is advisable to stay the prosecution against Captain Tweedie, until a reference can be made to the proper authorities at Calcutta, or Captain Tweedie may show satisfactorily why the said 14 immigrants were not borne on the duplicate of the list produced by him, provided that the said Captain Tweedie (whose evidence would be necessary for the prosecution) should subscribe a bond of the amount of the fine, as in law, at the rate of 50*l.* for each emigrant not borne on the double list, and give a security for the payment of the same, without any form of process, in case where any legal document, justifying the proceedings of Captain Tweedie, should not be produced by him or his caution in the delay of one year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. D'EPINAY,
Procureur and Advocate-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 6, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor has received your memorial, under date the 1st instant, explanatory of the circumstances under which it happened that 14 of the Indian immigrants introduced into the colony on the ship Gilbert Henderson, were not, as is required by law, borne on the counterpart list delivered by you to the Acting Protector of Immigrants at this port.

2. And I have been directed to acquaint you that, under the circumstances therein set forth, his Excellency, with the advice of the law officer of Government, has been pleased to direct that the prosecution which had been instituted against you may be stayed until a reference can be made to the proper authorities at Calcutta, or until you shall have shown satisfactorily why the said 14 immigrants were not borne on the said list, provided always that you enter into a bond for the full amount of the penalty, at the rate of 50*l.* for each immigrant not borne on the counterpart list, and furnish security for the payment of the same without any form of process, unless you shall, within the space of one year, produce satisfactory proof that, in receiving the said 14 immigrants on board, no fraud or evasion of the law was contemplated.

I have, &c.
Captain Tweedie, (Signed) G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.
of the ship Gilbert Henderson.

No. 24.

(No. 115.)

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, September 4, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 6th April last, No. 61, enclosing a general return of the immigrants introduced into Mauritius from India and China, and reporting the steps you had taken in consequence of an irregularity in the introduction of 14 immigrants by the ship Gilbert Henderson.

I have to convey to you my approval of your proceedings in respect to these immigrants.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B., (Signed) STANLEY.

No. 25.

(No. 47.)

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, March 21, 1843.

I BEG to submit to your Lordship a series of documents explanatory of expenses that I have taken upon myself to sanction for the providing of a temporary quarantine station during the interval that must elapse before the pleasure of Her

Majesty's Government could be communicated to me, consequent upon Colonel Staveley's representations, contained in his Despatch, No. 98, of the 23rd September last, with reference to the disallowed Ordinance, No. 17, of 1840.

MAURITIUS.

The paramount necessity for some such provision being attended to without delay, upon the expected renewal of Indian immigration, prompted Colonel Staveley to set on foot the measures which I am now reporting upon, as having followed up with the interest which the importance of the subject seemed to require from me; and, heavy as the expense incurred is shown to be by the statements now forwarded, for this service, I trust it will be at the same time satisfactorily explained to your Lordship by these statements, that the materials so employed for temporary purposes will, in very great measure, become available for the erection of a permanent establishment, upon any scale that may receive Her Majesty's sanction; and be, in so far, a saving of future expense.

It is proposed that the whole of these expenses should be defrayed from the proceeds of the immigration fund.

The heavy amount of charge for the purchase of teak timber accompanying the statement is, notwithstanding, recommended for your Lordship's approval, great portion of this being employed in the formation of the stockade, and the whole being of acknowledged excellent quality, and purchased on reasonable terms.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) WILLIAM GOMM,
 Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 25.

Encl. 1 in No. 25.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, November 21, 1842.
 THE Honourable the Officer administering the Government deeming it expedient that measures should be taken for excavating a deep ditch along the limits of the ground which has been marked out as a quarantine station at Fort George, I have his Honour's directions to request that you will make inquiry and report, for his Honour's information, whether there be any military objection to the proposed measure.

2. His Honour has also directed me to request that you will at the same time report whether, in the event of the measure being deemed unobjectionable, there be any means of lodging, on or near the spot, the condemned prisoners who would be employed in executing the work.

I have &c.
 (Signed) G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
 &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Port Louis, December 5, 1842.
 WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, requesting to be informed whether there be any military objection to the ditch round the quarantine station at Fort George being made deeper, I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from the Commanding Royal Engineer upon the subject; and, with regard to the suggestion therein expressed, of employing a party of the detachment of the 87th regiment, stationed at Fort George, in performing the work, I beg to state that, on reference to the principal medical officer, Dr. White does not object to this arrangement, provided the men do not commence work before 5 o'clock P.M., and that they be not kept out later than 7 o'clock in the morning.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) E. R. W. WINGFIELD YATES,
 Assistant Military Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
 &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Royal Engineer Office, Port Louis,
 November 25, 1842.
 WITH reference to your letter of the 24th instant, I have the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I do not see any military objection to the ditch along the limits of the ground which has been marked out as a quarantine station at Fort George being made deeper; and, as there is no means of lodging, on or near the spot, the condemned prisoners, I presume to submit to the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whether it would not be attended with less inconvenience employing a working party, morning and afternoon, which could be furnished (of sufficient strength to perform the work) from the detachment of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, now stationed at Fort George.

The present ditch averages 11 feet wide at top, and 5 feet at bottom, and is from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet deep, with about 6 inches of water in it.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) H. J. SAVAGE,
 Brigadier Major commanding Royal Engineers.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
 &c. &c. &c.

2 E

MAURITIUS.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, December 13, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor has had before him your letter of the 5th instant, with its enclosures from the Royal Engineer, stating that he does not see any objection to the ditch along the limits of the quarantine ground at Fort George being deepened, and suggesting that a working party from the detachment of Her Majesty's 87th regiment, at Fort George, be employed on that work; and his Excellency having been pleased to approve of the suggestion, subject to the limitation of the hours of work as fixed by the chief medical officer, I have been directed to request that the necessary instructions may be issued accordingly.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 12, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor, being desirous that some wooden buildings should be constructed on the quarantine ground, has directed me to request that you will send in an estimate of the expense of their construction in the manner suggested by you to his Excellency on his late visit to the quarantine station.

I have, &c.

The Surveyor-General,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 13, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor having visited the quarantine ground at Fort George, and found that the ditch, which was intended to serve as a barrier, will not of itself answer that purpose, has directed me to convey to you his authority for constructing a stockade, and to request that it may be completed with the least possible delay.

2. His Excellency requests that a statement of the expense, specifying loss of materials, of the former stockade, may be sent in for his information.

I have, &c.

The Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, January 30, 1843.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 12th instant (32), I have the honour to forward a rough sketch of the description of buildings I would propose constructing temporarily, but very strongly, of rough timber, for hospitals at the quarantine station.

2. In order that the timber might be available at a future period for other purposes, I would propose the description of roof as shown in the sketch, when no tenons or mortices would be required to be cut deep in the timber.

3. To be of sufficient stability, the posts should, after being charred, be let deep into the ground; the plates to be bolted on to the posts, and the principals fixed in the same manner; to be rough floored and planked, and the roof to be covered with feather-edge boarding, overlapped about an inch.

4. I would recommend each building to be about 40 feet by 18 feet, detached; and that five such constructions should be set up, which would accommodate an average number of from 250 to 300 men.

5. The cost of each would be about 356*l.* 8*s.*; but I much fear, with the number of carpenters I have, I should not be able to undertake their construction as well as the stockade now in hand.

6. I would, therefore, beg to recommend that the houses should be put up by contract, under my special directions, the department furnishing every description of material.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. A. LLOYD, Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

ESTIMATE of the probable Expense of Building a Temporary Lazarette at the Quarantine Station.

MAURITIUS.

Item.	Toises.	Feet.	Estimate.	Price.		
				s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Carpenter's Branch.</i>						
..	412		Cube of teak in roof carcase and flooring joint	8 0	164 16 0	
61	..		Superficial of boarding on roof and carcase	32 0	97 12 0	
20	..		Superficial of flooring	32 0	32 0 0	
..	240		Superficial of ledge shutters	1 6	18 0 0	312 8 0
<i>Smith's Branch.</i>						
			No. 12 pair of hinges	7 0	4 4 0	
			24 hooks and eyes	1 0	1 4 0	
			2 iron rim locks	12 0	1 4 0	
			100 lbs. of iron in bolts, &c.	1 0	5 0 0	11 12 0
						324 0 0
Casualties, 10 per cent. . .						32 8 0
						356 8 0

(Signed) JAMES WHITE, Clerk of Works.

Approved,

(Signed) H. BAYLY, Acting Assistant Civil Architect.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, February 13, 1843.

WITH reference to the instructions contained in your letter of 13th January, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the former stockade having been run up quite temporarily, and of the lightest materials, will afford no criterion by which his Excellency could form an opinion as to the expense of constructing a stockade of a more permanent nature.

2. I have, under such circumstances, caused to be made, for the information of his Excellency, two several estimates of the approximate cost of the stockade as now building, No. 1, according to the current prices of the day, as if constructed by contract; No. 2, at the prices the timber and materials cost to Government, and a fair proportion of the labour.

3. I trust that the station, when thoroughly completed, will not exceed that amount, and the whole of the timber and planking, excepting the piles, will remain effective, should the stockade at no great distance of time be required to be taken down.

2.
Estimate, No. 1, amounting to £2,992. 13s. 2½d.
Estimate, No. 2, amounting to £1,658. 5s.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD, Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

STOCKADE, FORT GEORGE.

Surveyor-General's Office, February 10, 1843.

ESTIMATE of the probable Expense of constructing a Stockade round the Quarantine Station at Fort George, according to the Current Prices of the Day, so as to allow of its being executed by Contract.

Item.	Toises.	Feet.	Estimate.	Price.	Amount.
				s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Carpenter's Branch.</i>					
..	3,690		Cube of teak in posts, rails, piles, and struts	8 0	1,476 0 0
889	..		Superficial of cedar boarding to ditto	28 0	1,244 12 0
					2,720 12 0
Casualties, 10 per cent. . .					272 1 2½
Total . . .					2,992 13 2½

(Signed) H. BAYLY, Acting Assistant Civil Architect.

(Signed) W. NEWTON, Acting Inspector of Works.

Report, vide accompanying letter of Surveyor-General, dated 10th February, 1843.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD, Surveyor-General.

STOCKADE, FORT GEORGE.

Surveyor-General's Office, February 11, 1843.

ESTIMATE of the probable Expense of constructing Stockades round the Quarantine Station at Fort George, at the Prices the Materials cost to Government, and a fair proportion of the Labour.

Item.	Toises.	Feet.	Estimate.	Price.	Total.
		3,690	Cube of teak timber in posts, struts, piles, and rails	<i>s. d.</i> 4 6	<i>£. s. d.</i> 830 5 0
		32,000	Superficial of 1½ cedar boarding	0 3	400 0 0
			600 8-inch spikes, weighing 200 lbs.	0 6	5 0 0
			1,100 6-inch ditto, weighing 200 lbs.	0 6	5 0 0
			600 lbs. of 3-inch rose nails	0 6	15 0 0
			400 lbs. of iron in 60 strops, to secure struts to piles	1 0	20 0 0
			200 lbs. of iron in 60 bolts, to secure struts to posts	1 0	10 0 0
			Cost of labour, 889 toises superficial, at per toise	5 0	222 5 0
					1,507 10 0
Casualties, 10 per cent.					150 15 0
Total					1,658 5 0

Report, vide letter of Surveyor-General, dated February 11, 1843.

(Signed) H. BAYLY, Acting Assistant Civil Architect.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD,

(Signed) W. NEWTON, Acting Inspector of Works.

Surveyor-General.

QUARANTINE STOCKADE.

Query 1. What portion of the expense for the stockade *nominally temporary* will become available for the *permanent establishment*, when the sanction that may be anticipated for from Government, shall have been obtained?

Ans. The stockade now constructed is as permanently built as timber and the nature of the soil will admit. It has been put up with teak scantling of heavy dimensions, in order that it may stand a moderate hurricane; and all that part which is beneath the surface of the ground having been well charred, it is to be hoped that the frame-work will remain sound for many years. The boarding will have to stand the destructive effects of rain and sun in this climate; and presenting as it does a great surface, it will consequently deteriorate more rapidly than the rest.

Query 2. Will the stockade, as at *present constructing*, necessarily form part of that permanent establishment; and, if not, *what portion* of the expense so incurred may be safely considered as going to the account, in some other way of that establishment?

Ans. The stockade is in exactly the position of that proposed for the permanent Quarantine Station.

Query 3. "All excepting the piles," Colonel Lloyd says, "will remain effective for other purposes;" what part of the whole sum then will be sunk in the piles?

Ans. There are 330 cubic feet of timber in piles, valued at about 74*l.* 5*s.*

Query 4. The same (Queries) with regard to the projected buildings?

Ans. The proposed buildings, although of great strength, are quite of a temporary nature, but, owing to the frame-work of the carcass and roof requiring mortices, if these constructions were removed, there would be a greater proportion of wear and tear from this cause. In my opinion the buildings in wood, considering the sandy nature of the soil, is likely to answer all the purposes desired for an establishment of this nature, and would probably be more healthy than one of a more permanent description in masonry.

Query 5. Is it the estimate for the Stockade No. 1 or 2, that is acting upon; that of 2992*l.* or 1658*l.*?

Ans. It is the estimate of 1658*l.* which is being acted on.

Query 6. When will the stockade be completed? *Ans.* I hope in less than a month.

MAURITIUS.

MEM.—No measures whatever have been yet taken for anything but the stockade.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD, Surveyor-General.

March 20, 1843.

Enclosure 2 in No. 25.

Encl. 2 in No. 25.

Enclosure in Sir WILLIAM GOMM'S Despatch No. 47, dated 21st March 1843.

Port Louis, Mauritius, January 9, 1843.

WE beg leave to tender, for the use of the Government, 9000 teak planks, per "Portly Reid," from Penang, measuring about 16 feet to 16 feet six inches long, 11 to 12 inches broad, and 1½ inch thick, at the very low rate of 3*d.* sterling per running foot, English measure, payable, in bills on either the London agent or on the Bengal government, at 30 days' sight, at 2*s.* per Company's rupee.

(Signed) HAY and Co.

The Hon. G. F. Dick, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 10, 1843.

Referred to the Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer for report.

(Signed) J. SMITH, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Surveyor-General's Office, January 10, 1843.

THIS timber is, from the specimen I have seen, an excellent sample of the hardest red Penang cedar.

The necessity of taking it depends wholly on his Excellency's determination whether or not there shall be a stockade at the quarantine station; if so, it is required by the department; if no stockade is constructed the department is not in immediate want of it.

The price is very reasonable, indeed—lower than the current price.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD, Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 14, 1843.

HIS Excellency the Governor having had before him your report on the tender herewith enclosed from Messrs. Hay and Co., to dispose of a quantity of teak planks from Penang, for the public service, but which, on inspection, have been found by you to be the hardest red Penang cedar, I have the honour to acquaint you that his Excellency, under your report, has been pleased to accept of the tender in question.

I have, &c.

The Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Louis, February 3, 1843.

WITH reference to a tender which we had the honour to make the Government on the 9th January last, of a cargo of 9000 Penang planks, at the rate of 3*d.* sterling per foot, English, we beg leave to observe, that, after a sample of the wood was sent to the Surveyor-General's Department, and our tender approved of, we received directions to land 4000 planks at Fort St. George, which we learn is all the timber that will be wanted for the construction of a quarantine depôt for Indians.

Upon a reference to the Surveyor-General, we learn that he has no orders to receive any further quantity, although the timber in question is most suitable for the general purposes of building; and it was with the view of the Government taking the whole cargo, that we made our tender of the 9th January at such a very low rate.

The timber in question, although called teak, is different to what is usually sent from Moulmein, and not more than half the price. We, therefore, beg that you may give orders for the remainder to be landed, subject to the approval of the Surveyor-General, as it is dangerous at this season detaining a vessel so long in harbour; and nearly one month has elapsed since we gave in our tender.

We have, &c.

The Hon. G. F. Dick, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) HAY and Co.

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 7, 1843.

Referred to the Surveyor-General for report.

(Signed) G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

MAURITIUS.

Surveyor-General's Office, February 8, 1843.

THE authority I received was to purchase or take over the original quantity of plank offered by Messrs. Hay and Co. But, as his Excellency might have been under the impression that the whole would be required for the quarantine station, I only ordered to be received about the quantity (say 4500 planks) necessary for that work.

The plank is, however, of excellent quality, and very reasonable; and, as a large quantity is required in the Department, I beg to recommend the purchase as originally approved of the whole.

(Signed) J. A. LLOYD.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 13, 1843.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial of the 3rd instant, stating, with reference to your tender of a cargo of teak planks from Penang for the public service, that the Surveyor-General had declined receiving more than 4000 planks, and requesting that orders might be given for the remainder being landed and taken charge of by that officer.

And, in reply, to acquaint you that the Surveyor-General having reported the plank to be of excellent quality, his Excellency has been pleased to authorise the remainder of the cargo being accepted at the original price offered by you, viz., 3d. sterling per running foot, English measure.

I have, &c.

Messrs. Hay and Co.

(Signed) G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

(ART. 68 Gov. Inst.)

The Government of Mauritius Dr.

To Messrs. Hay and Co.

Port Louis, February 28, 1843.

Date of Authority.	Amount.
For the undermentioned Penang or cedar planks by them supplied for the temporary quarantine establishment at Fort George, and general service of the Surveyor-General's Department, viz. :—	£. s. d.
7,676 planks of 16½ feet long, 126,654 feet	
694 „ 15½ „ 10,757 „	
137,411 feet, at 3d. per foot	1,717 12 9
We hereby certify that the above-mentioned quantity of planks has been duly supplied, of good quality, and conformable to the tender of Messrs. Hay and Co.	
(Signed) W. NEWTON, Acting Inspector of Works.	(Signed) J. MACHAFFIE, Storekeeper.
Approved. (Signed) J. A. LLOYD, Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer.	
We hereby certify that the price charged in this account is fair and reasonable.	
(Signed)	C. C. BROWNRIGG, R. L. HOUGHTON.
	1,717 12 9

(Signed) HAY and Co.

Received this Eighth day of March, 1843, from the Honourable F. C. Sheridan, Esq., Treasurer and Paymaster-General, the sum of Seventeen hundred and seventeen pounds, twelve shillings, and ninepence sterling, being for planks supplied as per above account of particulars, and for which we have signed duplicate receipts of the same tenor and date.

Witness to payment,

Audited,

(Signed)

HAY and Co.

Auditor General.

.Examined.

No. 26.

(No. 118.)

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, September 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 21st March last, No. 47, submitting for my approval the temporary arrangements adopted by Colonel Staveley, to establish a quarantine station for the Indian immi-

grants, in consequence of the disallowance of the Ordinance passed by the late Governor and Council of Mauritius, to provide permanently for that object.

You will already have received my Despatch of the 4th April last, authorizing you to submit to the Council a new Ordinance to provide for a quarantine establishment; and it only remains for me, therefore, on this occasion, to convey to you my approval of the expenditure incurred for the temporary establishment by Colonel Staveley, and of the precautions which he took to render that temporary expenditure subservient to any more permanent system which Her Majesty's Government might approve.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STANLEY.

MAURITIUS.

No. 27.

No. 27.

(No. 48.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, March 22, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to submit an Ordinance, numbered 3, of the present year, passed by me, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, "for increasing the indemnity for the passage-money of immigrant Indian labourers:" for your Lordship's favourable consideration and support.

The correspondence which accompanies the Ordinance will, I trust, satisfy your Lordship, that the claim to the additional allowance has been fairly established.

I trust also that your Lordship will approve of the regulation contained in the Ordinance, by which an additional premium is held out, upon the introduction of female immigrants in a proportion exceeding that already provided for by previous regulation: as tending to promote the settled habits of these people in the colony.

The proposal for defraying the expense of passage home of such labourers as, after completing their five years' engagement in the colony, shall have performed service for another year, out of the immigration fund, is likewise recommended for your Lordship's sanction.

It is presumed that a number of able and practised hands will be thus retained in the colony, with the probability enhanced of their becoming permanently established in it; while it is considered that the funds will be sufficient to meet the additional demands thus laid upon them.

I beg further to submit, for your Lordship's notice and approval, a report of proceedings in Council relative to applications for bounty on the introduction of Chinese and Madagascar labourers in the course of last year: which claims have been finally disposed of since my arrival in the colony, subject to the approval of Government.

I have, &c.,
W. GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

A document accompanying the correspondence on immigration remains to be adverted to: specifying the additional bounty accorded to parties introducing immigrants from Calcutta previous to the passing of Ordinance No. 3.

This measure was recommended by the Council, and is submitted for your Lordship's sanction.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

W. GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1 in No. 27.

Encl. 1 in No. 27.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES. ORDINANCE No. 3 of 1843.

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,

For increasing the indemnity for the passage-money of immigrant Indian labourers.

WHEREAS by Article 6 of the Ordinance No. 7, of the year 1842, it was provided that the amount of the indemnity thereby allowed for the passage-money of every Indian labourer, lawfully brought into this colony might be changed and modified as occasion might require,

MAURITIUS.

And whereas it has been ascertained by correct accounts and returns that the price or sum actually paid for the passage of the Indian labourers already brought into the colony in several ships exceeds the rate of indemnity fixed by the said Ordinance, and it therefore becomes necessary to increase the amount proportionably;

And whereas it is equally expedient to encourage the immigration of female Indians by a small augmentation of indemnity in proportion to the relative number of individuals of both sexes arriving on board the same ship,

His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, has ordered and enacted, and does hereby order and enact as follows:—

ART. 1. The rate or sum of 6*l.* sterling, as fixed by Article 6 of the hereinbefore recited Ordinance No. 7, of the year 1842 for the indemnity allowed for the passage money to this colony of all labourers coming from British India is now declared, ordered and enacted, to be provisionally raised and increased to the sum of 7*l.* sterling, in so far as regards all Indian labourers coming from Calcutta only.

ART. 2. And it is further ordered and enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, in the exercise of his discretion in like manner and at the same rate, to increase the amount of the indemnity to be allowed for the passage to this colony of all Indian labourers coming from Madras or Bombay, whenever it shall be made appear to his Excellency that the expense of introducing Indian labourers from either of the said two last mentioned places, shall in like manner exceed the present Government allowance.

ART. 3. And it is further ordered and enacted, that the hereinbefore allowed indemnity shall be further increased 5 per cent. for every adult male labourer, whenever the number of females shall be in the proportion of 5 to every 100 male labourers brought over in the same ships, over and above the number of 10 females for every 100 male labourers, for which first 10 females this increase shall not be applicable: provided always nevertheless, that the females be between the ages of 12 and 30, and provided further that this indemnity for female immigrants shall not in any case be paid for any greater number than 25 females for every 100 male labourers, whatever may be the number of females by whom the male labourers may be accompanied.

ART. 4. This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its enactment.

Passed in Council at Port-Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 27th day of February, 1843.

D. W. RICKETT, Secretary to the Council.

Encl. 2 in No. 27.

Enclosure 2 in No. 27.

Sir,

Port Louis, July 21, 1842.

WITH reference to the Ordinance No. 8, of 1842, passed in Council on the 22nd June, "For providing for the Immigration of Free Labourers from any other country than British India."

We have the honour to request that his Honour the Officer administering the Government will be pleased, in accordance with the enactments therein mentioned, to issue such directions as may enable us to receive from the Colonial Treasury the amount of bounty accruing to us for the introduction of 103 Chinese labourers from Singapore, per bark *Dona Carmelita*, who have obtained employment as follows:—

On the estate of Mr. Adrian	34
" " Colonel D'Ecotay	25
" " Coriolis	22
" " Goudreville	21
In our cart establishment	1
	<hr/>
	103

We have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GIQUEL and Co.

COLONEL,

Port Louis, July 22, 1842.

A L'HONNEUR de vous exposer Pierre Lecordier qu'il a introduit dans la colonie après avoir rempli les formalités prescrites en pareil cas 18 laboureurs et 2 femmes Madécasses, qui sont arrivés le 11 courant sur la goëlette les Deux Frères, Capitaine Rouillon, frêtée par l'exposant.

L'Ordinance No. 8, de 1842, affectant à cette introduction la somme de 4*l.* sterling, pour chaque adulte homme ou femme venant de l'Afrique, l'exposant supplié votre honneur de lui faire délivrer le mandat prescrit par l'Article 3 de l'Ordonnance précitée.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

L'Honorable W. Staveley, Colonel, C.B.,
Administrant le Gouvernement de Maurice,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signé) P. LECORDIER

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government on the 1st August, 1842.

"Read applications from Messrs. Giquel and Co., and Mr. P. Lecordier, dated 21 and 22

July, 1842, requesting that the bounty mentioned in Ordinance No. 8 of this year may be awarded them for introducing labourers from China and Madagascar, who arrived here on the 8 and 11 July, after the law had passed, but had not been published.

" Moved and carried, That the claims preferred by the petitioners be not granted."

MAURITIUS.

MONSIEUR LE COLONEL,

Port Louis, le 5 Août, 1842.

Dix-huit laboureurs Madécasses du navire les Deux Frères, Capitaine A. Rouillon, ont été, dès leur arrivée et après les formalités d'usage, mis à ma disposition par le département de la Police, et sur leur déclaration qu'ils consentaient à se rendre sur mes propriétés du Mapou. Etant convenu avec M. Lecordier, introducteur de ces laboureurs, de lui abandonner la prime du 4*l.* par adulte, alloués par l'Ordonnance No. 8, de l'année 1842, je viens prier votre honneur de vouloir bien donner des ordres pour que le mandat prescrit par l'Article 3 de l'Ordonnance précitée soit délivré à M. Lecordier conformément à nos conventions.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

L'Honorable W. Staveley, Colonel,
Administrant le Gouvernement des Iles Maurice,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signé) E. LABORDE.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, August 15, 1842.

WITH reference to your memorial of the 5th instant, requesting that an order might be delivered to Mr. Lecordier for the payment of the premium accorded by Government to persons introducing foreign labourers and artisans into the colony, I have been directed by the Honourable the officer administering the Government to request that you will state, for his information, whether through your arrangements with Mr. Lecordier, you will benefit or not by this bounty, or whether the whole will be for the person introducing the men.

I have, &c.

E. Laborde, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

Monsieur,

Port Louis, le 16 Août, 1842.

EN réponse à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 15 du courant au sujet de la prime de 4*l.* sterling, dont j'ai fait l'abandon à Monsieur Lecordier sur chacun des Madécasses introduits et employés comme laboureurs sur mon établissement de Mont Mascall (ainsi qu'il est dit en ma lettre du 5 de ce mois), je m'empresse de vous informer que cette prime est abandonnée à M. Lecordier en déduction des frais d'introduction qui sont réclamés par lui sur ces 18 Madécasses, et qui ont fait l'objet des conventions arrêtées entre nous.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

L'Honorable G. F. Dick, Secrétaire Colonial,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. LABORDE.

Port Louis, August 18, 1842.

The Hon. W. STAVELEY, C.B., Administering the Government of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of J. A. ADRIAN, Sugar Planter, in the District of Plaines Wilhems,
respectfully

SHEWETH.

That having agreed with Messrs. Giquel and Co. to hire the services of 34 Chinese labourers, forming part of those introduced into the colony by the bark Dona Carmelita from Singapore, it had been stipulated and clearly understood that the bounty awarded by Government for the introduction of these men would be made good to your petitioner, who was bound to reimburse to Messrs. Giquel and Co. all the expenses and advances they had made.

That your petitioner, having been informed that the Honourable the Council of Government have rejected the application made by Messrs. Giquel and Co. for the payment of the said bounty, which, in conformity with the stipulation, above referred to was claimed by them for account and on behalf of the parties who have really borne the whole of the expenses attending the introduction into the colony of the said labourers; your petitioner humbly begs to call the attention of the members of the Council to the right he considers to be his with regard to such bounty, and to represent that at the time of the arrival of the bark Dona Carmelita (the 8th July, 1842,) your petitioner, being aware of an Ordinance having been passed in Council a few days before, under which the bounty now claimed was to be granted for the introduction of the said labourers, he had fully reckoned upon receiving the same, and that it would be hard indeed were he to be deprived of the benefit of the said Ordinance, because a delay was suffered to elapse between the passing of the Ordinance and the publication thereof.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) ADRIAN.

MAURITIUS.

Port Louis, Mauritius, August 18, 1842.

To the Hon. W. STAVELEY, C.B., Administering the Government of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c.
The Petition of Messrs. GIQUEL and Co., of Port Louis, Merchants,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioners addressed a letter to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, under date the 21st ultimo, claiming the bounty on 103 Chinese labourers, introduced into the colony per bark *Dona Carmelita*, from Singapore.

That the claim of your said petitioners was not considered receivable by the Legislative Council, but your petitioners, being under the impression that the Legislative Council were not aware of the circumstances of the case when they came to that decision, would request that your Excellency will again be pleased to take the matter in consideration.

That your petitioners made the application for the bounty on behalf and solely for the benefit of the parties with whom the Chinamen introduced per *Dona Carmelita* are now employed, and that on your petitioners receiving the said bounty it was clearly understood and agreed that the same would be carried to the credit of the different parties interested, in deduction of the expenses which the introduction of the said Chinamen naturally led to, and which the said planters have undertaken to bear.

That although the Ordinance under which your said petitioners applied for the bounty was published on the 16th July, yet was passed in Council on the 23rd of the previous month, and your petitioners cannot for one moment suppose that, in an object of such paramount importance to the colony the Legislative Council can, for that reason, refuse your petitioners' claim from a cause which it was not in their power to remedy.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) GIQUEL and Co.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government on the 20th August, 1842.

"Also further applications on the part of Messrs. Laborde, Adrian, Giquel and Co., relative to the bounty on the introduction of labourers from Singapore and Madagascar, per *Dona Carmelita* and Deux Frères, under Ordinance No. 8 of this year.

"Consideration adjourned to a future meeting."

Sir,

Port Louis, January 20, 1843.

WITH reference to the letter which we had the honour of addressing you on the 21st July last, and to our petition to the honourable the officer administering the government of 18th August, claiming for account of the different planters therein mentioned the bounty on 103 Chinese labourers brought to this colony per bark *Dona Carmelita*, we would now submit the matter for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, feeling confident that his Excellency will see sufficient grounds to lay our claim again before the Council of Government.

We have already stated our reasons for insisting on the equity and justice of our claim; and we feel assured that if, at the period at which we first addressed you on this matter, our planters were then in a position which required relief, from the heavy expenses attending the introduction of labourers, the still more embarrassed position of affairs now will induce his Excellency the Governor to view the question in a favourable light, and that on bringing it again before the Legislative Council his Excellency may be disposed to give our claim his support.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GIQUEL and Co.

EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Government on the 20th February, 1843.

"Also a memorial, dated February, 1843, from Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot, and Co., and Messrs. F. Barbé, Lortan, and Co., for an increase of the bounty on immigration.

"Read, and referred to the Committee of the whole Council on Immigration.

"Likewise a renewed application of Messrs. Giquel and Co., dated 20th January, 1843, for the bounty on the Chinese labourers introduced by them on the *Dona Carmelita*.

"Read, and referred to the same Committee.

"And a memorandum requesting the opinion of the Committee on the position in which the Indian labourers were to be considered as placed in regard to return passages, who, having fulfilled a five years' engagement, have remained to work in the colony."

EXTRACT of the Report of the Committee No. 2, under date the 23rd February, 1843.

"Read the renewed application of Messrs. Giquel and Co., dated 20th January, 1843, for the bounty on 103 Chinese labourers introduced in July last.

"Resolved, that the claim, as well as that of Mr. Lecordier for 18 male and 2 female immigrants from Madagascar, who arrived about the same time, be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Governor."

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government on the 27th February, 1843.

MAURITIUS.

"The report of the Committee on Immigration, dated 13th February, 1843, was read and approved."

Enclosure 3 in No. 27.

Encl. 3 in No. 27.

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius.
(Received February 16, 1843.)

WE have the honour of laying before your Excellency two documents, containing detailed expenses incurred on bringing Indian immigrants from Calcutta into this colony, the one amounting to 43 dollars 56 cents, and the other to 40 dollars 50 cents, for each immigrant.

When the Act passed allowing a premium of 6*l.* per head for immigrants, the calculation was based on the supposition that ships would be procured to convey the men at 30 rupees each, and that 10 rupees would be sufficient to clear them of their debts in Calcutta; but by these documents it is proved that the freight paid is equal to 40 rupees per man, and the other incidental charges have far exceeded our calculations. It was tacitly acknowledged by the Council at that period, that if it was found on the first arrival of the immigrants that the expenses incurred surpassed the amount fixed, viz., 6*l.* per head, that the premium would be augmented accordingly.

We, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to place these documents before Council for their favourable consideration.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

HUNTER, ARBUTHNOT, and Co.
F. BARBE, LORTAN, and Co.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

EXPENSES incurred on 234 Emigrants, Natives of India, from Calcutta to Mauritius, per ship Emerald Isle, Captain Sceales.

	R.	A.	P.
Paid for clothing, food, medical comforts for the voyage	1,427	0	0
Gratuities given to the emigrants before their departure from Calcutta	2,191	0	0
Vaccination, at one rupee per head	234	0	0
Fee for pass, ditto	234	0	0
Gratuities to captain, ditto	234	0	0
Gratuities to doctor, ditto	234	0	0
Food and rent on shore in Calcutta	100	0	0
Paid for expenses of the agents in Calcutta	3,510	0	0
Charges of interest and exchange	1,142	0	0
Landing expenses, at one and a-half rupee	351	0	0
Paid amount of the passage money	9,360	0	0
	19,017	0	0

Average expenses, 81 rupees, or 40 dollars 50 cents.

(Signed)

F. BARBE, LORTAN, and Co.

EXPENSES incurred on 214 Men and 29 Women, Natives of India, from Calcutta to Mauritius, per ship Northumberland.

	R.	A.	P.
To paid two months' advance to 214 men to pay their debts in Calcutta, say 10 rupees each	2,148	0	0
To paid police officer on 214 men	214	0	0
To paid medical for, on ditto	214	0	0
To paid commission on ditto at 15 rupees each	3,210	0	0
To paid for cost of provisions	862	15	3
To paid for cost of clothing	1,271	7	3
To paid for cost of medicines	86	10	0
To paid sircar and boat-hire for embarking	38	2	0
To postage	3	7	6
To policy for, on passage money	3	0	0
To amount of their passage money	11,000	0	0
To premium of insurance on ditto	220	0	0
To premium of insurance on provisions, &c.	48	0	0
To landing expenses from Bell Buoy	270	0	0
	19,581	10	0
Premium on exchange, 8 per cent.	1,566	8	5
	21,148	2	5

Average expenses, Rs. 87 0 6, or 43 dollars 56 cents.

(Signed)

HUNTER, ARBUTHNOT, and Co.
2 F 2

MAURITIUS.

MEMORANDUM.

The position in which the Indian labourers are to be considered who, having completed a five years' engagement, have remained in the colony to work, has been brought to the Governor's notice; and he desires to have the opinion of the Immigration Committee upon it.

His present impression is, that all labourers of that description should, at the end of an additional year's service, be considered as entitled to a return passage at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government on the 20th February, 1843.

"Also a memorial, dated February, 1843, from Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot, and Co., and Messrs. F. Barbé, Lortan, and Co., for an increase of the bounty on immigration.

"Read, and referred to the Committee of the whole Council on Immigration.

"Likewise a renewed application of Messrs. Giquel and Co., dated 20th January, 1843, for the bounty on the Chinese labourers introduced by them on the *Dona Carmelita*.

"Read, and referred to the same Committee.

"And a memorandum requesting the opinion of the Committee on the position in which the Indian labourers were to be considered as placed in regard to return passages, who, having fulfilled a five years' engagement, have remained to work in the colony."

REPORT of the Committee on Immigration.

1. The committee assembled for the consideration of the papers referred to it at the last meeting of the Council on the 20th February, 1843.

2. The following members attended:—The Procureur and Advocate-General, President; the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Collector of Internal Revenues, the Acting Collector of Customs; Messrs. Bourgault du Coudray, Kœnig, Harel, Hunter, Barbé, Dupont.

3. Read the letter of Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot, and Co.; and Messrs. F. Barbé, Lortan, and Co., of instant, with the documents therein enclosed, showing the inadequacy of the present allowance for the introduction of Indian labourers.

4. Resolved, that there is sufficient cause shown for augmenting the rate of bounty on the introduction of labourers from India, but more especially for the following reasons:—

1st. The regulations contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council have occasioned a considerable increase in the cost of passages; because under them only a large class of vessels can be employed, and because the space prescribed for each individual being so much greater than formerly was allotted, these ships cannot convey the same number of passengers they formerly would have done.

2nd. The formalities prescribed in India occasion more trouble in their fulfilment, and consequently more expense.

5. Resolved, that the increase of bounty be fixed at 1*l*.; and, as regards Calcutta, that it take immediate effect. But as there is yet no evidence of what the expense will be for labourers coming from Madras and Bombay, the committee is of opinion that the Governor should be empowered to grant a like increase in respect of these Ports, in the event of its being established in an equally satisfactory manner that the cost equals that of labourers from Calcutta.

6. Resolved, further, that it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor to grant the proposed increase of allowance for the Indian labourers already introduced legally.

7. The committee recommends also that, for the encouragement of female immigration, the bounty on the men should be augmented in proportion to the number of women (of not more than middle age) by whom they shall be accompanied.

That it be at the rate of 5 per cent. for each additional five women arriving with 100 men, up to 25; the present allowance being taken as the basis, which is calculated for 10 women with every 100 men.

8. Read the renewed application of Messrs. Giquel and Co., dated 20th January, 1843, for the bounty on 103 Chinese labourers introduced in July last.

Resolved, that the claim; as well as that of Mr. Lecordier, for 18 male and 2 female immigrants from Madagascar, who arrived about the same time, be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Governor.

9. The committee having considered the Memorandum submitted to the Council by His Excellency at its last meeting, fully concurs in the expediency of the proposition there made, and recommends that every Indian labourer who has served six years shall be considered in all respects as if he had arrived here under the existing laws, and had completed a five years' residence in the colony.

(Signed)

P. D'EPINAY, President.

Council Chamber, February 23, 1843.

EXTRACT of Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government on the 27th February, 1843.

"The Report of the Committee on Immigration, dated 13th February, 1843, having been read and approved, the Governor presented a draft of an Ordinance for carrying into effect the measure therein proposed in regard to an increase of the bounty on the introduction of Indian labourers.

" The draft having been read, the standing regulations were suspended, and the Board proceeded with the second and third reading.
 " The Ordinance was then passed, and recommended to take effect from this day's date.
 " Ordered to be numbered 3 of 1843.
 " It was moreover moved and carried, that his Excellency be requested to authorize a draft of Ordinance to be prepared, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee in regard to the payment of the return passage money of the Indian labourers, who have completed a six years' residence in the colony.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 9, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will furnish for his Excellency the Governor's information a statement of the additional bounty that would have been due upon the immigrants introduced by the following ships, supposing that they had arrived after the passing of Ordinance No. 3 of the present year, increasing the rate of premium, viz. :—Emerald Isle, Northumberland, Swallow, Shah Allum, Kingston, Oxford.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Auditor-General.

Sir,

Audit Office, March 11, 1843.

WITH reference to your letter of 9th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the amount of additional bounty that would have been due upon the immigrant labourers introduced by the vessels therein mentioned from Calcutta, had they arrived subsequent to the passing of Ordinance No. 3, of 1843.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. J. KELSEY, Auditor-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of additional Bounty that would have been due upon the Immigrant Labourers introduced by the undermentioned Vessels from Calcutta, had they arrived subsequent to the passing of Ordinance No. 3, of 1843.

Names of Vessels.	No. of Immigrants.	Rate as per Ordinance, No 30, 1843.	Amount in Pounds Sterling.	Total Amount according to Ordinance No 3, 1843.			Total Amount paid under Ordinance No 7, 1842.			Amount of Additional Bounty.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Emerald Isle	212 men at .	7	1,484	1,627	0	0	1,395	0	0	232	0	0
	20 women at ..		140									
	1 boy at .	3	3									
Northumberland.	193 men at .	7	1,351	1,545	0	0	1,326	0	0	219	0	0
	26 women at ..		152									
	4 children at .	3	12									
Swallow . . .	148 men at .	7	1,036	1,067	0	0	915	0	0	152	0	0
	4 women at ..		28									
	1 boy at .	3	3									
Kingston . . .	181 men at .	7	1,267	1,435	0	0	1,230	0	0	205	0	0
	24 women at ..		168									
Shah Allum.	314 men at .	7	2,198	2,587	0	0						
	53 women at ..		371									
	6 children at .	3	18									
	Add 5 per cent. on		2,198				109	18	0			
				2,696 18 0			2,220 0 0			476 8 0		
Oxford . . .	187 men at .	7	1,309	1,505	0	0	1,293	0	0	212	0	0
	25 women at ..		175									
	7 children at .	3	21									
Total Amount of additional Bounty . . .										1,496 18 0		

(Signed)

N. J. KELSEY, Auditor-General.

Audit Office, March 11, 1843.

(No. 136.) No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, October 21, 1843,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 22nd March last, No. 48, enclosing an Ordinance, No. 3, of 1843, for increasing

No. 28.

Page 207.

MAURITIUS. the bounty on Indian immigrants, and offering a certain premium on female immigration.

By this measure the bounty on Indian labourers arriving from Calcutta is raised from 6*l.* to 7*l.*; and power is given to the Governor and Council, if sufficient grounds for it should appear, to make an increase at the same rate on labourers coming from Madras or Bombay. The increase in the former case is founded on accounts of expenses, of which copies have been sent home. In the list of charges for the Northumberland, I observe "two months' advance" to the men to pay their debts in Calcutta, at a rate of about 20*s.* a head; and in the lists for the Emerald Isle "gratuities" at the rate of about 17*s.* 6*d.* If the meaning of the term *advances* is that there was to be any claim for repayment in the colony, I apprehend that the transaction was contrary to the provisions of the Order in Council of 15th January, 1842, and it will therefore be necessary that you should cautiously avoid the enforcement of any such claims in Mauritius. In itself, however, a power of making some small payment for poor persons is probably indispensable to every emigration of this description, and I should therefore not be disposed to offer any objection to such payments, provided they are purely gratuitous, and do not exceed 10 rupees, or 20*s.* sterling.

On analyzing the accounts received amongst the present Despatches, it would appear that the actual cost of passage, together with the several fees and disbursements on embarkation and landing, amount to about 5*l.* 10*s.* per adult. Not less than 50*s.* is added for gratuities, agency, exchange, and other such miscellaneous items. In fixing the bounty at 7*l.*, the Colonial Government has practically reduced the addition to 30*s.* for these purposes. I should have been disposed to think 20*s.* enough, and therefore to have raised the bounty to only 6*l.* 10*s.*; but before this time experience must have proved whether or not there is anything excessive in the inducement held out to the importation of Indian labourers, and I have only therefore to instruct you to guide yourself by that test, and to take care to reduce the bounty to a suitable extent, in case any inordinate influx of immigrants should have occurred. This is a point which I feel it the more necessary to notice, because I have seen statements that the number of labourers who have reached the Mauritius has been extraordinarily large; and it is needless to remark that this might be carried to an extent which would be injurious both to the people themselves and to the public treasury.

With regard to female immigrants, the nature of the provision in the present Ordinance I understand to be as follows:—It is assumed that 10 females for every 100 males is the proportion which ought to come at any rate; and it is then provided that, for every additional 5 per cent. of women up to 25 per cent. in all, a payment of 5 per cent. is to be added to the bounty on the male labourers. Thus the rate of bounty being 7*l.*, and the payment on 100 labourers 700*l.*, it will follow that for every 5 women by whom they are accompanied, between the numbers of 10 and 25, an extra-sum is to be paid of 35*l.* Now by the Ordinance No. 7, of 1842, the regular bounty is paid on all women as well as on men; and the extra payment of 35*l.* is also exactly equal to the bounty on 5 women. The simple effect, therefore, of the present law will be to grant double bounty on women, between certain limits; and this would perhaps have been the plainest way of expressing the rule.

I must confess that the premium seems to me very high in proportion to the number; and considering the serious reasons for wishing to keep up a large proportion of women, I should have considered that it would be better policy to ordain that there should be an addition either of one-half or one-third to the bounty on every 5 women above 10 per cent. of the male labourers; and that the limit for such extra allowance should be moved from 25 per cent. in all to 40 per cent. or 55 per cent., accordingly as the premium might be reduced to one-half or one-third. The whole increase to which the colony would thus be exposed upon the bounty, on any given party of male and female immigrants, would remain the same as now, but with the advantage that it would go to promote a greater importation of females altogether, and still be so large a payment beyond the actual expense, that it could hardly be expected not to prove an efficient encouragement in practice.

The increase of female immigration being so desirable, and the clause being evidently intended and calculated to promote that object, I have advised Her Majesty, notwithstanding the objection which I feel to this clause, to confirm this Ordinance, and it is confirmed accordingly; but I wish you to consider with your Council the expediency of amending the Ordinance in conformity with the preceding observa-

tions, taking care of course that such amendment should only take place after an interval of some months, to give time for the termination of private undertakings begun under the present measure.

Having thus expressed my opinion on the Ordinance, it remains for me to notice two measures adopted under it, to which you have drawn my attention.

First, it appears that the increase of bounty has been accorded to parties who had introduced their immigrants from India previously to the passing of the Ordinance. It is, I see, alleged, that from the beginning it was understood that if the expenses should exceed the bounty, its amount would be augmented accordingly. Another consideration is, that the measures of Government for the protection of emigrants, and their comfort during the voyage, had enhanced the cost since importers entered upon their undertaking. Under these peculiar circumstances, I am of opinion that the grant of extra bounty retrospectively on these Indian immigrants may be assented to, but you will on no account permit it to be viewed as a precedent.

Secondly, I observe that a similar favour was extended to the importers of certain immigrants from Madagascar and China. Having entered on the business under a bounty of 4*l.*, they were allowed the benefit of a later bounty of 6*l.* In this case I am not aware of any change of Government measures which could affect their expenses. The only plea used is, that at the time when the vessels arrived with their immigrants, the proprietors were aware that a law had passed which increased the bounty, and that it was only an accident which prevented its having been actually promulgated. But the equitable consideration could only be what the parties knew when they sent out their vessels, and not what they knew upon their return. The decisions upon these claims having been given, I do not think it necessary to reverse them; but I cannot assent to the principle of them, and you will therefore avoid their repetition: for unless the Colonial Government adheres to the principle of finally settling demands according to the state of the law for the time being, every change of measures would be liable to open an unmanageable amount of claims, and the public interest would be exposed to serious detriment.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 79.)

No. 29.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, May 6, 1843.

I BEG to forward your Lordship transcripts of proceedings in Council, with accompanying documents, relative to an increase of bounty recorded for the introduction of Indian labourers from Madras, in accordance with a provision contained in Clause No. 2 of Ordinance No. 3 of the present year; and to express a hope that the resolution came to by the Council in this matter will be favourably regarded by your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 29.

Port Louis, April 21, 1843.

Encl. in No. 29.

Sir,

WE beg respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that we have introduced by the ship Surat Merchant, Captain Fewson, from Madras, a number of Indian labourers, and that we are expecting others from the same presidency.

The cost of introducing these men proving to be quite equal to that which attends the introduction from Calcutta, we beg to submit to the consideration of your Excellency in Council—the justice of according to us the same premium as has already been granted on immigrants arriving from Calcutta.

The expenses incurred for the immigrants per Surat Merchant are as follows:—

	Dollars.
Premium paid to each person	10
Passage money	25
Native agent superintending vaccine.	1
Commercial agency and exchange	6
	—
	42

MAURITIUS.

It may be remarked that the ship obtaining no freight from Madras to this colony of any importance, that the passage of Coolies is consequently equally high from that port.

And as regards the cost of introduction of the men per Surat Merchant, it is doubtful whether they will again be induced to emigrate on the same terms, for, in this case, the 10 dollars premium paid to the emigrants includes the cost of their clothing, and all other comforts necessary to the voyage, which our correspondents lead us to expect will scarcely be consented to by the natives on a future occasion.

Under these circumstances, we respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to authorise the payment of the premium per Surat Merchant at the rate of 35 dollars, (thirty-five dollars) per head for each adult emigrant as is fixed for those arriving from Calcutta.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.

We have, &c.
(Signed) CHAPMAN and BARCLAY.

AVERAGE Expenses incurred on 261 Emigrants Natives of India, from Madras to Mauritius per ship Nepal, Captain Campbell.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to captain for amount of the passage for each man	50	0	0
Ditto for clothing, medical comforts, and cooking utensils	3	0	0
Ditto for gratuities given to the emigrants for themselves and their families	15	0	0
Ditto for expenses of the agents in Madras, fee for pass, rent and food on shore	10	0	0
Vaccination gratuities to doctor	2	0	0
Landing expenses and small charges	1	8	0
Average expenses for each man	81	8	0

Exchange at 55 cents per rupee.
81 rupees 8 anas, or 40 dollars 75 cents.

Port Louis, Mauritius,
26 April, 1843.

(Signed) F. BARBE, LORTAN, and Co.

No. 3.

REPORT of the Immigration Committee, at a Special Meeting held at Government House on Wednesday, April 26, 1843, at which were

Present:

The Procureur and Advocate-General,—	Messrs. Bourgault du Coudray,
President,	Pitot,
Colonial Secretary,	Harel,
Auditor General,	Hunter,
Treasurer and Paymaster-General,	Barbé,
Collector of Internal Revenues,	Dupont.
Acting Collector of Customs,	

Read letter from Messrs. Chapman and Co., dated 21st April, 1843, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, stating that the expenses on introducing labourers from Madras far exceed the bounty allowed by Government, and praying that it may be augmented to the same rate as is now paid on those coming from Calcutta.

Read also a statement of expenses on the same subject from Messrs. Barbé, Lortan, and Co.

As the above documents appear fully to establish the fact that the Government allowance is inadequate, and that the cost of bringing immigrants from Madras equals that of labourers coming from Calcutta, it was resolved that his Excellency the Governor be recommended to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and to accord the same rate of bounty to both the above ports.

Council Chamber, April 26, 1843.

(Signed) P. D'EPINAY, President.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government of May 1, 1843.

"THE Board then went into the consideration of the following reports of Committees.

"Report of immigration committee, dated 26th April, 1843, recommending that the bounty on the introduction of immigrants from Madras be increased to the same rate as that now paid on labourers coming from Calcutta.

"Read and approved."

(No. 137.)

No. 30.

MAURITIUS.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.
Sir, Downing-street, October 22, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 79, of the 6th of May, reporting a proceeding of Council extending, under the powers conferred on it by the recent Ordinance No. 3, the same increase of bounty to immigrants from Madras, which had already been made for those from Calcutta.

On this subject, I must remark, that by the Indian Act, No. 15, of 1842, the estimated duration of passage is three weeks shorter from Madras than Calcutta, and therefore so far as concerns expense on the voyage, it might have been expected that an equal rate of bounty could not have been required for both. On the other hand the Mauritius Ordinance No. 3 only provided for an increase of bounty to the same rate for one presidency as the other; and it is alleged that the want of freight of any importance from Madras enhances the expense of bringing passengers from thence. Subject therefore to the general remark which I have made in my Despatch of the 21st instant, on the items and amount of the charges made for immigration from Calcutta, I have to convey to you my approval of this measure.

Page 213.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

(No. 70.)

No. 31.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, to Lord Stanley.
My Lord, Mauritius, April 29, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Lordship, Ordinance No. 5 of the present year, passed by me, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, "For providing passages to Indian labourers after six years' service;" together with a transcript of proceedings in Council preparatory to this enactment; which I now beg to submit for the favourable consideration of your Lordship, and Her Majesty's sanction.

The advantages contemplated by this measure have already been submitted to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 48, of the 22nd of March last.

Page 207.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1 in No. 31.

Encl. 1 in No. 31.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.—ORDINANCE. No. 5 of 1843.

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

For providing passages to Indian Labourers after six years' service.

Title.

WHEREAS in the general interest of the inhabitants of this colony, it becomes expedient that the expense of the return passage to their own country of the Indian labourers who have immigrated into this island before the promulgation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th of January, 1842, should be assured and defrayed upon and out of the fund appropriated to the expenses of immigration, but only for such of these immigrant Indian labourers as after the expiration of their first contract of hiring shall again have hired themselves for the space of at least one whole year in this colony: His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, has ordered and enacted and does hereby order and enact as follows:—

Preamble.

ART. 1. The expense of the return passage of every Indian labourer, who has come into this colony before the promulgation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th of January, 1842, shall be paid out of the Immigration Fund in the manner prescribed by the Art. 8 of the local Ordinance No. 11 of the year 1842, provided always nevertheless that such payment shall not be made for the return passage of any Indian labourer who shall not after the expiration of his first contract of hiring and service have again contracted and served for a new term of service of not less than one whole year at the least within the colony.

The expense of the return passage of every Indian labourer who shall have completed six years service and upwards in colony, shall be paid out of the immigration fund. Promulgation.

ART. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from this day's date.

Passed in Council at Port-Louis, Island of Mauritius, this tenth day of April, 1843.

(Signed) D. W. RICKETTS, Secretary to the Council.

MAURITIUS.
Encl. 2 in No. 31.

Enclosure 2 in No. 31.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, 20th February, 1843.

"The Governor presented:

"A Memorandum requesting the opinion of the Committee on the position in which the Indian labourers were to be considered as placed in regard to return passages, who, having fulfilled a five years' engagement, have remained to work in the colony."

"Memorandum:

"The position in which the Indian labourers are to be considered, who, having completed a five years' engagement, have remained in the colony to work, has been brought to the Governor's notice, and he desires to have the opinion of the Immigration Committee upon it.

"His present impression is, that all labourers of that description should, at the end of an additional year's service, be considered as entitled to a return passage at the expense of the Immigration Fund."

EXTRACT of the Report of the Committee on Immigration, 23rd February, 1843, No. 2.

"The Committee having considered the Memorandum submitted to the Council by his Excellency at its last meeting, fully concurs in the expediency of the proposition there made, and recommends that every Indian labourer, who has served six years, shall be considered in all respects as if he had arrived here under the existing laws, and had completed a five years' residence in the colony."

EXTRACTS of Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council of Government of 27th February and 10th April, 1843.

"27th February, 1843.

"The report of the Committee on Immigration, dated 23d February, 1843, having been read and approved.

"It was moreover moved and carried, that his Excellency be requested to authorize a draft of Ordinance to be prepared, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee in regard to the payment of the return passage-money of all Indian labourers, who have completed a six years' residence in the colony."

"10th April, 1843.

"The Governor then presented a draft of Ordinance 'for providing passages to Indian labourers after six years' service in the colony,' which was read a first time; and on account of its nature the standing regulations were suspended, and the Ordinance went through its several stages and passed.

"Ordered to take effect from this day's date, and to be numbered 5 of 1843."

No. 32.

(No. 138.)

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.
Sir, Downing-street, October 23, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 29th April last, No. 70, enclosing an Ordinance No. 5 of 1843, "for providing passages to Indian labourers after six years service." As you state that there are funds available for this purpose, and as the measure in other respects appears to me unobjectionable, I have submitted to Her Majesty my advice that the Ordinance should be confirmed. Her Majesty having been pleased to approve that advice the Ordinance is confirmed accordingly.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 33.

(No. 122.)

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, Mauritius, August 8, 1843.

Page 196.

My last report to your Lordship on the subject of immigration was made in my Despatch No. 61, of the 6th of April last.

Page 191.

I have now the honour to forward returns of the numbers introduced into the colony, of all descriptions, since that date up to the 31st ultimo, showing the numbers sent back, and to what quarters, in strict adherence to the resolution reported upon in my Despatch above referred to, and also in an earlier one, No. 33 of the 27th February.

MAURITIUS.

I regret to have further to report on this occasion, that we have been obliged to place two vessels in quarantine upon arrival almost simultaneously, both from Madras, the Brahmin and Henry; the former conveying 290, the latter 328 immigrants; small-pox having manifested itself on board both these vessels in the course of the passage. On board the Brahmin one man had been attacked by the disease 16 days before arrival, and another died of it since on the 3rd instant. One case of small-pox occurred also on the voyage in the Henry, and since her arrival, within a fortnight past, about 20 cases of chicken-pox have occurred on board.

Under these circumstances the medical officers have recommended the landing of the immigrants from both these vessels and encamping them within the stockade, which I ventured to carry through to completion, as reported upon in my Despatch No. 47 of the 21st March, while waiting your Lordship's further directions upon the estimate for the expense of this establishment, a sanction for which has been since received in your Lordship's Despatch No. 64 of the 20th March.

No buildings have as yet been commenced upon the station, but the enclosure is completed, and capable of being securely guarded by a military post in the vicinity. Tents have been erected within the area sufficient to accommodate the number under surveillance, and the parties are landing while I write.

Their detention must, of necessity, be extended through a course of some weeks; from 30 to 40 days has been the usual term hitherto, dating from the last case of small-pox occurring.

In connexion with this subject I beg leave at the same time to forward your Lordship a report of the Immigration Committee of the Council, assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon the recommendation conveyed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 71, of the 30th March last, relative to the expediency of deputing additional agents from the colony to the several Indian presidencies, in consequence of particular decisions come to by the Indian Government, not strictly in conformity with the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Committee do not see reason to apprehend that the interests of the colony are in anywise compromised under the existing arrangement, and do not consequently recommend for the present such further appointments.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GOMM,

Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Page 176.

Enclosure 1 in No. 33.

RETURN of Immigrants introduced into the Colony under the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th January, 1842, and otherwise, from the 23rd of January to the 30th June, 1843, both inclusive, and with Casualties, &c.

Date of Arrival.	Names of Vessels.	Immigrants Arrived.			Died during the Voyage.			Sent to Hospital on Arrival.			Died in Hospital.			Died after entering into Service.			Returned to India for Irregularity.		Returned to India at their own Request.								
		Indians.			Chi-nese.	Johan-nese.	Indians.			Chi-nese.	Johan-nese.	Indians.			Chi-nese.	Johan-nese.	Indians.		Chi-nese.	Johan-nese.							
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.				
1843.																											
January 23.	Emerald Isle	213	19	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Northumberland	193	26	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 7.	Swallow	148	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Shah Allum	314	53	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Kingston	181	24	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Oxford	187	25	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 1.	Henry	209	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.	Stalkart	195	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Isabella Watson	180	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Gilbert Henderson	183	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Fussie Barry	238	26	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Donna Carmelita	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 13.	Surat Merchant.	109	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Francies Cowasjee	251	72	23	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Velore	166	17	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Rambler	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Parland'	471	25	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Juliana	190	29	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Europe	60	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Nepaul	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 1.	Flowers of Ugie	95	32	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	City of London.	100	34	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Brentang	92	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	William	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	London	306	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Sulmany	233	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Sulten	41	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Charlotte	81	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Mariam	145	16	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 2.	William Turner	93	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Samson	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Coringa Packet	91	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Mertoun.	285	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Susan	155	22	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Swallow	122	43	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Kingston	219	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Urgent	201	37	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Be.le Creole	107	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Lady Sale	125	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5,940	711	157	468	110	23	2	3	1	..	27	2	14	2	9	16	..	1	..
	General casualties during April, 1843	1	7	12	..
	Ditto in May, 1843	2	19	20	1	1	..
	Ditto in June, 1843	13	3	3	..	4	..	3	..
		5,940	711	157	468	110	23	2	3	1	..	28	2	17	2	48	3	3	..	40	1	7	1

Compiled from the Monthly Returns of the Acting Protector of Immigrants.

Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2 in No. 33.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS introduced into the Colony under the Operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th January, 1842, and otherwise, from the 1st to the 31st July, 1843, both inclusive, with Casualties, &c.

Date of Arrival.	Names of Vessels.	Immigrants Arrived.					Died during the Voyage.			Sent to Hospital on Arrival.			Died in Hospital.			Died after entering into Service.			Returned to India for Irregularity.	Returned to India at their own Request.							
		Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Indians.				Chinese.	Johannese.					
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.			Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
1843																											
July 3	Bittern	163	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 5	Augusta Jessie	182	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 5	J. Wilham Dare	113	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 7	Julia	269	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 11	Watkins	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 12	Protomelia	215	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 24	W. Chipman	262	32	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 25	Nepaul	266	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 28	Earl Grey	309	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 31	Baboo	232	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Casualties during the Month		2011	157	26	114	..	14	..	1	1	..	2	1	4	17
Monthly Total		2011	157	26	114	..	14	..	1	1	..	2	1	23	1	23	1	1	1
Brought from last Return		5940	711	157	468	110	23	2	3	1	..	28	2	17	2	48	3	3	..	40	1	7	1
General Total.		7951	868	183	582	110	37	2	4	2	..	30	2	18	2	71	4	3	..	63	2	8	2

Protector's Office, Port Louis, 7th August, 1843.

(Signed)

C. ANDERSON, Acting Protector.

INDIAN LABOURERS TO THE MAURITIUS.

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MAURITIUS.
Encl. 2 in No. 33.

MAURITIUS.
Encl. 3 in No. 33.

(No. 6.) Enclosure 3 in No. 33.

REPORT of the Immigration Committee, at a Special Meeting held at Government House, on Thursday, the 3d August, 1843.

PRESENT:—The Procureur and Advocate-General, President; the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General; the Collector of Internal Revenues; the Acting Collector of Customs; Messrs. Bourgault du Coudray, Pitot, Kœnig, Harel, Hunter, Barbé.

THE Committee met for the purpose of taking into consideration that part of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 71, dated 30th March, 1843, which related to the expediency of nominating certain other Agents in India, who were to travel about and engage emigrants in the interior.

The Despatch with its Enclosures having been read, and the subject duly discussed, it was resolved that as the introduction of emigrants seemed to proceed hitherto in a satisfactory manner without the appointment of any such Agents in India, the Committee did not see the necessity or utility of recommending such nominations being made at present.

Council Chamber, August 3, 1843.

(Signed) P. D'EPINAY, President.

No. 34.

(No. 149.) No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, December 3, 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 8th of August, last, No. 122, enclosing a general return of immigrants introduced into Mauritius.

Having communicated your Despatch and its enclosure to the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration for any observations which they might have to offer, I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of the report which has been received from them in reply.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

28 Nov. 1843.

Encl. in No. 34.

Enclosure in No. 34.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,
November 28, 1843.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, accompanied by a despatch from the Governor of the Mauritius, enclosing a general return of immigrants introduced into that colony.

From this return it appears that from the commencement of the Indian immigration on the 23rd of January to the 31st July, 1843, being six months, the total number arrived consisted of 9002 Indians, 582 Chinese, and 110 Johannese, amounting to 9694 in all. The numbers embarked were 9739, and the number of deaths, including those who died in hospital after their arrival, 65; leaving the rate of mortality at about two-thirds per cent., or the same rate on which were made the remarks contained in our late general report.

The proportion of women, on the whole immigration, appears to have been 10 per cent.

We agree with the Committee of Council that, viewing the numbers who have come, and are said to have come satisfactorily, there appears no necessity for travelling agents to act for the colony in India.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,
JOHN G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

No. 35.

(No. 128.)

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY

My Lord,

Mauritius, August 29, 1843.

THE subject of Indian immigration is one so vitally bound up with every interest in this colony, and upon the successful working of which the fortunes of a whole community must eventually so entirely depend, that your Lordship will excuse the solicitude with which I frequently recur to it in my communications;

and the anxious desire that I evince for putting your Lordship in full and early possession of every particular that can interest Government, connected with it.

It is, therefore, that I have reported irregularities detected, as they occur, and the measures taken here for arresting these at the outset, have fully answered the object in view.

My Despatch, No. 122, of the 8th of the present month, will have acquainted your Lordship, that in the opinion of the Council, no further provision for the protection of the colonial interests in this respect, is needed at the hour. Immigrants arriving in sufficient numbers to meet the exigencies of the moment, under existing regulations; and with no greater sacrifice of the colonial resources than the benefit so derived to the community is considered more than sufficient to compensate.

But it cannot pass unobserved by the local government that this system, the best that could have been devised, perhaps, for securing a prompt influx of agricultural labourers into the colony at the moment of its greatest need, is capable of, and calls for, extensive ameliorations in its forms, and even in its principle, to fit it for a permanent institution, liable to as little abuse in the working out of its provisions as possible.

The main points towards which it appears to me that our projects of reform should be directed, and with as little delay as practicable, are,—

1st. The expense at present attending the introduction of immigrants.

2nd. Affording additional encouragement to the introduction of females and families; proportionally diminishing, and eventually withholding altogether, the bounty upon labourers not so accompanied.

3rd. A consideration yet more important, perhaps, than these,—simplifying and bringing under Government control the agency whereby the parties are obtained for immigration, and destroying the competition that must otherwise unavoidably prevail, more or less, for securing these engagements.

It is with this general view that I am about to lay a minute before the Council of Government, waiting the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure upon the provisions of Ordinance, No. 7, of last year; requiring its prompt attention to the whole matter, and the communication of its suggestions arising out of my views so expressed to it.

The present regulations are understood to continue in force to the end of the year; but whatever may be the amendments in existing provisions required by Her Majesty's Government, or sanctioned by it at the suggestion of the local authorities, I am anxiously desirous should be prepared in the meantime, and take effect from that period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GOMM,

Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 134.)

No. 36.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, September 2, 1843.

My Despatch, No. 122, of the 8th ultimo, reported to your Lordship the arrival of two vessels with immigrants from Madras, infected with small pox, and the measures adopted in consequence for preventing the spread of contagion.

I now beg to enclose your Lordship a weekly return from the quarantine station, and have the satisfaction to add that no new case has occurred since the parties were landed. The town also continues free from contagion, and every precaution is taken for preserving it so.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GOMM,

Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Page 218.

MAURITIUS:
Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

WEEKLY RETURN of SICK in the Small Pox Hospital Quarantine Station, from August 29, to
September 2, 1843.

Number of Emigrants in Quarantine, 621.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Observations.	Of Cases in last Report marked "Doubtful," there were,
True Small Pox . . .	5	..	5	..	..	5	Confluent.	True Small Pox . . .
Modified ditto . . .	7	..	7	..	..	7		Modified ditto . . .
Chicken ditto . . .	12	4	16	10	..	6		Varicella ditto . . .
Doubtful ditto . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Total Cases of Erup- tive Diseases . . .	24	4	28	10	..	18		Total . . .

(Signed)

W. R. WHITE, Staff Surgeon,
Chief of the Medical Department.
A. FONTAIN, Surgeon in charge,
Quarantine Station.

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 139.)

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, September 18, 1843.

IN my Despatch, No. 128, of the 29th ultimo, I reported to your Lordship the measures I was about to recommend for adoption for securing to this colony the advantages of Indian immigration free from reproach of abuse in the future working out of the measure, either in India or in this country.

I now beg to forward your Lordship copies of my communications made to the Council in this spirit, and of the result of its deliberations so invited; and further to acquaint your Lordship that in compliance with the recommendation contained in the Report of the Committee, I have despatched a special agent authorized to communicate generally with the Indian Government, and furnished with such instructions from hence as shall best ensure the permanent attainment of the objects chiefly held in view. These are already enumerated to your Lordship in my Despatch above referred to, and further detailed in the documents I have now the honour to enclose; and I trust that a good understanding will be thus secured and cemented in all matters connected with an intercourse of population, from the effects of which so much mutual benefit may be expected to arise.

For the better ensuring of all those objects, I have deputed the Acting Protector of Immigrants at this port, Mr. Charles Anderson, to charge himself with this special duty. The term of his absence may extend to little short of six months, owing to the probable delays in the passage to Calcutta at this season; but his important duties here will be adequately discharged by the Assistant Collector of Internal Revenues, Mr. Arthur Wilson, in whose services I have perfect confidence; and Mr. Anderson is qualified for the mission to which I have appointed him, in a degree not attained by any other official servant in the colony; and to such I have felt myself bound, in such a matter, to restrict my selection.

The Council, taking into its consideration the expense and inconvenience which must unavoidably be incurred by Mr. Anderson in undertaking this mission with such brief delay, have consented to vote him a sum of 1200*l.* for the six months during which his absence from the colony may be calculated upon, his salary as Protector during his absence from the colony being allotted to Mr. Wilson, who will relinquish his own salary for the same term.

And I trust that these arrangements for securing the benefit of Mr. Anderson's services in the manner specified, and the additional expense to Government attending them, will meet with the approval and sanction of your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Anderson took his departure on Saturday last, the 16th instant, for Calcutta. There is every probability of his touching at Madras on his passage thither, and conferring with the authorities at Fort St. George, on the object of his mission.

I will not fail to report to your Lordship, without delay, such communications of interest as I may receive from him from time to time.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure in No. 37.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. in No. 37.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Monday, 4th September, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor, in communicating the accompanying Minute to the Board, made the following address, which the Council requested might be recorded, together with the Minute, on the proceedings of the day:—

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen:

I have called the Council together on the present occasion chiefly for the purpose of addressing it on a subject which, I confess, interests me at this moment beyond all others; since I consider it the one of greatest importance to the interests of the colony—the subject of Indian immigration.

My own present views upon the subject I leave to be detailed in the Minute which I shall submit to the consideration of the Board.

In the meantime, I may declare with all sincerity, and with all confidence, that from the moment of the removal of the interdict, up to the present, not a single case of irregularity connected with the operations of immigration has come to the knowledge of the local Government without having drawn from it the most prompt attention; or without it having had recourse to those measures which seemed to it the most efficacious for arresting the abuse of whatever description.

I have no hesitation in further declaring that the activity and circumspection of our principal officers engaged in these affairs on our own shores is a sufficient guarantee to us that no abuse can pass under our own eyes undetected.

But, in matters which interests us all so deeply, it is not enough that we should sit down, resting in the consciousness that all is well provided for at home; our solicitude should extend itself beyond, and we should provide as far possible against injuries that may be dealt us from abroad, and from a distance, since any great irregularity arising out of the scheme of immigration, whether shown to originate here or on the native soil of the immigrants, I much fear would be followed with the same result for us—we should equally become the victims.

We ought then, not only to secure ourselves by all the means in our power against abuses in the working of the system as it actually exists, but to inquire among ourselves whether this system itself is not capable of being simplified in its forms, and improved in its principle, so as better to fit it for answering permanently the ends we all have in view. It is, therefore, that I am anxious to recommend the Minute which I am now going to have communicated to the Board, to its most earnest consideration, and I shall await with the greatest interest the result of its deliberation upon this most important subject.

MINUTE.

In the expectation of receiving Her Majesty's pleasure upon Ordinance No. 7 of last year, and the measures then adopted for promoting immigration, I have deferred drawing the attention of the Board to that important subject, which has for some time seriously occupied my thoughts.

The present system has proved defective in two essential particulars—expense, and the proportion of females; both perhaps inseparable, from the extreme urgency for any early supply of agricultural labourers at the outset. But, as by the end of the year, it is probable that the immediate exigencies in that respect will have been substantially provided for, I would now propose that the Council in Committee on immigration should enter upon the consideration of the subject, and devise a plan for future immigration, not liable to the objections against the existing system, and which should lead to a more permanent settlement of the labourers in the colony than it is possible to hope for from those recently introduced.

My present impression is that the bounty might be regulated, so as to be chiefly applicable to females and families; which, although more slow in its operations, and perhaps at first not less expensive, would eventually prove not only the cheapest, but ultimately the most advantageous plan, as such immigrants would not be likely to leave the colony; and the present labourers, if they had the opportunity of forming domestic ties, would naturally be more ready to settle permanently here than they can now be expected to do.

The Council has voted that the advances for bounty under the present system should continue to be made until the end of the year, to which I have agreed; but then I think they should cease. And in order that there may be no reasonable ground for complaint on the part of those who may claim the bounty after that period, I propose further at once to make this intention public.

And, in connexion with an improved system of immigration, I would further propose that the subject of a Government agency in India should be reconsidered, as it appears to me to obviate many of the evils now complained of there, and a more equal distribution of the aid required by the agricultural body at large in the colony would be thus secured to it from time to time than is perhaps attainable under the present arrangement.

(Signed)

W. M. GOMM, Governor.

Government House, August 26, 1843.

The Board fully entered into the views of the Governor, and resolved, that the Council meet in committee, on Thursday next, to consider the subject, and report thereon.

MAURITIUS, (No. 8.)

REPORT of the Immigration Committee, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Thursday, the 7th September, 1843.

PRESENT:—The Procureur and Advocate-General, President; the Colonial Secretary; the Auditor-General; the Collector of Internal Revenues; the Acting Collector of Customs; Messrs. Bourgault, du Coudray, Pitot, König, Harel, Hunter, Barbe, Forster.

Read the Minute of his Excellency the Governor, dated the 25th ultimo, together with the address to the Council on the 4th instant, with which his Excellency introduced it.

Read also a memorial addressed to the committee by Mr. Bestel Neveu, dated 26th ultimo.

Resolved, that the committee concurs fully with his Excellency in his desire to ameliorate the system of immigration, and particularly in regard to the introduction of females and families; but, from the best information in the possession of the committee, it does not appear that such a number of labourers can be introduced in the course of the present year as will suffice for the more pressing wants of the agriculturists, exclusively of the rest of the community. For, supposing immigration to proceed for the next four months as actively as it has done for the four past, it is calculated that the number of labourers introduced will not have been sufficient to supply the sugar estates alone.

It is also to be considered that, if any sudden check were given to immigration before a sufficiency of labourers have arrived, not only great prejudice would be done, but the benefit, which has been partially experienced by their arrival, would be lost, and the evils, from which the colony is only beginning now to extricate itself, would be renewed to their full extent. Among these, the deteriorated state of the plantations from want of hands is not one of the least; and therefore it is to be remembered that it is necessary not only to provide the means of carrying on cultivation for the future, but to restore it to the state in which it would have been if there had been no interruption to immigration. Many properties have, from want of hands, fallen into such a state as only now to yield a small portion of what they formerly produced; and the cultivation of provisions and vegetables, the rearing of stock, &c., have been so much interrupted, that the expenses of these necessaries have augmented the cost of living in the colony to a most prejudicial extent, felt by all; but especially by those in straitened circumstances, and in the humbler ranks of the community.

It is also essential for the existence of the island in anticipation of the changes openly announced as early about to take place, that there should be such a supply of labour as will enable the planters to raise their sugar at a low price, in order to meet competition with foreign sugars in the home market.

With these impressions, and entering fully into the views of his Excellency the Governor, for the remedy of every abuse or inconvenience which may exist in the present system of immigration, either here or in India, the committee is of opinion that, as regards that country, no better measure can be adopted than for his Excellency at once to expedite to Calcutta an agent possessing his full confidence, there to make inquiries into the abuses said to exist, and to ascertain in concurrence with the Bengal Government the most effective means of remedying them; and, especially, to make arrangements for obtaining a sufficient number of female emigrants, as well as of families.

With the information which would thus be obtained, and in sufficient time to enable the Governor to bring forward every measure necessary to ameliorate the system of immigration, his Excellency's object in regard to such improvement being effected at an early period would be satisfactorily carried out, and the committee will be always ready to give their hearty concurrence to any measure which can contribute to preserve free and uninterrupted the course of immigration from India, upon which the members are sensible that the prosperity of the colony at present depends.

With regard to this island, if any abuses exist, of which the Committee has not as yet been informed, the members think that they cannot have any better security for their correction than the vigilance exercised by his Excellency, since Indian immigration has been renewed, and the interest he has so actively taken to preserve it pure and free from reproach.

(Signed) P. D'EPINAY, President.

Council Chamber, September 7, 1843.

EXTRACT of the Minute of the proceedings of the Council of Government, on a Meeting held at Government House, on Thursday, 14th September, 1843.

THE Eighth Report of the Immigration Committee, dated 7th September, 1843, having been read—

His Excellency acquainted the Board that he had selected Mr. Anderson the Acting Protector of Immigrants, to proceed to India, in pursuance of the Committee's recommendation, and called upon the Council to specify the sum which should be allowed for this service.

Upon consideration of the importance of the mission, and its urgency, the Board was of opinion that the sum of 1200*l.* should be voted for the service, which appeared a more advisable mode of remuneration than making a monthly allowance for salary and expenses. The amount to be charged against the immigration tax.

It was also resolved, that the officer who should officiate as Protector of Immigrants during the absence of Mr. Anderson should draw the full salary of the situation, renouncing for the time his own.

MAURITIUS.

No. 38.

(No. 163.)

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. GOMM, K.C.B., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Mauritius, October 21, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Lordship the Quarterly Immigration Report of this colony, for the term ending the 30th of September, to which is subjoined a notice of arrivals passed, and still to pass, through the hands of the Acting Protector subsequent to that date.

The supply continues so unremitting, and the promise of its continuance onward rests upon such sure foundation, that I have considered it expedient to recall the attention of the Council to my proposals, subjected to its consideration some weeks since, and communicated to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 139, of the 18th ultimo.

A resolution is, in consequence, in course of preparation for reducing the premium on the introduction of male immigrants, for all who shall quit the soil of India for this colony subsequent to the 31st of December next, retaining that for the introduction of females at its present rate.

The Ordinance shall be laid before your Lordship as soon as passed.

I beg also to forward your Lordship a statement of the number of Indian labourers who have returned to their native country from the commencement of the year 1841 to the present time.

Those who had previously returned amounted only to 52.

I forward, in addition, the latest report received from the quarantine station, and have the satisfaction to state, that should no further case of infection declare itself in the interim, the regulated term of detention for this band will expire on the 4th of next month.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM GOMM,
Lieutenant-General.

(Signed)

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 38.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS introduced into the Colony under the Operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th January 1842, and otherwise, from the 1st July, to 30th September, 1843.
both inclusive, with Casualties.

Date of Arrival.	Number in Register.	Ships' Names.	Where from.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Malagasyys.	Died during the Voyage.				Sent to Civil Hospital on Arrival.			Died in Hospital.			Died after entering into Service.			Returned to India for Irregularity.			Returned to India at their own Request.		
										Indians.		Chinese.							Indians.		Chinese.							
				Males.	Females.	Children.				Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
July 3 . . .	40	Bittern . . .	Madras.	163	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 5 . . .	41	Augusta Jessie . . .	Bombay . . .	182	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. . .	42	Joseph Wm. Dare	Calcutta . . .	113	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 7 . . .	43	Julia . . .	..	269	23	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 11 . . .	44	Watkins . . .	Singapor	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 12 . . .	45	Protomelia . . .	Madras . . .	215	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 24 . . .	46	Ward Chipman . . .	Bombay	262	32	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 25 . . .	47	Nepaul . . .	Madras . . .	266	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 28 . . .	48	Earl Grey . . .	..	309	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 31 . . .	49	Baboo . . .	..	232	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 2 . . .	50	David Malcolm . . .	Calcutta	187	32	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 5 . . .	51	Bland . . .	..	162	22	3	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 9 . . .	52	Gilbert Henderson	..	163	27	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 12 . . .	53	Apolline . . .	Madras	229	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 15 . . .	54	Clarissa . . .	..	143	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 16 . . .	55	Flowers of Wgie	..	140	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 17 . . .	56	Velore . . .	..	207	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 19 . . .	57	Jane Gifford . . .	..	255	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 21 . . .	58	Stalkartt . . .	Calcutta	179	31	12	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 22 . . .	59	Elizabeth Anslie	Madras . . .	110	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 23 . . .	60	Nankin . . .	Calcutta	165	25	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 24 . . .	61	Tory . . .	Madras . . .	215	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. . .	62	Coranga Packet	..	82	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 26 . . .	63	Stag . . .	Calcutta	184	28	17	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 29 . . .	64	Augusta . . .	Bombay	167	33	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 30 . . .	65	Seringapatam . . .	Madras . . .	137	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 1 . . .	66	Teazer . . .	..	169	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 2 . . .	67	Mertoun]. . .	Bombay	242	43	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Carried forward	5,147	523	138	114	40	2	4	1	17	1	1	5	4	18	

Return of Immigrants, &c.—continued.

Date of Arrival.	Number in Register.	Ships' Names.	Where from.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannes.	Malagasy.	Died during the Voyage.				Sent to Civil Hospital on Arrival.			Died in Hospital.			Died after entering into Service.			Returned to India for Irregularity.			Returned to India at their own Request.				
				Males.	Females.	Children.				Indians.		Chinese.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
										Males.	Females.																			
September 1.	68	Brought forward		5,147	523	138	114	40	2	4	1	17	1	1	5	4	13	1	
"	69	J. Fleming	Madras.	264	27	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	70	Wm. Turner	Bombay.	243	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	71	Chestain	Madras.	196	38	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	72	City of London	Madras.	146	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 6.	73	Manchester	Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	74	Varuna	Madras.	142	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 2.	75	Kingston	..	220	36	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 11	76	Sir Chas. Napier	Calcutta	232	25	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 13	77	Futtle Karim	..	102	22	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 16	78	Orpheus	..	74	13	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 18	79	Charlotte	..	95	7	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	80	Menarch	Madras.	104	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	81	Marquis of Hastings.	Calcutta	173	28	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	82	Faize Allum.	..	224	27	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	83	Orient	..	270	26	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	84	Queen	Madras.	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	85	Lord Lyndoch	..	179	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 19	86	Augusta Jessie	Bombay	186	19	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	87	Candahar	Calcutta	202	21	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	88	Catherine	Madras.	141	24	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	89	Eico.	Calcutta	108	19	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Casualties during the Quarter				8,536	906	277	114	..	5	60	6	4	1	24	4	1	6	3	..	4	1	..	..	20	..	..	2	..
Quarterly Totals				8,536	906	277	114	..	5	60	6	4	1	24	4	1	8	3	..	103	4	..	6	31	1	..	4	1	..	
Brought over from last Return				5,940	711	157	468	110	..	24	2	3	..	28	2	3	17	2	..	48	3	..	3	40	1	..	7	1	..	
General Totals				14,476	1,617	434	582	110	5	84	8	7	1	52	6	4	25	5	..	151	7	..	9	71	2	..	11	2	..	

* Died after inspection.

(Signed) A. Wilson, Acting Protector.

INDIAN LABOURERS TO THE NAURITUS.

NAURITUS

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION OF

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2 in No. 38.

Enclosure 2 in No. 38.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived from 1st October to 20th October, 1843.

No. of Vessels.	Ships' Names.	Where from.	Number of Immigrants examined at the Depot during that Period.			Number in the Harbour, but not yet examined.	Total.
			Males.	Females	Children.		
89	Edward	Madagascar	17	..	..
90	Champion	Madras	192	22	7		
91	Superb	Bombay	125	27	6		
92	William Shand	Madras	188	14	12		
93	Isabella Watson	Calcutta	176	33	12		
94	Hyderabad	Calcutta	269	28	3		
95	Belle Créole	Madras	127	7	1		
96	Duchess of Argyle	Calcutta	223	15	5		
97	Ganges	Madras	169	..	..
98	Bittera	Calcutta	161	10	4		
99	Sultany	Calcutta	279	40	20		
100	Swallow	Madras	144	23	7		
101	Duke	Bombay	254	41	12		
102	Elphinstone	Calcutta	192	28	6		
103	Protomelia	Madras	219	14	4		
104	Thetis	Calcutta	164	27	4		
			2699	329	103		
105	Chronometer	Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	97	3331
106	Mary Charlotte Weber	Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	158	
107	Lalla Rookh	Calcutta . . . . .	..	..	..	148	
108	Mahomed Shah	Calcutta . . . . .	..	..	..	243	
109	Antony Anderson	Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	244	
110	Nimrod	Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	203	
111	Carnatic	Calcutta . . . . .	..	..	..	241	
112	Actress	Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	181	
113	Camillus	Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	270	
114	Sultan	Calcutta . . . . .	..	..	..	108	
							1895
							5226
							550
							Total number 5776

Protector's Office, Port Louis,
October 20, 1843.

(Signed)

A. WILSON, Acting Protector.

RETURN of Indians who have left the Colony during the Year 1843.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
January	160	..	..
February	250	..	..
March	382	..	..
April	167	..	..
May	603	14	6
June	247	..	..
July	460	..	..
August	130	..	..
September	299	..	..
Total	2698	14	6
Add numbers returned to India in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842	3311	18	27
Total number of Indian labourers who have returned to their native country	6009	32	33

Enclosure 3 in No. 39.

MAURITIUS.

WEEKLY RETURN of Sick in the Quarantine Small-Pox Hospital from 16th to 21st October, 1843.

Encl. 3 in No. 39.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.	Of Cases in last Report marked "Doubtful," there were
True small-pox . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nearly well.	True small-pox . . .
Modified ditto . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..		Modified ditto . . .
Chicken ditto . . .	2	..	2	..	..	2		Varicella . . .
Doubtful . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total cases of eruptive diseases . . .	2	..	2	..	..	2		Total . . .

Names of Persons who have Died.—None.

(Signed) W. R. WHITE, Staff Surgeon,
Chief of the Medical Department.

To His Excellency the Governor.

No. 39.

No. 39.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq.
Sir, Downing-street, January 2, 1844.

30 Dec. 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the copy of a communication from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of the abuses which are said to have again been practised in the conduct of the emigration of the Coolies from India to Mauritius. I am to request you to move the Commissioners to take the necessary steps for bringing this communication, and the statements to which it refers, under the notice of the Governor-General of India, and for obtaining from him a report on the subject; and if there should be reason to believe that the rumours which have appeared in the public papers, and to which the Anti-Slavery Society advert, are well founded, Lord Stanley would request that the Governor-General should be directed to take the most effectual and immediate steps, if he have not already done so, for putting a stop to practices so contrary to the pledges on which alone Her Majesty's Government consented to the removal of the prohibition on the emigration of the Coolies.

I have, &c.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

Enclosure in No. 39.

Encl. in No. 39.

My Lord,

27, New Broad street, December 30, 1843.

THE Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society feel it their duty to make to you an earnest appeal, in relation to the facts which have recently been disclosed in connexion with the emigration from India to Mauritius.

It cannot be necessary for the committee to call to your Lordship's remembrance either those fearful mischiefs which, on a former and not distant occasion, induced the Indian Government to arrest, on the instant, the entire course of emigration to Mauritius as then in action, or the just and necessary jealousy with which that Government is known to have regarded the proposition for its renewal. It was only by force of assurances of the most solemn kind on the part of your Lordship, that arrangements should be made, perfectly efficient for the prevention of such mischiefs, that consent was given in any quarter for a second experiment. Already the result appears to have been most melancholy. If the statements in the public papers are to be believed—and there seems to be no ground for discrediting them—the very same evils which before existed have broken out again. Persons are inveigled from the interior under false pretences, held in a kind of imprisonment in Calcutta, and smuggled on board ship; the whole business being conducted by duffadars, or crimps, and being nothing short of systematic kidnapping.

The Committee are fully assured that this state of things must have immediately engaged the attention of the authorities in India; and, from the efficiency of the remedy applied on a former occasion, they are encouraged to anticipate from them the adoption of effective measures. Nor are the Committee without confidence that your Lordship will pay early and due regard to a matter so important; yet they would have felt themselves wanting in their duty if they had not laid these sentiments on it before you, and expressed their fervent hope that a system thus twice demonstrated to be incurably vicious may be finally brought to an end.

On behalf of the Committee, I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. SCOBLE, Secretary.

MAURITIUS.

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a LETTER from HUGH STARK, Esq., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir,

India Board, January 19, 1844.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, a copy of a Despatch which has been received from the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 18th November, 1843, enclosing Act XXI. of 1843, for regulating the emigration of labourers from India to Mauritius, and with the minutes of the several members of Council thereon; and I am further instructed to enclose to you a letter which has been received from the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 11th instant, upon the same subject; together with the Draft of Paragraphs, which the Court propose to send to the Government of India.

The Board are desirous of being furnished with his Lordship's opinion before they reply to Mr. Melvill's letter, or express their approval of the Court's Despatch.

I am, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH STARK.

Encl. in No. 40,

Enclosure in No. 40.

Sir,

East India House, January 11, 1844.

THE Government having passed Act XXI. of 1843, for the purpose of "providing a larger proportion of female emigrants," to the island of Mauritius, and committing the office of obtaining emigrants in India exclusively to an agent acting on behalf of the Government of that Island, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to suggest to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the propriety of recommending to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the agent appointed by the Government of Mauritius should, in the first instance, endeavour to induce the wives and families of the Indian labourers who have already emigrated to that island to join them.

I have, &c.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

Legislative
Department.

COPY of a Despatch which the Court of Directors of the East India Company propose to send to the Governor-General of India in Council.

EMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

WE have received your letter in this Department of the 18th November last (No. 22, of 1843) transmitting a copy of Act XXI of 1843, for regulating the emigration of labourers from India to Mauritius, with copies of papers relative thereto.

It appears that the number of labourers required at Mauritius for purposes of emigration is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000, and that it was calculated that 25,000 emigrants from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, would have reached that island by the 31st of December last, amongst whom 2,700 were women and 700 children.

Under these circumstances it was represented on the part of the Government of Mauritius, that an annual supply of 1,500 or 2,000 labourers would probably be sufficient for the wants of the colony, and that it was desirable to secure a permanent, rather than a temporary and unsettled immigration, which could only be effected by the introduction of females and families. For this last purpose, it was proposed that the provision of emigrants should be left solely and entirely to the Emigration Agent, to be appointed by the Governor of Mauritius, and that emigration for the future should be restricted to the Port of Calcutta.

The Act accordingly provides, that from the 1st of January, 1844, emigration shall be restricted to that Port; and that it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, to whom it is to be certified by the agent appointed by the Government of Mauritius, that each emigrant has been engaged by him on the part of that Government.

We entirely approve of these provisions, and in particular it is very satisfactory to us that the business of procuring emigrants has been taken out of the hands of private agents and committed exclusively to an officer acting in behalf of the Government of Mauritius.

On this point you will bear in mind the observations which we communicated to you in our Despatch of the 3rd of May last (No. 8, of 1843) and will not fail to watch the operation of

the new system, and to apply the necessary remedy to any evils with which it may eventually be attended.

You will also be careful to furnish us with the annual return of emigrants called for in our Despatch of the 21st of June last. (No. 15).

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Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, November 18, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius having considered it advisable to send an officer to India to communicate with us on the subject of immigration into that island, Mr. C. Anderson was selected and deputed to Calcutta. The objects of Mr. Anderson's mission were to place this Government in possession of well defined information as to the number of labourers required at Mauritius, the annual supply which will be necessary to meet the reduction that may take place owing to the ordinary mortality, and by immigrants returning to India, and to advocate the adoption of the measures best calculated to encourage the emigration of women and families.

2. It is calculated that 30,000 labourers will be the demands of the colony, and of this number, about 29,000 will have reached Mauritius by the 1st January, 1844. The wants of the colony having been thus supplied, it became imperative on us to confine future emigration within certain limits, and thus protect the real interests of an ignorant people.

3. We determined, under these circumstances, to pass an Act without delay limiting emigration from the 1st of January, 1844, to the port of Calcutta, and providing for the employment of a separate agent on the part of the Mauritius Government and a Protector by ourselves.

4. The Act was passed on the 11th instant, having been published in draft a fortnight before. Our reasons for restricting emigration to this port, are, that Calcutta alone will be able to furnish more emigrants than will hereafter be required, and that more women have already gone from Calcutta than from the other ports; emigration, moreover from one port will be attended with less expense than if carried on from more than one. From Calcutta, also, the most constant communication is kept up with the Mauritius, and here the system will be watched by ourselves.

5. Mr. Cameron, although admitting that restrictions might sometimes be necessary, was of opinion that the *onus probandi* rest with those who call for restrictions, and that seeing no proof to justify the measure, he would not exclude Madras and Bombay from the advantage of carrying their labour to the Mauritius. We beg to draw your honourable Court's attention to the minutes recorded by Mr. Cameron, by the Governor-General, and by Mr. Bird.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH,
W. W. BIRD.
W. CASEMENT.
C. H. CAMERON.

From G. F. DICK, Esq., Colonial Secretary, to C. ANDERSON, Esq., Acting Protector of Emigrants.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, September 15, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor having considered it advisable to send an officer to India to communicate with the Governor there on the subject of immigration, has been pleased to select you for that duty, from your experience, and local as well as general knowledge of the question, and its practical operation.

The main object which his Excellency has in view is the emigration of women and families from India. In this respect, you are aware that, hitherto, there has been a great deficiency, notwithstanding the encouragement held out by the augmented bounty under Ordinance 3 of this year.

It has been stated that respectable females of the working class in India will not go abroad; but as, at the outset of emigration from that quarter, the same language was held with respect to the men, it is probable that, like the latter, the women have only not emigrated because they were ignorant of the practicability and advantage of visiting another country.

It will be your duty, therefore, to make special inquiries as to the means the most likely of diffusing among the women of India the information they require with respect to emigration, and to point out the advantages and inducements for them to proceed to Mauritius; and particularly where there are families; the object being to secure for the colony a permanent rather than a temporary and unsettled immigration, as hitherto, which can only be effected by the introduction of families and females.

The women, when emigrating by themselves, should not exceed 30 years, at the utmost, and those under 20 should be preferred; but where families emigrate, all the women belonging to them should be allowed to come, whatever may be their age.

The extent of immigration is a point upon which the authorities in India may not have any well defined information, and may have been led to apprehend that it was required on a much more extended scale than, as you are aware, is necessary here. With 30,000 labourers, it may be calculated that the island will, for the present, be well supplied with hands; and that, after

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that number shall have been introduced, immigration will be required only to meet the reduction that will take place by labourers returning to their native land and ordinary mortality, not exceeding, in all probability, 1,500 or 2,000 annually. As about 14,000 have already come in, it may be assumed that half the number required have already arrived.

The expense of bringing in immigrants has much exceeded what was originally calculated upon, and what his Excellency is informed ought even now to be the cost. As this is a serious objection to further introduction, you will exert yourself to ascertain the causes of such heavy expense, and to devise remedies for obviating it in future.

With this view, as well as for encouraging the emigration of women, his Excellency is disposed to consider the employment of Emigration Agents in India, on behalf of Mauritius, as contemplated by Her Majesty's Order in Council, to have become advisable; and, if the result of your inquiries should lead you to a like conclusion, you will be pleased, during your sojourn at Calcutta, to endeavour to procure suitable persons who would be willing to undertake the duty, and to execute it with that zeal which the colony would have a right to look for; and at the same time to obtain information in regard to the remuneration to be given to such agent, as well as with respect to all the expense for subordinate agents, means of supporting the emigrants whilst waiting for ships, gratuity on embarkation, &c., so that as accurate an estimate may be formed as possible of the expense of such an agency, as well as its advantages or disadvantages.

You will inquire minutely into the present practice of obtaining emigrants in India, and into the objections which you may find it liable to; as also into the means of effectually remedying them until other arrangements can be made.

The proceedings here since immigration, recommenced will have assured the Government of India of the fixed determination of his Excellency the Governor to carry out the regulations in the Order of the Queen in Council, and the laws passed here and in India, both in the letter and the spirit; and these proceedings will also have convinced them of his Excellency's active watchfulness to allow of no irregularity or infraction whatever to pass unnoticed. And in now sending you to communicate with the Indian Government, one of his Excellency's principal objects is to have immigration placed on such a footing that it shall have hereafter support and encouragement in India as well as here; his Excellency concurring that emigration, so conducted, is for the advantage of the labouring class there, as well as for the benefit and prosperity of this island.

Your own intimate acquaintance with immigration in all its details will enable you to furnish the Government of India with whatever information may be required in regard to its working here; and it being his Excellency's wish to secure perfect confidence on their part, the Governor desires that your communications with them may be as full and as frank as with himself here.

To put you in possession of all that has recently passed here on the subject, his Excellency has directed you to be furnished with a copy of a recent Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State relative to the appointment of other Emigration Agents in India, and the proceedings of the Council of Government upon it, together with other matters connected with immigration; all of which documents you will find enclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.

From C. ANDERSON, Esq., Agent for Mauritius, to the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

My Lord,

Calcutta, October 27, 1843.

IN compliance with the desire expressed in your note of this date, I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship, on the part of the Mauritius Government, that the number of Indian emigrants which will have arrived in that colony by the end of the present year will have so far provided a sufficiency of agricultural labourers as to render the future supply of a very diminished extent, compared with that which has hitherto been required since the removal of the late interdiction.

According to my estimation, the Mauritius requires the efficient force of 30,000 to 35,000 labourers to cultivate the soil; and to meet this, Calcutta has already sent, as appears by an official return from the Emigration Office

and will despatch before 20th November	13,679
	2,500
	<hr/> 16,179
Madras, from the best information, has provided about	11,000
and Bombay may be reckoned at	1,500
	<hr/> 28,679

It may therefore be fairly calculated that nearly 29,000 Indian emigrants will have reached the Mauritius by the 31st December, amongst whom about 2,700 women and 700 children will be found.

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The Government of Mauritius having anticipated this state of things at the period to which I have alluded, felt assured that, with such a supply on the spot, their future wants would be of a very limited nature; and being most desirous to adopt every available means to obtain an increased proportion of females, and to place emigration on the strict principle of Her Majesty's Order in Council, I was charged with my present mission to your Lordship for the purpose of adopting such new measures, in conjunction with the Government of India, as might appear most likely to produce the desired effect, and to place emigration on a sound and permanent basis.

After having given the subject my utmost attention, and having acquired every information from the best sources, I did not hesitate to submit to your Lordship my fullest assurances that the desired objects could only be obtained by the appointment of Emigration Agents at the ports of embarkation, as pointed out by the Order in Council, on whom everything connected with procuring and embarking the emigrants would devolve.

It may perhaps be in your Lordship's recollection that at the first interview with which you were pleased to honour me, I stated that the very small supply, of probably not more than 4,000 emigrants annually, did not appear to me to require, on the part of the Mauritius Government, an Emigration Agent, with the attendant heavy expense at the three ports of embarkation now existing, because I felt perfectly assured that the required number could readily be obtained at one port; and I expressed my earnest wish that Calcutta should be the port selected, as well from its being the seat of the Supreme Government of India as from all the supplies of rice for Mauritius being drawn from it. I suggested on the same occasion, that although I was most desirous, on the part of the Mauritius Government, to try the experiment of having recourse to Calcutta alone in the first instance, I did not feel myself warranted in renouncing for the Mauritius all future recourse to Madras and Bombay, if the experiment, contrary to my expectation, should fail at Calcutta. When your Lordship had taken the trouble to prepare a legislative Act for the purpose of constituting Calcutta the sole port of embarkation, according to the system which I had proposed, I repeated my former observations as the only objection which I could foresee; when it was remarked by your Lordship that "an amended Act could always speedily be passed to include Madras or Bombay, if such a measure should be found requisite."

Permit me now to solicit your Lordship on the part of the Government of the Mauritius, that Calcutta may be named as the port of embarkation on the proposed new system, without prejudice to future recourse to Madras or Bombay, if necessary; and that the provision of emigrants may, from the date of the operation of the Act be left solely and entirely to the emigration agent to be appointed by the Governor of Mauritius.

It being the general belief amongst the mercantile men here, that the present bounty of 7*l*. will cease to be paid by the Mauritius Government on the 1st of January, I feel nearly certain that no shipment of emigrants will take place from Calcutta after the 20th of November, and I conceive it of much importance that the present desire of the natives to emigrate should not meet with any serious check by a protracted interval between the cessation of operations on the present system, and their recommencement on the new principle. Under this impression, I have no hesitation in assuring your Lordship, that without the slightest prejudice to any interests but those of the contractors, and the duffadars, who have hitherto been employed by the merchants, the system which I have suggested may be brought into active operation on the 1st of January, or even a month earlier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. ANDERSON.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
28th October, 1843.

The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council, for the first time, on the 28th October, 1843:—

Act, No. , of 1843.

Whereas it has been represented that the demands of the island of Mauritius for agricultural labour will by the end of this year be greatly diminished, and it is desirable that effectual measures should be adopted for providing a larger proportion of female emigrants to that island than has been procured under the present system of emigration; it is therefore enacted that from and after the first day of March next ensuing, emigration to Mauritius shall only lawfully take place under the provisions of the Act, No. 15, of 1842, from the port of Calcutta; and that no emigrant shall be permitted to embark for Mauritius without a certificate from an agent especially appointed by the Government of Mauritius, to the effect that such person has been engaged by him as an emigrant to that island on the part of the said Government.

Ordered that the draft now read be published for general information.

(Signed) J. R. DAVIDSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

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Act for preventing the emigration of Coolies to Mauritius from Madras and Bombay.

MINUTE of the Honourable C. H. CAMERON, dated 31st October, 1843.

I FEEL myself obliged to place upon record the mode in which this Act was read a first time, because it appears to me to be neither conducive to sound legislation nor consistent with the rules and practice of the Council of India.

On the 26th October the draft was first sent to me. It was apparently sent for my signature; but was unaccompanied by any documents, or any application. I did not sign, but wrote with a pencil in the margin a request to the secretary to let me see the draft again in a day or two.

On the 28th the Legislative Council met: the Governor-General immediately put into my hands the draft, together with a letter to himself from Mr. Anderson, (Acting Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius,) dated the 27th October; and it was apparently expected that I should, upon reading this letter, be able to make up my mind on the spot to vote for the Act: shortly afterwards the Deputy-Governor of Bengal put into my hands another paper, dated Colonial Secretary's Office, (Mauritius,) 15th September, 1843, indorsed "General instructions on object of voyage to Calcutta," addressed to Mr. Anderson, and signed by the Colonial Secretary.

Some discussion took place, which I will not undertake to report further than is necessary for explaining my own conduct. I said that I was in general opposed upon principle to restrictions upon the free circulation of labour; that I admitted such restrictions to be sometimes necessary, but that I conceived the *onus probandi* to be upon those who called for restrictions, and that, as far as I could see, no sufficient proof had been given to justify those contained in this draft.

The Governor-General said I might at least let the Act be read a first time, and that I could afterwards put in any Minute I pleased.

I acquiesced in this suggestion, and desisted from further opposition.

Some other legislative business was then transacted, and I left the council chamber, carrying with me the two documents which had been placed in my hands.

I was taken quite by surprise at the meeting of the Council: I had no expectation that it was intended to read the Act a first time on that day, much less that it was intended to suspend in respect of it any of the rules which govern our legislative proceedings. I had not looked at those rules, and I suppose nobody else had done so, for the second of the rules enacted on the 6th July, 1835, which ought to have been suspended, in order to give validity to our proceedings, was not noticed at all.

That rule is, "No draft of a law shall be ordered to be published till at least one week shall have elapsed from the day on which it was first laid before the Council of India in its legislative department." And with this rule remaining in full force, (a rule which I presume has been laid before both Houses of Parliament, under the 47th section of 3rd and 4th William IV., c. 85, and has by that section the same force as if it had been inserted in that Act,) with that rule, I say, remaining in full force, the Council ordered this draft to be published on the very day on which it was first laid before them in the legislative department; unless, indeed, the sending of the draft to the members of Council, without one word of explanation, is to be considered as laying it before the Council of India in its legislative department, in which case the draft was ordered to be published two days after it was so laid before the Council.

One of the rules for the regulation of our proceedings was, however, suspended, viz. that which requires a previous publication of three months before the passing of any Act applicable to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the draft was ordered to be reconsidered at the first legislative meeting after the 10th November next.

This rule was enacted on 1st October, 1838, "to afford (so the resolution of Government says) sufficient time for the consideration of proposed drafts of Acts by the subordinate Governments."

Now, here is an Act which excludes the people of the territories of the Madras and Bombay presidencies from the advantage of carrying their labour to the market of Mauritius, and which, therefore, in my opinion ought not to be passed (unless there be a very pressing necessity) without allowing time for their governments to express an opinion upon it.

It cannot be said that this is not excluding the people of Madras and Bombay from an advantage, but protecting them from an injury, because we are treating it as an advantage to the people of this presidency.

In Mr. Anderson's letter to the Governor-General I find the following passage:—

"It may be in your Lordship's recollection, that at the first interview with which you were pleased to honour me, I stated that the very small supply of probably not more than 4000 emigrants annually did not appear to me to require on the part of the Mauritius Government an emigration agent, with the attendant heavy expense, at the three ports of embarkation now existing, because I felt perfectly assured that the required number could readily be obtained at one port, selected as well from its being the seat of the Supreme Government of India as from all the supplies of rice for Mauritius being drawn from it. I suggested on the same occasion that although I was most desirous, on the part of the Mauritius Government, to try the experiment of having recourse to Calcutta alone in the first instance, I did not feel myself warranted in renouncing for the Mauritius all future recourse to Madras and Bombay, if the experiment, contrary to my expectation, should fail at Calcutta. When your Lordship had taken the trouble to prepare a Legislative Act for the purpose of constituting Calcutta the sole port of embarkation, according to the system which I had proposed, I repeated my former observations as the only objection which I could foresee, when it was remarked by your Lordship that

an amended Act could always be speedily passed to include Madras or Bombay, if such a measure should be found requisite."

It appears to me that it would be a more simple and consistent course, instead of first excluding Madras and Bombay, by one law, and then readmitting them, if need be, by another, to enact, that "from and after the day of _____, emigration to Mauritius shall only take place at such one or more of the three ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay as shall have a resident agent appointed by the Government of Mauritius, for the purpose of granting such certificates as are herein-after mentioned."

I have now seen Mr. Anderson, and he assures me that such an enactment is precisely what his Government desires.

If this amendment is adopted I shall make no further opposition to the passing of the Act, though I still think that the Governments of Madras and Bombay ought to have due notice that such an Act is contemplated.

In order to give validity and regularity to our proceedings, I recommend that, as the publication of the draft on Saturday last is, in point of law, a nullity, we should order it to be published on Saturday next, with a notification that the first publication was by mistake, and that copies of the correspondence, on which this enactment is founded, should be recorded in the legislative department.

I cannot conclude without expressing an earnest hope that in future I may be allowed sufficient time and sufficient means of information to enable me to form a mature opinion upon the policy of any law on which I may be required to vote.

I can assure my colleagues that I say this without any feeling of irritation, and only from a desire that I may have the means of discharging my functions in an efficient manner.

October 31, 1843.

(Signed) C. H. CAMERON.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, dated November 2, 1843.

THE amended Act, as proposed by Mr. Cameron, would give to the Government of Mauritius the discretionary power of selecting one or more of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for the purpose of Cooly emigration; but that power should remain with the Indian Government. There cannot be the smallest probability that it will ever become necessary to resort either to Madras or Bombay for emigrants.

Calcutta can furnish many more than will, hereafter be required. Emigration from one port will be cheaper than it would be if carried on from more than one; one establishment will suffice.

At Calcutta it will be under the eye of the Supreme Government.

From Calcutta there is the most constant communication with Mauritius; above all, from Calcutta go most women; from Madras very few; and from Bombay some Africans have been sent.

The draft Act was written as soon as the facts were made known to the Governor-General.

It was communicated as soon as written to the members of Council. It is in accordance with the apparent intentions of Her Majesty's Government, which the present practice is not.

It provides for the selection from a great number of applicants of the persons most fit to emigrate.

It has regard to the real interests of an ignorant people, which it is our duty to protect even at the risk of violating a principle of political economy.

It is, for the interest of all concerned, the Coolies, the merchants who now export them, and the Mauritius cultivators who receive them, that the earliest notice should be given of the intended change in the law.

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

Home Department, Legislative,
October 30, 1843.

ERRATUM in the Act for the amendment of the Cooly Emigration Act, No. 15, of 1842, as published in the Gazette of the 28th of October, 1843.

For March read January.

(Signed) J. R. DAVIDSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department, Legislative,
October 28, 1843.

Resolution.—The following Act is brought up before the Legislative Council this day, the Governor-General of India in Council being desirous that no time should be lost in passing the Act. Resolved,—That the rule requiring a previous publication of three months before the passing of any Act of the Government of India be suspended in respect to the following proposed Act, and that it be reconsidered at our first legislative meeting after the 10th day of November next.

MAURITIUS,

MINUTE by the Honourable W. W. BIRD, dated November 8, 1843.

Draft Act for remedying the defects of Act XV. of 1842, regarding the emigration of the native inhabitants of India to the island of Mauritius.

The provisions of Act XV. of 1842, although successful in preventing many of the abuses previously existing in connexion with the migration of Indian Coolies to the Island of Mauritius, have not been attended with all the benefits anticipated. It was intended by the Home Authorities not only that the Government of Mauritius should nominate Emigration Agents at the several ports of embarkation, whose duty it should be to guard against any fraudulent or false representations to emigrants, to ascertain the eligibility of each individual proposing to emigrate, to survey every vessel employed for the conveyance of emigrants, and to take care that they were properly supplied with provisions and water; but it was intended also that the Government of India should establish by law officers at each port of embarkation, to be appointed by the Governor-General, though paid by the colony of Mauritius, whose duty it should be to act as protectors of the emigrants, and to take care that the various precautions suggested by the Order of Council were strictly enforced and observed.

But the Act in question made no provision for carrying out that intention. It authorized only the persons nominated by the Government of Mauritius to act as Emigration Agents, and made no provision for the appointment by the Government of India of separate officers to act as protectors.

The consequence has been, that the business of emigration, instead of being conducted as intended, solely by the officers of the two Governments, has been left, as formerly, to the private speculation of the Mauritius planters themselves, who employ the agency houses of Calcutta to procure emigrants, which houses entertain crimps and duffadars to go into the interior, and by false representations and other devices induce ignorant people to agree to emigrate, who are thus brought down to Calcutta deceived in many cases as to their ultimate destination, and rendered insensible to any explanations made to them by the Government Agent when brought before him for certificates. The Agent, in fact, instead of discharging the duties for which he was appointed, has acted solely as Protector, and the intention of the Home Authorities that the Government Agent should be the channel through which alone emigration was to be promoted, that he should by personal intercourse with the natives in the interior of India explain to them the object in view, and that by such explanations he should prevent all deception as to the place where the emigrants were required to proceed, the arrangements made for their transmission and the terms on which they were to be employed, has been entirely lost sight of.

Another consequence has been, that by leaving the planters to entertain the Coolies through the means of the Calcutta agency houses, instead of their being entertained by the Government Agent, the emigrants are deprived of the benefit of that part of the law which was intended to secure them, on their arrival at the island, the liberty of contracting for their labour with any party they might think proper. This provision has been defeated by an arrangement amongst the planters themselves not to interfere with each other; and thus the emigrants entertained by the Calcutta agency houses respectively fall, when they reach the Mauritius, into the hands of the planters at whose expense they have been procured, from being unable, owing to the combination above mentioned, to obtain employment from any other party.

As these abuses, and others which I could specify, especially that of enlisting native prostitutes for emigration, in order to make up the required proportion of females, will, I hope, be put an end to by the substitution of a Government Agent for the agency now employed; and as I trust also that the system so regulated will encourage, more effectually than at present, the emigration of families, that it will secure a better order of emigrants, that the supply will become more in proportion to the demands, and that it will be more in conformity with the intentions of the home authorities,—I cordially concur in the measure proposed by the Governor-General, for the employment of a separate agent on the part of the Government of Mauritius, and for a Protector being appointed by ourselves.

In regard to Madras and Bombay, if a sufficient supply of emigrants can be procured at Calcutta, I do not think it desirable that expensive establishments should be kept up for objects which are not required, or that a description of emigration amongst the natives of India should be encouraged by public authority, in order to supply the island of Mauritius with labourers for whom there is no demand. An alteration has been made by the Governor-General in the proposed Act which appears to me very sensible.

(Signed) W. W. BIRD.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. CAMERON, dated 10th November, 1843.

Draft Act for preventing the Emigration of Coolies from Madras and Bombay to Mauritius.

Those who will have to decide on the merit of this legislation will find that the difference which unfortunately exists between the Governor-General's opinion and mine lies in a very narrow compass.

With the exception of the first paragraph, I assent to all the principles, and (as far as my knowledge goes) to all the statements of fact contained in the Governor-General's Minute.

All those statements go to show that circumstances independent of legislative interference will (now that only a small annual supply of Coolies is wanted by Mauritius) confine the demand of that island to the Calcutta market; from which I draw the inference, that to confine it by a

new law to that market is (even if it were, under other circumstances, desirable) wholly unnecessary. MAURITIUS.

I do not myself think that, under other circumstances, it would be desirable to make Calcutta the only port from which, by law, Coolies could be exported to Mauritius. If the circumstances of Madras or Bombay were as favourable to this trade as those of Calcutta, I should still say that the proper course is what I have recommended, viz., to permit the Government of Mauritius (the necessary precautions being taken) to go to either of the three ports for its supply of Coolies. But the question does not arise upon the facts, as we have them before us.

The facts as we have them before us show that, without any restrictive law, the trade will, by the force of circumstances, be confined to Calcutta.

The Governor-General's argument against my amendment is contained in the first paragraph of his Minute.

"The amended Act," his Lordship says, "as proposed by Mr. Cameron, would give to the Government of Mauritius the discretionary power, which it has now, of selecting one or more of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for the purpose of Cooly emigration, but that power should remain with the Government of India."

It is true that my amendment would give, or rather would leave, to the Government of Mauritius the discretionary power which it now has, of selecting one or more of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for the purpose of Cooly emigration. But the Government of Mauritius has this discretionary power, which every customer has, to select the shop at which he will deal: it is the same discretionary power which the Government of Mauritius has (or which the people of Mauritius have) to select the port at which it will make its purchases of rice. It does not enter into the mind of any man to think that the Government of India is abandoning its high functions to that of Mauritius, because it permits the latter to buy rice, if it chooses, at Madras and Bombay as well as of Calcutta. On the contrary, this Government would be accused of pragmatically intermeddling with matters from which all wise legislators abstain, if it were to say to the Government of Mauritius, "You shall buy your rice at Calcutta, and at Calcutta only."

And the accusation assuredly would be rather sharpened than blunted by alleging (what might with truth be alleged) that, independently of legislation, the Mauritius demand for rice would be confined to Calcutta.

If the following passage in the Governor-General's description of this Draft Act, "It has regard to the real interests of an ignorant people which it is our duty to protect, even at the risk of violating a principle of political economy," should be applied as an answer to the foregoing argument, and as distinguishing the Cooly trade from the rice trade, by pointing out a moral element in the one which is wanting in the other, I think it might be conclusively replied that I have never proposed that the Mauritius Government shall have the right to procure Coolies at Madras and Bombay without those precautions which are admitted to be sufficient securities against abuse at Calcutta. Those precautions, we all say, make the trade harmless and beneficial to all concerned. They bring it, then, within the principles which are applicable to trade in general; they satisfy all that is required by the moral element, and leave the Cooly trade undistinguishable in principle from the rice trade.

Let us by all means perform what the Governor-General justly says is our duty. Let us protect the ignorant people; and let us, if necessary for that humane object, violate the principles of political economy. But if we can protect these ignorant people (and it is to me perfectly clear that we can), without any such violation, is it not better to do so? The principles of political economy are surely not so very odious that a legislature should go out of its way to violate them gratuitously, for the mere sake of violating them, and without aiming at any ulterior benefit.

If my amendment is adopted, the Government of India will still retain the only discretionary power which is necessary to the full performance of its high duties to its subjects; viz., the power of prohibiting, by a legislative Act, the Government of Mauritius from procuring Coolies at Madras and Bombay whenever it may be found that mischievous consequences flow from the want of such prohibition.

Mr. Bird's Minute, except the last paragraph but one, relates entirely to matters which are not in controversy.

The last paragraph but one is as follows:—"In regard to Madras and Bombay, if a sufficient supply of emigrants can be procured at Calcutta, I do not think it desirable that expensive establishments should be kept up for objects which are not required; or that a description of emigration amongst the natives of India should be encouraged by public authority, in order to supply the island of Mauritius with labourers for whom there is no demand."

It is obvious that the argument, in the first part of this paragraph, owes its whole force to the assumption that the Government of Mauritius will keep up expensive establishments for objects which are not required, merely because we do not prohibit it from doing so. The argument can have no force with any one who thinks, as I do, that there is not a shadow of probability that the assumption will ever be realized.

With regard to the argument in the concluding sentence of the paragraph, I deny that, in merely not prohibiting emigration from Madras and Bombay, under the proper securities against abuses, we are giving anything that can properly be called encouragement.

It would be a very rash speculation to export cinnamon from Madras to Ceylon; but we shall never be accused of encouraging that rash speculation merely because we abstain from making a law against it.

(Signed) C. H. CAMERON.

MAURITIUS.

MINUTE by the Honourable W. W. BIRD, dated the 14th November, 1843.

Act for amending) I cannot allow Mr. Cameron's minute of the 10th instant to pass
Act XV. of 1842.) without a few observations.

He says, that the argument, in the last part of my minute of the 8th idem owes its whole force to the assumption that the Government of Mauritius will keep up expensive establishments for objects which are not required, merely because we do not prohibit it from doing so. In saying this, Mr. Cameron must have overlooked the circumstances that the New Act renders it incumbent on the Government of India to appoint, on the 1st of January next, Protectors at the several ports where the Mauritius Government have appointed Agents; and that, without withdrawing the latter from Madras and Bombay, we had no alternative but to incur the expense of the former at those places. After the intimation received from the Governor of Mauritius that no further supply of emigrants was required beyond the number that would probably be procured under the amended system from Calcutta, to continue the Agents or appoint Protectors at any other places would have been obviously unnecessary.

Mr. Cameron denies that, in merely not prohibiting emigration from Madras and Bombay under the proper securities against abuse, we are giving anything that may properly be called encouragement. I maintain, on the other hand, that keeping up at the public expense establishments of Government Agents and Protectors at the three Presidencies, is giving open and undeniable encouragement to emigration. It is emigration, or, to use Mr. Cameron's words, "a trade," which is carried on under the authority and on the responsibility of the Indian Government, and in this light it is received not only by the British but by the native community.

I deny that the precautions which have been adopted are sufficient securities against abuses either at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, nay, I doubt if any securities which can be adopted will be sufficient altogether to prevent such abuses; and I am consequently the more anxious that the "trade" should not be allowed to go on, even under the amended system, at more places than one, until the wants of the island of Mauritius should be found to require it.

Finally, Mr. Cameron's minute, would have thoroughly satisfied my mind, had anything been required to satisfy it, that the time had arrived for making the change which will be brought about by the New Act. In that gentleman's view, emigration, as hitherto carried on under Act XV. of last year, is a "trade;" Calcutta is "a market;" the Mauritius planters are "our customers," and there is nothing in the "Cooly trade" to distinguish it in principle from traffic in rice or any other commodity. I am not prepared to dispute the correctness of this view; but it is a sufficient justification for losing no time in putting a stop at once to so discreditable a state of things, and for placing emigration on a footing more in conformity with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and more calculated to promote, with as little abuse as possible, the object to be accomplished.

(Signed) W. W. BIRD.

Act No. XXI. of 1843.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 11th November, 1843.

AN ACT for regulating the Emigration of Labourers from India to Mauritius.

I. WHEREAS it has been represented that the demands of the Island of Mauritius for agricultural labour will, by the end of this year, be greatly diminished; and it is desirable that effectual measures should be adopted for providing a larger proportion of female emigrants to that island than has been procured under the present system of emigration. It is therefore enacted, That, from and after the 1st day of January next ensuing, emigration to Mauritius shall only lawfully take place under the provisions of the Act No. XV. of 1842 from the port of Calcutta.

II. And it is hereby enacted, That it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to nominate a proper person to act as Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta; and that no emigrant shall be permitted to embark without a certificate from the Agent appointed by the Government of Mauritius, countersigned by the Protector, to the effect that such person has been engaged by him as an emigrant to that island on the part of the said Government.

No. 41.

MAURITIUS.

No. 41.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, February 17, 1844.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Stark's letter of the 19th ultimo, enclosing the copy of an Act passed by the Government of India for the purpose of confining the future emigration from India to the port of Calcutta, and to promote the emigration of a greater proportion of females. Mr. Stark expresses the wish of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to be favoured with Lord Stanley's opinion on this measure, and also on the Despatch which the directors of the East India Company propose to address to the Governor-General in respect to it.

Lord Stanley observes that the Act in question has been passed by the Government of India, in conformity with the suggestions of Mr. Anderson, the gentleman who had been deputed by the Governor of Mauritius to confer with them on the subject, and that its effect will be, besides confining the emigration to the port of Calcutta, to restrict it to those individuals who shall have been engaged by the Mauritius Emigration Agent, and approved by the Protector appointed by the Indian Government. The ground for these provisions is, that the emigration required for the future will be so small, that to keep up establishments at the chief ports of the three presidencies would be an unnecessary expense, and that at Calcutta the emigration will be more immediately under the control and direction of the supreme authority.

It appears to Lord Stanley that this Act is not only unobjectionable but very desirable, and he is accordingly of opinion that it should be sanctioned, and that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India should concur in the communication which it is proposed by the Directors of the East India Company to address to the Governor-General on the subject. His Lordship also entirely approves of the suggestion in Mr. Melvill's letter of the 11th ultimo, that the Mauritius Agent should be directed to endeavour, in the first instance, to induce the wives and families of the Indian labourers who have already emigrated to join them, and he will instruct the Governor of Mauritius accordingly.

I have, &c.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

G. W. HOPE.

No. 42.

No. 42.

COPY of a LETTER from J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir,

India Board, January 23, 1844.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Stanley, certain extracts from public letters which have been received at this office from the Governors of Bengal and Madras, dated 30th October and 14th November, 1843, relating to emigration.

I have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

Enclosure in No. 42.

Encl. in No. 42.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bengal, dated 30th October (No. 25) 1843.

44. I sanctioned, on a salary of 30 rupees per mensem, payable out of the . . . levied on the registration of Coolies, the employment by the Assistant Emigration Agent of an European for the purpose of accurately taking the height and other descriptive marks on the persons of candidates for emigration.

MAURITIUS.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Fort St. George, dated 14th November (No. 23), 1843.

Letter to _____, dated 5th July (No. 5), 1843.

The Court advert to the fine imposed upon Mr. V——
for having exported Indian labourers from the port of
Cuddalore to Mauritius, in contravention of the former
prohibitory law on the subject; and desire that, in giving
effect to the present law permitting emigration, its pro-
visions for guarding against abuse and protecting the
emigrants be duly observed.

29. We shall keep in view the
instructions of your Honourable
Court.

EMIGRATION OF CHINESE LABOURERS TO THE WEST INDIES.

No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from NEILL MALCOLM, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

CHINESE
LABOURERS.

No. 1.

West India Committee Rooms,
No. 60, St. James's-street, July 11, 1843.

My Lord,

As Chairman of the Acting Committee of the West India Body, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Memorial which they have unanimously agreed to this day; and I am further instructed by the meeting to request that your Lordship would be pleased to appoint a time to receive a deputation on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEILL MALCOLM.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonial
Department, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 1.

The MEMORIAL of the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants.
Showeth,

THAT your Memorialists submit they are justly entitled to hire free labourers wherever they may be found, and especially in all parts of the British dominions.

That every limitation of this right is injurious not only to them but also to those who would be willing to enter into their employment; and at the same time affords direct encouragement to the continuance of the Slave Trade, by enhancing the cost, and diminishing the extent, of production in the West India Colonies of those commodities which are in other tropical countries cultivated by slaves.

That although it appears from the Report made to the House of Commons last Session by the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, that "emigration to a great extent might take place from Sierra Leone with advantage to that colony," yet many circumstances conspire to render it extremely doubtful whether a considerable supply of labour can be obtained from that source so speedily as the urgent wants of the West India Colonies demand. All parties having any interest in upholding the existing establishments, or in preventing the partial removal of the population, whereby the rate of wages might be raised, are naturally averse to emigration; and, though the plan recently adopted for conducting it under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Government, is calculated, if efficiently carried out, to realize the double advantage of improving the condition of the people of Sierra Leone, and affording valuable aid to the West India Colonies, it must be expected to encounter, as it does, great practical opposition. It is probable that a long continued and active intercourse must take place, and consequently much time elapse, before a knowledge of the great benefits to be derived from emigration shall be generally diffused and credited among them. Unnecessary restrictions are also still imposed upon the free agency of the liberated slaves, as well as upon the influx of people from the adjacent countries which cannot fail to operate against the success of the measure. The liberated captives are required to observe forms (accompanied by the payment of fees), which would be obstructive even to an intelligent peasant in this country, and the local authorities on whom they depend have an indirect interest in dissuading them. No African is allowed to embark at Sierra Leone without having previously resided there for six weeks, a restriction which, in the circumstances of that place, is tantamount to prohibition, as it implies the necessity of his bringing with him the means of subsisting in idleness for at least that period, it being notorious that he cannot there procure any employment. If it be alleged that the intending emigrant may have escaped from slavery it cannot be denied that he is entitled to perfect freedom the moment he enters within the British territory. Instead of being restrained from securing his newly acquired privileges, he ought to receive aid and encouragement. Even if all these obstructions were removed, and facilities were extended to the other British settlements on the West Coast of Africa, your Memorialists would still have to contend with the natural reluctance which everywhere prevails, as well as the prejudice created by the Slave Trade, against emigration. But

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LABOURERS.

they are nevertheless willing to believe that, if cordially assisted by the countenance and influence of the Government functionaries at these settlements, it might become considerable.

That pending the communications with Her Majesty's Government relative to emigration from Africa, your memorialists have refrained from adverting to the practicability and advantage of employing labourers from India,—preferring to wait until the result of the experiment made in Guiana, which your Lordship has doubtless watched with interest, could be satisfactorily ascertained. The papers now before Parliament furnish unquestionable evidence of its complete success. By them it is clearly proved that all the allegations made against the removal and employment of these people, were quite unfounded. They appear to be perfectly suited to the climate, and, according to the report of Sheriff Whinfield of Berbice, “they have executed their work in a much more steady and satisfactory manner than the negro population.” Besides enjoying throughout their sojourn in Guiana comforts to which they were strangers in India, they have been enabled to amass considerable wealth. The periods of their engagements having expired, a portion of them, in all 236, including some women and children, have taken advantages of the free passages provided for them, to visit their homes, carrying with them upwards of 25,000 dollars in money, besides other property. But, as Governor Light remarks in his Despatch to your Lordship, dated 15th May last, “they one and all of those who embarked, expressed their intention of endeavouring to return with their families, satisfied that in the West Indies they can be better off than in their own country, and more free from oppression.” This expression of their own feelings after embarkation, affords of course the most indubitable testimony, though it only confirms the opinion which Governor Light had previously given in his Despatch dated 15th December last, wherein he states, “industry protected and amply rewarded, assure to the people of India the means of acquiring wealth here which they cannot readily obtain in their native land.” The great expense of conveying labourers from the East to the West Indies, with the condition of providing the means of return, would deter your Memorialists from incurring so heavy a charge except to meet a case of the most urgent necessity, and it will always prevent the possibility of encouragement being given to an excessive or too rapid immigration. But such is the lamentable state of the principal West India colonies, that unless a considerable number of labourers be introduced without delay, very many more estates must be abandoned. In the struggle which has hitherto been maintained, numerous proprietors, who previous to emancipation derived large incomes from their estates, have been ruined,—execution as well as private forced sales, are daily taking place, and but for the adventitious circumstance of a great extent of West India property belonging, on being indebted, to persons in this country, who possess the means of supporting it, the aggregate production must have still further declined. Unprofitable cultivation cannot however be continued without an assurance of early relief. And this result must ensue unless such an accession to the working population be speedily obtained, as shall moderate the monopoly of employment now enjoyed by the former slaves, and induce a general disposition on their parts to give steady and effective labour on terms which the value of its produce will justify.

Under these circumstances, your Memorialists confidently hope that Her Majesty's Government will no longer refuse to concede to the West India colonies the same permission to procure labourers from India, which has been justly accorded to Mauritius, under arrangements similar to those that have been adopted in regard to that colony.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that all obstructions to emigration from Sierra Leone, as well of the liberated slaves as of the people who may come there from the adjacent countries, be forthwith removed; that the same facilities be extended to the other British settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and that emigration from the East to the West Indies be henceforth permitted, under such regulations as may be calculated to prevent abuse, and to secure the due protection and comfort of the emigrants.

(Signed) NEILL MALCOLM, Chairman.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a LETTER from ALEX. GRANT, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord, West India Committee Rooms,
60, St. James's-street, July 24, 1843.

SINCE I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship, on the 11th instant, a Memorial from the Standing Committee of West India planters and merchants, letters have been communicated to them from a Guiana proprietor, who has been visiting most of the British possessions in the East; and as they contain interesting intelligence relative to the state of labour in those countries, I beg leave to enclose extracts from the same for your Lordship's information.

By these communications it appears highly probable that, but for the prohibition imposed by the Order in Council of September, 1838, Chinese labourers might be there engaged on reasonable terms to proceed to the West Indies. Considering the well-known character of the Chinese people, the distance they would have to come

and the consequent necessity of entering previously into definite contracts for their own assurance and satisfaction, I submit that, even according to the views which suggested the prohibition in question, there can be no propriety in applying it to them; and I am desired by the Committee to express their hope that your Lordship will be induced, in addition to other arrangements for procuring labour to the Colonies, to extend the exception made in favour of the coloured people of North America, by the Order in Council of the 4th January last, to contracts that may be entered into with Chinese labourers at any of the British settlements to the eastward of the Ganges.

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LABOURERS.

By the copies of agreements which accompany the extracts I have now the honour to transmit, your Lordship will observe that the people who have been engaged at Penang and Sincapore to proceed to Mauritius, have undertaken to repay their passage thither out of their wages.

It appears to the Committee desirable, as they trust it will to your Lordship, that, as regards the West India Colonies, a bounty should be granted upon the introduction of Chinese labourers, provided the special contracts they may have made shall not exceed two years.

By this means parties here who are interested in the Colonies might be induced to make immediate arrangements for engaging and conveying a considerable number of these labourers, while they would, before embarkation, be assured of a free passage and of good employment from the moment of their arrival, without any deduction from their wages. On the other hand, the colony granting the bounty would be amply compensated by the contribution of their labour, and their open competition for employment at the end of a short period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. GRANT, Chairman pro tem.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl in No. 2.

EXTRACT of a Letter, dated Calcutta, 12th May, 1843.

THE object I have in view in this letter is to draw your attention, and through you that of others, to the Chinese who yearly come down from Amoy to the Straits of Malacca, seeking employment. At Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales Island, there are 100,000 Chinese, and these people are the labouring portion of the community. At Prince of Wales, Isle Penang, there are 2,000 acres of land cultivated exclusively by them, and during the heat of the day I have seen them cutting canes, digging canals, carrying canes, &c., and I can state, without hesitation, going through all the work as well as the best picked men (Creoles) would do. The climate is much the same as in British Guiana. The men are strong and powerful, and from infancy accustomed to toil; industrious and eager to acquire money. I have seen all classes of Coolies, and the different tribes of Asia; but nowhere have I seen a people who would suit us and our purposes better. They are, however, more independent than the Coolies, and would, of course, have to be treated in every respect as an English labourer. One thousand have already been shipped to the Mauritius, and answer well. These people come down in the junks in January; they are all about the age of 18 to 30. I have written Mr. Anderson and sent him copies of agreements made with them. Any number may be had, and you may easily pick the number you require. Messrs. Barclay Brothers, of London, engaged Messrs. Brown and Co., of Prince of Wales Island, and Spottiswoode and Connolly, of Singapore, to ship them to their agents at Mauritius. They live on rice and salt fish, and as this is to be had low on the spot, and freights are low, I think they might be landed in Guiana at 10*l.* to 12*l.* per head.

EXTRACT of Letter, dated Calcutta, May 8, 1843.

"I AM now desirous of speaking about Chinese labour. From China every year, from 6000 to 8000 men leave for the Straits, seeking labour, and all men from 18 to 24, well made, robust, and active, inured to field labour, and able to work during the heat of the day, in fact, they are equal to our best Creole field labourers; they are eager for gain, and will do anything for money; they are quiet and very intelligent for their class, and not lazy. They value money, are shrewd; and I do think that no class of men can be better adapted to our wants than they are. I have been among them, seen them at work in the cane-fields, cutting and trashing canes, and banking. I have seen them clearing land, digging canals, and no man on Providence could have worked better than this gang of 50 Chinese, and of the year's import. If emigrants are still desired, and if the Emigration chest is not empty, I do think that nowhere shall we find a class of labourers more fitted to our climate and our cultivation, and they are

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free from many prejudices; they would marry among our people, and as they enjoy beer when they can get it, eat meat, pork, &c., they would give an impetus to stores; and of their being idle when work and pay are to be had, there is no fear. Should an attempt be made to keep them on lower wages than the current of the day during any apprenticeship, they might have at first to serve, there would be trouble; they would no more bear ill-usage than an English labourer; they perfectly understand, and are submissive in their position. I have seen on this subject several Chinese of the best class, and they tell me that we might procure 5000 and 8000 per annum at Singapore and Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, and that they would go for wages, and on conditions as per memorandum. January and February are the proper months to procure them, as about this time the junks arrive, and very frequently from 200 to 500 are in one junk as passengers. If you should and our other friends think of trying this class of emigrants, Messrs. Spottiswoode and Connolly, of Singapore, and Messrs. Brown and Co., of Prince of Wales' Island, will furnish you with every information, and can be depended upon; vessels are easily chartered here, and rice and fish, their principal food, is very cheap. For a trial, several who possess adjoining properties should join, as they are fond of company, and until they are in numbers, should not be separated too far from each other. An estate, with a gang of 100 of these, might do away with most of their present independent gentlemen, and with the fresh supplies we could command, British Guiana would in a few years exceed her hitherto largest export. I do not know that I can say more on this subject; I will leave it in your hands entirely, and hope it will at any rate draw attention to the Chinese, if emigration has not taken place from Africa. There is no objection on the English Government's part, for I mentioned the subject to the Governor. About 1000 Chinese are embarked for the Mauritius. As I am on this subject, I may as well state here that the Chinese will expect higher wages than would Coolies, but they are far superior. The best Coolies are from the Madras Presidency, far superior to the Bengalies, more muscular, and stronger built; very good people are also to be had on the Malabar coast at Cochin.

"Messrs. Barclay Brothers and Co. have had Chinese from Brown and Co., and from Spottiswoode and Connolly for their Mauritius properties. The people are from Amoy, and arrive in the Straits in January and February, these are also the best months for a passage from the Straits to the colonies.

"Chinese interpreters may be had at salaries, and there should be 1 to every 100.

"Messrs. Brown and Co., Penang, have shipped to Mauritius, Chinese men, from the age of 18 to 30, on the following terms:—

ENGAGEMENT.

"I, Ching-Ho, a free native of Amoy, at present at Penang, in search of employment, do hereby engage with Messrs. Brown and Co., acting for Messrs. Gignet and Co., to proceed to the island of Mauritius, in the British brig *Leswick*, Captain Archibald Currie, and there to serve Messrs. Gignet and Co., or any person or persons to whom they may wish to transfer this agreement for the period of two years, as an agricultural labourer or sugar manufacturer upon the said Messrs. Gignet and Co., or the person or persons to whom they may wish to transfer this agreement, paying me wages at the rate of five dollars monthly, from the date of my commencing work, and at the rate of six dollars monthly for the second year; and also furnishing me with 45 lbs. of rice, and 6 lbs. of salt-fish, and monthly rations, with a sufficient quantity of salt. Signed, sealed, and executed at Prince of Wales' Island.

In the presence of witnesses.

RECEIPT FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

"I, Ching-Ho, acknowledge to have received from Messrs. Brown and Co., acting for Messrs. Gignet and Co., of Mauritius, the sum of 20 dollars, the price of my passage from Penang to Mauritius, on the brig *Leswick*, Captain A. Currie, which amount of 20 dollars is paid.

Witnesses.

Signed, sealed, and executed.

RECEIPT FOR ADVANCE OF WAGES.

"I, Ching-Ho, do hereby acknowledge to have received from Messrs. Brown and Co., acting for Messrs. Gignet and Co., of Mauritius, 15 dollars, being three months' advance for the first year, which I engage to pay by agricultural labour on the estate of the said Messrs. Gignet and Co., at Mauritius, or on the estates of the person or persons to whom they may transfer my engagement, for which I am to receive as per agreement the sum of five dollars monthly the first year, and six dollars the second.

Signed before witnesses.

AGREEMENT, Singapore, February, 1843.

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LABOURERS.

I, So Sli, a native of China, labourer, in consideration of the sum of 35 Spanish dollars, equal to 37·92 Mauritius currency, advanced to me by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Connolly, for which I have this day executed a bond in favour of Messrs. , their agents is the Mauritius, before the police magistrates at this settlement, do hereby promise to work in the service of the said Messrs. , or of such of their friends in whose employ they may wish to place me on my arrival in the said island of Mauritius, and to enter to that effect into a regular contract of service for the period of two years, provided the said Messrs. will guarantee me a salary of four dollars per month, with a daily allowance of two pounds of rice, a quarter of a pound of fish, and also lodging and medical advice. Upon these conditions I promise to do and perform, as well as my strength and abilities allow, all work required of me upon any sugar estate; I being allowed in each day three hours in the whole for my meals, at such time as may be determined on by the manager of the estate, in accordance with the uses of the place and with the approbation of the stipendiary magistrate of the district; to whose decision, according to the laws of the colony, any dispute arising out of the execution of my contract of service, shall be submitted.

X

his mark.

These are to certify that the above document has been explained to So Sli, whose mark is herebefore affixed by Cho Ping Ho, interpreter for the Chinese language, in the presence of C. H., Police Magistrate.

" Know all men by these presents that, on this 15th day of February, 1843, before me, C. H., Police Magistrate of Singapore, personally came and appeared So Sli, a native of China, accompanied by Cho Ping Ho, interpreter of the Chinese language, and John Connolly, of the firm of Spottiswoode and Connolly, of this place; and that the said So Sli, through the above-named interpreter, did declare unto me that he, being desirous to proceed to the Island of Mauritius, there to employ himself as field-labourer, has applied to John Connolly, of the above-said firm, for a passage in the ship "Dona Carmelita," and being unable to pay for his passage in the said ship, and being now without the means of providing himself with clothing and provisions for the passage, the said John Connolly, of the above-named firm, has consented to make him some advance of cash for purchasing the above-mentioned necessaries, which, together with the stipulated price for his passage hence to Mauritius, make a total sum of 35 Spanish dollars, or 37·92 Mauritius currency, which said sum of 37·92 dollars he the said So Sli promises and engages to reimburse to Messrs. of the Island of Mauritius, the agents or friends of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Connolly, out of the wages to be earned by him the said So Sli as field-labourer, during the two first years of his stay, it being clearly understood that the wages he may earn in the island shall, at the option of the said Messrs. , be claimed, recovered, and received by them from his employers until they have received the whole of the above-mentioned sum of 37·92 dollars Mauritius currency. In witness whereof the said So Sli has hereunto affixed his mark as under.

" In the presence of

" Interpreter's signature,

" Quod attestit,

" Police Magistrate."

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a LETTER from NEILL MALCOLM, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

West India Committee Rooms,
12, Old Jewry, August 9th, 1843.

WITH reference to the letter which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 24th ultimo, and the communications that have since taken place on the subject of it, I beg leave to submit for consideration the enclosed papers, consisting of:—

1. The draft of an Order in Council, permitting contracts to be made with Chinese labourers at Singapore, Penang, and Hong Kong.
2. The draft of an Agreement which might be made under that permission for three years' service.
3. The same for five years' service.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Although it has not been in the power of this Committee to obtain much information relative to the experience of those planters in Mauritius who have had Chinese in their employment, and the same confidence cannot consequently be entertained with respect to them as seems to be universally felt in the Coolies, yet so urgent is the necessity for an immediate accession of labourers in most of the West India colonies, that parties in this country would be disposed to make

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arrangements for the conveyance of a certain number of Chinese, if your Lordship would agree to recommend that an adequate bounty should be granted for the introduction of them on the following conditions, namely,—if arriving without any special contract, or if under contract, with an option to the labourer of annulling the same at any time within three months after his arrival, and the labourer should avail himself of that option.

By the extracts attached to my letter of the 24th ultimo, it will be seen that the Chinese labourers who visit British settlements in quest of employment come in the months of January and February, I trust your Lordship will, therefore, permit me to remind you of the importance of an early decision on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEILL MALCOLM,

Chairman of the Acting Committee.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

DRAFT OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an order of Her Majesty, made, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, for regulating, within the colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Mauritius, respectively, the relative rights and duties of masters and servants, it is, amongst other things, ordered, "that no contract of service shall be of any force or effect, within any of the colonies aforesaid, unless the same shall be made within the limits and upon the land of the colony in which the same is to be performed; and it is thereby further ordered, that no written contract of service shall be in force, within any of the said colonies, unless it shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of a stipendiary magistrate, nor unless such stipendiary magistrate shall subscribe the written contract, in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect:" "And it is thereby further ordered, that no such written contract for service shall be valid for more than one year from its date."

And whereas it is desirable, that the said recited provisions of the said Order in Council should be modified in manner hereinafter mentioned, in reference to the case of Chinese labourers, emigrating to the colonies aforesaid, as being competent to protect their own interests in any contracts entered into beyond the precincts of such colonies for services to be performed therein:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that in respect of Chinese labourers emigrating from the settlements of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Hong Kong, to the colonies aforesaid, or any of them, the above recited provisions of the said Order in Council, of the seventh September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be, and the same are hereby, revoked; provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further ordered, that no contract of service, within the said colonies, or either of them, if entered into with any Chinese emigrant from any of the places hereinbefore mentioned, beyond the limits and off the land of the colony within which such labour is to be performed, shall be valid for more than five years from the date of the arrival of the emigrant, or be of any force or effect therein, unless the same shall be in writing, and shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of some officer or person in Her Majesty's service, previously designated for that purpose by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; nor unless such officer or person as aforesaid shall subscribe such written contract, in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntary, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect; and it is hereby ordered, that any contract, entered into in the manner hereinbefore described, shall be received in evidence in any colony without further proof, provided that such contracts shall be certified in such manner as Her Majesty shall, from time to time, direct; provided always, that save as hereinbefore excepted, nothing herein contained shall be construed to revoke the said recited Order, or any part thereof, so far as respects the case of Chinese labourers emigrating from the places hereinbefore mentioned to the colonies aforesaid, or to any of them; and that the provisions of the same shall be applicable to any contracts of service, so to be made as aforesaid, with such persons beyond the limits and off the land of such colonies, in the same manner as if the same had been made within the limits and on the land thereof:

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

DRAFT of Agreement for Three Years.

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Encl. 2 in No. 3.

I, Ching Ho, a free native of China, at Sincapore, in search of employment, do hereby engage with _____, acting for _____, to proceed in the British ship _____, in which I am to have a free passage to British Guiana; and there serve for three years, upon any estate they may appoint, as an agricultural labourer or manufacturer of sugar, on the terms following, viz.: That I shall receive from the time of commencing work five dollars per month, with a daily allowance of two pounds of rice and a quarter of a pound of salt fish, and also be provided with lodging and medical advice; it being understood that I shall be allowed three hours out of the twelve working hours per day during the six working days of the week for my meals. And it is further agreed that it shall be in my option to annul this contract at any time within three months after my arrival in British Guiana, by making a declaration to that effect before a magistrate.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

DRAFT of Agreement for Five Years.

Encl. 3 in No. 3.

I, Ching Ho, a free native of China, at Sincapore, in search of employment, do hereby engage with _____, acting for _____, to proceed in the British ship _____, in which I am to have a free passage to British Guiana; and there to serve for five years, upon any estate they may appoint, as an agricultural labourer or manufacturer of sugar, on the terms following, viz.: That I shall receive from the time of commencing work five dollars per month, with a daily allowance of two pounds of rice and a quarter of a pound of salt fish, and also be provided with lodging and medical advice; it being understood that I shall be allowed three hours out of the twelve working hours during the six working days of the week for my meals. And after having duly performed the said five years' service I shall be entitled to claim a free passage back to Sincapore. And it is further agreed that it shall be in my option to annul this contract at any time within three months after my arrival in British Guiana.

REMUNERATION UNDER THIS CONTRACT.

	Dols.	Cents.
Wages per month	5	0
60 lbs. of rice }	2	30
8 lbs. of fish }		
	<u>7</u>	<u>30</u>
Passage 60 dollars, equal to	1	0
Return ditto	1	0
	<u>9</u>	<u>30</u>
Monthly wages	9	30

Besides lodging and medical advice.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to NEILL MALCOLM, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, September 4, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to inform you that he has given his fullest consideration to your letter of the 9th ultimo, relative to the introduction of Chinese labourers into the West India Colonies: as also to the previous letter on the same subject from Mr. Grant, of the 24th July, and to the statements made at the different interviews which have taken place between himself and various gentlemen connected with the West Indies, or contained in written communications which have been addressed to him lately, relative to the introduction of labourers generally into the West Indian Colonies.

The result of this consideration has not been to alter the view which his Lordship expressed verbally on the 27th July last, to the deputation of the West Indian body, namely, that in his opinion the effect of any immigration into those colonies which it is possible (having reference to the expense attending it) to carry into operation, has been greatly overrated by parties interested in the cultivation of sugar, especially if looked at with a view to the numerical increase in the labouring population.

Lord Stanley is at the same time ready to admit that, independently of any direct result of an actual addition to the numbers of the population, an important moral effect may be produced by the conviction which will be forced upon the existing class of labourers, that the proprietors are not exclusively dependent upon the home supply of labour; and by the examples which may be afforded them by their rivals for employment of continuous and industrious application; and, from

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the well-known character of the Chinese, it is probable that such an effect would be produced to a greater extent by the introduction of the same number of immigrants of that than of any other nation.

Entertaining these opinions, and deeply anxious for the success of the West India Colonies under a system of freedom, Lord Stanley has directed his unceasing attention to the general removal of restrictions upon the introduction of labour into those colonies; and being well aware of the intensity of the demand, he is the less disposed to complain of the urgency of the remonstrances which have been addressed to him on the part of those directly interested, as well on other occasions as at the late interview at which you were present; or to express any surprise that the facilities which have been already afforded should be more lightly appreciated than the difficulties which oppose themselves to a further advance in the same direction.

For practical purposes, as regards the removal of such restrictions, Lord Stanley considers it obviously unnecessary to advert to any except the cases of Africans, of Indians, and of Chinese.

As regards the first of these, Lord Stanley cannot but regret that persons having at command the means of information which he thinks must be possessed by those who have addressed him, should appear so little impressed with the difficulties which the social system prevalent in all the independent countries on the coast of Africa must oppose to any supply of labourers not in the condition of slaves; or with the consideration that if slaves in their own country, they can only be obtained by purchase from, or agreement with, their Chiefs or Headmen; and that such transactions, if permitted, would necessarily lead, if not to the actual evils of slave trading, at least to no unreasonable jealousy and suspicion on the part of foreign states, against the proceedings of whose subjects, in attempts to obtain negroes, this country has directed, and still directs, the most stringent and forcible measures.

In opposition to this jealousy, it is necessary that Her Majesty's Government should be able, not only to rely upon the great argument that in landing in a British colony negroes arrive in a place where slavery is impossible, but that they should also be able to state that in those cases in which they do permit their exportation, such precautions have been enforced by them as are sufficient to prevent the possibility of abuse in the mode in which they have been obtained.

Lord Stanley does not think that the present would be a convenient opportunity for reopening the discussion of the details of the plan which has been recently adopted in pursuance of this object—to which, as yet, so short a trial has been allowed.

The case of emigration from Her Majesty's East India possessions, it is true, stands on different grounds. On this head, however, I am directed by Lord Stanley to repeat that, adverting to the difficulties which arose in connexion with the system when previously in operation, he considers it absolutely necessary, in the interest of the West Indies themselves, carefully to watch the experiment, now in progress, of emigration to the nearer colony of Mauritius.

The abuses which have to be guarded against, it will be remembered, are not merely those which may exist on the passage or in the colony, but those complained of in India itself. The difficulty of preventing these, under any circumstances, has been strongly urged by those whose local knowledge gives peculiar weight to their opinions; and the test of experience is wanting to prove that their apprehensions may be removed by increased vigilance and new precautions.

The case of the Chinese, however, on which you particularly address him, is fortunately free from some of the difficulties which exist in the cases of the other two classes of labourers, especially if their places of embarkation be limited to British possessions not on the coast of China—a limitation which, for other (political) causes, at present at all events, Lord Stanley would deem it necessary to impose. Their intelligence, their willingness to work for wages, and their frugal and industrious habits, as well as their capability of supporting the labour of sugar cultivation, combine to point them out as a valuable class of immigrants; while the very circumstance of their having found their way in search of employment by means of a passage, averaging three weeks, to Singapore and other adjacent settlements, would be a guarantee at once of their knowing the nature of the proposals made to them—a question so much disputed in the case of the Coolies—and probably of their ability to endure the effects of the voyage.

The main objection applicable to this class of emigrants is their being unaccompanied by women; and this has been, to Lord Stanley's mind, a very serious

obstacle to sanctioning a bounty upon their introduction into the British colonies.

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The same consideration, however, which prevailed with him in the case of Kroomen, viz., that their habits are to leave their country in search of temporary employment, has alone induced him not to consider this objection as insuperable; and I am therefore directed by him to state that he will not refuse to grant, to a limited extent, the permission asked for to introduce them into the West India colonies, according to the scheme which it will be my duty to explain. Before doing so, however, I should observe that, in stating it, I have assumed the alterations to have been made in the laws of the different colonies which will be necessary to allow it to come into operation; and I may also remark that the state of the law in the Crown Colonies and Legislative Colonies respectively, will render necessary a different mode of proceeding in the two cases.

Lord Stanley might have been disposed to have made the same provision in the case of Chinese labourers as in that of natives of Africa, had he considered such provisions to be necessary for their protection against fraud, or even as not calculated to create objections and suspicions in their minds. But from the information he has been able to obtain he is led to believe, first, that the Chinese who may be found at the British settlements in the eastern seas, are fully competent to stipulate for what would be most for their own advantage; and also that from their peculiar habits they will not be induced to emigrate at all except under such previous stipulations as shall ensure them employment and remuneration according to a certain scale. The only mischief, therefore, against which it appears to Lord Stanley essential to guard is that which was found to operate so prejudicially in the case of the Coolies, namely, the discovery on the part of the labourer after his arrival in the colony that he might have obtained better terms for his labour than those on which he had contracted to give it.

In order to avoid this evil, there is obviously only one course open, namely, that of permitting the labourer, after his arrival in the colony, to rescind the contract into which he had entered out of it; and this is the course which Lord Stanley proposes to adopt. In doing so, however, it becomes necessary to guard the person at whose expense the labourer may have been introduced against the consequent loss, and on the principle on which immigration at the cost of the colonies has been sanctioned, Lord Stanley considers that such person is clearly entitled to be repaid by the colony in the event of an able-bodied labourer exercising his option on his arrival there of rescinding the contract under which he came.

In the case of such a labourer rescinding his contract immediately upon his arrival, the arrangement would be a simple one, the person bringing him thereby becoming entitled at once to the full rate of bounty, such rate to be settled in the manner to which I shall have subsequently to advert.

It is obvious, however, that labourers may be more likely to wish to abandon their contracts after some experience of the colony, than on the first moment of their arrival. Lord Stanley assumes, of course, that whoever brings such labourers will in the contract which he makes with them, engage to give them such a rate of wages only as, compared with the current rates of remuneration for labour in the colony, that in the event of their continuing to work for him for the whole term agreed upon, he will have saved, by the difference, whatever sum may be necessary to cover the expenses of their introduction; and should they have stipulated for a return passage, for the expense of that passage also. Lord Stanley would propose that the duration of contracts should not exceed five years; and as well in order to admit in the calculation the provision for a back passage, as also with a view to convenience as regards the obligation of the colony, he proposes that any person having imported a Chinese labourer under contract, if such labourer remain in his service for two years and a half, shall be considered to have been repaid the expense of his introduction by the benefits derived by him from the labourer under the contract of service.

In the case, therefore, of a labourer remaining in the service of the person who brings him for the space of two years and a half, even should he then rescind the contract, Lord Stanley proposes that no bounty should be payable by the colony.

This, however, still leaves unprovided for the case of a labourer who may not at once on his arrival quit the service of the person who brings him, but may do so before the expiration of two years and a half, this case Lord Stanley proposes to meet by assigning to the person who brought him, instead of the full rate of bounty,

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a proportion of it, varying, as regards that rate, inversely in the ratio which the time the labourer remains in his service, bears to the whole period of two years and a half.*

It will be observed that Lord Stanley, although he contemplates the probability of parties being obliged to stipulate with labourers to provide them a back passage, makes no provision in the event of their abandoning their contracts for substituting any obligation on the colony to undertake that charge in their stead. Lord Stanley does this advisedly, considering it is right that an inducement should be held out to labourers to adhere to the contracts which they have entered into in having the certainty of all the necessary arrangements made for them by the parties by whom they are introduced, while at the same time should they consider it more advantageous to their own interests to abandon that claim, it may fairly be presumed that they do so on a calculation that the advantages which they obtain are sufficient to compensate them for that abandonment.

Having thus stated the general nature of the provision which Lord Stanley purposes should be made as regards the introduction of Chinese labourers into the West India Colonies, I proceed to the particular steps necessary for carrying the plan into operation.

First.—As to the mode of fixing the rate of bounty to be allowed in each colony, whether Legislative or Crown. This Lord Stanley proposes to leave to the decision of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, after communication with parties interested in the question. But whatever be the amount decided upon, he is of opinion that that amount should be fixed as a maximum, and that parties claiming bounty, or the proportions of bounty above specified, should show that such amount at least had been expended, and should not be entitled to make any pecuniary profit of the introduction of those labourers.

Second.—As to the persons who should be permitted to take advantage of the bounty. In the first instance, at all events, Lord Stanley proposes to limit the permission so to do to persons who shall have made special application to the Secretary of State to that effect.

Third.—As to the persons before whom contracts are to be made, and the requisites to their validity and proof, the class of vessels to be required, and the arrangements for the voyage. Lord Stanley proposes to leave this to be determined by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, who will be instructed to take the regulations of the Passengers Act as their guide, so far as the same may be applicable.

Fourth.—As to the provisions to be made for carrying out the scheme in the West Indian Colonies themselves.

In these a different mode of proceeding, as before observed, is required, according as the colony in question in each case is a Crown or a Chartered colony; and again, if chartered, according to the actual state of legislation existing there. Jamaica, however, being the only Chartered colony in which any extensive provision has been made for immigration, Lord Stanley considers it sufficient, on the present occasion, to advert to it alone of that class of colonies.

The points upon which provision must be made in the colonies, it will have been observed, according to the statement of Lord Stanley's general views, are two only.

The one,—the ensuring to the labourer, after his arrival, the benefit of any contract made by him with the person who brings him, with the power, at the same time, on his part, at any moment, or at least at stated intervals, of rescinding it.

The other,—the ensuring to the person who brings the labourer a compensation in the form of a full bounty, if the labourer repudiates his contract immediately on arrival, or of a proportionate bounty if he does so at any time within two years and a half after his arrival.

As regards the Crown colonies, legislation upon both points will probably be required; certainly upon one, namely, the validity of contracts. According to the usual course, undoubtedly this latter alteration may be made by Her Majesty in Council, but a power to the same effect having been delegated to the local Legislatures by the Order in Council of the 10th June, 1843, and the arrangement being incomplete without the pecuniary provisions, (which must be of a nature which it has not been usual to make from this country,) Lord Stanley directs me to state that, as regards these (the Crown) colonies, he cannot undertake to give effect to the

* Thus, if he remains 6 months, 4-5ths of bounty.

12	ditto	3-5ths	ditto.
18	ditto	2-5ths	ditto.
24	ditto	1-5th	ditto.

scheme further than by issuing instructions to the Governors to propose the measures necessary for that purpose to their respective Legislatures.

As regards Jamaica the case is different. By the late Act, 6th Vict. ch. 51, Her Majesty's Government have the power of applying the funds of the colony to provide for emigration from Asia as well as from Africa without previously resorting to the Legislature, and it appears at least questionable, whether even under the law as it at present stands, contracts of service may not be enforced although made out of the colony.

It may probably be desirable that doubts on this latter subject should be removed by future legislation; but in the mean time, Lord Stanley conceives, that all immediate difficulty will be removed by requiring of all persons, who may propose to take advantage of the scheme, that they should enter into an undertaking in a legal form to give effect to that part of it which will require that contracts made by them with Chinese labourers shall be dissoluble by the Chinese at any time after their arrival in Jamaica at their option, but until such option is exercised, shall continue binding on the persons bringing them.

Having thus explained, both Lord Stanley's general views in a mode which I trust may have made them intelligible, and, as far as appears necessary in the first instance, the particular arrangements which he considers it will be requisite to adopt for carrying his views into effect, it only remains for me to point out to you, that any further proceedings on his Lordship's part must of course await communications in reply to this from yourself, or any other parties desirous of trying the experiment of introducing Chinese labourers into the West Indies, and that, as Lord Stanley understands the West India Body in London to be represented on this occasion by you, he considers this letter as being addressed to them generally.

Neill Malcolm, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a LETTER from THOMSON HANKEY, Jun. Esq. to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

West India Committee Rooms,
12, Old Jewry, September 13, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which Mr. Hope, by direction of your Lordship, addressed on the 4th instant to Mr. Neill Malcolm as the Chairman of this Committee.

Although there has not yet been an opportunity of laying your Lordship's communication before the West India Body, it has been considered desirable to ascertain without delay the opinion of such of the parties concerned as could be immediately consulted with reference to that part of it which relates to the introduction of Chinese labourers into the West India Colonies from the British Settlements in the Eastern Seas. And I beg leave, on their behalf, to offer the following observations upon the scheme as explained by Mr. Hope. I can, at the same time, assure your Lordship, that it would be contrary to the intention and wish of the West India Body, if any observations addressed by them implied their doubt of the sincerity and unceasing attention which your Lordship has directed to the subject of emigration.

1. As to the mode of fixing the rate of bounty.—The proposal to fix a maximum rate, and to require parties claiming it to show that such amount at least had been expended, appears to be objectionable, as involving them in all the questions and delay which generally attend the settlement of accounts with public functionaries who must act rigidly according to specified rules. And it would be particularly troublesome to proprietors who might employ their own ships in this service, or in the event of the labourers deferring for a considerable time to avail themselves of the option to rescind their contracts. Disclaiming all view to profit on the transaction, it seems, therefore, desirable to fix absolutely, after due inquiry, such a rate as shall be deemed sufficient to cover every expense. Considerable risk as well as trouble may be encountered by the parties introducing them before it can be claimed. At first the number will be inconsiderable, and the charges probably greater than after a regular intercourse shall be established; when the rate of bounty may, of course, be revised and altered.

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2. As to the persons who should be permitted to take advantage of the bounty.— Assuming it to be expedient, as proposed by your Lordship, to limit the permission so to do in the first instance to persons who shall have made special application to the Secretary of State to that effect; yet, it does not appear to be necessary to restrict it permanently to such persons, or to those who are interested in West India property. This double limitation, if continued, might prevent emigration from being carried to any beneficial extent, and would aggravate the expense of conducting it. The British settlements in the Eastern Seas are, from their position, the resort of many vessels in quest of freights; and the commanders or agents, in the event of the current rates being low, and Chinese labourers disposed to embark, might be induced by an adequate fixed bounty to prefer a voyage from thence to the West Indies, though that contingency might not have been contemplated at the time of their departure from this country. If it should be found practicable to create a disposition on the part of Chinese labourers to remove to the West India colonies, the cheapest and perhaps the most satisfactory means of effecting their emigration would be by the ships which may convey emigrants to the Australian colonies proceeding afterwards to the Strait's settlements, with their water casks or tanks, and other preparations for passengers, calling at Java to purchase a certain quantity of rice at the source of supply. Although, therefore, some parties, who are suffering severely from the want of labour for their estates, and who are able to undertake the necessary expense and risk, may possibly attempt the commencement of emigration from those settlements, under the restriction prescribed by your Lordship, I submit that the permission may be advantageously extended, subject to such regulation as the respective colonies may think fit to impose.

3. Under this head I need only remark that I have no doubt that the Land and Emigration Commissioners will forthwith make satisfactory arrangements.

4. The propriety of ensuring to the labourer the benefit of any contract he may have made, and at the same time an option of rescinding it after his arrival, is readily admitted. But it seems absolutely necessary, as well for his own interest as that of his employer, that the endurance of his contract, and the periods at which he may be allowed to exercise the option of rescinding it, should be defined. On the one hand, the employer cannot be expected to have houses prepared for immigrants who may never occupy them; while, on the other, they cannot be competent to form a correct judgment of the new circumstances in which they will be placed until they have resided for a short time in the colony. In order, therefore, to encourage those arrangements which shall conduce to the more comfortable settlement of the labourer, and to afford him an opportunity of deciding upon his own experience, or rather to provide that he shall not be able to decide against continuing the benefit of his contract, except from his own observation, it is suggested that the contract should be made obligatory on both parties for six months after the arrival of the labourer, and that he should then, and at the expiration of the following six months, and of each succeeding year, have the option of continuing or rescinding it. Although the labourer would thus be bound by his original contract for six months, the employer and he might nevertheless enter into a new one during the interval.

With regard to the other point under this head, the ensuring to the person who brings the labourer a compensation in the form of a full bounty, if the labourer repudiates his contract, I would propose, in accordance with the foregoing suggestion, that the whole amount which may be fixed should be payable by the colony in the event of his doing so at the expiration of six months after his arrival, or a fair proportion thereof subsequently, according to the period at which he may act upon the option to terminate his contract, in conformity to the spirit of your Lordship's suggestion. Thus, four-fifths at the end of one year after his arrival, and two-fifths at the end of two years.

The full amount of the bounty ought also to be payable by the colony to parties who may introduce Chinese labourers without any special contracts.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOMSON HANKEY, Jun.,
Chairman.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

CHINESE
LABOURERS.
No. 6.COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to THOMSON HANKEY,
Jun., Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, October 3, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult. relative to the communication addressed by Mr. Hope on the 4th ult. to Mr. Neill Malcolm respecting the introduction of Chinese labourers into the British West India colonies.

The points on which you are desirous of receiving further information, or with respect to which you seek for a modification of the scheme as laid down in the letter which has been referred to appear to be the following:—

1. As regards the mode of fixing the bounty, you are desirous that a fixed and uniform rate of bounty should be substituted for the existing arrangement, which fixes a maximum payment subject to the production of their accounts by the parties claiming it. Lord Stanley will refer this question for the consideration and report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners. If their information be sufficient to enable them to fix upon a proper rate of bounty, his Lordship would probably entertain no objection to a compliance with your request.

2. As to the persons who should be permitted to take advantage of the bounty,—the question of extending the permission in this respect is one which must be reserved for future consideration. At present Lord Stanley adheres to the resolution which limits the conduct of the emigration to those who shall have made special application to the Secretary of State.

3. On the subject of contracts, Lord Stanley desires me to state that he has no objection to make the contract binding for six months; but the importer must, at the end of each period, be entitled to a proportionately diminished rate of bounty. He will, for instance, be entitled to claim four-fifths, but not the whole, at the end of the first period, and so on, with a proportionate reduction of one-fifth for each succeeding period of six months.

4. With regard to the payment of bounty in the case of Chinese labourers, introduced without any special contract, I am to state that there will exist no objection to it.

I have, &c.

Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord SANDON and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS to Lord
STANLEY.

LORD SANDON and Sir Howard Douglas present their compliments to Lord Stanley, and have the honour of transmitting for his Lordship's favourable consideration, the accompanying Memorial of the associated body of West India planters, and merchants of Liverpool; praying the removal of all restrictions upon the free import of labourers from all parts of the world into the British West India colonies, under such regulations as may appear to his Lordship to be best calculated to prevent abuses.

20, Fludyer-street, 10 August, 1843.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the
Colonies.The Memorial of the Associated body of West Indian Planters and Merchants of
Liverpool.

Respectfully Showeth—

THAT your Memorialists desire to call your Lordship's most serious attention to the distressed condition of the West Indian colonies, where many estates have been entirely thrown out of cultivation, and almost all the land has been cultivated without remuneration, if not to a positive loss, since the cessation of apprenticeship, owing to the want of continuous and steady labour.

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That even in the island of Antigua, where the population is very abundant, and the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood consequently greater than in most of the other colonies; and where it was at first believed that labour could be obtained sufficient for the profitable cultivation of the soil, the want of continuous labour is now loudly complained of.

The declining state of the West Indies has been repeatedly brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, without any effectual relief having been afforded to their necessities.

Their present distress having been caused, not by any negligence or imprudence of the West Indians themselves, but by a deliberate Act of the Imperial Parliament, your Memorialists conceive that they have a just claim upon Her Majesty's Government for the employment of the most energetic and comprehensive measures of relief that can be afforded without injury to the interests of other parties; and your Memorialists appeal with confidence to your Lordship and the other members of the Cabinet, because the consequences of the emancipation, as regarded the prosperity of the West Indies, were distinctly foretold during the debates in Parliament on the Bill, by

1st. His Grace the Duke of Wellington who, having presented a petition, praying to be heard by counsel against the Bill, which prayer was refused, protested against the passing of the Bill, to which protest your Memorialists respectfully crave permission to refer.

2nd. By Sir Robert Peel, who, in his speech on the Bill, observed, "In the West Indies after you abolish the necessity of labour from coercion, you cannot substitute the stimulus to labour from the necessity of procuring subsistence. The labour of a few days is all that is necessary in those countries to procure, not merely the articles of subsistence, but also the articles of luxury. The evidence is conclusive, that so fertile is the land in most of the West Indian islands, that a slave by a very small portion of corporeal exertion indeed can obtain all that is sufficient to maintain existence." "Your colonies may become wildernesses, but the demand for sugar will continue, and it will be supplied from the colonies of other states; and either those colonies must import fresh slaves, or those they have already must labour still more severely to supply your demand."

So far from any effectual means of procuring a supply of labour in the place of that of which the emancipation deprived the West Indians having been adopted, restrictions have since been actually imposed upon the introduction of labourers from the Indian seas which did not exist at the time when the Act was passed; and thus the sources from which ample supplies of labour could be drawn have been stopped, notwithstanding the urgent and repeated remonstrances of the West Indians, while they have been opened to the Mauritius, a country in no respect more favourable to the labourer.

The only means that can be relied upon at present for the supply of labour to the West Indies is the small proportion of Africans who are each year captured in slave ships.

This being the season at which supplies are usually sent to the West Indies, and preparations made for the repairs of buildings, and other necessary expenses, it is of the utmost importance that your Memorialists should know whether Her Majesty's Government will permit free emigration of labourers from all parts of the world or not, as if there is no hope of eventually restoring the prosperity of the colonies the universal decision will be, not to go to further expense in continuing a cultivation that year after year entails a loss.

Your Memorialists respectfully submit the following considerations to your Lordship:—

That the advantage to immigrate to the West Indies is amply shown by the very favourable result of the introduction of Coolies into British Guiana.

That it is unjust towards those who would willingly carry their labour to the best market, to prevent their doing so, as well as towards the proprietor of land, who would willingly pay for the introduction of labourers; and that the refusal to permit the replacing by free labour of the labour which was annihilated by the Emancipation Act is calculated, by completing the failure of that Act in the result contemplated by its promoters, to cause it to be considered a beacon of warning to be shunned by other nations, instead of a glorious example to be followed by them.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully entreat that your Lordship will be pleased to take the case into serious consideration, with a view to the removal of all restrictions upon the undoubted right of every free man to carry his labour to the best market, and to permit the free import of labourers from all parts of the world into the West Indies, under such regulations as may appear to your Lordship to be best calculated to prevent abuses.

Liverpool, 9th August, 1843.

For CHARLES S. PARKER,
Chairman of the West Indian Association.
W. R. SANDBACH.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to W. R. SANDBACH, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, September 5, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition of the Associated Body of West India Planters and Merchants of Liverpool, signed by you on behalf of Mr. Parker, the chairman of the Association, praying the removal of all restrictions upon the introduction of labourers into the West Indian colonies.

Lord Stanley desires me to express his regret that he cannot feel himself justified in complying with this request, however anxious he may be to afford every practicable facility to the introduction of labour into the West Indies. As the best means, however, of explaining his Lordship's views on this subject, I am to transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed by his directions to Mr. Malcolm, as representing the West Indian body in London, in reply to applications and specific proposals from them on the subject of immigration into those colonies.

W. R. Sandbach, Esq.,
Liverpool.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

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No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from CHARLES I. PARKER, Esq., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.
Sir, Liverpool, September 6, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to Mr. W. R. Sandbach, which, with its enclosure, I have this day laid before a meeting of the West India Association, specially convened to consider the measure to which these documents relate.

I am instructed to request you to convey to Lord Stanley the best thanks of the meeting, as well for the prompt and explicit communication with which he has honoured the West India Body, as for the proposed measure of Chinese immigration; the importance of which they duly appreciate, as the only relief which Her Majesty's Government find themselves at present in a position to grant in answer to the prayer of their petition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES I. PARKER,
Chairman of the Liverpool West India Association.

G. W. Hope, Esq.
&c. &c.

No. 9.

No. 10.

COPY of a LETTER from W. BURGE, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.
My Lord, Paper Buildings, Temple, September 14, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the letter of the 4th inst., which Mr. Hope, by your Lordship's direction, addressed to Mr. Malcolm relative to the introduction of Chinese labourers into the West India colonies. I shall lose no time in transmitting it to my constituents.

It would be a subject of great regret to me if any observations made either at the conference or in the written communications to which Mr. Hope refers led your Lordship to doubt that the West India Body were fully sensible of those difficulties with which emigration had to contend, and the anxious and unceasing attention which your Lordship has directed to the removal of such restrictions as were not required by the existence of those difficulties. I should not adequately express my sense of the views entertained by your Lordship on this important subject, and the measures already adopted to carry them into effect, if I did not disclaim any participation in them.

I should have postponed addressing your Lordship on the details of the plan proposed in Mr. Hope's letter until I had heard from my constituents, if I were not aware that a communication will be made to your Lordship on the part of the West India Body here for a material deviation from one of your Lordship's important suggestions. Your Lordship is of opinion that parties claiming bounty should show that the amount decided upon as the maximum or rate had at least been expended, and that they should not be entitled to make any pecuniary profit on the introduction of these labourers. Concurring entirely in the considerations on which your Lordship's opinion proceeded, and being satisfied from my own experience, and that of others, that the parties could have no difficulty in supplying themselves with the requisite proof, I felt myself bound to express my dissent from that part of the communication which urges that no such proof should be required. It is obvious, however, that one uniform rule must be adopted for all the colonies, because if such proof were required on the introduction of labourers into Jamaica, and not upon the introduction of them into the other colonies; the effect of this distinction would operate as a bonus for the introduction of them into those colonies, and as a discouragement of the introduction of them into Jamaica. I

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No. 10.

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trust, however, your Lordship will not be induced to recede from your opinion that the parties claiming the bounty should show that such amount had been expended.

Secondly.—I purposely abstain from entering on the discussion, whether at a future period the claim to bounty should cease to be restricted, as at present proposed by your Lordship, to those interested in the West Indian colonies, and who have made special application to the Secretary of State for permission to introduce these labourers.

The discussion is not only now premature, but must be conducted much less advantageously than at a future period, when it will be assisted by the experience of the working of the present plan. But my principal objection to it is, that this subject belongs more especially to the consideration of the Colonial Legislature. If your Lordship's restriction should be withdrawn, the Colonial Legislature must pledge the colony to defray the expense of immigration to an unlimited extent. If the colony limits the amount applicable to the expenses of immigration, there is the risk that persons may import Chinese labourers on the faith of receiving a bounty, but on their arrival find that the whole sum appropriated by the Legislature has been exhausted by the number who had previously imported. Neither of these evils can arise, if the bounty can be claimed by those only who have obtained the permission of the Secretary of State.

I have stated these objections to the few gentlemen who were present when the communication to your Lordship was the subject of discussion. Of that number one gentleman only had any interest in Jamaica, which was united, however, with a greater interest in British Guiana.

There is another point which well deserves consideration by those in the colony who may be enabled to make the provision, if it be practicable, I allude to the possibility of subjecting the party receiving the labourer on his abandonment of his original contract with the importer, to the reimbursement to the colony of some portion of the bounty which the colony has paid the first importer. But that could only be reached by some legislative provision, if it obtained your Lordship's sanction.

Your Lordship will, I believe, shortly receive an application from Mr. Malcolm for permission to introduce Chinese labourers into Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BURGE.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to WILLIAM BURGE, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, October 3, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ult., relative to the communication addressed by Mr. Hope on the 4th ult., to Mr. Neill Malcolm, respecting the introduction of Chinese labourers into the British West India Colonies.

The points on which you are desirous of receiving further information, or with respect to which you seek for a modification of the scheme, as laid down in the letter referred to, appear to be the following:—

1. As regards the mode of fixing the bounty.—On this point you dissent from the West India Body, who are desirous that a fixed and uniform rate of bounty should be substituted for the existing arrangement, which fixes a maximum payment subject to the production of their accounts by the parties claiming it. Lord Stanley is, however, inclined to think, on a full consideration of the conflicting opinions and arguments on this subject, that if sufficient information can be obtained to enable Her Majesty's Government to fix upon a proper rate of bounty, there would be no objection to a modification of the rule in this respect. His Lordship proposes communicating with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject.

2. As to the persons who should be permitted to take advantage of the bounty.—The question of extending this permission is one which his Lordship agrees with you, must be reserved for future consideration. Lord Stanley adheres at present to the restriction which limits the conduct of the emigration to those who shall have made special application to the Secretary of State.

3. With respect to your suggestion that the party who receives the labourer after

the abandonment of his original contract with the importer, should be rendered liable to the colony for the reimbursement of some portion of the bounty paid to the first importer, Lord Stanley desires me to state that he fears this would not admit of being successfully carried out in practice, and that he thinks it will be the best course, on the whole, that the colony should pay for those immigrants whose services are open to general competition.

4, Although the question of contracts is not referred to specifically in your letter, I am to acquaint you that Lord Stanley has intimated to the West India Body, in answer to an application on the subject, that his Lordship has no objection to make the contract with the Chinese labourer binding for six months; but the importer must at the end of each period be entitled to a proportionally diminished rate of bounty. For instance, he will be entitled to claim four-fifths, but not the whole, at the end of the first period, and so on, with a proportionate reduction of one-fifth for each succeeding period of six months.

W. Burge, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
JAMES STEPHEN.

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No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a LETTER from the LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to
G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
September 8, 1843.

Sir,

In reference to your Letter of the 11th ultimo, acquainting us with the proposal to effect an immigration of Chinese into the West Indies, we have the honour to report that we communicated personally on the subject with Mr. Matheson, M.P. for Ashburton, and another gentleman well acquainted with China, and endeavoured to learn such particulars as might be useful in considering this question, and in maturing any future plans upon the subject. We have also the honour to state that at the suggestion of Mr. Matheson, as well as of some of the gentlemen interested on behalf of the West Indies, we addressed some enquiries to Mr Crawford, who is peculiarly qualified to speak to the habits of the population frequenting the China seas.

We now beg leave to enclose a copy of our queries, and of a paper with which Mr. Crawford has been so good as to furnish us in answer, containing a large amount of information on the subject to which his attention was thus requested. We presume that copies of this paper will be supplied to the gentlemen interested in the West Indies, with whom the question originated.

But having obtained and furnished this information, we propose to abstain from entering into the details of any scheme for carrying on the proposed emigration of Chinese labourers from the Straits of Malacca; for this part of the subject having been under constant discussion at the Colonial Department, and being now nearly advanced to a conclusion, we apprehend that any detached suggestions here would be superfluous, and could only complicate the question.

We have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.
J. G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Encl. 1 in No. 12.

QUERIES respecting Chinese Immigration into the West Indies, sent to J. Crawford, Esq.,
August 30, 1843.

1. Is it likely that agricultural labourers could be picked up among the Chinese emigrants, or does a large proportion of them consist of artisans and small hucksters?
2. Would there be a prospect of meeting in the Straits of Malacca with such labourers of a class who have been used to sugar cultivation?
3. What may be the risk that the Chinese would not be persuaded to work kindly with negroes?
4. Women not being exported from China, besides the expense if they were, what weight should be attached to the fear that Chinese labourers would grow dissatisfied when they find themselves in a country where there are no women, either Chinese or Malay, but only those of African race?
5. Might it be expected that they would understand and practically carry out in the sequel an agreement for a fair stoppage of wages to repay the planters the cost of their passage?
6. Would they be likely to stipulate for back passage, which must entail a corresponding abatement of wages, or prefer saving the means of it out of their own earnings?

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The Government have resolved that should a Chinese immigration into the West Indies be permitted, the people should for the present only be hired and shipped at the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca.

If the colonies would pay the whole expense as a bounty, and leave the labourer quite free after arrival, this would be the simplest course. But failing this, such of the above questions as contemplate individuals repaying themselves by stoppage out of wages are inserted, and at any rate the colonies could hardly be expected to make a free gift of the passage both out and home.

Encl. 2 in No. 12.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

MEMORANDUM respecting Chinese Immigration into the West Indies.

Blackbrook, Monmouth, September 1, 1843.

THE Chinese within the Straits settlements, that is, Singapore, Maland, and Penang, amount probably in all to about 50,000, but to these must be added those in the Dutch settlements of Rhio, about 60 miles from Singapore, and who, as far as emigration is concerned, are just as available as those living under our own rule, for there is a daily uninterrupted intercourse between the parties, and in fact no distinction. I do not think these are fewer than 20,000. These Chinese settlers are not, as represented in the extract of a letter, all from Amoy, that is from the province of Fokein or Hokein; but from this province and that of Canton, and the great majority from the latter. They were of course chiefly from the maritime ports of these provinces. A good many are from the island of Hainan, a poor but populous place. From the localities from which they issue, a great proportion are boatmen and fishermen; and the kind of agricultural labour that the emigrants have been used to in their own country is the rearing of culinary vegetables and the culture of rice. The artisans among them consist in general only of carpenters and blacksmiths. They become hucksters, shop-keepers, and merchants only as colonists, and I fancy few of the emigrants have been of this class in China. Nearly all of them can read and write, and many are expert accountants with the aid of the San-pan. I know one very enterprising merchant who had been for years a common porter. Having lived handsomely he died the richest man in Singapore.

Children and women never leave China, in fact never leave their own localities, even when the men emigrate from one province or district of China to another. All the men are in the prime of life. No man brings capital any more than Irish labourers coming to England. Most of the emigrants come by the junks, and I have known a single junk bring 800. The number of junks which arrived at Singapore (they never go to Penang or Malacca) from the 27th of December to the 20th of April, 1843, and this embraces the whole season, was 111 of 17,000 tons burthen, and they brought 6,391 immigrants. Eighty-eight junks of 14,580 tons had the year before brought 6156 immigrants. Now these junks come from no less than 19 different ports of China, and nearly every one brought passengers, which indeed constitutes the most valuable part of the outward investment. European vessels occasionally bring Chinese immigrants, but the number is inconsiderable. In my time, some 16 years ago, the number of junks coming from China was about 12. The great increase has taken place since our occupation of the island in the bay of Amoy.

The Chinese settlers form matrimonial connexions wherever they go, and whenever they can, and in those countries to which they have been long accustomed to resort, as Java, Siam, and Cochin-China, a very considerable mixed population has been the result. These in the Malay language are called *Peranakan*, the nearest translation of which, although not quite a correct one, is "Creole." All the Creoles are brought up as Chinese, and intermarry either with Creoles or genuine Chinese. They are considered as somewhat less industrious than the true Chinese, but over those they have the advantage of knowledge of locality, and the possession of two languages.

At Prince of Wales Island and Singapore there are a few sugar plantations in which the Chinese are the labourers; but to get labourers who will cultivate the cane, manufacture sugar, and distil rum, will not be a matter of the smallest difficulty, for the Chinese may be described as a sort of ambidextrous people who can turn their hands to anything. The provinces from which the immigrants chiefly come, Canton and Fokein, are the chief sugar producing ones of the Chinese empire. Besides this, the large sugar cultivation of Java, of Cochin China, and of the Phillipines, is understood by them. In Siam, and, I suppose, in the other places also, very high wages are occasionally given to foremen skilled in claying sugar, as much as 1000 dollars a-year, that is 225*l*. In the Straits' settlements generally, the culture of pepper is wholly in their hands; and at Singapore and the Dutch settlements the culture and manufacture of gambir, that is, a kind of terra japonica, which is largely produced for a masticatory among the eastern islanders, and of late years still more largely for exportation to this country to be used for tanning and dyeing. The same may be said of the manufacture of sago in the shape in which this article is now brought into the European market. Indeed, pearl sago was the discovery about twenty-five years ago, of a Chinese of Malacca. Now the cultivation and preparation of every one of these three articles is unknown in China, and they are consequently acquisitions made by the Chinese as colonists. In the same way they have become miners of gold to a large extent in Borneo, and of gold and silver in Tonquin; and both miners and smelters of tin in the Archipelago, of which last article the annual produce is at present probably equal to that of the mines of Cornwall, while it is a good deal better in quality.

From the teeming population of China there can then be no difficulty in getting labourers in the prime of life, unencumbered by families, and fit to turn their hands to any employment, and this to any extent. But then comes the most difficult part of the subject; how their ser-

vices are to be secured and remunerated. In the "Extracts of Letters" their character is very correctly represented. They are a sober, diligent, industrious, intelligent, and money-loving people, without being a miserly one. From all the inconvenient prejudices of Hindostan they are wholly free. They like to make money, but they have not the faculty of hoarding it that distinguishes the penurious Hindoo, for they live more comfortably, and, when they can, more luxuriously than any other Asiatic people that I am acquainted with. They must be paid the full value of their labour, or otherwise there will be no making anything of them. In a word, they must be treated with the same consideration as any class of British labourers; if they are not, they become inevitably discontented, disorderly, and roguish.

In Singapore a Chinese labourer will earn as much as two natives of Coromandel, as three Bengalese, and as four Malays. In my time the wages of a Chinese day labourer, finding everything, used to be about 15 Spanish dollars a month, which, at 4s. 4d. per dollar, is 65s., or 32l. 10s. a-year. But the labour market is now far better supplied, and wages are considerably lower. I shall suppose that good labourers may now be had at 10 dollars a month, which is equal to 21l. 2s. 4d. a-year. Can the West Indian planter pay such wages? By one of the agreements contained in the "Extracts of Letters," I perceive that a Chinese labourer engages to serve for two years at the average wages of 5½ dollars a month; this is about 13l. 9s. 4d. But we have to add lodging, salt fish, salt, and 45 lbs. of rice a month, with 20 dollars of passage-money and loss of labour during sickness. But all this is for the Mauritius, and not for Guiana or the West India islands, three times as far from the Straits of Malacca, and where the principal article of subsistence, rice—must be higher priced.

I confess I entertain considerable doubts of the expediency of hiring Chinese labourers for the colonies, on the principle of an apprenticeship. My notion of the Chinese is, that they are industrious and diligent only when they are working for themselves, and see profit in the face at every hour of their labour. An experience of their character in this respect, hinders them from being employed on fixed daily or monthly wages in the Straits settlements, wherever it can be avoided. The Chinese labourer, who, working on his own behalf, or by job work for another, would earn 15 dollars a-month, I am confident would not produce to an employer 10 dollars a-month on day wages.† But the experiment has been tried, or is under trial in the Mauritius, with 1000 labourers, and the result will be worth all the opinions on the subject that ever can be given.

There is another drawback against the employment of the Chinese in the colonies, or at least one that will exist for a number of years,—the want of a common language for communication, and the necessity for employing interpreters. There are two distinct languages spoken by the Chinese ordinary colonists, not mutually intelligible. These are the languages of Canton and Fohkien, and in our courts of justice in the Straits settlements we must have two interpreters. These are always Creole Chinese, and communicate with us through the easy Malay, a language known more or less to all resident foreigners. In the West Indies there can be no such channel of communication, and until the Chinese shall have acquired a smattering of English, as they have at Canton, the expense and incumbrance of interpreters cannot be got rid of.

I perceive by the "Extracts of Letters" that the cost of an emigrant's passage from the Straits of Malacca to Guiana is estimated at about 12l., which is about 57 Spanish dollars. Now, to the best of my recollection, the cost of a passage in a Chinese junk from Canton or Amoy, which in the right season is usually made for the one in seven or eight, and from the other in ten or twelve days, is not above five dollars. It is evident therefore that the Guiana planter in some shape or other, must pay the difference. Filial attachment is one of the most laudable qualities of the Chinese; indeed it is a religious and political duty. All those who quit China as emigrants, do so in hopes of returning to their families, and to the tombs of their forefathers, although but a small proportion do so. In all the countries in which they have heretofore settled, they have the easy means of doing this, of hearing from their families, and of remitting funds to them through the junks. Of those facilities they must necessarily be deprived in the West Indies.

The Commissioners are of course aware that the experiment of Chinese labour was once tried at Trinidad about 30 years ago and failed, but this was during the period of slavery and in war time, when it was impossible that the experiment could have had in any respect a fair trial. Chinese labour was then much higher than it is now, and the means of procuring labourers not comparable to the present.

I agree entirely with one of the opinions which seems to be implied by the Commissioners in their queries, that by far the most eligible plan will be for the Colonial Governments to take the matter wholly into their own hands, paying the passage money of the emigrants and leaving them on their arrival in the colony at perfect liberty to engage in any kind of labour, and on any terms they think proper. It is not necessary that the whole expenditure made on this account should be sacrificed. Each emigrant before embarkation may be called on to sign a personal bond payable within a reasonable stated time, for reimbursement of at least a portion of the fund advanced for his passage. As to the Government or private parties paying for the return passage, I think such an arrangement, except in very peculiar cases, will be inexpedient. The Chinese will certainly in great numbers, should the project as a labour scheme succeed, settle permanently in the West Indies, and a passage-money of 10l. or 12l.

* Letters submitted by the West India Committee to Lord Stanley.

† When pepper was extensively cultivated on Prince of Wales Island, the European owner of the land had the forest cleared by contract, and the vines planted by contract, and when the vines came into bearing, the plantation was farmed to the Chinese from year to year, on payment of a specific quantity of pepper. Any other plan would have ruined the capitalist.

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back would only be a premium held out to leave the country and abandon the families they will certainly have.

Contracts with private parties for servitude at specified rates, and on the principle of an apprenticeship, will have the appearance of compulsion, while they will also, from their very nature, be unequal as to conditions. Thus in the two contracts respectively from Penang and Singapore for servitude in the Mauritius, I find that one labourer is to have four dollars a month only, and the other five and a half. One man is satisfied with 45 lbs. of rice a month and 6 lbs. of fish, while the other is to eat 60 lbs. of rice and 15 lbs. of fish in the same time. In diet, as in every thing else, the Chinese ought to be left to themselves, and no people in the world know better how to look after their own interests. I repeat, then, that the Chinese immigrants must be left at perfect liberty, and that there are no other means of securing the efficient labour of which they are capable. If in any way constrained they will inevitably defraud their employers, and no people know better how to set about doing this artfully and systematically.

(Signed) J. CRAWFURD.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to the LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, September 12, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed by his Lordship's desire to Mr. Neill Malcolm relative to the introduction of Chinese labourers into the West Indian Colonies.

You will observe that there are certain details connected with this scheme which Lord Stanley has reserved for your consideration.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES STEPHEN.

The Land and Emigration Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to the LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, October 3, 1843.

ADVERTING to a desire which has been expressed by the West India body, that a fixed and uniform rate of bounty on the importation of Chinese labourers into the West Indies should be substituted for the existing arrangement which fixes a maximum payment subject to the production of their accounts by the parties claiming it, I am directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will report to his Lordship whether the information within your reach is such as to enable you to fix upon a proper rate of bounty, and if so, what that rate of bounty should be.

Lord Stanley entertains no objection to the proposed alteration of the rule in this respect, provided such a rate of bounty could be fixed as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses which may be actually incurred by the importer, and no more. But you will bear in mind, that according to the system proposed to be established for the present, the object is that the importation should be confined to those persons who desire to introduce labourers at their own cost, and for their own service; and, consequently, that no inducement ought to be held out in the rate of bounty to mere adventurers to import upon a speculation of deriving profit, from the difference between the actual cost and the amount allowed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES STEPHEN.

The Land and Emigration Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 15.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to NEILL MALCOLM, Esq.
Downing-street, 7th October, 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a series of questions suggested by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject of Chinese emigration into the West Indies, with the copy of a paper furnished to the Commissioners by Mr. Crawford in reply.

I have, &c.

To Neill Malcolm, Esq.

(Signed)

JAMES STEPHEN.

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No. 15.

Pages 259, 260.

No. 16.

COPY of a LETTER from the LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to
JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, October 14, 1843.

WITH reference to your Letters of the 12th ultimo and the 3rd instant, we have the honour to submit the following report on the proposed Chinese Immigration into the West Indies.

Having procured information from various quarters, and compared it with the data previously existing in this office, and with such estimates as have been tendered to us on behalf of the West India body, we feel justified in recommending, in answer to the second of your letters, the adoption of a fixed bounty of 65 dollars on emigrants from China to the West Indies.

With regard to the details referred to us in your former letter, we beg leave to submit the following suggestions:—that the conveyance of the emigrants should be regulated by the provisions of the Passengers' Act on colonial voyages; that the length of the voyage be estimated at 18 weeks; that the emigrants require to be possessed of some warm clothing; that the allowance of provisions be fixed by the governor at the place of departure; that a proper officer of his government be directed by him to see that all these requirements are complied with, and to grant a certificate to that effect, without which bounty should not be claimable.

In recommending the passage to be estimated at 18 weeks, we proceed on enquiries, which we have caused to be made from practical persons on the subject. Upon so long a voyage, and with the ample duration we believe we have assigned to it, it appears to us unnecessary to make any distinction on account of the additional distance to Jamaica. And under this view we have not suggested any difference in the rate of bounty to that island.

We believe that it is the habit of the Chinese to be provided with warm clothing; but considering from what different parts they come, and that there seems an obvious risk that in going from one tropical country to settle in another, the necessity of taking precautions against the cold in doubling the Cape of Good Hope might be overlooked, a circumstance which we have no doubt might be of fatal consequences to the passengers' health, we have thought it our duty to suggest that attention should be drawn to the subject. It is not our meaning that the shippers ought to furnish a stock of such clothing, but that merely that before the people's departure is finally approved, it should be seen by the practical officer that they have with them, no matter from what source derived, a reasonable supply of the kind for the passage. The clothing of English emigrants to Australia has been subjected to an inspection of this description. Should it be found desirable to name the description and smallest quantity of warm clothing that could be passed, this could probably be easily done by the local authorities, taking care, however, not to entail any unnecessary expense, nor to name anything unusual in the country, and difficult to procure.

Should the foregoing suggestions be approved it will remain to draw up rules for the information and guidance of private parties, and to issue instructions on the subject to the authorities in the Straits of Malacca, and to the Governors of the respective West India Colonies.

For the first purpose we have the honour to submit herewith, for Lord Stanley's consideration, a draft of the paper which we would propose to print.

In the first of the rules it contains we have left in blank the name of the office at which parties are to apply for permission to import Chinese emigrants, not

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being certain whether it would be thought desirable that this should be done at our office or that of the Secretary of State.

Next follow the views already submitted as to the shipping arrangements, together with a few additional precautions of detail, which we hope will meet with Lord Stanley's approval.

It will be seen that we have inserted a clause forbidding advances of money subject to repayment in the colony, but sanctioning moderate gratuities never to exceed 15 dollars per adult.

On the subject of contracts we have endeavoured to provide for such stipulations in the agreements themselves as shall carry out the intentions expressed in the letter from the Colonial Department to Mr. Malcolm, dated the 4th September. Whether or not it should afterwards be thought expedient to recommend a provision by law for all the same details, there can be no harm in the security of their forming part of the agreements themselves.

The explanatory remarks at the end of the rules are perhaps peculiar, but so likewise are the circumstances, and we have therefore offered these remarks for consideration as the simplest means of defining the extent to which the Government has pledged its faith, and of giving parties concerned all the information to which they are entitled.

With regard to the instructions to be addressed to the authorities in the Straits of Malacca, we presume that a communication will be made to the East India Board, and that after an intimation that it has been thought expedient to sanction the experiment of taking Chinese emigrants to the West Indies, the enclosed rules, or any modification of them finally approved, may be referred to as embodying the objects which it is wished to carry into effect. The principal steps to be taken by the Governor would be to fix the weekly allowance of provisions during the voyage, and to name the harbour-master or other officer who should attend to the shipping arrangements, and also the magistrate before whom contracts are to be executed. The signatures of these functionaries, as well as the impression of any seal of office used by the magistrate, should be forwarded by the Governor in a sealed communication to the Governor of each West India Colony to which any emigrants may be despatched. If it should be necessary to attach any fees to the extra duties required of the officers, we would suggest that they should be advanced by the master of the ship about to depart, and be repaid to him by the public on the production of proper vouchers immediately on reaching the West Indies, and that this payment should be altogether independent of the bounty and never fall as a charge upon the individual importer. For we conceive that to the extent to which the services of these officers, and especially of the one who inspects the shipping, are required, they may be considered as officiating in lieu of public servants of the West India Colony, and as exercising for the general interest a control of which the burthen should not fall on the individual importer.

Much must depend on the judgment and efficiency with which the shipping arrangements are superintended. We annex a memorandum of the points to which we think the attention of the superintending officers should more particularly be directed.

To the governors of the three West India Colonies concerned, we conclude that Mr. Hope's letter to Mr. Malcolm of the 4th of September, accompanied by two short letters of the 3rd instant, afterwards addressed to Mr. T. Hankey and Mr. Burge, will serve to explain the principles of the measure, while the rules, herewith submitted for approval, will contain the details. The subject of officers' fees above mentioned would require to be noticed. Under the 16th of our proposed rules, all stipendiary magistrates should receive directions from the governor to give employers of Chinese labourers immediate notice of any declaration made by the latter of their intention to relinquish their contracts. With regard to the communications to be made to the legislatures, we would venture to submit that it would be enough to recommend that any prohibition of contracts made out of the colony, should be waved as to Chinese labourers, provided that they were for a term not exceeding five years' service in the colony, and that in all other respects they were conformable to the rules under which the emigration of this kind of labourers was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. If this course of proceeding should be deemed admissible, it would, perhaps, obviate the necessity of entering into a greater amount of detail than it might be thought convenient to suggest to a legislative body. But if not, we presume that the recommendations must contain the substance of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the enclosed regulations.

In conclusion, we would request permission to offer a remark on that passage.

in the letter to Mr. Malcolm, dated the 4th of September, which states that the prohibition against contracts abroad not being included in this year's Immigration Act in Jamaica, persons applying for leave to take Chinese to that Island must enter into bond that any contracts they enter into, shall be made dissoluble by the labourers, although binding on themselves. Besides the probability of the defects being remedied in the next Jamaica Act, it will be seen that by the proposals we have submitted, contracts would not be entitled to attestation before a magistrate in the Straits of Malacca, nor allow of a claim to bounty in the colony, unless they contained a clause to the foregoing effect. We would, therefore, submit for consideration, that it may be unnecessary to impose exclusively upon parties connected with Jamaica, the somewhat onerous condition of entering into a bond to the Crown.

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We have, &c.
(Signed) T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.
J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Encl. in No. 16.

9, Park-street, Westminster, October, 1843.

CONDITIONS of Bounty on Chinese Emigrants brought into Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

1. Parties desirous of introducing Chinese emigrants on bounty must previously apply for permission to the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
2. The emigrants are only to be taken from some one of the three principal British settlements in the Straits of Malacca.
3. They are to be conveyed in strict conformity with the terms of the Imperial Passengers' Act, as applicable to colonial voyages.
4. Whatever may be the number of the passengers, there must be on board the vessel a surgeon, and a proper supply of medicines, instruments, and other requisites for the surgeon's use.
5. The between decks and the under part of the upper deck and beams must be either whitewashed or painted white.
6. No gunpowder is to be allowed on board on freight.
7. The emigrants must be possessed of a reasonable supply of warm clothing to protect them from the cold in doubling the Cape of Good Hope.
8. The length of the voyage to any of the West India Colonies is to be assumed at 18 weeks.
9. The allowance of provisions under the Passengers' Act will be declared by the Governor at the place of departure.
10. The proper officer of his Government will be named by the same authority, to see that the several requirements of the Act, and of these Rules, so far as regards the preparation for the voyage, are complied with.
11. This officer will, on departure, grant a certificate, in the form hereto annexed, showing the numbers embarked, and recording an approval, without which bounty will not be claimable.
12. The amount of bounty is fixed for each colony at sixty-five (65) dollars for every adult male or female, and half for children between one and fourteen years of age. No bounty will be payable on adults above forty years of age, nor on infants under one, at the time of embarkation.
13. No advances of money can be sanctioned subject to a repayment in the colony. But, considering that emigrants commonly have small debts to discharge, or require aid in providing an outfit, there will not be an objection to any moderate gratuities which it may be thought proper to give them, not exceeding fifteen dollars for each adult.
14. If the emigrants be introduced without any contracts at all, and free to engage themselves to whomsoever they please, the whole amount of bounty will at once be claimable.
15. If contracts are employed, they must be executed before such magistrate as the Governor may name for the purpose, and be attested by his seal and signature.
16. They must not be for any longer term of service in the colony than five years, and must contain a proviso that it shall be competent to the labourer, upon making one month's previous declaration to that effect before a stipendiary magistrate, to terminate the contract at the end of the first six months in the colony, and every succeeding period of six months. The magistrates will have suitable instructions to apprise employers of any such declarations.
17. In these cases bounty will be paid, *minus* one-fifth for each six months the labourer remained.
18. In pursuance of the 13th Regulation, the contracts must also contain a stipulation that no claim is to be made on the emigrant for repayment of any money given to him before his importation.
19. The terms of these contracts will, in other respects, be left a matter of private agreement between the employer and his labourers; but if there shall appear reason to consider that any

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fraud is practised on the latter, or that they are wilfully deceived as to the distance and circumstances of the countries they are going to, or not truly informed of the purport and effect of their contracts, the magistrate will withhold his attestation to the contracts, and the departure of the people will not be approved.

Explanatory Remarks:

Such being the conditions on which the Government is willing that parties who may desire it should enter on the undertaking of procuring a supply of Chinese emigrants; it is necessary to remark that the complete fulfilment of the scheme is subject to two contingencies, which cannot be determined by executive authority.

First, by the existing law of British Guiana and Trinidad, and probably by the next Immigration Act in Jamaica, contracts with labourers, made beyond the limits of each colony, will not be binding. The Government undertakes to recommend such a modification of this law as is necessary for the purposes of the present plan, but the result, of course, must rest entirely with the respective legislatures.

Secondly, the payment of bounty must depend on the existence of sufficient funds lawfully appropriated to the purpose. On this subject the present state of the facts is as follows:— In Trinidad a permanent grant of 14,000*l.* per annum has been made for general purposes of immigration. In Jamaica a sum of 30,000*l.* has been placed at the disposal of Government for such purposes for the present year; the provision to be made next year will depend on the Legislature. In British Guiana no more than 30,000 dollars has been appropriated to general purposes of immigration for the year ending 1st July, 1844; but there has been remitted to trustees in England a separate sum of 100,000 dollars applicable to African emigration, of which a comparatively small portion will be found to be wanted for that object.

Without implying any doubt of the liberality of the respective legislatures, or of their favourable disposition towards immigration, the object of these remarks is merely to distinguish that which the Government can positively undertake, from that on which it is not competent to offer a pledge, but can only leave parties to exercise their own judgment.

MEMORANDUM ON Superintending the preparations for the Passage of Chinese Emigrants to the West Indies.

1. The officer charged with this duty should bear in mind that the number of passengers admissible, is limited by the size of the deck on which they live, as well as by the tonnage; and that on a voyage of the computed length of that to the West Indies, the whole number of passengers is not to exceed the proportion of one adult for every 15 superficial feet of the deck.

2. There should be a proper cooking apparatus, and a reasonable supply of mess utensils, whether belonging to the passengers, or provided for them; suitable to the habits of the people.

3. The quality of the water is one of the most important circumstances to the health of the passengers. It should be laid in of the purest description that can be obtained, and great attention should be paid to the sweetness and sufficient strength of the casks in which it is carried. If new they should be charred. The casks should be constructed of staves of at least one inch in thickness for the ground tier, and of not less than three-quarters of an inch for the remainder.

4. The due quantity and quality of the provisions should be carefully ascertained, as well as the supply of the medicines and any medical comforts that may be required by the orders of the local authorities.

5. The presence of a duly qualified surgeon is of course one of the most important circumstances to be attended to; and it would seem desirable that he should examine the emigrants on embarkation, to see that they have no infectious disorder of a dangerous character.

6. The officer will not overlook the particulars provided for in the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the rules published on the present subject, by the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration.

7. The ship should be seen to be properly manned.

8. The condition of the boats required under the 13th clause of the "Passengers Act," should be particularly looked to.

9. The decks should not be allowed to be lumbered, but required to be kept duly clear for the working of the ship, and the exercise of the people. All provisions are to be stowed under hatches, and only sufficient water for immediate use, to be allowed on deck.

10. The superintending officer will require to be satisfied on these several points, together with all other requirements of the Passengers' Act, applicable to the subject, before he grants his final certificate of approval.

FORM OF Certificate of Approval.

Ship	Date,	184
	Tons	
	Size of deck	superficial feet.

I hereby certify that emigrants are proceeding in this vessel, and that she appears to me in every respect sound, seaworthy, and properly manned, and not stowed in any objectionable manner; and provided with all things requisite for the sustenance, health, and necessary comfort of the above-mentioned number of emigrants during the voyage.

(Signed)

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No. 17.

COPY of a LETTER from CHARLES CAVE, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

West India Committee Rooms, 12, Old Jewry,
19th October, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letters which Mr. Stephen, by direction of your Lordship, addressed to Mr. Hankey on the 3rd instant, and to Mr. Malcolm on the 7th instant, concerning the arrangement relative to Chinese labourers, proposed in the previous communication made by Mr. Hope to Mr. Malcolm on the 4th ultimo. And, having now had an opportunity of bringing the last-mentioned letter under the consideration of this Committee, I beg leave to advert to the other important subjects to which it refers.

I trust I need hardly assure your Lordship that the West India body most fully appreciate the interest you are pleased to manifest in their behalf; and that as they can have no motive, so they have as little desire, to urge unnecessary claims upon your attention. They have been impelled, by the distressing circumstances in which they are placed, to represent their actual position to your Lordship; and, as it not only remains unimproved, but becomes aggravated by the continued absence of all definite prospect of amendment, they hope to be excused if they should appear to be importunate in again soliciting the relief which they conceive it is in the power of Her Majesty's Government to afford. While the melancholy truth of their statements cannot be questioned, they regret to observe it is alleged that they do not sufficiently regard either the facilities which have been already granted for introducing labourers into the West India Colonies, or the difficulties opposed to a further advance in the same direction. These allegations have induced this Committee to reconsider attentively the measures connected with immigration which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government since the period of final emancipation; and, as a brief review of them may perhaps lead to a better understanding of their nature, or at least exhibit to your Lordship the estimate formed of them by this Committee, I beg you will now permit me to refer to them in succession.

The first measure I have to notice is the Order in Council, dated 7th September, 1838, promulgated a few weeks after that event, which, being directly applicable to the Crown Colonies only, was also transmitted in a Circular Despatch to the Governors of the Colonies having Legislative Assemblies, "to serve as a guide to them in giving or withholding their assent to any laws which might be tendered for their acceptance." By it all "contracts of service" were prohibited with any persons, except those who were already settled in the Colonies; and consequently all immigration was likewise prohibited, inasmuch as labourers could not remove from distant countries at their own charge, and proprietors could not undertake the expense of conveying them without having some assurance of their service. As there could be no doubt that a very considerable number of the emancipated slaves would withdraw, wholly or partially, from the cultivation in which they had been engaged, and that it could not possibly be sustained without the introduction of other labourers, this Order in Council, by conferring exclusive employment on those who were disposed to work for wages, was tantamount to a transfer in their favour of the produce of the estates. Such has been almost universally its effect, except in the more populous islands. The abject dependence to which the proprietors were thus reduced, has already ruined numerous families who formerly enjoyed affluence; many others still struggle, though with little hope, to retain possession of estates from which they had long been accustomed to derive ample incomes; and from those who are able to make the sacrifice, a large outlay has been annually exacted to prevent their lands from becoming waste, and their fixed capital useless.

The next measure touching contracts which this Committee find on record is an Order in Council, dated 9th December, 1841, abrogating the preceding one in so far as it affected contracts made in Europe; so that the people of this country were no longer prohibited, as they had been during the two years previously, from entering into such engagements as they might deem advantageous.

A further modification was made by an Order in Council, dated 4th January, 1843, granting permission to make agreements with the free people of North America; but it is still ineffective, in consequence of the officers it requires to be appointed for its execution not having been yet nominated.

Her Majesty's Government likewise declared, by an Order in Council, dated

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8th December, 1840, that emigrants might be conveyed from Sierra Leone to Trinidad,—which permission was soon afterwards extended to Jamaica and Guiana,—and there landed, free from any obligation whatever, at the charge of the Colonial revenues; and in the month of February last the plan for superintending this emigration which is now in force was adopted. Two Ordinances, passed in Trinidad, providing for immigration into that island from the adjacent Colonies and North America, had previously been allowed; but these hardly belong to a category of Acts connected with immigration into the West-India Colonies from foreign countries.

The Order in Council removing the prohibition against contracts made in Europe could not, of course, have any sensible effect on field-labour in the West Indies.

That which relates to the United States, if it should come into operation, cannot be expected, considering the wages prevalent there, to produce a material supply of agricultural labourers.

The concessions with respect to emigration from Sierra Leone have been rendered in a great measure nugatory by the conditions which accompanied them, as well as from other causes.

And with regard to the arrangement now under consideration for permitting the introduction of a limited number of Chinese, to which your Lordship has devoted so much attention, no definite expectation can be formed until the terms be finally settled, though it is hoped that it may eventually prove successful.

The West India body have no disposition to undervalue any of the measures I have here had occasion to enumerate, but it is evident they have not yet produced much practical benefit; and they regard all the facilities which these measures may afford as only partial relaxations of the grievous restriction previously enacted, on the 7th September, 1838, to their disadvantage.

The state of society in Africa has long been a subject of interesting inquiry to the members of this Committee, with the view of ascertaining how emigration might be conducted without just objection; and, although they have anxiously endeavoured to obtain correct information, as well with regard to the independent countries of Africa as the British settlements there, they are certainly not impressed with the difficulties which have occurred to your Lordship. Nor can they recognise in the possible jealousy of some foreign states an adequate reason for the disabilities imposed upon them. Any representations on the part of those states are probably designed, either to establish a justification of their own conduct in permitting the continuance of the slave trade, or to impede the progress of free emigration, which they knew would be the best means of suppressing it. But, seeing that British subjects are effectually precluded from every kind and degree of participation in that traffic by the most stringent laws which it is possible to devise; that it is certain no slave can be found within any British possession in Africa, mere presence there being sufficient proof of freedom; that no person can be removed against his will; that natives of Africa embarking for the West India colonies must, during the voyage and after their arrival, be treated in every respect like natives of Britain; Her Majesty's Government may well disregard alleged suspicion, and trust to an exposition of these facts for a complete refutation of every charge which ignorance or selfishness may suggest, without seeking to have a further appeal to needless restrictions on emigration. Referring only to the evidence presented to Parliament in August last year by the West Africa Committee, I submit that we are not entitled to assume that persons in the condition of free labourers cannot be found in the independent countries of Africa. But it is unnecessary for me to enter into a particular argument on this question, because it is not my purpose to assert that emigration from Africa should not be subjected to regulation, or that the West India body desire to countenance any transactions respecting it beyond the direct control of Her Majesty's Government. It is at the same time their settled conviction that very simple instructions to superintending officers at each station would preclude the possibility of abuse, whether as regards contracts or free emigration; and, on the other hand, that every observance required from the African which can produce a want of confidence in his mind, will have the same effect as the complicated system now in force at Sierra Leone. The difference between prohibition and needful regulation, indeed, constitutes the basis of all the complaints which the West India body have to make on the subject of labour. In order to prevent improper contracts from being made out of the Colonies, it was not necessary to have recourse to absolute prohibition. There could be no difficulty in describing the terms of reasonable service, or in providing

for the full explanation and open execution of contracts before competent authorities. In order to protect the people of Africa from being forcibly removed, it was not necessary to prohibit them, as they practically are, from coming to the British settlements for the purpose of emigrating, under superintendence which would ensure the absence of all restraint. That there are in the vicinity, or within access, of these possessions whole tribes in a state of freedom, is proved by the evidence already cited, while the doubtful or ill-defined vassalage of others is equally manifest. There is, moreover, a peculiar consideration affecting the introduction of labourers into the West India colonies. From whatever part of Africa or India immigrants may be brought, they cannot fail to have opportunities of improving their condition, as well as of receiving instruction, which they do not there possess. With regard to Sierra Leone, in particular, the West Africa Committee have recorded their opinion to be, "that it would be well for the African, in every point of view, to find himself a free labourer in the free British West India colonies, enjoying there, as he would, higher advantages of every kind than have fallen to the lot of the negro race in any other portion of the globe." This being the declared result of a minute investigation into the state of that settlement, where the liberated captives have long enjoyed the protection and fostering care of the British Government, there can be no doubt that the judgment of the Committee is still more applicable to every other district of Western Africa.

With regard to emigration from Her Majesty's East India possessions, it is with the deepest regret and disappointment the West India body have learnt that your Lordship still entertains an apprehension of abuses, which are nevertheless only possible if the existing laws are allowed to be violated with impunity. Those to whom the local government of India is entrusted cannot allege that abuse—by which, I presume, is meant forcible or fraudulent deportation—may not be prevented under their jurisdiction, without at the same time confessing their inability, in any circumstances, to ensure personal protection to Her Majesty's Indian subjects,—a proposition which I trust cannot be maintained. It was confidently supposed that your Lordship was perfectly satisfied in this respect, when Her Majesty's Government determined to repeal, in favour of Mauritius, the prohibitory Indian Act (xiv. 1839), which had been passed in pursuance of instructions from this country, "pending the full investigation of the subject," and accordingly issued the Order in Council, dated 15th January, 1842; for it is difficult to perceive how there can be greater risk of abuse in reference to emigrants embarking for Jamaica, or other West India colonies, rather than Mauritius, to which island nearly 10,000 have proceeded during the present year. With regard to the passage from India, as all the regulations concerning it are prescribed by the Passengers' Act, which makes the same provision for the comfortable accommodation and conveyance of emigrants, whether from the United Kingdom or Her Majesty's possessions abroad, no abuse can be considered as possible without also supposing that the Act may, in other cases, be found equally inefficient for its purpose. What infringement on the rights of Her Majesty's subjects can be contemplated as being more likely now to occur in the West India colonies than in the mother country I am unable to conceive. Without offering any opinion on this point, or on the comparative condition of the people in the East and West Indies, I beg leave to quote the testimony of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who long resided and governed in India, as contained in his Despatch to your Lordship, dated Jamaica, 1st November, 1841, wherein he states, "With respect to the labouring population, formerly slaves, but now perfectly free, and more independent than the same class in other free countries, I venture to say that in no country in the world can the labouring population be more abundantly provided with the necessaries and comforts of life, more at their ease, or more secure from oppression, than in Jamaica; and I may add that ministers of the gospel for the religious instruction, and schools for the education of their children, are established in all parts of the island, with a tendency to constant increase." Considering these circumstances, the West India body cannot concur with your Lordship in thinking that their interests will in any way be consulted by the continuance of a prohibition which they have always deemed to be unnecessary, or that any further experience is required to prove that its immediate repeal would be an act of just policy; and they earnestly hope that your Lordship will be induced to abandon what Mr. Grant, the late Under Secretary of the Bengal Government, describes as "the strange and servile restriction imposed on the liberty and means of livelihood

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of the people of India," and give your sanction to that free intercourse which ought to subsist between all parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

The view which your Lordship continues to take in regard to the effect of any immigration it is possible to carry into operation being greatly over-rated by parties interested in the cultivation of sugar, implies doubt both with respect to the possibility of finding a sufficient number of willing emigrants, and of providing the funds requisite for their conveyance. After the most deferential consideration of this opinion, the West India body do not see reason to entertain any doubt upon either of these points, if free intercourse were permitted. Agreeing with your Lordship as to the important moral effect which may be produced by even a limited immigration, they have not confined their expectations of relief to any definite addition to the agricultural population. They have always contemplated the general influence of a continuous immigration as the principal means to which they could trust for restoring beneficial cultivation, and they conceive that desirable object might be speedily attained. But for the prohibitions laid upon proprietors, it would probably have been already accomplished by their individual exertions; and still more certainly if a system of immigration, combining limited contracts and modified bounties, had been early adopted. The only colony in the West Indies which has received a regular influx of suitable immigrants, though they have come chiefly from the other islands, is Trinidad, and there the consequences have been remarkable. The decline of the cultivation has never been nearly so great as in Jamaica or Guiana; and according to the progressive accession of labourers has been the progressive restoration of production. As regards the expense of procuring this accession, it will be found that the colony has actually received in augmented revenue alone, arising from duties on exports and imports attributable to the immigrants, more than the amount of bounties paid for those whose labour can be included in the estimate. It is nevertheless true that Trinidad still suffers severely from an insufficiency of labour. The first effect of immigration is, of course, to stay decline; but, even after it has been extensive enough to cause a partial recovery, the expense of cultivation may, as in this case, absorb all the produce, and no clear income can be expected to accrue until the available population and fixed capital shall be brought into just proportion, and competition for employment made to take the place of competition for labour. In Mauritius, the only colony to which emigration from India has been again permitted, this transition seems about to be completed, and confidence restored.

The West India body never imagined that the social revolution from which they have so grievously suffered could be accomplished without inconvenience; but they confidently trusted that the influence of Her Majesty's Government would be vigorously exerted to preserve the value of their property; that not only would the emancipated slaves be encouraged, by all practicable means, to apply themselves to the cultivation of the staple products of the colonies, but that every possible facility would be accorded for the purpose of obtaining substitutes for those who might withdraw from field-labour, or engage in other occupations.

Although this reasonable expectation has been hitherto disappointed, and the object which it was the undoubted wish of your Lordship to effect has not yet been attained, they would fain hope that redress will no longer be withheld; and that your Lordship, as the public guardian of their interests, will at length enable them to realize the promised benefits of freedom, and thus avert the disastrous consequences which must otherwise ensue.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

CHARLES CAVE, Chairman.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to CHARLES CAVE, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, November 6, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, on behalf of the West Indian body, you addressed to his Lordship on the 19th ultimo, on the subject of emigration to the West Indies; and in reference to your statement that the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 4th of January last, allowing contracts to be entered into with the free coloured people of North

America has been rendered ineffective; in consequence of the officers to be appointed for its execution not having been nominated; I am to inform you that on the 1st of March last Lord Stanley addressed Despatches to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, directing them to appoint one or more members of their governments to grant certificates to the parties applying for them, on payment of a small fee. Although no official notification has been received of the appointment of these officers, Lord Stanley cannot doubt but that had application been made to the respective governments in those colonies, no difficulty would have been experienced by any parties in obtaining the necessary certificate. I am further directed to express Lord Stanley's regret that the perusal of the evidence taken before the West African Committee has left upon his mind an impression directly opposed to the conclusions you draw from it, as to the degree of freedom possessed by the lower class of Africans in the native states, and the practicability of carrying on, from thence, a *bonâ fide* free emigration.

Lord Stanley further regrets to learn that, notwithstanding the caution by which the first announcement of the permission of Coolie immigration into the Mauritius was accompanied, as well as the frequent explanations and repetitions of the statement then made that the step was to be considered experimental only, he has been unsuccessful in guarding Her Majesty's Government against the inference that all restrictions, as regards the West Indies, ought to be removed at once, and without even awaiting the result of the experiment in progress in the much less difficult case of Mauritius.

I am, &c.

G. W. HOPE.

Charles Cave, Esq.,
&c. &c.

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LABOURERS.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a LETTER from CHARLES CAVE, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

West India Committee Rooms, 12, Old Jewry,
November 15, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Hope, written by direction of your Lordship, under the date of the 6th instant; and, having communicated the same to the Committee of the West India body, I am desired to express the extreme disappointment it has occasioned, intimating as it does your Lordship's intention to maintain, for an indefinite period, the restrictions under which the West India proprietors have so long suffered; or, at least, that the concessions of their just claims may still be postponed to other, and inferior, considerations. As they cannot doubt that your Lordship is sincerely disposed to promote the prosperity of the West India Colonies, and that you must feel an especial interest in the complete success of emancipation, it seems to this Committee impossible that Her Majesty's Government can be fully acquainted with their real condition, and yet continue to withhold the only remedial measures by which these objects may be attained, especially as, if they were even now granted a considerable time must necessarily elapse before they could become effective. The West India body are indeed aware, from the Despatches published by the Colonial Department, that some years ago (as particularly shown by one addressed on the 15th of February, 1840, to the Governor of Guiana,) the great decline in the production of sugar, and even the possibility of its utter extinction, were regarded with indifference, if not with complacency; and that it was deemed "a secondary question" "how to maintain the natural prosperity of our West India Colonies, promote the cultivation of products for which the climate is adapted, and keep up, if not increase, the consumption of British manufactures." They have also observed that certain Governors and other functionaries, thus countenanced, and concerned also to make their own administration appear successful, have constantly reported the colonies in which they are placed as being in a state of prosperity, though it was notorious that their cultivation was sustained at a great sacrifice. While these opinions prevailed with Her Majesty's Government, it was impossible to expect that any measures comprehending the interests of all classes,—proprietors as well as labourers—should be considered without prejudice. But this Committee cannot ascribe to your Lordship sentiments so much at variance with the views expounded in your Despatch to the Governor

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of Mauritius on the subject of labour, dated 22nd January, 1842, which, on the contrary, justly regards the permanent welfare of the enfranchised negroes as dependent upon the preservation of "the fixed capital at present existing in the sugar colonies;" and further declares that, "without the aid to be drawn from a foreign supply of labour, much of that capital will become comparatively useless," and that "in addition to the very serious loss attendant on such an extinction of property, would be the still greater evil that the colonies must retrograde in wealth and civilization beyond the power of recovery within any assignable period." Nearly two years have elapsed since that Despatch was presented to Parliament; the proprietors in these colonies, confidently trusting that the principles it so clearly explains would long ere now have been applied to their relief, have continued the struggle, at enormous sacrifices, to maintain their cultivation; and still the remedy is denied. It is possible, indeed, that the appearance of partial success, resulting from the costly efforts which have been made under this expectation, may have had some influence in retarding the concession; and it would almost seem that nothing short of the actual abandonment of their properties will prove that they have been cultivated at a loss. This Committee will now only add to the representations they have already made on this head, that they are prepared to furnish your Lordship with any evidence, or to enter upon any investigation, that may be required to confirm them. If it could have been believed that Her Majesty's Government would persist in the prohibitory policy hitherto pursued towards the West India Colonies, the capital and credit which have partially sustained them would at once have been withdrawn, and the truth rendered manifest.

Whether immigration may be successfully encouraged, and from what sources immigrants may come, are questions separate from the permission to convey them. Adverting to the Despatch to which I have already referred, I beg to assure your Lordship that the West India body cordially accept the rule there laid down, that "all emigrants shall be, in the fullest sense of the term, free agents." They cannot, however, regard Her Majesty's Indian subjects as enjoying this freedom of action while they are prohibited from entering into engagements which they conceive, and which certainly would be, for their advantage. Free agency should have the same meaning in the East as in the West Indies. Neither can the people of Africa, who are settled in the British possessions, or who are willing to resort thither for embarkation, be considered as free agents under the existing restrictions. With regard to Africa, I cannot but deeply regret to learn that the impression your Lordship has received from a perusal of the evidence taken last year is directly opposed to the conclusions which this Committee have drawn from it. In justification of my former reference to this subject, I beg leave to submit to your Lordship the accompanying brief abstract from the evidence.

With regard to the Order in Council, dated 4th January last, my only motive for alluding to it was, that a measure which might seem to be a relaxation of the general restriction imposed by the Order in Council of 7th September, 1838, should not be omitted in the enumeration I then made. The terms are—"No contract of service shall have any force or effect, unless the same shall be signed in the presence of some officer or person in Her Majesty's service, previous designated for that purpose by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State." Until such designation should be announced, it was of course impossible to make any attempt to act upon the permission granted. In the communication now received in Mr. Hope's letter, no mention is made of the United States, where there appears to be greater probability that persons of "African birth or descent" may be found willing to enter into agreements for service in the West Indies. But these are not sources from which either immediate or extensive immigration can be expected.

This Committee having become acquainted with your Lordship's decision respecting the introduction of Chinese emigrants from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca by the Circular No. 3, published by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; several of the parties who were anxious to attempt a commencement of this emigration applied for licences; but, on carefully examining the regulations prescribed, it appears to be impracticable to enter into contracts without incurring considerable expense and risk. The licences have therefore, I understand, been transmitted, with instructions to use them only in case the people shall be disposed to proceed to the West Indies without any contracts, and suitable vessels, with medical officers, can be found to convey them at the rate fixed: which

after deducting the requisite advance to the labourers, it is feared will not present an adequate inducement. This source also will, therefore, probably remain unavailable.

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"The momentous question, whether the staple products of tropical countries can be raised as effectually and as advantageously by the labour of freemen as by that of slaves," can never be brought to a fair trial, until the freedom of the employer be as fully established as the freedom of the labourer,—and emancipation cannot be pronounced successful until that question be satisfactorily solved. In conclusion, I must acquit this Committee of their duty to those whom they represent, by earnestly declaring to your Lordship their conviction—founded upon an intimate knowledge of the actual state of the West India colonies,—that without an immediate and extensive supply of labour their agriculture and trade must still further decline, and your Lordship's prediction touching their social condition be unfortunately verified.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES CAVE, Chairman.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Encl. in No. 19.

ABSTRACT of Evidence relative to the possibility of encouraging a successful Emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the West India Colonies.*

Evidence of WM. HAMILTON, a Purser in the Navy, who was for upwards of three years in the Liberated African Department.

4558. "Thinks 20,000 people might be removed, with great advantage to the colony itself."

Evidence of H. W. MACAULAY, Judge of the Mixed Commission Court.

5473. "I see no reason to doubt that a large number of the liberated Africans may eventually be induced to remove to the West Indies."

Evidence of LOGAN HOOK, Collector of Customs at Sierra Leone for fifteen years.

Emigration from
Sierra Leone.

8231. "As regards Sierra Leone, I think that we could spare from 10,000 to 15,000 of these liberated Africans with very great ease, and with benefit to themselves."

It appears, by Dr. Madden's report, which in that particular has not been questioned, that the managers of villages are not reluctant to employ any authority with which they are invested. He says, (at folio 5),

"If the liberated Africans were not a patient race, inured to suffering and accustomed to privation, it certainly would be impossible to keep the population that is located in the villages in their places. They would abandon their farms, (?) and flock to Free-town to look for bread."

Yet to the persons who keep the people in this state of bondage are they required to resort to give notices and receive explanations; and they are taught by the regulations of Her Majesty's Government to regard them as their protectors.

Evidence of WM. HAMILTON.

4607—4611. "Thinks if wages were to rise in Sierra Leone, persons would come from up the country to fill the places of those who went: they are a fine, healthy, strong set of people."

Emigration from
countries adjacent
to Sierra Leone.

4612. "A great many do come in at present, both from Timmanee and the Sherboro country."

4741. "Sir John Jeremie expected the emigration to the West Indies would be more than made up by immigration from the interior."

Evidence of LOGAN HOOK.

8244. "The Mandingoes, who inhabit the North Bank on the Bollam Shore, are indisposed, I think, to emigrate."

N.B. Several Mandingoes have since arrived in Trinidad, and are to return to make a favourable report.

* This abstract was purposely confined to the evidence of official persons, except as regards the Gambia, in respect to which such testimony could not be obtained; but the witnesses cited in that instance are confirmed by the Report of Governor Huntley.

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Governor DOHERTY's Report, in Appendix to Report of West Africa Committee, page 367.

"With reference to this subject, I made inquiry before leaving Sierra Leone as to the degree of property possessed by the chiefs in the persons or services of their subjects, and the compensation they would be likely to claim in consequence, in the event of the people emigrating; but the statements made to me were so contradictory, that I could arrive at no conclusion.

"The chiefs near Sierra Leone, having always shown an earnest desire to have their children and subjects educated, not only in school-learning, but in handicrafts and cultivation of the soil, would willingly, I think, consent to a body of their people proceeding to the West Indies, to be taught the cultivation of coffee and other tropical productions, on the condition of their return within four or five years. The arrangement would be beneficial both to Africa and the West Indies, and promote in the former the views of the Association lately formed for the extinction of the Slave Trade and the cultivation of the continent.

"The two tribes whose emigration would be most likely to prove advantageous to themselves and their West India employers, are the Ackoos and Cossoos; and I would advise the opening of a communication on the subject, through the liberated Africans of those tribes at Sierra Leone, with the native countries of both, the Cossoo country being but a three day's journey from the colony; while Yarriba, or the country of the Ackoos, is accessible by way of Badagry."

Acting Governor CARR's answers to Dr. Madden's queries, in Appendix to Report of West Africa Committee, p. 329.

"Thinks that many of the natives of the adjoining country would be desirous of emigrating to our colonies, if they were duly informed, by intelligent persons of their own colour, of what their actual condition would be in our colonies, adequately paid for their labour, and protected there."

Colonel JONES's answers to similar Queries, at p. 326 of the same Appendix.

"Does not think they would, without positive proof of the certainty of bettering their condition."

N.B. It will be observed that these gentlemen do not express the slightest doubt of the free condition of these people. All that they seem to think would be necessary to induce many of them to emigrate, which of course implies their ability to do so, is that they shall be previously satisfied that they would thereby better their condition.

Countries adjacent to the Gambia.

Sir H. B. HUNTLEY, recently Governor of the Gambia Settlements. Report in Appendix to Report of West Africa Committee, p. 226.

"The liberated African may be considered the labourer of Bathurst; if engaged, he is almost uniformly employed as such. Yet it is remarkable, that the merchants on all occasions prefer engaging as labourers the 'Tilliebunkas' and 'Seerawoolies,' who, for the sake of wages, come 600, 700, and even 1000 miles from the interior, in parties, in search of work at Bathurst. These men, like the Kroomen, work honestly, and for the same wages as the liberated African; the latter cannot be trusted unless constantly overlooked, and therefore those who can are preferred. Looking at Sierra Leone, the Kroomen are found to be the labourers; like the Tilliebunkas and Seerawoolies, they have taken the work from the hands of the liberated African."

Evidence of F. W. FINDEN, fifteen years resident at the Gambia.

7597. "Emigration might be obtained from the 'Tilliebunkas' and 'Seerawoolies;' they are in the interior, but they come down in large numbers to seek for work, and stop a few months and generally return to their own country in the rainy season, because there is no work there; they are generally hired for the timber cutting, which is very arduous work."

7600. "I should not think there would be any fear of their not being willing to go over to the West Indies to seek for work."

7604. "A few only come down who know they can get work. If it was well known that they could be sent to the West Indies, I think you might get down 4000 or 5000."

7640. "Some of the Jollif tribe might be induced to emigrate."

7641. "It is a numerous tribe."

7670. "The Tilliebunkas and Serawoolies I have seen, appear to be perfectly free."

Evidence of JOHN HUGHES, seventeen years resident in and near the Gambia.

8025. "I think the Seerawoolies alluded to by Mr. Finden, are the most likely tribe to emigrate."

8034. "I am of opinion, that if sufficient employment was afforded them, we might get, between the Bamburies and the Seerawoolies, 4000 or 5000."

8061. "They appear to be perfectly free to go and come."

Copy of a letter received from F. W. FINDEN since his return to Africa, dated Bathurst, December 3, 1842.

"Since my arrival at this place, I have made many enquiries from the 'Tilliebunkas' and the 'Seerawola' tribes, which are working in this colony, relative to emigration to the West

Indies, and I find they are most willing to emigrate for a period of three years, or longer. They have stated to me, that if it were known in their country, I could procure as many as wanted, as they describe their population as most extensive: many are leaving this place for want of employment. The sanction of Government would, in my opinion, give great confidence to the people, and I feel convinced it would not be a failure."

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Evidence of F. SWANZY, eight years resident as Magistrate.

Gold Coast.
Dixcove.

526. "Perhaps if a few people were got to emigrate, and they returned in a few years, having improved their means and got money in two, three, or four years, others might be induced to follow their example."

Extract from Governor MACLEAN's Despatch relative to the surrender of Fugitives, in Appendix to Report of West Africa Committee, p. 145. Cape Coast Castle.

"Were it once promulgated throughout Ashantee and elsewhere, that runaways would, under any circumstances, receive protection from the British authorities, our settlements would speedily be inundated by hundreds and thousands of the offscourings of those countries. How then could those men be maintained?"

N.B. On reference to the context, it will be found that Governor Maclean had been accused of delivering up fugitives. In justifying this practice he uses strong language, and assigns certainly a good reason why he could not possibly retain them at Cape Coast, no provision being made for their support or emigration; but he thus incidentally proves that if the British settlements were, as they ought to be, places of refuge, and free ingress and egress were permitted, great numbers of people from the adjacent countries would resort to Cape Coast.

Evidence of the Hon. Captain DENMAN, R. N.

6976. "If proper means were taken, I have not the least doubt the West Indies might get thousands of Kroomen to engage as labourers. The thing necessary is, to produce confidence in their minds, and that would best be done by some man-of-war on the coast taking over some of the head men, upon a promise that they should be returned by the same ship." Kroo Coast.

6977—7000. "Thinks the Kroomen may be allowed to embark direct from their own coast, receiving a certificate from a man-of-war, and that there would not be any possibility of abuse."

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq. to CHARLES CAVE, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, November 23, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to his Lordship on the 15th instant, as chairman of the West India Committee.

Charles Cave, Esq.
&c. &c.I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a LETTER from CHARLES CAVE, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

West India Committee Rooms,
November 29, 1843.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive from Mr. Hope an acknowledgment of the letter which I addressed to your Lordship on the 15th instant, and I would take the liberty of stating that, as this Committee have not yet imparted to the West India body generally the correspondence that has taken place with your Lordship, they are anxious to ascertain, before performing that duty, whether they are to consider the vitally important representations with which they have recently troubled your Lordship, as terminated by Mr. Hope's very brief communication; or whether they may not rather still indulge the hope that your Lordship will enable them to make a more satisfactory report to their constituents, than at the present moment it would be in their power to do.

I have, &c..

(Signed)

CHARLES CAVE, Chairman.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

CHINESE
LABOURERS.
No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to CHARLES CAVE, Esq.
Sir, Downing-street, December 1, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting to know whether the West India Committee "are to consider the vitally important representations with which they have recently troubled his Lordship, as terminated by my very brief communication" of the 23rd ultimo.

Lord Stanley desires me to state, in reply, that it was his intention by that letter to decline a further continuance of discussion on the topics to which your representations refer.

I have, &c.
Charles Cave, Esq., (Signed) G. W. HOPE.
&c. &c.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., to the LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, October 26, 1843.

IN answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you that his Lordship approves the proposals therein contained relative to the emigration of Chinese to the West Indian Colonies, and that you will be at liberty to issue your contemplated regulations on the subject.

With respect to the office at which parties are to apply for permission to introduce these emigrants, which is left in blank in the rules which accompany your letter, I am to apprise you that Lord Stanley desires that such applications should be made to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.
The Land and Emigration Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a LETTER from JAS. STEPHEN, Esq. to J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq.
Sir, Downing-street, October 27, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to request that you will apprise the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that, having understood that there is a large annual resort of Chinese labourers to the Straits of Malacca in search of employment, and having been applied to for permission to try the introduction of such labourers into the West Indies, his Lordship has thought it right to sanction the experiment with respect to the colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

Vide p. 265.

I am to refer you to the accompanying rules, issued by the Emigration Commissioners, under Lord Stanley's sanction, as containing the details of the contemplated measures and the conditions which it is proposed to attach to the removal of the Chinese labourers; and I am to request that you will move the Commissioners of the Affairs of India to issue the necessary instructions to the proper authorities in the Straits of Malacca, with a view of the plan being carried into effect. For this purpose the following appear the principal points that require notice.

By the 9th of the rules, the allowance of provisions is to be declared by the Governor at the place of departure. This should of course be founded upon the habits of the people for whose use it is named.

Vide p. 266.

By the 10th rule it is left to the Governor to name the proper officer of his government to superintend the shipping arrangements. This would doubtless be either the harbour master; or some other functionary conversant with maritime usages. Nothing can be more important to the welfare of the passengers than the judgment and efficiency with which this duty is discharged; and I am desired to annex a memorandum, drawn up by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, of some of the principal points to which it is thought the attention of the superintending officer should be directed.

It will be observed, that, under the 7th rule, it is wished that the emigrants should be seen to be possessed of a reasonable supply of warm clothing before their departure is sanctioned: and on this point I would refer you to the enclosed "Explanatory remarks."

Another step required of the Governor at the place of departure will be to indicate the magistrate before whom contracts are to be executed. It would be desirable that the signature of this functionary, with the impression of his seal of office, as well as the signature of the officer who superintends the shipping, should be forwarded by the first opportunity to the Governor of each of the West India colonies which are above named.

In conclusion, I am to state, that Lord Stanley would wish to leave it to the Governor of the settlement to name any moderate fees which he may consider it just to attach to the extra duties required of the above-named officers. But his Lordship would request that it may, at the same time, be publicly announced, for the information of all concerned, that such fees are to be disbursed by the master of the ship, and will, on the production of the proper vouchers, be repaid to him from the public treasury immediately on reaching his destination, and in no case be left a permanent charge on the individual importer.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

JAMES STEPHEN.

CHINESE
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(No. 172.)

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.*

Copies of preceding
Letters annexed.

Sir,

Downing-street, October 27, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copies of a correspondence respecting the plan for the introduction of Chinese labourers into the West Indies.

In the letter from my Under-Secretary to Mr. Malcolm, dated the 4th of September, followed by two other letters from this office to Mr. Hankey and Mr. Burge, dated the 3rd instant, you will find the principle on which this measure has been agreed to. On the other hand, for the details as eventually settled, I would refer you to the rules which have been issued under my sanction by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration. These rules will be published for general information, and may be looked upon as a final statement of what individual importers are led to expect, and what the Government is engaged to fulfil.

By the 16th of those regulations, labourers about to relinquish their contracts are to make known their intention by means of a declaration before a stipendiary magistrate. This was designed to prevent disputes either as to the actual occurrence, or the sufficiency, of a notice given directly to the employer. But, on the other hand, it is obvious that the employers ought to receive immediate intelligence of any such declarations; and you will not fail to convey to all stipendiary magistrates the necessary directions for that purpose.

With regard to such legislative aid as is necessary for giving effect to the present plan, I think it will be sufficient that you should propose that any existing provision against contracts made out of the colony should be waived as to Chinese labourers, provided such contracts are not for a longer term than five years' service in the colony, and that in all other respects they are conformable to any rules laid down by the Secretary of State for regulating the introduction of this kind of labourers.

The information upon the present measure which is contained in the enclosed papers is so ample, that, having noticed those points more immediately calling for any practical steps on your part, I shall merely add the remark, that I have no doubt you will bestow every attention in your power on any Chinese immigrants who may reach the colony under your government, and will endeavour to promote the prosperity and the satisfaction of a class of labourers from whom, if fairly dealt with, it has been hoped that so much benefit will be derived.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c.
Trinidad.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

STANLEY.

* Similar Despatches addressed to the Governors of Jamaica and British Guiana.

CHINESE
LABOURERS.
No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq. to Messrs. CAVAN BROTHERS and Co.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, November 3, 1843.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of yesterday's date, I enclose a License from the Secretary of State authorizing you to convey 400 Chinese labourers from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca, to be introduced into the colony of British Guiana.

Messrs. Cavan Brothers and Co. I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

Encl. in No. 26.

Enclosure in No. 26.

MESSRS. CAVAN BROTHERS and Co., of London, having applied for my licence to convey 400 Chinese labourers from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca, to be introduced into the colony of British Guiana; this is to certify, under my hand and seal, that I do hereby license the said Messrs. Cavan Brothers and Co. to introduce the said 400 Chinese labourers to the said colony of British Guiana.

Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of November, 1843.

(Signed) J. R. G. GRAHAM.

No. 27.

No. 27.

LIST of LICENCES granted for the conveyance of Chinese Labourers from the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

Date of Licence.	To whom granted.	Colony.	Number of Labourers.
1843			
November 3	Messrs. Cavan Brothers and Co.	Trinidad . . .	300
	Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co.		
" 3	Messrs. Cavan Brothers and Co.	British Guiana	400
" 4	G. Anderson, Esq.	British Guiana	500
" 4	Neill Malcolm, Esq.	Jamaica . . .	400
" 13	Messrs. Cavan Brothers and Co.	British Guiana	250
" 13	G. Labalmondriere	Ditto . . .	500
" 30	H. Barkly, Esq.	Ditto . . .	250
1844			
January 1	Messrs. Bosanquet and Naghton	Ditto . . .	250
			2850

Colonial Office, March 6, 1844.

No. 28.

No. 28.

COPY of a LETTER from R. F. DAVIS, Esq. to G. W. HOPE, Esq.

Sir, London, November 7, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, addressed to Neill Malcolm, Esq., enclosing a Licence for that gentleman to convey 400 labourers from the Straits of Malacca to Jamaica.

In connexion with this subject, I take the liberty of calling your attention to clauses 13 and 18 of the Bounty Rules issued by Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners on the 27th ultimo.

Doubtless it was not so designed, but, in practical effect, I believe those rules will be found to prevent the capitalist giving that aid to the labourer to emigrate which, under other circumstances, he may be disposed to afford.

The bounty granted of 65 dollars will not, I beg to submit, be found sufficient to defray all the expenses of departing a labourer from the East to the West, including the providing him warm clothing for the passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

Experience teaches that, as in the case of those who go to the Mauritius, the Chinese are willing to pay a portion of their outfit, if they can obtain the necessary funds upon loan.

I would beg, therefore, to suggest for your consideration the propriety of amending the Bounty Rules so that the present course of law may not be contravened; but that, if A advances B money in Sincapore, he may recover it in Jamaica in the usual manner.

G. W. Hope, Esq., I have, &c.
(Signed) R. F. DAVIS.

&c. &c.

No. 29.

CHINESE
LABOURERS.
No. 29.COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq. to R. F. DAVIS, Esq.
Downing-street, November 30, 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that, upon a full consideration of the matter, his Lordship sees no reason for increasing the present rate of bounty upon Chinese labourers introduced into the West Indies, namely, 65 dollars for every adult, male or female.

With respect to the terms upon which contracts may be entered into with the Chinese, I am to acquaint you that the Land and Emigration Commissioners have, with Lord Stanley's sanction, published a notice, making certain modifications in the regulations which had been previously adopted.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. HOPE.

R. F. Davis, Esq.,
&c. &c.

No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a LETTER from the COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
November 24, 1843.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, accompanied by one from Mr. Davis, dated the 7th of November, representing that the bounty of 65 dollars will not suffice to pay for the importation of a Chinese labourer into the West Indies, including a provision of warm clothing for his passage, and requesting that no objection may be offered to rendering advances of money in China repayable after arrival.

As this subject has been so repeatedly urged by Mr. Davis personally as well as in this letter, we must begin by submitting that we cannot fairly be held answerable for the bounties actually proving to cover all expenses. In the present, as in all other speculations, there must be uncertainty and some risk; many contingencies have to be considered, and the hazard of the business must be weighed by the same parties who look to the advantage. All we can undertake is to state correctly the effect of existing data. If indeed we were at liberty to make a mere conjecture, we might very probably wish to guess rather a higher than a lower sum than 65 dollars; but when the question was referred to us officially, we considered we were bound to proceed upon some evidence.

Now the proposed rate of bounty was known to Mr. Davis himself, as well as several other gentlemen interested in the question, some weeks before it was finally announced. All seemed to agree in its propriety beforehand, and none have complained of it since except Mr. Davis. He has taken exception to it on the ground that some of the provisions of the Rules were not foreseen.

We must, however, explain that Mr. Davis fell into a mistake in supposing that gratuities or other local disbursements had been left out of account in the estimates, and that this was a clear additional charge by the effect of the Bounty Rules. On the contrary, by the very estimate tendered on behalf of the West India body, 65 dollars would cover all charges, including the maximum gratuity of 15 dollars. By an estimate which we made on distinct grounds, the same result was arrived at. And such being the calculations beforehand, it next followed that when the offer was thrown into the market, several parties at once sent out to obtain labourers at this rate of bounty. It is difficult perhaps to conceive a more complete body of evidence that the amount was not ill considered, and that, as far as private persons' present information goes, they consider it one on which it is prudent to act.

But Mr. Davis further argued that the Bounty Rules introduced a novelty, by requiring a surgeon. We have pointed out to him that, under the Passengers Act, he could not have taken so many as 50 emigrants without a surgeon; and it certainly could not be seriously contended that persons contemplated the carriage of Chinese in petty numbers falling below that limit. Again, Mr. Davis alludes to the provision of warm clothing; but it has been distinctly explained by the authorities that the shippers are not to be necessarily required to furnish this article; and, from what is stated of the customs of the Chinese, it seems very probable that they will have a sufficient stock of their own. With regard to another argu-

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ment employed by Mr. Davis, that if a ship goes to the parish for which he is concerned, and not to Kingston, there would not be the means of selling her cargo of rice; we will merely observe that the general calculations must assume that vessels will proceed to principal ports; and if parties should feel it for their own convenience to deviate, it must be for them to balance the consequent profit and loss.

And yet, as already said, we do not think we can fairly be called upon to pledge ourselves to the result, which must necessarily depend on various contingencies. For example, in the West Indian estimate, and also in ours, which adopted theirs in that particular, credit is taken for 600*l.*, to be gained by a cargo of rice. Now, we confess that we should doubt whether an emigrant ship with a full complement can have room for such a cargo; and the rate of profit must also be uncertain. But on this point we have only followed the opinion of merchants who are themselves interested in the bounty. We ought also to observe that no direct allowance is made in the estimates for mortality on the passage, although the bounty will only be payable on those passengers who are landed alive.

Having thus once more reviewed this often discussed question, we would request leave to submit all the data to the higher discretion of Lord Stanley; and if, adverting to the various elements of uncertainty, his Lordship should come to the conclusion that a moderate addition can with propriety be made to the bounty, we shall be very glad to find the importers gain this indulgence. But we have explained the grounds on which, as referees on the point, we do not see how we could suggest a higher rate of bounty than that which was universally agreed to before it was announced, and which has since been voluntarily acted on by those who are best qualified to judge of it, and who will be the losers should it prove insufficient.

The other rule against rendering advances of money in China repayable after arrival, was inserted in accordance with a general principle, from which we understood that Lord Stanley would admit of no departure. On this point also we can only now leave Mr. Davis's representation for the decision of the Secretary of State.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.
JOHN G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

James Stephen, Esq.,
&c. &c.

 No. 31.

No. 31.

COPY of a LETTER from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS
to JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
November 24, 1843.

Sir,

In another report, of this day's date, we have adverted to the grounds on which the bounty of 65 dollars was named to cover the importation of Chinese emigrants into the West Indies. Several parties, as Lord Stanley is aware, have sent, under those terms, for Chinese labourers if they can be procured without contracts; but none, it appears, have sent for them with contracts. And yet it is feared that, unless under actual engagement, the labourers will not embark at all, and so the entire experiment fail for this season. It seems worth while, therefore, to inquire whether, whatever may be the proper amount of bounty on merely importing labourers, some further means may not be found of indemnifying those who are obliged to incur the additional expense, risk, and anxiety which must attach to introducing them under contract.

On this subject we believe that the principal objection is felt to the rule which abates the bounty one-fifth for the first six months the labourers remain with their employers. It has been represented to us that, while the importer without contracts only runs the risk of such mortality as may unavoidably happen on the voyage, the other party loses the whole cost of passage on such emigrants as may die at any time during the six months afterwards. He is also exposed to the loss of services by any sickness during that period, being precisely the one when newly-imported labourers must be most liable to that misfortune. There may be supposed to be some expense in the houses and provision-grounds which employers would prepare, in order to make their people comfortable and induce them to remain.

And the chief consideration of all, perhaps, is that the best labourers are precisely those most likely to be tempted away by advantageous offers from other parties, and the worst the most likely to remain and enforce the continuance of contracts which, in their case, will afford no compensation to the importer.

With respect to the additional period during which the risk of mortality is to be incurred, we apprehend that it will probably be deemed objectionable to make a direct payment for parties who may die during that time; but, advertent to the general tenour of the foregoing arguments, and considering the unavoidably onerous character of agreements which are to be permanently binding on the employer, but may be cancelled at repeated intervals by the labourer, it seems worthy of Lord Stanley's consideration whether the general benefit of the emigrants' services, during the first half-year, might not be left as a kind of premium to cover the extra risks attendant upon contracts, and the whole bounty be paid upon such of them as may leave their employers at the end of this period. There would still be a graduated scale of bounty, as at present, but commencing from the end of six months instead of from the day of landing.

Another point to which our attention has been requested is the inconvenience and the unsettling effect of making the agreements terminable at such short successive intervals as six months. We think that, in the first instance, the labourers should not be bound for more than half a year; but after that time it will probably be deemed not unreasonable that the agreements might be allowed to run for successive periods of twelve instead of six months.

In order to place the practical effect of these views in a clearer light, we take the liberty of appending, for consideration, the sketch of a memorandum which might serve to convey the proposed alterations to the West India body, or any individuals who have hitherto taken an interest in the subject.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.
JOHN G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

Enclosure in No. 31.

9, Park-street, Westminster,
November 27, 1843.

Encl. in No. 31.

THE Secretary of State having seen reason to consider that additional expense and risk must be thrown upon parties who may find it necessary to procure Chinese labourers with instead of without contracts, and therefore that the same bounty which may be a proper indemnity for one proceeding would not compensate the other, has thought it advisable to modify, in the following particulars, the rules announced on this subject in a notice from the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, dated the 27th of October last:—

1st. Instead of an abatement of one-fifth of bounty for every six months the labourer may remain with his employer, no abatement will be made for the first six months; and the whole bounty will be paid on such labourers under contract as may rescind their contracts at the end of that period.

2ndly. The successive abatements afterwards will reckon from the end of the first six months instead of from the date of landing.

3rdly. Considering the inconvenience that may attend too frequent liabilities to a termination of engagements, the following rule is substituted for the sixteenth of the former rules on bounty:—The contracts must not be for any longer time of service in the colony than five years; and must contain a proviso that it shall be competent to the labourer, upon making one month's previous declaration to that effect, before a stipendiary magistrate, to terminate the contract at the end of the first six months in the colony, and of every succeeding period of either six or twelve months, as the contracting parties may insert in the agreement. The magistrates will have suitable instructions to apprise employers of any such declarations.

4thly. Bounty will continue, as before, to be payable only on labourers who rescind their contracts at the respective periods, and not upon any who may die pending the contracts.

By order of the Board,

_____, Secretary.

No. 32.

COPY of a LETTER from JAMES STEPHEN, Esq. to the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

No. 32.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, November 29, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst, and to acquaint you in reply that his Lordship approves of the

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modifications which you suggest might be made in the notice issued by you on the 27th October last, respecting the regulations under which contracts may be entered into with such of the Chinese labourers as may be willing to emigrate from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca to the West Indies.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners:
&c. &c. &c.

No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a LETTER from JAS. STEPHEN, Esq. to J. EMERSON TENNENT, Esq.
Sir, Downing-street, November 29, 1843.

WITH reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you an amended notice which has been published, with his Lordship's sanction, by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, with respect to the terms under which contracts may be entered into with such Chinese labourers as may be willing to emigrate from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca to the West Indies, and I am to request that you will move the Commissioners of the Affairs of India to issue instructions to the authorities in the Straits of Malacca accordingly.

I have, &c.

J. Emerson Tennent, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

No. 34.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir H. MACLEOD.
Sir, Downing-street, November 30, 1843.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 27th ultimo, I now transmit to you, for your information and guidance, an amended notice which has been published with my sanction by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, with respect to the terms under which contracts may be entered into with the Chinese labourers desirous of emigrating from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca to the West Indies.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. MacLeod,
&c. &c. &c.
Trinidad.

(Signed) STANLEY.

[Similar Despatches addressed to the Governors of Jamaica and British Guiana.]

No. 35.

No. 35.

COPY of a LETTER from R. F. DAVIS, Esq., to G. W. HOPE, Esq.
Sir, 37, Fenchurch-street, London, December 14, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 30th ultimo, in reply to a letter which I had the pleasure of addressing to you on the 7th of that month.

I regret much again intruding upon your valuable time, and must plead as my apology the fear that, from my lack of clearness of expression, my letter above alluded to has been somewhat misunderstood.

It was not my intention to solicit at Lord Stanley's hands an increase of the bounty which his Lordship had fixed to be paid upon the importation of Chinese labourers from the Straits of Malacca into the West Indies, but rather to submit for his Lordship's consideration the propriety of allowing labourers, if so disposed, to receive aid in the East from parties who may be inclined to grant it.

Experience teaches, that labourers going from Sincapore to the Mauritius require, over and above their passage money, an advance of 15 or 18 dollars to enable them to provide clothing, &c., for the voyage.

If for the short voyage of 30 days, within the Tropics, from Sincapore to the Mauritius, 15 or 18 dollars are required, I beg most respectfully to submit that, for the long passage of 100 days to Jamaica, passing through two zones, and in most cases rounding the Cape of Good Hope during winter, where extra and warm clothing, useless in the West Indies, will be needed, 25 dollars advance to the

Viewing the question in this light, the bounty being 65 dollars and the advance to the emigrant 25 dollars, there remains, to convey him from east to west, 40 dollars; or supposing even he has only 20 dollars advanced, then 45 dollars: a sum which I believe will be found totally inadequate to the object proposed.

I know a less advance from the bounty has been suggested by others, but I would with all deference submit, if those parties did not imagine the colonies could not be asked to pay more than the sum they proposed, the emigrant should defray the rest: a view of the matter ably set forth in Mr. Crawford's report.

I believe it has never been supposed that any one Chinese could, *de lieu-même*, provide even a portion of his outfit; for in the words of Mr. Crawford, "No man brings capital any more than Irish labourers coming to England;" and the same high authority confirms all others, that "no people in the world know better how to look after their own interests."

I would therefore most respectfully, and yet most earnestly submit, that the interests of all parties would be best consulted by the capitalist being allowed to advance the labourer, who knows so well how to look after his own interests, such sums of money as the latter may require.

With all submission I would add, the law allows him to do this, the bounty rules forbid him, and I fear thwart the best interests of each party.

The capitalist would naturally make his advances as small as possible. Chinese labourers would be aught but desirable debtors. The man who in England would advance 2*l.* or 3*l.* each to 300 or 400 Irish labourers, would, in a business point of view, be smiled at; but the sad necessities of the West India proprietor prompt him to jeopardize yet a little more, in the hopes of saving a wreck out of his fast fleeting property.

The consideration which has been so kindly shown by Lord Stanley in modifying the original bounty rules will benefit only those who import Chinese under contracts; those who labour to land them in the West India colonies perfectly free agents derive no advantage from his Lordship's modifications.

I trust you will excuse my adding, that if the bounty rules are not made to agree with the law, it is to be feared the spirit of the former will be evaded, the letter of the latter be acted upon.

A. will import the labourers and receive the bounty; B. will advance them money, and recover in the West Indies the debt contracted in the Straits of Malacca: or A. will give the labourer ten dollars in hand, and engage him for six mouths at four instead of six dollars per month, and at the end of the term receive the full bounty; thus obtaining a decided advantage over the party who lands the labourer free to engage with whom he pleases.

The conviction that the interests of the British West Indies can be placed upon a secure footing, and slavery, with all its horrors, be swept from foreign colonies by the former obtaining an adequate supply of free labour, emboldens me thus again to press the matters above alluded to upon your own and Lord Stanley's kind consideration.

I have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) R. F. DAVIS.

No. 36.

No. 36.

COPY of a LETTER from G. W. HOPE, Esq., to R. F. DAVIS, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, December 20, 1843.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that his Lordship must decline at present to make any further change in the regulations to be observed in the conveyance, &c., of Chinese labourers from the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca to the West Indies.

I have, &c.

R. F. Davis, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) G. W. HOPE.

WEST INDIES. **EMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS TO
THE WEST INDIES.**

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord STANLEY to the COMMISSIONERS for the
AFFAIRS of INDIA.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Downing-street, November 29, 1843:

I TRANSMIT to you, for the purpose of being communicated through the usual channel to the Governor-General of India,—

1st. Papers relative to the Return of Coolies from British Guiana to India, laid before Parliament in the course of the last Session.

2nd. Further Correspondence in continuation of that transmitted to Mr. Emerson Tennent from this Department on the 5th of June last, relative to the Emigration of Coolies to the Mauritius.

3rd. Correspondence in continuation of that transmitted on the 27th October last, relative to the Emigration of Chinese to the West Indies.

It will be perceived, from the Papers relating to the Return of Coolies from British Guiana to India, that 191 of these persons embarked on board the ship *Louisa Baillie*, for Calcutta, about the beginning of May last; and that 44 persons of the same description also embarked on board the brig *Water Witch* at the same date for the same destination.

I should be glad to be informed of the arrival of these persons, and of such particulars as the Governor-General may be able to furnish as to their condition on their arrival and during the voyage. I should wish also to learn the tenour of their own statements after reaching India, whether they express themselves satisfied with the treatment they have met with, and whether any of them have evinced any desire to be permitted to return to the West Indies.

Independently, however, of the questions thus suggested, it is my wish that the attention of the Governor-General should be particularly drawn to the evidence afforded by the papers now transmitted, and those which preceded them, of the advantages which are open to natives of India engaging in agricultural occupations in the West Indies, and to the absence of late of those complaints and abuses, the existence of which, at an earlier period, led, in great measure, to the total prohibition of emigration from India.

These abuses and complaints, indeed, I consider to have arisen, even at the time at which they did exist, chiefly from defects in the original mode of engaging the labourers, and from inexperience in the proper manner of treating them; and the generally favourable result of the whole experiment, notwithstanding these disadvantages, suggests very forcibly the propriety of reconsidering the existing prohibition.

I am, however, aware that, in addition to the abuses which were complained of in the colony itself, there were other and still graver subjects of complaint as regarded the mode of collecting and embarking such persons, and that great doubts have been entertained in many quarters of the possibility of preventing these abuses.

Upon this question the Governor-General must now be in possession of much better means of judging than any which I possess, the emigration which has been in progress to the Mauritius having been open to precisely the same doubts, and having now taken place (as shown by the papers I enclose) to a very considerable extent. I would therefore request that the attention of his Lordship may be called, through the usual channels, to this subject, and that his opinion may be requested as to the practical effect of the new system so far as it relates to emigration from India.

The contents of the papers before referred to, and other statements which have reached me, lead me to entertain a sanguine hope that the precautions adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and by that of India, have been highly successful in guarding the renewed emigration against the abuses formerly practised; and should this be the view of the Governor-General, I would further request to be favoured with his Lordship's opinion whether the same or similar precautions may not be equally successful in regard to the West Indies.

No. 1.
Ordered by the
House of Commons
to be printed, 4 July,
1843. No. 404.

Nos. 2 and 3.
From Sir W. Gomm,
7 March, 1843.
No. 38, p. 192.
From Sir W. Gomm,
6 April. No. 61,
p. 196.

To Sir W. Gomm,
4 Sept. No. 200,
p. 187.
From Sir W. Gomm,
29 April. No. 70,
p. 217.

To Sir W. Gomm,
23 Oct. No. 138,
p. 218.
From Sir W. Gomm,
8 Aug. No. 122,
p. 218.

From Sir W. Gomm,
29 Aug. No. 128,
p. 222.
From Sir W. Gomm,
2 Sept. No. 134,
p. 223.

It would of course be for the Government of India to consider the details of the conditions under which, if at all, the removal of the prohibition should be sanctioned. In addition, however, to the assistance which would be derived from the precedent set by the regulations in the case of the Mauritius, I would wish to direct his Lordship's attention to the arrangements and conditions which have lately been determined upon with reference to the emigration recently sanctioned of Chinese from the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca to the West Indies; and I should be glad to be favoured with his opinion whether that plan, or any portion of it, be better adapted than the Mauritius regulations to the case of an emigration of the natives of India to the same quarter.

As the considerations which will necessarily have most weight with the Governor-General in giving his opinion on this subject are those relating to the benefits to be derived from employment in the West Indies by subjects of his Government, I have more particularly directed his attention to this view of the question. These considerations must never be overlooked; nor must the interests of those unprotected and ignorant people be sacrificed to the anxiety which must be felt by all classes of persons in this country for the successful issue of the experiment now in progress, as to the possibility of maintaining the cultivation of sugar by free labour in the western hemisphere, and of meeting, by a diminution of the expenses of production, the increased demand which would doubtless follow upon any considerable reduction of price. These are objects of the deepest importance, not more to the cause of humanity than to the great national interests which are involved; and if by the removal of restrictions on emigration from India, which are so much at variance with ordinary principle as to be defensible only on proved and extreme necessity, such results can be obtained, and the West Indian proprietors relieved and supported in the severe struggle in which they are now engaged, not only without injury, but with manifest benefit and advantage to the labourers imported, it would be difficult to find any plausible ground for the continuance of the existing prohibition, or to suppose that there are any persons who would be desirous of maintaining it. I should be sorry to counsel any hasty and precipitate step in a matter of such vast importance; but in recommending the subject to the careful and unbiassed judgment of the Governor-General, and in requesting to be favoured with his opinion, founded not only on the papers now transmitted, and the experience acquired in the case of Mauritius, but also on facts and occurrences which come under his own eye, and to which I am well aware his constant vigilance is directed, I would only add, that the present is a critical period for the West Indian interests, and that if a compliance with their urgent and unabated demand for an increased supply of labour be consistent with a due regard to the protection and the welfare of our Indian subjects, any delay in removing prohibitions after we are satisfied that they may be safely removed, would not only be unjust to individuals, but highly prejudicial to great national interests.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of India,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of the NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS into the BRITISH WEST INDIES from the 1st of August, 1834, and of all VOTES of MONEY for purposes of IMMIGRATION, and ANNUAL EXPENDITURE of the same for the like Period.

Required by Lord Stanley's Circular,* dated 28th February, 1843,

* For Lord Stanley's Circular, 28 Feb. 1843, *vide* Returns laid before the House of Commons, 24 March, 1843. No. 136, p. 3.

		FROM	
Barbados,			Dominica,
St. Vincent,			Montserrat,
Grenada,			St. Christopher,
St. Lucia,			Nevis,
Antigua,			Bahamas.

[For Returns from Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, *vide* Correspondence, pp. 1, 61 and 99.]

BARBADOS. (No. 33.) No. 1.
No. 1. BARBADOS.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. E. GREY to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Barbados,

April 17, 1843.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch, of the 28th February, enclosing an address of the House of Commons, dated the 6th February, 1843, "for returns of the number of immigrants into the British West India colonies and British Guiana, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the latest period the same can be made up, and of all votes of money for purposes of immigration, and annual expenditure of the same for the like period."

Return.
13 April, 1843.

I have now the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the accompanying return, signed by the Colonial Secretary and by the Treasurer of this island.

I have, &c.

(Signed)
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

CHARLES EDWARD GREY,
Governor.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th of February, 1843, for Returns of the Number of Immigrants into the British West India Colonies and British Guiana, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the latest period the same can be made up; and for all Votes of Money for purposes of Immigration, and annual Expenditure of the same for the like period, so far as relates to the Island of Barbados.

Nil.

Barbados, April 13, 1843.

JAS. WALKER, Colonial Secretary.
BENJ. C. HOWELL, Colonial Treasurer.

GRENADA. (No. 33.) No. 2.
No. 2. GRENADA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. E. GREY to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Barbados,

September 16, 1843.

My Lord,

Grenada. No. 245.
6th Sept. 1843.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular of the 28th February, 1843, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, informing me that there has been no immigration and no expenditure for the purpose in that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed)
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

CHARLES EDWARD GREY,
Governor.

Encl. in No. 2.

(No. 245.)

Enclosure in No. 2.

Sir,

Government House, Grenada,
September 6, 1843.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 104, forwarding a Circular of the Secretary of State, with a copy of an address of the House of Commons, requiring certain

returns relating to immigration, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the same is inapplicable to this colony, inasmuch as there has been no immigration, nor any expenditure for that purpose.

GRENADA.

(Signed) I have, &c.
C. J. DOYLE, Lieutenant-Governor,
(True copy.)
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, T. F. PILGRIM, Acting Private Secretary.

(No. 13.)

No. 3.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 3.

ST. VINCENT.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. E. GREY to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Barbados,
April 19, 1843.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 23th February, enclosing an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 6th February, 1843, "For Returns of the Numbers of Immigrants into the British West India Colonies and British Guiana, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the latest period the same can be made up; and of all votes of money for purposes of Immigration, and annual expenditure of the same for the like period," I have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, and a return, signed by his Excellency.

17 April, 1843.
No. 113

Return.
17 April, 1843.

(Signed) I have, &c.
CHARLES EDWARD GREY,
Governor.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 113.)

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

Sir,

Government House, St. Vincent, April 17, 1843.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's circular Despatch of the 8th of April, 1843, No. 122, with Lord Stanley's circular letter, and the resolution of the House of Commons enclosed, and in reply I beg leave to forward to your Excellency the accompanying return of the number of immigrants into St. Vincent, and the amount of money voted here for the purpose of immigration from the 1st August, 1834, to this day's date.

(Signed) I have, &c.
R. DOHERTY, Lieutenant-Governor.
The Right Hon. the Governor-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(True copy.)
T. F. Pilgrim, Acting Private Secretary.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 3.

Sub-Encl. in No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of St. Vincent, and of the amount of Money voted there for the purposes of Immigration, from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 17th of April, 1843.

Number of Immigrants.	Amount of Money voted.	Annual Expenditure of Money voted.
One hundred and thirty-six (136).	Two thousand five hundred pounds sterling (2500l.)	No part has yet been expended.

St. Vincent, April 17, 1843.

R. DOHERTY, Lieut.-Governor.

(No. 27.)

No. 4.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 4.

ST. LUCIA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. E. GREY to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Barbados,
June 15, 1843.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's circular Despatch of 20th February, enclosing an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1843, "For

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS INTO

ST. LUCIA. Returns of the Number of Immigrants into the British West India Colonies and British Guiana, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the latest period the same can be made up, and of all votes of money for purposes of immigration, and annual expenditure of the same for the like period," I have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the accompanying return for the island of St. Lucia, made up to the 30th April, 1843.

Lieut. Col. Clarke,
June 1, 1843. No.
46; and Return.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES EDWARD GREY,

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Governor.,

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Sir,

St. Lucia, June 1, 1843.

Return.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch of the 8th April last, No. 146, I have the honour to enclose the return of immigrants required in the address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1843, from the 1st August, 1834, to 30th April, 1843.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. CLARKE,

Lieut.-Colonel administering the Government.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, K.C.H.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Encl. in No. 4.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 4.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of St. Lucia, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the 30th April, 1843, and of all Votes of Money for purposes of Immigration, and Annual Expenditure of the same for the like period.

Date.	Country.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Remarks.	Votes of Money for Purposes of Immigration.	Annual Expenditure of the same.
1836	Ireland.	5	4	8	Brought out by Mr. Muter . . .	None has ever been made for purposes of immigration.	None.
"	France.	1	..	..		"	"
"	England.	1	..	..		"	"
1837	Scotland.	6	5	7	Imported by Mr. Muter . . .	"	"
1838	France.	1	..	..		"	"
1839	England.	1	..	..		"	"
1840	France.	6	..	..	Imported from France to the Canelle estate, the property of Mr. Muter.	"	"
"	Scotland.	6	6	5	Imported by Mr. Muter . . .	"	"
"	Germany.	12	10	7	These Germans were imported by Mr. King, <i>via</i> England; three men have since died; one man, two women, with one child, returned to England; and three men, two women, and three children have left the colony.	"	"
1840	Barbados.	49	18	10	These immigrants were imported into this colony by Messrs. Todd, Lacorbiniere, Goodman, and Delobel.	"	"
"	St. Kitts.	1	..	..		"	"
1842	France.	16	4	3	Imported in this island by Mr. Beaucé; eight of these immigrants died; seven left the colony for Martinique.	"	"
	Total.	105	47	40			

N.B. During the several periods above mentioned, about 600 or 700 Martinique refugees emigrated into this colony. No office for the registration of immigrants has ever been kept in this colony.

W. HANLEY, Colonial Secretary.

(No. 7.)

No. 5.

ANTIGUA.
No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir CHARLES A. FITZ ROY to Lord STANLEY.

My Lord,

Government House, Antigua, May 10, 1843.

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 28th February, enclosing copy of an address of the House of Commons for returns of the number of immigrants into the British West India colonies and British Guiana since the year 1834, and desiring that I would forward these returns with all possible despatch.

I lose no time in transmitting copies of the replies which I have received from the Lieutenant-Governors and Presidents of the several islands in this Government to a Circular Despatch which I addressed to them on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. FITZ ROY.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of Antigua from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the 31st day of April, 1843.

Number.	Amount of Moneys Voted by the Island Legislature.	Annual Sum Expended.	General Remarks.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Government House, Antigua, May 1, 1843.

(No. 66.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

Encl. 2 in No. 5.
DOMINICA.

Sir,

Government House, Dominica, May 5, 1843.

IN conformity with your Excellency's instructions in Circular No. 9, April 1st last, I have the honour to enclose, for transmission to Lord Stanley, a return of all immigrants to Dominica, from the 1st August, 1834, to the 27th April, 1843.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHAIL, Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, K.H.
&c. &c. &c.

DOMINICA.—RETURN of the Number of Immigrants since the 1st of August, 1834, and residing in this Island up to the 27th day of April, 1843.

1838. Africans Liberated from the Don Francisco.	Refugees from the French Islands.	Immigrants from British West India Islands.	Immigrants from Great Britain.	Amount Paid towards Immigration to this Island.	Remarks.
401	327	76	4	Sterling. £. s. d. . . .	No vote of money for the purpose of immigration up to this date.

Government House, Dominica,
May 1, 1843.

(Signed) L. REID GUNTER,
Acting Private Secretary.

(No. 38.)

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Encl. 3 in No. 5.
MONTSERRAT

Sir,

Government House, Montserrat, April 6, 1843.

IN reply to your Excellency's Circular Despatch, No. 9, of 1st April, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that there have been no immigrants into this colony since the 1st August, 1834, nor any sums of money voted for the purposes of immigration from that date to the present time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD DACRES BAYNES,
President administering the Government.

His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. CHRISTOPHER. (No. 26.)

Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

Encl. 4 in No. 5.

Sir,

Government House, St. Christopher, April 7, 1843.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's Circular, covering a Circular from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of an Address of the House of Commons requiring returns of immigration, and of annual votes for that purpose, within this colony since the year 1834.

I have the honour to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that no immigration has ever taken place into this colony, and that, consequently, no funds have been appropriated for that purpose.

In my annual report upon the state of this colony, I have already informed your Excellency that a Bill for encouraging emigration had been introduced into the House of Assembly, which, on the second reading, was rejected by a large majority, its only supporters being the mover and seconder.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. T. CUNNINGHAM, Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 5 in No. 5. (No. 27.)

Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

NEVIS.

Sir,

Government Office, Nevis,
April 20, 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's despatch No. 9, of the 1st Instant, forwarding a letter from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with an Address of the House of Commons for "Returns of the number of Immigrants into the British West India Colonies from the 1st of August, 1834, to the latest date the same can be made up; and for all votes of money for purposes of immigration and annual expenditure of the same for the like period."

I have, in reply, the honour to acquaint your Excellency that no record of immigrants has been kept either by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, or by the Island Secretary, and that, consequently, I am unable to furnish duly authenticated returns from any public Office.

From the inquiries I have instituted, I am informed that the only immigrants into Nevis since the year 1834, are a few individuals, native creoles of the islands, who had previously emigrated to the colonies of Trinidad or British Guiana, and of them no record has been made by any public department. The Legislature has made no grant of monies since the year 1834, for the purposes of immigration, nor have any sums been raised by private parties for a like object.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. GRÆME,

President administering the Government.

His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy,
Governor-in-Chief.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants into the Island of Nevis, from the 1st day of August, 1834, to the 31st day of March, 1843.

Number.	Amount of Monies voted by the Island Legislature.	Annual Sum Expended.	General Remarks.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Between 70 and 80 Creoles of Nevis, who had emigrated to the southern colonies, have returned; and a few transient passengers from the sister islands: of these no records have been kept.

L. GRÆME, President administering the Government.

Encl. 6 in No. 5. (No. 34.)

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Sir,

Virgin Islands, Tortola, April 22, 1843.

IN reply to your Excellency's Circular Despatch No. 9, of the 1st instant, enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, calling for returns, for the information of the House of Commons, of the number of immigrants into the British West Indian colonies since the 1st of August, 1834, I have the honour to inform you that there has not been any immigration into this colony.

I beg to observe that this statement is made by me on the presumption that the inquiries of the House of Commons do not refer to the casual escape hither of refugee slaves from the Danish Islands.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. DRUMMOND HAY,
President.His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy,
Governor-in-Chief.

(No. 6.)

No. 6.

BAHAMAS.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir F. COCKBURN to Lord STANLEY.

Government House, Bahamas,
April 18, 1843.

My Lord,

IN compliance with the directions contained in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 28th February, I have the honour to enclose herewith a return of immigrants brought to this colony since the month of August, 1834.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. COCKBURN.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl in No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants brought to this Colony since August, 1834, up to the present Period; the Amount of Money voted; and the Annual Expenditure.

Number of Emigrants.	Votes of Money.	Annual Expenditure.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

NOTE.—The above return is nil, from the circumstance that no immigrants have been brought to this colony during the above period, except the captured or shipwrecked Africans and negroes landed from the American brig Creole, the greater part of whom went to Jamaica, who are not supposed to come within the object and intention of the return wanted.

Nassau, April 17, 1843.

W. T. HAMLYN, Collector.

MAURITIUS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 August 1845;—for,

“ COPIES or EXTRACTS of the Despatch from the Governor of *Mauritius*,
enclosing the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the state of
the Indian Immigrants, and the effect of the existing Regulations in regard
to their Engagements, &c., and CORRESPONDENCE relative thereto.”

Colonial Office, Downing Street, }
8 August 1845.

(*Mr. Hawes*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 August 1845.

SCHEDULE.

No	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	13 Sept. 1844	With reference to Despatch, No. 93, of 9 July, reporting the arrangements adopted for the distribution of newly arriving Immigrants - - -	3
2. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	20 March 1845	Submitting, with reference to his Despatch, No. 132, of 13 September 1844, the Report of the Committee of the Council of Government, on the causes of the continued demand for Labour in the Colony - - -	3
3. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	1 March 1845	Correspondence between the principal houses of agency of Estates in the Colony and the Governor, relative to the subject of Indian Immigration	35
4. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	19 April 1845	Forwarding Return of the Number of Labourers employed, absent and sick, in each District, on the 8th March 1845 - - - - -	42
5. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	10 April 1845	Reporting arrival of a ship with Immigrants - - - - -	44
6. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	19 April 1845	Reporting the arrival of two more ships with Immigrants, and stating the Total Number introduced of the present year's Immigration - - -	44
7. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	28 April 1845	Further relating to Indian Immigration, and forwarding Returns - - -	45
8. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	14 May 1845	Forwarding proceedings in Council, &c. on the Report of the Committee of Council on Labour, &c. - - -	49
9. Governor Sir William Gomm to Lord Stanley.	16 May 1845	Reporting the arrival of more Immigrants; recommending that Immigrants be not entitled, after their five years' residence, to a free return passage, unless employed during that period in Agriculture - - -	51

COPIES or EXTRACTS of the Despatch from the Governor of *Mauritius*, enclosing the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the state of the Indian Immigrants, and the effect of the existing Regulations, in regard to their Engagements, &c., and CORRESPONDENCE relative thereto.

— No. 1. —

(No. 132.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*, dated Mauritius, 13 September 1844.

THE continued eager demand for obtaining Indian labourers with each successive arrival, is exciting the surprise of the Council; and I have acceded to a proposal that a committee should be formed from its body to inquire into the causes of the still prevailing demand, after the large supply of labour actually introduced into the colony at such heavy expense.

The Report shall be forwarded to your Lordship as soon as received, and the recommendations founded upon it. In the meantime, I apprehend that among the principal causes to which this unabating demand may be attributed, will rank the superior quality of the labourers now introduced, who, although new to the colony, are for the most part habituated to agricultural occupation, so that by dismissing the hands at present in his pay, at the termination of their first year's engagement, the employer obtains a body of effective servants at the original rate of wages of five rupees per month, in place of retaining an indifferent set at the advanced prices of six, and more generally seven rupees, for the same term of service.

The effect of this course of proceeding generally adopted, would be, to crowd the depôt with cast-off hands, and retain them there, if the colony were threatened with a superabundance of labour; but the contrary is found to be the case, and hands arriving there from the estates, and offering themselves for fresh employment, are readily re-engaged at the advanced rate of wages, which they uniformly demand.

This portion of the question will also engage the attention of the Committee of Inquiry; and I fear this, too, may be presumed capable of being accounted for in great measure by the appetite for indefinitely extending the sphere of cultivation upon estates, in place of diligently refreshing, and duly entertaining the portion already brought under culture, the one process calling for a never-ceasing accession of hands for the laborious work of clearing of wood, and breaking up the universally rocky soil, the latter preparing the way for gradually dispensing with a large proportion of the numbers actually in employment, estimated at one-third upon each estate, in the address made to me by the committee of merchants and agents of estates in February last.

Should my apprehensions in this respect prove to be founded, a coincidence of favourable circumstances will no doubt bring in a highly enhanced return to the adventurous cultivator; but his difficulties will be proportionally heaped under the pressure of any unforeseen grave reverse.

I trust, therefore, that the explanations sought for may be satisfactorily obtained by the Committee, based upon other ground than that which I have here ventured to assume for it prospectively.

— No. 2. —

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 20 March 1845.

In my Despatch (No. 132), of the 13th September last, I announced to your Lordship, that a Committee of the Council had been appointed for the special purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, the causes of the continued demand for

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A 2

No. 1.

Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
13 September 1844.

No. 2.

Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
20 March 1845.

for labour, notwithstanding the already extensive introduction of immigrants into the colony.

The Committee have continued their investigations up to the present time, and I now hasten to submit their Report to your Lordship, accompanied with the expression of my own opinions upon the recommendations to the Council embodied in it.

These involve changes of such magnitude, and fraught with such important consequences of which I cannot bring myself to approve the tendency, to the colony in general, that I have felt myself constrained to express my sentiments at some length while presenting the Report to the Board; and I will communicate further to your Lordship when the whole Council shall have taken the matter into its mature consideration, and shall have disposed of the Report as it may judge most conducive to the public interest.

I subjoin to these documents a copy of a Minute given in by me to the Committee on the 21st October last, for the purpose of assisting its proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Gomm*, Lieut.-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Encl. 1, in No. 2. REPORT of the Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the causes of the insufficiency of the Labouring Population, after so large an introduction of Immigrants, as well as upon the means that it may be practicable to adopt here for providing remedies for any or all of these causes, and also in regard to the operation and effect of the Ordinance on Vagrancy, in order to furnish his Excellency the Governor with sufficient grounds for recommending to the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the proposed prolongation of the term of Engagements with Labourers.

COMMITTEE:—The Treasurer and Paymaster-General, President; Procureur and Advocate General, Messrs. Koenig, Harel, Hunter, Barbé.

1. THE importance of the inquiry with which your Committee were charged, and the influence which its results may have upon the future prosperity of the colony, have induced your Committee to enter more fully into the question than was anticipated at the period of its appointment: and to this cause must be attributed the time that has been occupied in the investigation. The delay has also been much protracted by the want of any recent Census of the population, and by the difficulty of procuring the necessary data to supply the deficiency.

2. Your Committee have endeavoured to obtain the fullest information upon the subjects of their inquiry. They have personally examined several of the most respectable, influential and intelligent proprietors and planters, and, with his Excellency's permission, have also examined the Protector of Immigrants. They have distributed several series of queries among a still larger number of owners and managers of estates, and have received the opinion of the stipendiary magistrates upon the subject of the period of engagements. This mass of valuable evidence, with numerous other important statements, will be found in the Appendix.

3. The main question before your Committee is twofold:—1st. Whether, or not, there is a sufficiency of labour in the Island to meet the wants of its inhabitants? 2d. Whether, or not, it is expedient to rescind the Regulation which prohibits engagements for a longer period than one year? Each of these topics will be treated separately.

4. The first difficulty which your Committee had to encounter was, the absence of all correct information as to the number of labourers, Indian or other, employed, or even existing in the colony. With regard to the total number of the Indian population, they have, after much trouble, been able to form a tolerably correct estimate; but with regard to the number of labouring Creoles or Negroes, there is no evidence. The Returns made by the Civil Commissaries in July last, of which an abstract has been laid before the Council in the Report of another Committee, furnish the number of Indians and Negroes engaged on all the sugar estates in the Island, and on some portion of the other estates in two or three Districts; but there are no means of ascertaining the total number of either class of the population otherwise employed.

5. The number of male immigrants introduced in the period between 1834 and 1839, when further immigration was prohibited, was 24,566, including 1,285 servants. As Indian women and children are at present rarely engaged in agricultural labour, they are excluded from the following calculations. Their number may be seen in the annexed documents. The number of male immigrants introduced from the beginning of 1843, when immigration was recommenced, to the 31st December 1844, was 39,224, making a total of 63,790.

6. The number of Indians reported to have died between the years 1834 and the close of 1844, was 8,667, which includes women and children; but as the proportion of these is small, and as there is reason to apprehend that the Returns of Deaths do not exhibit the whole of the casualties, no deduction need be made on this account.

7. The

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

App. (G.) Nos. 1 & 3.

App. (G.) Nos. 3 & 5.

App. (G.) Nos. 1 & 5.

App. (G.) Nos. 1 & 9.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MAURITIUS.

5

7. The number of Indians reported to have left the colony from the beginning of 1840 to the 31st December 1844, is 8,946, and if 500 be added for the departures previously to 1840, the total number of departures is 9,446. Deducting these and the deaths from the number of arrivals, there would appear to be remaining in the colony, 45,677,—say, 45,000,—male Indians. App. (G.) Nos. 1 & 10.

8. Your Committee have endeavoured to ascertain the number of immigrants of the first immigration remaining in the colony, and the results of two separate calculations show it to be about 11,000. This estimate is confirmed by two further calculations, drawn from statements received from several planters, and from the Returns of Engagements passed before the magistrates in 1844. First. Among 2,314 men of the first immigration, engaged on 13 estates, 1,096, or 47 per cent., nearly one-half, re-engaged on the same estate at the end of their five years' engagement; and among 2,413 men of the same immigration, on 14 estates, 720, or 30 per cent., remain on the same estates at the present time. If, on the average of the Island, only 25 per cent. be supposed to remain in their original employment, 20 per cent. may reasonably be calculated to have changed their masters, or to have established themselves as occupiers of land, servants, petty tradesmen or hawkers, which, amounting to 45 per cent., will give, on 24,566, a number corresponding to the above estimate of 11,000.—Second. From the Return of Engagements it is ascertained that 7,700 Indians who had been at least five years in the colony, re-engaged themselves during the year 1844. To this may be added 3,000 for the number not under engagement, making a total of 10,700. App. (G.) No. 2.

9. The number of male ex-apprentices reported to be employed on sugar estates is 3,725, and on other estates 1,197, making together 4,922; but as the returns from most of the districts are confined to the large estates, the total number in employment may be calculated at not less than 6,000. App. (B.) Abstract. No. 1.

The total population, therefore, available as labourers, may be estimated as follows: App. (G.) No. 17.

Male Indians of first immigration	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	
" second "	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	App. (G.) No. 2.
Male ex-apprentices	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	
						52,000	

10. The next point for consideration is the employment of this population. In July last there were employed on sugar estates 28,140 male Indians, and on small estates 3,238, making an aggregate of 31,378. But a considerable number are employed on small estates in those districts, from which no returns of this class were made. The number of engagements on this class of estates passed by the magistrates in the last eight months of 1844 (during which period the disjunction was made) was 3,159, or at the rate of 4,800 per annum. The total number, therefore, may be taken at 34,000, which, added to 6,000 ex-apprentices, will give 40,000 as the number employed in the cultivation of the soil, exclusive of cottage gardening, and will leave 12,000 Indians, either engaged in commercial establishments, petty commerce and domestic service, or living without employment of any kind.* No certain approximation can be made to the distribution of these latter classes; but it may be mentioned that during the last eight months of 1844, 2,339 engagements for service in Port Louis were passed by the magistrates of that town, or at the rate of 3,500 per annum; that in 1838 there were 1,346 Indians engaged in 31 establishments of various kinds in Port Louis, upon which more than ten labourers were employed; and that last year, in 18 large establishments on which a death occurred, 1,498 labourers were employed. App. (G.) No. 7.

11. Although this number of labourers is apparently large, it affords a fallacious view of the extent of labour available to the proprietors, and still more of the amount of labour actually performed. The inquiries of your Committee prove: 1st. That a large deduction must be made from the number stated to be employed, on account of deserters or maroons, temporary absentees, men in search of a new engagement, and men in hospital; and, 2d. That a considerable allowance must be made in the quantity of work performed, on account of the weakness and inefficiency of the Indians during the first year of their engagement, and the difficulty of exercising due control over them subsequently. App. (G.) No. 20.

The following is a summary of the evidence obtained upon these several points:

1st. Deserters or Maroons.

12. Much confusion and disagreement have arisen from not distinguishing deserters or maroons from temporary absentees. A statement made last year, to the effect that from 6,000 to 8,000 men were absent from the estates on which they were engaged, was supposed to be exaggerated. If it applied only to maroons, who had entirely deserted the estates, it could not be maintained; but if it included those absenting themselves for one or two days, or a week at a time, it is fully borne out by the evidence. With regard to the returns of absentees made by the Civil Commissaries in April and October last, your Committee find, on a careful investigation of the original lists furnished from each estate, that no general result can be drawn from them, as in some instances maroons only, and in others maroons and daily absentees, are reported, the reports from some estates being made out differently at the two periods, while in the majority of instances, it does not appear whether absentees are

* 157 were confined in prison in October last, and the patients in the civil hospital at the same time must have exceeded that number.

are included or not; and further, the reports from a considerable number of estates are altogether wanting. From the evidence which your Committee have collected, it appears that on 21 estates, upon which 6,460 men were engaged, 396, or six per cent., were maroons. It also appears from the returns of the Civil Commissaries, omitting all cases in which it is doubtful whether daily absentees were included, which would swell the list to a fearful amount, that in every quarter of the island, there are estates from which a large number of maroons have deserted. In one case, 87; in another, 49; in others, from 20 to 30; in many, from 10 to 20 men. If the above proportion of six per cent. be applied to the total number of 35,000 Indians employed in agriculture, the total number of deserters may be taken at 2,100.

2d. Temporary Absentees.

13. These are men who, from idleness, a desire to visit the towns or their comrades, fatigue or indisposition, absent themselves for one, two or more days, but return of their own accord, and resume their work without constraint. The number varies greatly on different estates. On some it averages, on a quarterly or longer period, as low as two per cent., and on others as high as 20 per cent. Upon an average of 20 estates, on which 6,119 men were employed during three or more months of last year, the average of daily absences amounted to 11 per cent., and so serious is the mischief occasioned by these irregularities, that some proprietors have been obliged to engage an additional number of men, varying from a fourth to a twelfth, beyond their absolute wants, to keep up a steady supply of the hands absolutely required. If the above proportion of 11 per cent. be applied as in the last case, the number of daily absentees may be estimated at 3,850. The labour of the 6,000 ex-apprentices is also very uncertain and fluctuating, as they almost invariably refuse to enter into an engagement, and, on many estates, labour according to their caprice.

3d. Men changing their Employment.

14. The extent to which the love of change prevails among the Indian population may be gathered from the following two facts, that in six months, 8,899 men entered the depôt at Port Louis to seek for re-engagements; and that, out of 3,096 men whose engagements expired in the Savanne district in 1844, only 657, or 21 per cent., re-engaged on the same estate; 751, or 24 per cent., re-engaged on other estates in the same district; and 1,038, or 33 per cent., proceeded to Port Louis. The loss of labour to the colony on these numbers cannot be estimated at less than a week each, and this calculation may be extended to the whole body. In the first place, the evidence shows that for several days, and sometimes for one or two months, before the end of an engagement, the men become restless and uneasy, absenting themselves from the estate in search of a new master, and that, for the last two or three days, no work can be obtained from them. The journey to Port Louis from a distance of 20 or 30 miles occupies a couple of days, and even a visit to a district stipendiary magistrate consumes one day. Two or three days are lost in Port Louis before the men accept a re-engagement; frequently they agree with one or more employers successively, and, on going before the magistrate, refuse to ratify the engagement; oftentimes, several days are spent in wandering about the town, or in partial and occasional labour; and after re-engagement, in addition to the time spent in the journey to the new scene of their labours, it is a frequent practice of the men to demand or take a holiday of two or three days, a week, or even a month; and it is usual, on their arrival upon an estate, to allow them a couple of days to make themselves comfortable, and to gain a knowledge of the locality. Upon these grounds, the average loss under this head may be taken at a week for each re-engagement, which is equal to a constant loss of 2 per cent. on the whole number employed, or 700 men.

4th. Men in Hospital.

15. During the early part of last year, great sickness and mortality prevailed among the Indians throughout the greater part of the island. The experience, therefore, of the whole year cannot be applied to a period of ordinary health, but during the last three months of the year the epidemic had ceased, and a calculation may be formed on the basis of that period. Upon 10 estates, on which 2,186 Indians were employed, the absences caused by sickness during that period averaged eight per cent., and this proportion applied to the total number of Indian labourers, will give 2,800 men. There is abundant evidence to prove that a large number of men feign sickness to escape from work, which they can do with facility, as there are no means of proving the imposition, except on the occasional visits of the medical attendant, nor of obliging the men to work under such circumstances.

16. Thus, then, the loss of labour arising from these four causes, amounts to 27 per cent.; viz.

By Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	2,100 men = 6 per cent., ..
Absenteeism	-	-	-	-	-	3,850 " 11 "
Change of masters	-	-	-	-	-	700 " 2 "
Sickness	-	-	-	-	-	2,800 " 8 "
TOTAL						9,450* " 27 "

by which the number of working hands is reduced from 35,000 to 25,550.

17. It

* This number is exclusive of a portion of the 12,000 men not engaged, who are unemployed, and whose labour is lost to the colony.

17. It is clearly proved by the evidence taken before your Committee, and by the comparative statements of labour performed by different classes of labourers, that, for the first few months after their arrival, a large portion of the Indians are exceedingly inefficient through sickness and weakness, and are able to perform but a small portion of an ordinary task;* that until they have passed a year in the colony, they are not capable of the more difficult and fatiguing duties of a plantation; and that they do not become effective labourers until they have been employed a couple of years or more at this kind of labour. This statement is perfectly consistent with the facts that the Indians are generally unaccustomed to hard and continuous labour of any kind in their own country, and that the greater part of the immigrants introduced by the merchants belonged to the non-prædial classes. It is stated in evidence that the daily task of a slave was usually, in digging, 100 holes; in cutting canes, two to three cart-loads cut and cleared; and in cleaning, 800 feet by four or five feet of ground. The ex-apprentices performed about one-fifth less, viz., 80 holes; two cart-loads; and 600 feet of cleaning. Indians, after their second year, will perform the same quantity of work; but during the first year, their task does not usually exceed 30 or 40 holes, and one or one and a-half cart-load of canes cut. The average loss, therefore, under this head, compared with slave labour, may be estimated at 50 per cent. for new Indians, and 20 per cent. for old Indians; or an average of 33 per cent., reducing further the labour of the working hands among the Indian population to the complement of 17,034 efficient men.

18. A comparison has been drawn between the number of effective slaves employed in agriculture before emancipation, estimated at 23,000, and the number of labourers at present so employed, estimated at 43,000. In the latter number, however, no deduction has been made for non-prædial Indians; and as the calculations of your Committee lead them to believe that the number of Indians of the first immigration and of ex-apprentices included in it are under-rated,† they would rather refer to the calculations above presented, which show that the total number of labourers now engaged on estates, including the ex-apprentices, is 40,000; that of these 9,450 are, from various causes, withdrawn from such labour; and that the value of the labour of the remainder is only equal to that yielded by 23,000 slaves, making no allowance for the diminished amount of labour rendered at the present time by the ex-apprentices.

19. But your Committee are convinced that the wants of the colony must not be measured by the manual power which it possessed in 1832. The capabilities of the island for the production of sugar had only just begun to develop themselves at that date. The crops of the five years from 1820 to 1824 averaged only 22,000,000 lbs., and those of the subsequent five years only 42,000,000 lbs. In 1830, the crop had risen to 68,000,000 lbs., and in 1832, to 73,000,000 lbs. At that time the manual power of the island was restricted to the number of slaves then existing in it, and there were also limits to the mechanical power applicable to the production of sugar. But a great change has since taken place. The productive power of the island is better known; its produce stands on a better footing in the English market; and its power of competing with the produce of other countries (unless the recent changes in the sugar duties deprive it of its acquired advantages) has been increased. The processes have been much improved; the mechanical power greatly augmented. British capital to a large amount has been introduced, and during several successive years of difficulty and loss, has been sunk in the island. Estates have changed hands. Capitalists seek to recover their losses, are willing even to invest more capital for that purpose; but it can only be effected by extending cultivation, and by conducting it in a more skilful and careful manner. For this an increased number of labourers is required, and this demand alone is sufficient to explain the competition and anxiety which exist to obtain labourers, and of which some evidence may here be adduced.

20. The number of parties who subscribed their names as candidates to engage the immigrants arrived between the months of June and December last, averaged 63 for each ship; and for the last three ships in December, when the crop was nearly completed, the applicants averaged 46. It must be added, that the whole number arriving in a ship are generally taken off by one or two parties, who are almost invariably applicants for a further supply on the next occasion.

Of the 12 planters examined before your Committee, five stated themselves to be in want of labourers.

The statement made by the protector of immigrants, that men coming up to Port Louis for re-engagement, of whom there were 8,899 in six months of last year, rarely remain above 48 hours in the dépôt.

The common practice of giving a sirdar a rupee or more for every man whom he will engage for his employer.

It is notorious that residents wishing to engage servants, or to employ labourers for any temporary purpose, have the greatest difficulty in obtaining them; that proprietors are unable to withdraw any from their estates for employment on personal objects; that the roads of the island are in a deplorable condition from the want of labour; that the competition to obtain labourers has led to the most mischievous consequences, in the employment of

Evidence:
Bourquah Dancy, p. 1; Baudet, p. 6; West, p. 13; Hudell, p. 16; Staub, p. 26; Jamis, p. 30; Langius, p. 37; Trommouze, p. 41; Riviera, p. 47; Kvern, p. 53; Brown, p. 57.

App. (B.) Abstract, No. 3.

Protector of Immigrants, Evidence, p. 63.

App. (G.) No. 26.

App. (G.) No. 16.

Protector of Immigrants, Evidence, p. 70.

App. (G.) No. 14.
Protector of Immigrants, Evidence, p. 64.

* Formerly, during the time of slavery, an interval of three to six months was generally allowed after the first arrival of an African, before he was put to labour.

† See evidence, where the Protector estimated the Indians of the first immigration at 5,000 or 6,000, and the ex-apprentices at 3,000 only.

of sirdars to procure them; in the enticing of men from the estates; in the enhancement of wages; and in rendering the employer wholly dependent upon the labourer; and that all classes are put to inconvenience, discomfort, anxiety and expense from the same cause.

21. Upon this point, your Committee will quote two extracts from despatches of his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, relating to Jamaica, which are strictly applicable to this island:—"Few, if any, of the gentry of the island can afford to cultivate flower gardens or lay out pleasure-grounds, although nature holds out every temptation to such enjoyments. Labour is too scarce and too valuable to be applied to luxuries and refinements, or to any thing less solid or essential than profit or subsistence, or indispensable convenience. The roads, which are for the most part in a bad state, and for the improvement of which considerable sums were voted by the House of Assembly months ago, are left unrepaired, all the labour procurable being required for agricultural purposes. Advertisements for contract have been issued by the local authorities, but remain unnoticed; and it is probable that the roads will not be touched until a season of some respite from the urgency of agriculture." * * * In Mauritius, last year, advertisements were published for the repair of the roads, and some tenders were made, but at a rate which would have consumed £. 119,718 in the repair of 315 miles of road. "It cannot, I fear, be justly denied that there is a great want of labour, proceeding from the obvious and natural causes of a scanty population and a facility of subsistence. The very idea that labour must be coaxed is a confirmation of that fact." The existence and mischief of this condition of things in Mauritius is strikingly pointed out in the evidence before the Committee. Employers are obliged to submit to indignities, extortion and the use of baneful practices to obtain labourers, and are forced to overlook irregularities and misconduct in order to keep them. The remedy has been pointed out by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on West India Colonies, which reported in 1842, among other Resolutions, "That one obvious and desirable mode of endeavouring to compensate for this diminished supply of labour, is to promote the immigration of a fresh labouring population, to such an extent as to create competition for employment."

22. Upon these grounds, and a consideration of the whole of the evidence before them, your Committee do not hesitate to express their conviction,—

1st. That the colony is prepared to employ, and urgently requires, a large additional number of immigrants.

2d. That the very facts of the existing demand for labourers to bring in the present crop, and the expectation that the crop of next year will reach above 100 millions of lbs., being one-third more than that of the present year, are evidence of the demand which will exist for labourers to bring in the crop of the next and future years, and of the capabilities of the island for increased production.

3d. That after the urgent wants of the planters are satisfied, there remains a large demand for labourers among other classes of employers, who are entitled to the consideration of the Government, and especially for the repair of the roads and the construction of public works remaining unfinished, or not commenced, for want of labour.

4th. That there is no ground for apprehending that labourers will want employment, or that the wages and provision made for them will fall below a remunerative rate.

5th. Finally, that as there are certain seasons of the year at which additional labourers are required on the sugar estates, and as the men may, during such periods, earn enough to maintain themselves during the rest of the year with little else than garden labour, in a country where subsistence is so easily found, it would be highly advantageous to the colony to encourage the settlement of Indians in villages, where they might become permanent residents, ready to render their labour when it is wanted, and forming a nucleus for the settlement of other immigrants as they arrive. Otherwise many of the evils of the present system, and the heavy drain upon the resources of the island for the introduction of fresh immigrants, will never cease.

23. The attention of your Committee having been naturally directed,* and by his Excellency's minute of the 21st October specially invited, to the causes which give rise to the great extent of desertion and absenteeism prevailing on the estates, they will here submit the result of their inquiries, together with their opinion, on this point.

24. It is acknowledged by all parties † that the principal cause of both the desertions and daily absences is that disposition to idleness and ease which one of the witnesses, himself an Indian, states, "forms part of the Indian character;" a love of wandering, and an unfitness, from physical causes or previous employment, for hard or constant work. Among the other causes of desertion alleged are, the present short period of engagements; the facility of engaging by the month or week, and of being employed without any engagement; abduction (*embauchage*) from the estates; fondness for petty traffic; evasion of creditors; escape on account of theft; and lastly, dislike of estate, over-rigid discipline, or ill-treatment.

25. Among the other chief causes of the daily absences are enumerated, the inefficiency of the police, and inability of the employer to maintain discipline; the search for a new employment, and habits caused by a short engagement; the excessive forbearance of masters, from a dislike to make constant complaints, or an unwillingness to lose the labour of their men; a desire to visit their comrades and connexions of both sexes, to visit the towns for the purpose of making purchases, or to carry on petty traffic; the absence of means to confine men to hospital; alleged irregularity of payment of wages; drunkenness and its consequences; abduction by petty proprietors; and lastly, the settlement of disputes, over-rigid discipline, and want of rest when fatigued.

26. His Excellency, in the Minute above referred to, called particular attention to the

Sir C. Metcalfe to Lord J. Russell, 30 March 1840.

Sir C. Metcalfe to Lord J. Russell, 30 March 1840.

* App. (H.) No. 1.

† Evidence of Magistrates and Planters. Passim; Tiroumoutou, p. 43. App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Harvey, Thatcher, Fitzpatrick. App. (C.) Cowie, Lécéléno.

Evidence, Anderson, pp. 66-67. App. (C.) Cowie, Mervén, Cardouan. App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Fitzpatrick.

App. (C.) Cowie, Mervén, Feuilherade. App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Self, Davidson.

App. (C.) Durocher, Foliard. App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Self.

App. (C.) Motet, Mervén. App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Self.

App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Davidson.

App. (C.) Boutin, Cowie, Mervén, Bestel, Feuilherade, Staub.

App. (C.) Mervén, Cardouan, Feuilherade, Staub.

Evidence: Baudot, p. 7; Brownrigg, p. 62.

App. (C.) Boutin. App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Elliott.

West, p. 16. App. (C.) Lécéléno, Wainwright.

App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Randall.

Evidence: Brownrigg, p. 62; Tiroumoutou, p. 44.

App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Elliott.

App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Kelly.

App. (C.) Bestel; (F.) Stip. Mag. Harvey.

Evidence: Rudelle, p. 22; Brownrigg, 62.

App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Davidson, Seignette.

“ apparently systematic disorder prevailing upon particular estates,” and suggested various local circumstances as the probable causes. “ It can hardly be assumed,” his Excellency observed, “ of any one instance of comparison, that all the vagabonds happen to resort to one estate for engagement, while all the men of industry flock to another neighbouring. Local or administrative causes there must be to account for the discrepancy thus shown not to be casual or fluctuating, but fixed and permanent.”

27. Your Committee have not failed, in pursuance of his Excellency's suggestion, to endeavour to arrive at a knowledge of these circumstances. They sent a circular to all the parties whose estates were cited in the minute, and they requested the experience of the stipendiary magistrates on this point. The result of these inquiries shows, that although it cannot be doubted that local and administrative circumstances must have in some instances a greater or less influence on the number of desertions and absences, they are for the most part unappreciable, and do not exercise a frequent or important influence in the production of those evils. The circumstances most frequently cited are, distance from, or proximity to, Port Louis or a village. Dampness of the quarter is mentioned in two instances; the necessity of fetching water from a short distance in one, and injudicious administration, viz., requiring men to enter the hospital whenever they fell or feigned sick, in another. One stipendiary magistrate alone assigned any reason, viz., irregularity in the hours of meals, and a harsh and ungracious address on the part of employers and their subordinates. One cause, not cited, may probably have an important influence, the active management, regular discipline, and stirring movement on some estates, as compared with others. Although this may not be carried to excess, and there may be no reasonable ground of complaint; although it may be no greater than is absolutely necessary where large numbers of men are employed, and large interests are at stake; the natural indolence of the Indians leads them to seek the one and to avoid the other.* But, in addition to all these, there are probably other latent and insignificant causes which, combined with the various character and temperament of the labourers, drawn from distant parts of India, belonging to different castes, and accustomed to different kinds of employment, lead to various degrees of idleness and desertion.

28. The same difference is observable in Jamaica, where the same number of discordant elements do not exist. Sir C. Metcalfe reported to the Secretary of State, in 1840, as follows:—“ In observing the different manner in which different estates are going on, some doing well, others deteriorating, one is often puzzled to discover the cause of the difference; sometimes it is obvious enough; in other instances it cannot be explained, and it would require a most minute knowledge of all the circumstances to detect it. One might suppose that kindness which succeeds in one case would do so in others, but it is not always so. The landlord, acting with the same liberality on all his estates, finds the plan which succeeds admirably on one totally to fail on the other, and is at a loss for the reason. The same manager having two estates under his charge closely adjoining, and using the same management on both, finds the tenants on the one working well, and those on the other doing the reverse, without any perceptible cause for the difference. In addition to other circumstances which operate and are not always discernible, there appears to be a sort of distinct character belonging to the labouring community of each estate, or some motive of action, which they appear to embrace in common, independently of the doings on neighbouring properties. One hears continually that the people on such an estate have always done well, while those on another close by have always borne a bad character. The same distinction exists with respect to parishes, the people of some having a better reputation than those of others.” His Excellency subsequently suggests that the difference may arise from the variety in the character of the African races, according to the predominance of the docile or indocile races among the slaves.

29. Your Committee, therefore, are of opinion that the root of the evil is in the character and habits of the Indians; that the regulations for their employment, and the absence of an efficient police, are calculated to foster instead of repressing the evil, and that it is an imperative duty on the part of the Government to adopt some measures to extinguish, or at least to diminish, so serious a mischief.

30. The nature of such measures is a question of much difficulty, and opinion is nearly as various upon it as upon the causes of desertion and absence. The planters who have given their oral testimony, or transmitted their opinion to your Committee, have, with one exception, declared that a prolongation of engagements to five or three years can alone prove a sufficient remedy, and few have asked for any thing else, although they complain generally of the inefficiency and uselessness of the police. The stipendiary magistrates demand chiefly a better vagrancy law and a more efficient police. Some have suggested an enactment to prevent persons from employing Indians without an engagement, and to punish employers for not reporting absentees; and two have recommended a system of passports.

31. Several planters have expressed themselves in favour of a provision to oblige labourers to render 300 days of service throughout the year, before their engagement should be considered to be finished, and their agreement be cancelled. It is also suggested, that it is not

just

* It is shown in the evidence, that industrious men at field work can generally finish their task at two or three o'clock, and even earlier, and that the indolent complete it an hour or two later, making the utmost labour for the latter class only nine or ten hours. The following calculation shows the importance and necessity of requiring regularity and discipline on the estates. The loss of half an hour daily on a property employing 400 men, is equal to the labour of 25 men throughout the whole year, and the loss of one hour to 50 men; or, in produce, 250,000 lbs. of sugar, of the value of 3,000 l.

App. (C.) and (F.)

App. (C.) Durocher,
Wainwright, Bouta,
Fouilherade.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag.
Seignette, Elliott.
App. (C.) Durocher,
Browne.
App. (C.) Come.
App. (C.) Jamina.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag.
Davidson.

Despatch, No. 80,
30 March 1840.

Browne. Evid. p. 67.

Fitzpatrick, Self, Ran-
dall, Kelly, Harvey,
Thatcher.
Davidson, Self, Elliott.
Elliott, Harvey.

just to the employer, to whom labour is of more value than wages, to allow the term of imprisonment, if any of his labourers be exposed to that punishment, to be counted as part of their year's engagement. Several instances have been quoted of men absenting themselves for many months, and returning on the day of the close of their engagement, in order to obtain from the magistrate its cancelment with the rest of their band.

Evidence :
Blancard, p. 9; Langlois, p. 39; Rivière, p. 48.

31. Other suggestions of minor importance have been offered, but as they all appear secondary to the two main questions upon which your Committee were appointed to collect information for the Secretary of State and the government of India, they will consider them in a second report.

33. Upon the second question, whether it is expedient, or not, that the period of engagement should be extended beyond a year, your Committee have collected the following evidence. Among the 12 proprietors and planters whom they have examined, 11 declared themselves decidedly in favour of an extension. One only differed from this opinion upon general grounds, in which, under ordinary circumstances, your Committee might be prepared to concur; but he admitted that if the supply of labour was likely to cease or be diminished, an extension would be desirable; and it may be affirmed without hesitation that the planters generally look forward to this measure as the main remedy of the evils which exist in the present system of employing labourers, and as essential to the prosperity of the island. Among 10 stipendiary magistrates, including the protector of immigrants, whose opinions have been received, three are advocates of an extension; one suggests that the first engagement should be for two years, and afterwards for 18 or 12 months; another, that it should last for 18 months, or until the completion of a crop; two propose that the newly arrived immigrants should engage on the first occasion for only one year, and afterwards for four or five years; one is opposed to an extension, if not accompanied with a provision for enabling the magistrate to alter and fix the rate of wages from time to time; and two are altogether opposed to it, including the protector of immigrants, whose opinions, however, are avowedly not formed upon any knowledge of the working of the present system upon the estates, but upon his view of the desire and intention of the British Government, as exhibited in the Order in Council for regulating the employment of immigrants.

Evidence :
Brownrigg, p. 63.

Davidson, Harvey,
Thatcher.
Elliott.
Seignette.
Kelly, Fitzpatrick.
Self.
Anderson, Randall.

34. It has been urged in evidence that yearly engagements are equally prejudicial to the interests of the labourer and the employer.

With regard to the Labourer :

Evid. Protector of
of Immigrants, p. 66.

1st. The Indians being by nature averse, and by habit unaccustomed to steady labour, and being withal of a capricious and roving disposition, enter upon a yearly engagement without any desire or intention of remaining in the same employment after the expiration of the term. Hence they do not become attached either to the place or the employer. 30,000 Indians re-engaged before the stipendiary magistrates in 1844, of whom 20,000 must have changed their employment. They have, therefore, no inducement to raise stock, such as pigs, goats and poultry, or to keep gardens, which were sources of large profit and comfort to the Indians under the five years' engagement, but which to an unsettled and shifting population would only be a loss and incumbrance. It may be mentioned, that the poultry of one man returning to India was bought by his master for 92 dollars. The sums amassed by old Indians were very large: 90 men leaving one proprietor to return to India, took with them 13,134 dollars, or 145 dollars each; 27 leaving another, took away 4,576 dollars, or 169 dollars each; many have left with sums varying from 200 to 500 dollars; and a chief sirdar on one estate, took with him 1,500 dollars. Those who are acquainted with the condition of these men in India, and the value of such sums in that country, will appreciate the importance of this statement.

Evid. passim.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag.
Self, Thatcher, Elliott.
App. (G.) No. 19.

App. (B.) Baudot.

App (B.)
Abstract, No. 6.

Evid. passim.
Stip. Mag Fitzpatrick,
Staub. Evid. p. 26.

2d. They have no object in taking care of their dwellings. They even pull the thatch out of the roof and the stakes out of the fences for fuel. They are ragged and slovenly in their dress, and uncleanly in their persons. Formerly, when men were engaged for five years on an estate, they took a pride in their camp and in their personal appearance. On some estates they wore a peculiar dress, and had a particular badge by which they were known; and an emulation existed among them, particularly on their public festivals, to rival and outshine their neighbours.

Evid. passim.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag.
Fitzpatrick, Davidson.
Evidence :
Rudelle, p. 22, 23 ;
Tiroumoutou, p. 42 ;
Rivière, p. 47.
App (F) Stip. Mag.
Davidson, Harvey.

3d. Thus the Indians under a yearly engagement amass less money, have less means and less comforts. The distinction between them and the men under a five years' engagement is very marked. The latter are looked upon as the "aristocrats" on an estate. The Créole women will form connexions with them readily, but much less frequently with the new men. They become attached to the estates and to their employers, re-engage with them freely, or serve them without an engagement.

Evid. passim.
App (F.) Stip. Mag.
Harvey, Thatcher.

App. (C.)

4th. Habits of idleness or indifference are formed or confirmed. The remarkable change in the manners and demeanor of the immigrants, from the humility and subserviency which they observe in their native country towards Europeans, to the bold and obtrusive independence which they generally display here, has frequently been the subject of remark among Indian visitors to the island. The men become disrespectful and troublesome. They absent themselves continually from the estates, wandering about in idleness, or in search of a new master in anticipation of the close of their engagement. Frequently they return, debilitated by exposure and scanty living, or suffering from the consequences of excess. Of 50 men who absented themselves from the Belle Alliance estate in October last, and returned at the end of a fortnight, after suffering great privations, all were more or less ill; five died; and many were saved only by great care and attention. They are mulcted in their

their wages and rations, and often condemned to punishment and hard labour by the magistrates. Frequently they leave a good employment, and, being disappointed in finding a better, return to seek, in vain, a re-engagement under their former master. But such instances are not found to prevent the departure of other bands.

5th. They lose the advantage of being employed as mechanics at an advanced rate of wages, since no proprietor will incur the trouble and expense of instructing them, besides losing their labour, with the chance, or almost certainty, that as soon as they have become competent and careful workmen, they will leave him and engage elsewhere for the sake of the higher wages which he has qualified them to earn.

6th. As the employer has no expectation of retaining his labourers beyond the close of their yearly engagement, he does not feel any interest in them, nor take pains by kindness and attention to secure their attachment. On the contrary,—to use the words of several of the witnesses,—he is induced to get as much work out of them as possible.

35. *With regard to the Employer :*

1st. For the most part, the men who have arrived during the last two years will not re-engage, but they do not declare their intention until the close of their engagement. Hence the employer is kept in a state of constant inquietude and suspense; and in the hope of inducing the men to stay, he is obliged to overlook much irregularity and bad conduct. He is unable to depend upon a regular supply of labour at any time, even to make his crop after he has planted it.

2d. For many days or weeks before their engagement terminates, they absent themselves, as has been already explained, wandering about in search of a new employer, to the great interruption of work and annoyance of the employer.

3d. With regard to the men newly arrived, the employer has all the trouble of initiating them in their work, and as soon as they have become familiar with it and with the language, and have acquired some habits of steadiness and labour, they leave him for another.

4th. In order to counteract the serious inconvenience occasioned by the departure of one or more bands at a busy season, many employers are obliged to keep a much larger number of hands than they would otherwise require, at a sheer loss to themselves, and to the deprivation of others who are in want of labourers. Several proprietors have stated the excess on their estates arising from this cause to amount to 50 or 100 men.

5th. The continual change is most vexatious to an employer, and the interruption caused by the departure of a large band, when the proprietor is not prepared immediately to replace them, is very serious. The several tasks on the estates have to be differently distributed, and important processes must be assigned to inexperienced hands. The whole business of the estate is deranged, and its progress retarded. While, in such circumstances, the presence of the proprietor is most wanted on the estate, he is obliged to leave it in search of other labourers;—to proceed to Port Louis, a distance generally of 10 or 15, and often of 25 or 30 miles, where he may be detained many days before he succeeds in obtaining a band. One witness states that employers are obliged to go three or four times a month to the depôt in search of hands, and once a month or oftener before the magistrate to engage them. Another asserts that three-fourths of his time is spent in search of labourers. A third complains that "it sometimes takes three weeks to procure a band. He was recently obliged to come into town fifteen days consecutively to obtain one band. Each day there were some men missing, or the rest were unwilling to start. At last, they were all collected, 60 men,—but as it was too late in the day to engage them before the magistrate in town, he took them to the country, conveying their boxes, &c., in carts. They remained on his estate two days, and on going before the magistrate they refused to engage. The magistrate would not interfere, nor even oblige them to reimburse the expenses which he had incurred." Some idea may be formed of the frequency of this interruption from the fact that on 12 estates in the Savanne District, the engagements of 63 large bands expired between the months of March and November 1844. In eight cases, the greater portion of the band, and in eight others a small portion only, re-engaged. In forty-seven, the entire band left. In seven instances, the engagements of two bands fell in within a month; in six, three bands became disengaged within the same period; and in one, six bands became disengaged on the same estate within the short space of two months. The nearest point of any of these estates from Port Louis is 30 miles.

6th. The departure of a band very frequently causes irregularity among the other labourers, and the absence for one or more days of some of them, who follow their late comrades for the purpose of recovering money or clothes lent to them. The claimants frequently have recourse on such occasions to the magistrates, and the labour of themselves and their witnesses for a day is thus lost.

7th. Indians frequently fancy that their engagement has terminated some time before the right day, the mistake arising frequently from the custom of reckoning by lunar months. The error in some instances is easily explained, and the men continue steady at their work; but in others, they become restless and discontented,—go in a body to the magistrate, thereby losing a day, and deranging the work on an estate;—and, if they return to it, resume their labour with discontent.

8th. In consequence of the great demand for labourers, and the practice which it has occasioned of employing Sirdars at a high rate of wages, and with a large bribe, or a bounty of a rupee or a dollar for each man, to obtain them, great inducements exist for enticing men

App. (F.) Sup. Mag. Davidson.

Evidence: Baudot, p. 6; Jamin, p. 31; Langlois, p. 38; Troumoutou, p. 43; Brownrigg, p. 50, 50; Rudella, p. 54. Evidence, *passim*.

Evid. *passim*. App. (F.) Sup. Mag. Elliott.

Evidence: Blandard, p. 11; West, p. 16; Langlois, p. 39; Troumoutou, p. 44; Riviera, p. 51.

Evid. *passim*.

Evidence: Staub, p. 28; Jamin, p. 34; Brownrigg, 6th App. (F.) Sup. Mag. Randall, Fitzpatrick, Davidson, Kelly.

See Evidence quoted at p. 2.

Evid. *passim*.

App. (F.) Sup. Mag. Fitzpatrick, Davidson, Harvey, Randall.

Evidence: Baudot, p. 5; Blandard, p. 9; West, p. 13; Staub, p. 27; Troumoutou, p. 43; Brownrigg, p. 64.

Evid. *passim*. App. (F.) Sup. Mag. Nél, Sigmotte, Thatcher.

Evidence: Baudot, p. 6.

Jamin, p. 33. Riviera, p. 49.

App. (F.) Asses. to Sup. Mag. Elliott's.

Evidence: West, p. 13; Rudella, p. 22; Staub, p. 29; Troumoutou, p. 43.

Evidence: Baudot, p. 6; Blandard, p. 10; West, p. 13; Staub, p. 28; Langlois, p. 39; Kvern, p. 54; Brownrigg, p. 61.

App. (F.) Sup. Mag. Siquette.

Evidence: Bourgauck, p. 6; Baudot, p. 8; West, p. 14.

Rudelle, p. 20; Staub, p. 27; Jamin, 31; Tiroumoutou, pp. 42, 46; Rivière, p. 48.
Evidence, *passim*.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Elliott.
Evid. West, pp. 13-17; Staub, p. 26.
Evidence, *passim*.

Evidence:
Bourgault, p. 2; Baudot, p. 7; Blancard, p. 11; West, p. 16; Staub, p. 28; Jamin, p. 31; Langlois, p. 39; Tiroumoutou, p. 43; Rivière, p. 48-50; Kvero, p. 55; West, p. 15; Rudelle, p. 22; Protector of Immigrants, p. 67.
App. (G) No. 23.
Vide antea, p. 6.
App. (E.) Beauchamp.
App. (B.) Poudre d'Or.
App. (B.) Rivière la Chaux.
App. (E.) Ile d'Ambre.

Protector of Immigrants, p. 73.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Fitzpatrick, Self, Seignette, Randall, Thatcher.
Protector of Immigrants, p. 73.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Self, Davidson.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Randall, Elliott.
Evidence:
Brownrigg, p. 64.
Evid. *passim*.
App. (F.) Stip. Mag. Self, Thatcher.

App. (F.) Elliott.

Evid. *passim*.

Evid. p. 78
App. (F.)

Evid. Brownrigg,
p. 64.

from the estates either before or after the conclusion of their engagement, and many complaints have been received of these practices.

9th. The maintenance of wages, and the increase of rations and allowances to an excessive amount, injurious even to the Indians themselves, and producing discontent at the inequality existing among several bands on the same estate.

10th. The same influence which deprives the men of the sympathy of their employer, equally deprives the latter of their attachment. He cannot reckon upon a willing service in any branch of the work, and can ensure its performance only by the exercise of the most vigilant and unremitting superintendence.

Lastly. To the limited period of engagement is almost universally attributed those habits of idleness and wandering which prevail to such an extent among the Indians, and which are so vexatious and injurious to the planter. It is asserted, and a comparison of the Returns of Absenteeism at the two periods prove, that under a five years' engagement the men did not absent themselves as at present, and that the men who have been five years or more in the island do not now absent themselves to the same extent as those recently arrived. A few instances may be quoted. The number of deserters and absentees, in 1839, averaged only 2½ per cent. At the present time, the former alone are reckoned at 6 per cent., and the two classes united at 17 per cent. On one estate, in September 1840, they averaged 1 per cent.; in the same month of 1844, they averaged 8 per cent. On another, in 1837-39, they averaged 3 per cent.; and in 1843-44, 10 per cent. On a third, in 1840-41, 4 per cent.; in 1843-44, 10 per cent. With regard to the comparative steadiness of old and new men on the same estate at the present time, in the only return in which they have been distinguished, the absences among the old men during the three months from September to November 1844, averaged 2 per cent., and among the new men 20 per cent.

36. The main objections urged against an extension of engagements, omitting those which depend only upon the views entertained by the Governments of England and India on this subject, are the following:

1. With regard to the Labourers:

1st. That under a yearly engagement they possess the choice of leaving after a comparatively short period of service, if they are dissatisfied with their employer, the locality or the nature of the work.

2d. That they can profit by any rise in wages.

3d. That short engagements secure better treatment on the part of their employers.

37.—2. With regard to the Employers:

1st. That the present rate of wages is high, and that it is not expedient for the employer to encumber himself with long engagements at such wages.

2d. That the employer can get rid of inefficient or ill-conducted men at the end of a year.

38. Upon these several objections your Committee would observe—

1st. That the option of changing his employer is an important advantage to the labourer; but it may be a question whether it is not too dearly bought by the sacrifice of comfort, of domestic improvement, of the means of amassing money, of regular habits, of the regard and confidence of the employer, to which it leads. This consideration, doubtless, induced one of the stipendiary magistrates to recommend that the first engagement should be for two years, and afterwards for a shorter period. If the circumstances under which the Indian is introduced be borne in mind; that there is but one staple description of cultivation in the island; that the Indian leaves his country with the understanding that he is to work on the sugar estates; that he arrives here penniless, his passage hither being paid for him, and his return passage ensured to him after a stay of five years; that he is secured by his engagement in the enjoyment of good lodging, abundant food, sufficient clothing, medical attendance, every thing, in fact, that is necessary for his maintenance, independently of his wages, which exceed what he would receive in his own country without any of the above advantages; that he has at all times the power of referring to a magistrate if he is defrauded or badly treated in any of these respects; and that he becomes familiar with an employment in which he can always command a livelihood, and in which he can lay by large sums of money; and if it be shown that the interests of the planter are materially concerned, and that the welfare of the labourer depends in no slight degree on the abandonment by the latter of the above privilege: it may reasonably be demanded that a prohibition should no longer be placed on engagements for a longer period than one year, and that the parties interested should be left to arrange among themselves. Ample protection against injustice or ill-treatment is provided for the Indians, and they are generally not slow to avail themselves of it.

39.—2d. The objection with respect to a change in the rate of wages is differently applied. The protector of immigrants and stipendiary magistrate Self, advocating the interests of the labourer, and anticipating a rise of wages, are opposed to a measure which may prevent him from profiting by such rise. On the other hand, the only witness who is opposed to an extension of contracts, contending that wages are already too high, and insisting upon the necessity of introducing such a supply of labourers as will reduce the present rate, objects, in the interests of the proprietors, to a measure which he conceives will keep up that rate. The one consults the interests of the colony, which cannot but be benefited by a reduction of wages; the others contemplate an event which can only benefit the labourers.

and

and may have the most prejudicial effects upon the production of the colony. For all the evidence which your committee have collected tends to show that under present, and still more under probable future, circumstances, when the expected effects of the recent change in the Sugar Duties become felt in England, the estates of Mauritius, borne down by heavy debts accumulated during several successive years of trial and loss, will scarcely be able to maintain the present rates of wages and the present expenses of unprofitable labourers. It is asserted by several witnesses that 2½ dollars per month, in addition to the provision which is found for the complete maintenance of the labourer, is as much as the estates can generally afford, and a detailed calculation, in confirmation of this statement, will be found in the Appendix. The above amount is the rate universally given to newly-arrived and inexperienced immigrants on their first engagement; but it appears that they rarely re-engage at that rate, and that the usual rate varies from three to four dollars, and sometimes even rises higher. It appears to your Committee that 2½ dollars is an ample remuneration for this class of labourers, and for the amount of labour rendered by them, whether their wants here or the prevailing rates of wages in India be considered; and it is contrary to the interests of the colony to maintain a rate above that which will both remunerate and satisfy the labourer. In proof of the above rate being sufficient for this purpose, it may be mentioned that every vessel now arriving with immigrants brings down a greater or less number of men of the first immigration, who, after a visit to their native country, and the deposit or waste of their earnings there, return to Mauritius, bringing down others with them, and accept engagements without any difficulty at 2½ dollars. Many instances, also, have been cited of men of the first immigration who, at the expiration of their first engagement, and during the time of high wages immediately preceding the second immigration, earned from five to nine dollars a month, are now satisfied to work on the same terms as the newly arrived, or at a trifle more, viz., 2½ to 3 dollars a month.

Evidence:
Baudot, p. 6; Hilsenard,
p. 13; Rodalle, p. 23;
Staub, p. 29; Riviere,
p. 22; Kerra, p. 24;
Bourgeois, p. 24.
App. (G.) No. 22.
App. (G.) Nos. 21 & 22.

Evidence:
Baudot, p. 6; West,
p. 17.

Evidence:
Bourgeois, p. 4; Baudot,
p. 6; Kerra, p. 23.

40.—3d. The evidence already adduced goes far to prove that a short engagement does not secure better treatment to labourers than a long one, while on the other hand, it establishes a false and mischievous relation between the labourers and the employer, who should act upon other motives than the desire to retain his men, and should not be placed in a position in which he is obliged to overlook irregularity and bad conduct.

41. Lastly. It is felt to be a great inconvenience that an employer is not able to discharge his inefficient and worthless labourers. But the evil exists under the present system, and the number of such labourers is increased by it. So great is the demand for labour, that an employer engages any men when he can obtain them, seldom receiving any character with them; and, when engaged, he is unwilling to part with them, lest he should fail in procuring better, or even supplying their place.

42. Your Committee have not overlooked the objection urged by the protector of immigrants, that the present system of immigration is of recent origin, and that it is too early to judge of the results, or to demand a change. If the present evil were less grievous, and if its continuance did not create the risk of placing it beyond remedy, your Committee would admit the full force of this objection; but they are of opinion that the evil is so great as to call for immediate interference, and that the promptest remedy will be the most effectual.

43. Your Committee would further refer to the grounds upon which the Secretary of State established the limitation of engagements, and urge in justification of the demand for a change, the entire failure of the results anticipated by the Minister:—"Her Majesty's Government entertain a decided repugnance to the introduction into the colonies of laws for the apprenticeship for any term of years of adult persons. Such laws, as all experience shows, are either ineffectual for their purpose, or are rendered effectual only by compulsion and terror. Men will not labour strenuously and cheerfully at a low rate of wages in fulfilment of contracts of this kind, when fully aware that a high rate of wages might be obtained, if they could procure their discharge from the engagement. They serve grudgingly and ill; and the result is a constant succession of petty disputes, ending in the disappointment of the hopes and plans of the employer. Or if, to escape the consequence, the law provides compulsory means for enforcing the performance of the engagement, the compulsion must be so prompt, formidable and decisive, as to render the servitude under apprenticeship distinguishable in name rather than in reality from the state of slavery."

Lord J. Russell to Sir
C. Metcalfe, 14 July
1840.

"For these reasons I think that no contract of service under the Immigration Act should ever be made for more than twelve months; or if entered into for a longer period, it should be a part of the agreement that the service should cease at any time after the expiration of the 12 months if either party should give three months' notice of his determination to dissolve the engagement. The master and the servant would thus meet and act towards each other in the spirit, and under the motives, of freemen. On the side of the servant, while yet a stranger in the island, there would, during the first year, be many inducements to prove his capacity for useful labour, and to conciliate the good-will of the master. On the side of the master, there would, from the first, be powerful motives for securing the confidence and attachment of his servant. There would not be, on the one side, the dejection produced by the prospect of a long service employed in working out a debt; and, on the other side, there would not be the indifference to the feelings of the servant, which the conscious security of retaining his services might so readily engender. The first year passed in the interchange of good offices on either side, would probably lead to a lasting and voluntary engagement, and the power of dissolving the contract would probably be found the most effectual security for its real continuance." That these arguments do not apply to an Indian population has been abundantly proved.

44. Your Committee would also quote a Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, enclosed in a subsequent Despatch of the Secretary of State to Sir

Lord J. Russell,
16 Sept. 1840.

C. Metcalfe, which has an important bearing upon a serious evil arising from annual engagements. The average cost to this Government of introducing immigrants is above 7*l.* a head. Under the present system, an immigrant can return to India at the expiration of one year, upon paying the expense of his return passage, or he may even upon his arrival refuse to engage, and upon paying his passage back, return immediately to India, whereby the expense of his passage hither is entailed on the Government, without any, or only one year's, advantage from the man's labour. Many instances of an immediate return, or of a refusal to engage, have occurred, and two per cent. of the whole number who arrived in 1843 and 1844 left the colony before the close of the latter year. In anticipation of such circumstances, the Commissioners make the following remarks:—"It seems very desirable, at first sight, that any colony which may pay for the introduction of labourers should be enabled to secure some certainty that they will remain within the same territory for a sufficient period to compensate the outlay." * * * * "There are, then, two apparently conflicting considerations: first, the expediency of allowing of some method by which the colony which pays for emigrants may ensure their remaining a reasonable time; and, secondly, the importance of not permitting engagements to be contracted by humble, and necessarily not well-informed, persons, at a great distance from the scene where the terms are to be fulfilled. But, on reflection, we much doubt whether, in order to attain the former object, it is unavoidable to sacrifice the latter. The objection is to bargains being concluded at the place of departure. On arrival there would be no reason against the emigrants entering at once into engagements for reasonable periods; and we should not apprehend any serious difficulty in inducing them to make such engagements." The latter evil has been provided against; but in establishing annual contracts to be passed only in the colony, no provision has been made for ensuring to the colony the labour of the immigrants in reimbursement of the expenses of introduction; and in consequence, during the first year of trial, 564 men have returned of their own accord, and 141 have been sent back as invalids, for whose introduction the Government has paid at least 4,500 *l.*

45. There remains only one point for consideration, which has not generally been referred to by the witnesses, but which it especially behoves your Committee to bring forward, viz. the expense which has been incurred in introducing the immigrants hitherto arrived, and the means of meeting the expenses of a continued supply under the present system.

46. Between 1834 and 1839, 25,468 individuals were introduced at the sole expense of the planters and merchants, and at a cost amounting to not less than 10 *l.* each, or an aggregate of 254,680 *l.*, to which must be added a further sum of 20,000 *l.* to 30,000 *l.* for the return passages of those whom the planters were engaged to send back. Between November 1842 and May 1844, 41,163 individuals were introduced under a system of bounty, the Government contributing at one time 6 *l.* and afterwards 7 *l.* a head for each adult. During this period the Government paid for bounties alone 284,856 *l.*; but the demand for shipping, in consequence of this large immigration, was so great, that the cost of transport rose considerably, which, added to heavy charges in India, in many instances obliged the importers to pay from 2 *l.* to 3 *l.* a head beyond the premium. The additional charge to the planters on this account may be estimated at 100,000 *l.** From May 1844 to the close of the year, 4,851 individuals have been introduced by the Government, at an expense of 23,492 *l.*, to which must be added the cost of the establishment in the colony and in India throughout the two years, amounting to 11,533 *l.*, and a sum of 4,771 *l.* paid for return passages, making the total disbursements of the Government in 1843-44, 324,652 *l.*, which, added to the outlay of the planters at the two periods (380,000 *l.*), makes an aggregate of above 700,000 *l.* The taxes imposed to meet the advances of the Government yielded in 1843, 10,854 *l.*, and in 1844, 29,024 *l.*, or, in the two years, 39,878 *l.*, leaving a balance of 284,774 *l.* Happily for the colony, this enormous outlay was defrayed out of the accumulation of surplus revenue during several years, caused by the almost entire suspension of the public works, owing to the expense or impossibility of procuring labourers. But this fund is now exhausted, and the future must be provided for.

47. The expense of introducing yearly 6,000 men, with their women and children, and of maintaining the immigration establishment here and in India, is calculated at 50,000 *l.* At this rate, 30,000 men will be introduced in the first five years ending 31st December 1849, at an expense of 250,000 *l.* Against this number must be placed the deaths and the probable departures of time-expired men, and your Committee have endeavoured to form an estimate of this number, based upon the experience of past years.

48. From the most exact calculation which your Committee have been able to make, and which may be considered a fair approximation, the following has been the annual mortality of each year since 1837:

App. (G.) No. 12.

1837 -	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	per cent.	}	Average, 4.2.
1838 -	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	"		
1839 -	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	"		
1840 -	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	"		
1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	"		
1842 -	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	"		
1843 -	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	"		
1844 -	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	"		

49. The

* The additional charge paid by planters who introduced Indians themselves was about 2 *l.* on men from Madras, and 2 *l.* 16 *s.* on men from Calcutta; but those who obtained them from agents who introduced them on their own account paid 3 *l.* at least, and sometimes more.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MAURITIUS.

15

49. The per-centage proportion of departures upon the total immigrant population was,—

In 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1 per cent.
1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5 "
1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	6. "
1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7 "
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. "

App. (G.) No. 12a.

But of the number of the old immigrants whose engagements of five years fell due, the proportion was much greater; viz.—

In 1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 per cent.
1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 "
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 "

App. (G.) No. 12a.

In the last year, two per cent. of the immigrants who arrived within the preceding 20 months departed.

50. The great increase of the proportion upon the total population in 1843 arose from the five-yearly engagements of nearly one-half of the old immigrants expiring in that year, and the diminution in the following year arose from the large introduction of men in 1843 and 1844. The following statement exhibits this, and the dates at which future immigrants will be entitled to their return passage at the expense of the Government,—

Years of Expiration of Five Years' Engagement or Stay.	Number expired.	being the immigrants of	Years of Expiration of Five Years' Engagement or Stay.	Number expired.	being the immigrants of
1839	-	75	1843	-	26,828
1840	-	1,239	1844	-	11,496
1841	-	2,823	1845	-	6,000
1842	-	6,898	1846	-	6,000
1843	-	11,425	1847	-	6,000
1844	-	821	1848	-	6,000
1845.			1849	-	6,000
1846.			1850	-	6,000
1847.			1851	-	6,000
			1852	-	6,000
			1853	-	6,000
			1854	-	6,000
			1855	-	6,000

51. If, therefore, upon these data the mortality be estimated at 4 per cent. annually, and the departures at 4 per cent. annually, which is below the previous proportion, until 1848, when the time of those who were introduced in 1843 expires, and when the proportion must be increased to 15 per cent.; and if, after 1849, the proportion be reduced to 10 per cent. the following calculation will result,—

YEARS.	No. of Labourers at the Commencement of the Year.	Deaths in Year.		Departures in Year.		Total of Deaths and Departures.	Number introduced.	Difference.		No. of Labourers at the End of the Year.	
		Rate of Percentage.	No.	Rate of Percentage.	No.			Increase.	Decrease.		
1845	46,000	4	1,840	4	1,840	3,680	6,000	2,320	-	48,320	
1846	48,320	4	1,932	4	1,932	3,864	6,000	2,136	-	50,456	
1847	50,456	4	2,016	4	2,016	4,032	6,000	1,968	-	52,424	
1848	52,424	4	2,097	15	7,863	9,960	6,000	-	3,960	48,464	
1849	48,464	4	1,938	15	7,269	9,207	6,000	-	3,207	45,257	
1850	45,257	4	1,810	10	4,527	6,337	6,000	-	337	44,920	
1851	44,920	4	1,796	10	4,492	6,288	6,000	-	288	44,632	
1852	44,632	4	1,785	10	4,463	6,248	6,000	-	248	44,384	
TOTAL								-	-	6,424	8,040

App. (G.) No. 13.

52. From this it appears that if 6,000 men be introduced annually, the actual increase to the labouring population during the next three years cannot be estimated above 2,000 a year, which will be entirely absorbed by the departures which may be anticipated in 1848-49; and from that time forward, an introduction of 6,000 annually will fail to cover the deaths and departures.

53. The worst features of this statement are that, after the cultivation of the island has been extended by the slow but gradual increase of labourers during the next three years, a sudden decrease of 7,000 in two years may be expected, which, if not averted, must entail the most serious consequences upon the colony, and that after those years the introductions will fall short of the deaths and departures.

54. In the face of so great a calamity, the expense of transporting back to India the immigrants entitled to their return passage is scarcely worth notice; but it behoves your Committee to state the amount. It is probable that during the next three years a large portion of those who return will do so at their own expense, or at that of their employers, and that of the 5,654 not more than 2,000 will be sent at the expense of the Government.

App. (G.) No. 11.

To these must be added 15,000 in 1848-49, making 17,000 in all, whose transport at 2*l.* 10*s.* a head, the present rate will amount to 42,500 *l.*, making the total expense to the Government, for introduction and return passages, nearly 300,000 *l.*

55. Your Committee conceive that these statements call for the most serious consideration of the Government, in order that, during the interval, such measures may be adopted as to prevent the fatal consequences of so great a reduction of the labouring population, and that, above all, every wise administrative measure be adopted, to which the planters cannot fail to lend a ready co-operation, to attach the Indian labourers to the country and to the estates, among which your Committee do not hesitate to state that the first and most demanded are, provisions tending to make the employer feel an interest in his labourers, and to satisfy him that in return for all the stipulations which the Government requires from him in favour of the freedom, good treatment, and ample emolument of the labourers, it will ensure him a fair amount of labour from those men, and a release from those anxieties and difficulties which have certainly been increased, if not created, by its regulations in the interests of the labourers, and by the want of an efficient system of police.

56. Upon these grounds, therefore, your Committee recommend the following Resolutions for the adoption of the Council:—

Resolution 1.—That the number of Indian immigrants introduced into the colony, and now remaining in it, affords a very erroneous criterion of the amount of labouring force available for agricultural purposes, in consequence of the great extent of the withdrawals from that kind of labour, which are favoured by the annual expiration of engagements, and of the amount of desertions, absences and sickness prevailing on the estates.

Resolution 2.—That the colony requires a large additional number of labourers, not only for the cultivation of the sugar estates, but for other branches of employment, including the public works, and the maintenance and repair of the roads.

Resolution 3.—That the urgent demand for labourers has led to many of the evils under which the planters labour; namely, to the enhancement of wages, to the employment of sirdars, with extravagant remuneration to obtain men, thereby encouraging abduction and desertion from the estates, both causes operating to induce the labourers to change their employers at the end of each yearly engagement, and to the present unsound state of the labour market, in which the master is obliged “to coax labour,” and to submit to the will and caprice of his labourers,—a continuance of which is incompatible with the prosperity of the colony, or with the true welfare of an uneducated and unreflecting labouring population.

Resolution 4.—That under the existing system of introducing and engaging immigrants, the present demand for labourers will not cease. The revenue applicable to immigration purposes will scarcely suffice to introduce 6,000 men annually, and the colony is already burthened with heavy taxes, which it is not desirable to increase. During the next three years, the actual increase of the labouring population will be reduced by deaths and departures to 2,000 annually; and in 1848, and the following year, a decrease of 7,000 must be expected, arising from the expiration of the five years’ service of the men introduced in 1843 and 1844, which, if not provided for, will entail a most serious blow on the cultivation of sugar in Mauritius.

Resolution 5.—That considering the amount of capital invested in the island, and looking to the future, when Mauritius will have to compete with foreign countries, in whose favour the sugar duties have been lately reduced in the United Kingdom, and with other colonies about to receive an accession of labourers, it is only to an extension and improvement of the cultivation on the estates, and to a rigid economy of labour and wages, that proprietors can look to recover their outlay, and to enable them to find a profitable market for their produce in the mother country.

Resolution 6.—That the colony has more to apprehend from the want of labourers than from an excess, and that, in this country, where, with a favourable soil and climate, the means of livelihood are so easily acquired, and where the cost of a return passage to India may be earned in three months, there is nothing to fear on account of the labourers from a temporary excess of labour, even if such an event were probable.

● *Resolution 7.*—That many of the evils complained of by the planters would be remedied by the further introduction of labourers “to such an extent as to create competition for employment;” but that, under the present system, by which the whole expense of their introduction falls upon the community at large, it is impossible that such a number should be introduced.

Resolution 8.—That, under the system of annual engagements, the planters cannot be expected to contribute directly to the introduction of an increased number of immigrants; but that if engagements for five or three years were permitted, they would probably be willing to pay a considerable proportion of the expense incurred in bringing in as many labourers as they require; from which the double benefit would arise of diminishing the burthen on the community, and of keeping the labour market supplied according to the demand.

Resolution 9.—That, under the present system, no provision has been made to ensure to the colony the labour of the immigrants for a reasonable period, in reimbursement of the expense of introducing them; and, consequently, during the last two years, two per cent. of the whole number arrived within that period have returned to India, whereby a loss of nearly 4,000*l.* has been entailed upon the Government.

Resolution 10.—That irregularities and desertion exist on the sugar estates to an alarming extent, producing consequences as injurious to the labourers as to the employers, and seriously prejudicial to the colony.

Resolution

Resolution 11.—That these evils are in a great measure attributable to the limitation of engagements to a single year, and to the inefficiency of the existing laws and police to ensure discipline and regularity on the estates.

Resolution 12.—That as the limitation of engagements has failed to ensure to the Indians the advantages which were anticipated, or has contributed to entail upon them evils far outweighing any benefit obtained; and as these evils cause the most serious injury to the planters, by limiting the cultivation of the estates, increasing the expense of their maintenance, and even placing their continued cultivation in jeopardy, it is expedient that the period of engagements should be extended, at the option of the contracting parties, to a term of at least three years.

Resolution 13.—That whenever the demand for labourers be reduced by an adequate supply, and it become the interest of the labourer to remain with his employer and to serve him well, which is the remedy for the existing evils suggested by those who are opposed to an extension of the period of engagement; the planters will doubtless of their own accord have recourse to annual or even shorter engagements, since it is only on account of the inadequate supply, and the injurious consequences of annual engagements under existing circumstances, that they seek for an extension.

Resolution 14.—That the Council trust the Secretary of State and the British Government will not attribute the request for an extension of engagements, to a desire to encroach upon the privilege which they have granted to Mauritius to introduce immigrant labourers, a privilege indispensable to the existence of the sugar manufacture; but to a sense of the magnitude of the evils that have arisen under the present system, to a just sympathy for the great difficulties and deep anxieties under which the proprietors and planters labour, to an apprehension that it is at present vain to look to the remedy of an adequate supply of labourers; and to a conviction that the change is consequently essential to the happiness, health, comfort, and pecuniary interests of the labourers, to the profitable working of the estates, the recovery of British capital which has been sunk on them, and to the permanent prosperity of the colony.

Council Chamber, 19 February 1845.

(signed) Rawson W. Rawson,
President.

APPENDIX, containing some of the most important TABLES attached to the Report.

Appendix (G.)

No. 1.

Number of Indians introduced in 1834-39	{ Male Labourers	-	23,281
	{ Servants	-	1,285
" " " 1843-44	Male Labourers	-	39,224
	TOTAL	-	63,790
Deaths in 1834-36	-	-	178
" 1837	-	-	504
" 1838	-	-	894
" 1839	-	-	997
" 1840	-	-	467
" 1841	-	-	380
" 1842	-	-	400
TOTAL, 1834-42	-	-	3,820
Deaths in 1843	-	-	1,157
" 1844	-	-	3,690
TOTAL of Deaths	-	-	8,667
Departures from the Colony:			
Prior to 1840, on 25,468, say	-	-	500
in 1840-42	-	-	3,311
" 1843	-	-	3,250
" 1844	-	-	9,385
TOTAL of Departures	-	-	9,446
TOTAL of Deaths and Departures	-	-	18,113
TOTAL Population remaining on 1st January 1845	-	-	45,677

No. 2.

FIRST CALCULATION.

First Immigration :		
Deaths in 1834-42	- - - - -	3,820
" 1843-44 (say 1-4th of the whole number*)	- - - - -	1,212
TOTAL of Deaths	- - - - -	5,032
Departures from the Colony :		
Prior to 1840, say	- - - - -	500
In 1840-42	- - - - -	3,311
1843	- - - - -	3,239
1844	- - - - -	1,728
TOTAL of Departures	- - - - -	8,778
TOTAL	- - - - -	13,810
TOTAL Number arrived	- - - - -	25,468
Number remaining in the Colony on 1st January 1845	- - - - -	11,658

* The number of Indians of the first immigration remaining at the commencement of the year 1843, was about 16,900. 99,224 were introduced in the course of the years 1843-44, and the mortality sprung up and prevailed chiefly among them, although it spread to a considerable extent among the old Indians.

SECOND CALCULATION.

Second Immigration :		
Number of Males arrived in 1843-44	- - - - -	39,224
Deduct Deaths (3-4ths of those reported) in 1843-44	- - - - -	3,636
" Departures " " "	- - - - -	668
		4,304
TOTAL remaining of Second Immigration	- - - - -	34,920
TOTAL Number of Indians calculated to be in the Colony	- - - - -	45,677
TOTAL remaining of Old Immigration on 1st January 1845	- - - - -	10,757

No. 3.

RECAPITULATION of the Number of INDIANS introduced into the Colony during each Year, from August 1834, when Immigration first commenced, until March 1839, when it ceased.

YEARS.	LABOURERS.			SERVANTS.	TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Children.		
1834 - - -	75				
1835 - - -	1,239	68	34		
1836 - - -	2,823	78	17		
1837 - - -	6,898	264	80		
1838 - - -	11,425	235	44		
1839 - - -	821	82			
TOTAL - - -	23,281	727	175	1,285	25,468

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MAURITIUS.

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No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Number of MALE IMMIGRANTS introduced into *Mauritius* from the several Presidencies of India, in each Month of the Years 1843 and 1844.

	BENGAL	BOMBAY.	MADRAS	TOTAL
1843:				
January	406	-	-	406
February	830	-	-	830
March	1,005	-	-	1,005
April	778	-	370	1,148
May	551	-	542	1,093
June	292	285	819	1,396
July	382	444	1,185	2,011
August	1,040	167	1,518	2,725
September	1,879	749	2,742	5,370
October	1,831	814	1,784	4,429
November	1,549	456	1,954	3,959
December	167	875	1,414	2,456
TOTAL	10,710	3,790	12,328	26,828
1844:				
January	2,356	744	957	4,057
February	1,487	543	1,206	3,236
March	-	-	158	158
April*	138	-	-	138
May	189	-	-	189
June	268	-	-	268
July	546	-	-	546
August	188	-	-	188
September	606	-	-	606
October	937	-	-	937
November	391	-	-	391
December	782	-	-	782
TOTAL	7,888	1,287	2,321	11,496
TOTAL in the Two Years	18,598	5,077	14,649	38,324

* Date of commencement of the new system of introduction, by the agency of a Government officer in Bengal.

No. 8.

ABSTRACT of DISTRICT RETURNS of SLAVES in the *Mauritius* at the time of the Emancipation, in the Year 1835.

Prædial Attached:			
Head People	-	723	
Tradesmen	-	873	
Inferior ditto	-	1,300	
Field Labourers	-	15,617	
Inferior ditto	-	6,669	
			25,182
Prædial Unattached:			
Head People	-	161	
Tradesmen	-	268	
Inferior ditto	-	525	
Field Labourers	-	4,406	
Inferior ditto	-	1,667	
			7,027
Non-Prædial:			
Head Tradesmen	-	1,107	
Inferior ditto	-	2,130	
Head People employed on wharfs, shipping or other avocations	-	80	
Inferior ditto	-	849	
Head Domestic Servants	-	6,749	
Inferior ditto	-	8,807	
			19,722
Children under six years of age on 1st February 1835	-	-	7,009
Aged, diseased or otherwise non-effective	-	-	2,084
TOTAL			61,022

641.

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No. 9.

ABSTRACT of the DEATHS of INDIANS in the several Districts, exhibiting the same in Quarterly Periods, as far as they can be made out, during the Years 1834 to 1844.

DISTRICTS.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.					1838.					1839.					1840.					1841.					1842.					1843.					1844.				
				Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total				
Port Louis	-	-	-	122*	-	-	-	-	225*	-	-	81	64	290*	46	24	11	24	105	15	19	21	47	102	23	26	37	27	113	-	-	-	-	245	101	42	45	31	219				
Pamplémousses	{ S. } { N. }	No Returns; but the Deaths, calculated upon the number of Indians in the Colony, at the average rate of mortality in the Years 1837-39, viz. 3.3 per cent., will be as follows:			115	63	59	79	30	231	22	38	53	18	136	21	15	16	14*	66	12	11	{ 4 } { 7 }	6	8*	48	{ 4 } { 9 }	11*	19*	{ 11 } { 14 }	68	-	-	-	-	201	{ 139 } { 95 }	93	86	45	51	818	
Rivière du Rempart	-				78	11	16	24	37	68	9	41*	73	34	157	20	18	16	16	16	70	9	11	13	10*	43	7	13	13*	13	46	-	-	-	-	80	111	207	185	107	610		
Flacq	-				23	2	9	18	24	53	16	34	17	30	97	12	12	8	7	39	13	11	10	14	48	5	6	8	8*	27	-	-	-	-	186	147	206	122	83	558			
Grand Port	-				11	6	6	11	18	40	19	11	22	25	77	17	30	15	9	71	13	8	9	10*	40	11	10*	10*	12	43	-	-	-	-	46	76	93	59	43	271			
Savanne	-				29	4	10	16	17	47	25	12	21	10	68	6	7	2	5	20	2	9	10	5	20	-	-	-	-	20*	QUARTERLY RETURNS					110	81	85	88	80	334		
Black River	-	9	2	6	11	5	24	13	7	2	3	25	3	2	1	1*	7	2*	2*	2*	2	8	-	3	3	1	7	MISSING.					11	8	7	7	16	38					
Plaines Wilhems	-	16	7	12	14	13	46	8	10	23	28	69	17	4	11	4	36	3*	2	4	5	14	4	2	3*	3*	12						36	53	62	84	73†	272					
Moka	-	75	1,416	2,918	10	1	3*	5	4	13	1	3	5	2	11	8	4	3	2*	17	1	1*	2	-	4	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	6	2	2	13			
TOTAL	-	2*	57*	96*	413	-	-	-	-	767	-	-	-	930	-	-	-	431	-	-	-	-	327	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	921	-	-	-	-	-	3,133†				
TOTAL DIED in Civil Hospital in each Year	-	-	-	23	91	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	557				
GRAND TOTAL	-	2	57	119	504	-	-	-	-	894	-	-	-	997	-	-	-	467	-	-	-	-	880	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	3,690†				

In several cases in which the Returns were incomplete, the mortality of the Quarter has been calculated upon the mean of the preceding and following Quarters, except the total mortality of Port Louis during the Years 1837 to 1839, which has been calculated in the proportion which the mortality of that Town bore to the rest of the Island in the next three Years.—In all these cases the Figures are distinguished by an Asterisk [*].

† The Return for the last Quarter of 1844 from the District of Plaines Wilhems has been obtained since the Text of the Report was in type, and several calculations had been completed. The exact number is 35, which will reduce the Total from 3,690 to 3,653.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MAURITIUS.

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No. 17.

ABSTRACT of the Number of ENGAGEMENTS passed before the Stipendiary Magistrates in the several Districts, during the Year 1844.

DISTRICTS.	Total Number.	Number of each Calling.			Number of each Country.					
		Artificers.	Labourers.	Servants.	Creoles.	Indians five years in the Colony.	Indians of New Immigration.	Chinese.	Johannes.	Malagasy.
Sugar Estates :										
Port Louis - - - -	10,809	25	10,173	11	16	628	9,537	28		
Pamplemousses - - -	1,578	3	1,538	37	1	360	1,217			
Rivière du Rempart - - -	2,852	1	2,838	13	1	766	2,025	41		19
Flacq - - - -	1,826	1	1,808	17	-	258	1,550	14		4
Grand Port - - - -	2,199	-	2,192	7	-	513	1,657	22		7
Savanne - - - -	1,358	2	1,344	12	1	249	1,080	28		
Black River - - - -	490	1	480	9	3	142	345			
Plaines Wilhems - - -	1,337	24	1,298	17	-	303	988	38		8
Moka - - - -	93	-	91	2	-	23	70			
TOTAL - - -	21,942	57	21,760	125	22	3,242	18,469	171	-	38
Other Estates :										
Port Louis - - - -	1,703	54	1,523	126	25	528	1,071	28	1	50
Pamplemousses - - -	296	5	231	60	-	146	150			
Rivière du Rempart - - -	16	-	16	-	-	9	7			
Flacq - - - -	40	-	33	7	2	17	21			
Grand Port - - - -	286	-	241	45	1	138	137	-	-	10
Savanne - - - -	354	3	322	29	-	105	246	1	-	2
Black River - - - -	158	-	132	26	1	90	52	7	-	8
Plaines Wilhems - - -	219	11	205	3	-	76	132	-	-	11
Moka - - - -	87	-	82	5	-	25	59	3		
TOTAL - - -	3,159	73	2,785	301	29	1,134	1,875	39	1	81
Service in Port Louis :										
Port Louis - - - -	2,339	177	1,221	941	40	735	1,428	93	12	31
Not distinguished (January to April) :										
Port Louis - - - -	2,879	104	2,572	203	11	526	2,265	10	7	60
Pamplemousses - - -	874	4	850	20	-	342	513	19		
Rivière du Rempart - - -	1,417	-	1,412	5	9	224	1,175	9		
Flacq - - - -	600	1	593	6	-	112	488			
Grand Port - - - -	651	-	603	48	-	325	308	-	-	18
Savanne - - - -	308	3	286	19	-	157	150	1		
Black River - - - -	88	-	83	5	-	49	30	-	-	9
Plaines Wilhems - - -	399	1	385	13	-	90	303	-	-	6
Moka - - - -	93	-	91	2	-	23	70			
TOTAL - - -	7,309	113	6,875	321	20	1,848	5,302	39	7	93
GRAND TOTAL - - -	34,749*	420	32,641	1,688	111	6,959	27,074	342	20	243

* Exclusive of the Return for one Quarter from one of the Magistrates in Port Louis, which is supplied approximately in the next account (No. 18).

No. 18.

NUMBER of ENGAGEMENTS passed by the several Magistrates in *Mauritius*, during each Month of the Year 1844.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Port Louis	715	1,085	816	263	316	167	300	198	453	499	567	648	24,025
	1,766*	2,680*	2,015*	434	832	580	1,311	1,639	1,993	2,108	1,443	1,378	
Pamplemousses	247	194	232	201	184	130	97	150	102	192	178	126	2,748
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	196	188	209	
Rivière du Rempart	378	631	244	164	221	73	311	276	409	471	423	684	4,285
Flacq	125	220	159	96	184	147	300	136	303	322	311	163	2,466
Grand Port	150	163	255	78	96	26	465	437	285	385	263	528	3,136
Savanne	44	111	119	34	85	95	167	78	380	172	536	199	2,020
Black River	11	15	17	45	63	15	76	49	156	111	112	66	736
Plaines Wilhems	147	189	23	40	67	85	105	167	204	218	316	394	1,955
Moka	33	8	26	26	12	6	14	-	48	-	16	8	197
TOTAL	3,616	5,301	3,906	1,381	2,060	1,324	2,966	3,130	4,455	4,674	4,352	4,403	41,568

* As this Magistrate kept no account of the engagements contracted during the first quarter, the number in each month has been calculated in the same proportion which his Return bore to that of the other Magistrate in Port Louis during the succeeding quarter. As the number appears large, it is necessary to note that 7,451 Indians arrived during this quarter, the greater part of whom would be engaged by one of the Magistrates in Port Louis. During the following quarter the arrivals amounted only to 595, and the engagements to 2,592.

No. 21.

STATEMENT of the Number of LABOURERS engaged on SUGAR ESTATES, distinguishing the Rates of Wages in each District, from 1st May to 31st December 1844.

RATES.	Port Louis.	Pamplemousses.	Rivière du Rempart.	Flacq.	Grand Port.	Savanne.	Black River.	Plaines Wilhems.	Moka.	TOTAL.
s. d.										
2 -	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	7
4 -	124	2	7	1	-	1	3	1	-	139
5 6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6 -	211	9	12	6	3	3	6	4	-	254
8 -	13	18	9	8	10	13	14	3	-	88
8 6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 2	69	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
10 -	3,722	39	79	24	45	19	45	21	-	3,994 = 18 per cent.
11 -	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
12 -	739	575	1,002	316	645	508	274	458	13	4,530 = 21 "
12 2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
12 10	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
13 -	20	-	117	-	-	-	-	1	-	138
14 -	4,547	627	1,473	1,324	1,186	694	119	720	4	10,694 = 49 "
15 -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16 -	608	74	182	124	156	39	18	89	-	1,290 = 6 "
18 -	8	-	16	2	-	3	1	-	-	30
18 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20 -	45	8	56	11	64	29	4	24	-	241
22 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
24 -	43	6	7	4	11	38	-	7	-	116
28 -	10	2	-	1	30	4	-	2	-	49
29 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30 -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
32 -	8	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	16
34 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40 -	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	-	16
44 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
48 -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
60 -	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	6
TOTAL	10,209	1,458	2,971	1,826	2,154	1,358	487	1,333	17	21,813

No. 22.

STATEMENT of the Number of ENGAGEMENTS passed for Employments on the Sugar Estates Mauritius, at each Rate of Wages, during the several Months from May to December 1844.

RATES.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1 d.									
2 -					3	1	3		7
4 -	2		5	14	11	35	3	69	139
5 6								1	1
6 -	2	3	19	24	26	64	58	58	254
8 -	1	5	10	2	25	13	9	23	88
8 6	2								2
9 -						1			1
9 2							2	69	71
10 -	258	290	300	444	659	782	572	789	3,994
11 -						17			17
12 -	641	269	791	542	679	448	517	643	4,530
12 2								28	28
12 10							57	13	70
13 -	5			40	43	1	26	23	138
14 -	379	261	1,129	1,155	1,799	2,188	2,002	1,781	10,694
15 -					2				2
16 -	85	55	111	88	286	209	327	129	1,290
18 -		1	1	1	15	3	3	6	30
18 4							3		3
20 -	18	31	42	44	29	34	30	13	241
22 -							1		1
24 -	7	6	20	8	24	25	20	16	116
28 -	1	1	29	3	2	8	4	1	49
29 4								1	1
30 -		1			2			1	4
32 -	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	2	16
34 -							1		1
40 -	3		3	2	2	1	3	2	16
44 -		1							1
48 -		1				1			2
60 -	1	1	1		2			1	6
TOTAL	1,406	927	2,365	2,370	3,612	3,822	3,642	3,669	21,813

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

MINUTE of Governor Sir William Gomm, 17 March 1845.

I AM at length enabled, by the committee appointed on the 9th September last, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the causes of the insufficiency of the labouring population, after so large an introduction of immigrants, &c. &c. &c., to lay their report before the board. Encl. 2, in No. 2.

The gravity of the subject treated of, the importance of the details entered into, and the bearing of the resolutions recommended for our acceptance by the committee, all call for a distinct and unreserved expression of my own sentiments upon the whole matter of the report, while so presenting it.

But, before applying myself to details, or even to general observations, I would not willingly forego the advantage which my position affords me, of being the first of your body, gentlemen, to offer my tribute of thanks to our committee, and to express the lively sense which I am sure you will all share in common with myself, of the services which the committee have rendered to the colony in bringing together and arranging in such lucid order so valuable a mass of information as is here presented to us on a subject so vitally affecting the interests of us all.

In expressing myself in this minute with regard to the details which the report adduces, and the resolutions founded upon them, my remarks will necessarily be for the most part general, and they shall be as compressed and succinct as I can render them.

My attention is first drawn to the committee's notices of the return of absentees accompanying my minute given in to the council on the 21st of October last, in which the misrepresentations that had obtained some currency at the time with regard to the object and scope of the returns so given in are sufficiently set aside; those statements being in fact intended, as declared in the introductory passage of that minute, to be intended to assist the endeavours of the committee, not to supersede or anticipate them; comprising, therefore, only the designation of such absentees "whose labour might be considered as lost to the estates upon which their services had been engaged."

The number of idlers habitually absenting themselves from work for hours during the day, or for days during the week, but who, nevertheless, do not detach themselves permanently from the estates, I considered it the proper office of the committee to investigate as necessarily calling for more detailed research, constituting, perhaps, the principal object for which it was assembled.

Accordingly, it has been to this important branch of inquiry that the labours of the committee have been principally directed.

Of the permanently absent from their engagements throughout the colony, the researches of the committee carry the amount not very materially above that indicated in the returns here referred to.

Upon another portion of my minute of October, error seems also to have prevailed abroad not adverted to by the committee.

It has been contended, that, admitting undue influence to prevail as generally as I have there noted, and to be exercised as recorded by me, the want of hands is not thereby accounted for, the shuffle is general; but all parties continue supplied, irregularly admitted, but still supplied.

And were all parties engaged in the same game, and pursuing it with equal activity, the result would probably be as stated; but if the men regularly engaged upon one estate for the legalized term are drawn off to another for job-work, their first term of service completed or not, the regular employer will probably find his way to the depôt to replace his missing hands, and his stray labourers will be cast adrift, their job completed, to seek for other chance employment, so suited to their taste, upon similar terms; and thence the pressing demand for fresh hands at the depôt, and the constant alternation between mis-employment and vagrancy, the lists of desertion keeping comparatively light the estimate of "vagabondage" enormously heavy, accounting in great measure, I apprehend, for the disorderly state of things so justly complained of in page 6, Art. 14, of the Report.

The committee have entered largely into the two principal questions proposed for its investigation, those of a considerably increased immigration and extension of the term of engagements; and have weighed with much ability the relative value of the arguments that have presented themselves in favour, or to the disadvantage, of either proposition.

But there yet appears to me to be considerations, under both heads of inquiry, which have not been brought, or not with sufficient weight attached to them, into the balance by the committee.

With regard to the latter highly important question, that of lengthening the term of engagements, "your committee, after a patient inquiry, have decided upon recommending the measure."

But it cannot fail to arrest my attention, that in balancing the advantages and their opposites likely to result from such change, gradual or immediate, in the relations of servant and employer, the consideration which, to my mind, thrusts itself most prominently forward in the review of all this branch of the general question, should have been kept, or rather left—so little regarded by the committee—the consideration of sirdar influence—I would be almost justified in terming it—sirdar omnipotence.

Among the conflicting testimonies that have been adduced, as well before the committee as in other places, bearing upon the subject, one fact is attested to without reserve by all parties examined—the unlimited control and influence of the sirdars over the labourers, and the extent to which this influence is universally exercised by them throughout the colony.

It appears to me, then, that a very principal object of search, for coming to a right decision in this whole matter, should be, how to regulate and keep in check this acknowledged and omnipresent and indestructible power, so as to derive the most good and hazard the least evil through its operation.

Will this end be best attained by lengthening the term of engagement to two, three or five years, or by retaining it under its present limitation of one year?

Under the first supposition, the sirdar's assistance will chiefly be resorted to by parties who, owing to whatever cause, have been notoriously unsuccessful in retaining labourers in their service; and the more unpopular the party or the estate, the higher of course will be the remuneration held out to and extorted by the sirdar.

Engagements, however, so made, are fixed for the lengthened term; no complaints tendered by either party to the competent authority for annulling them; and it may, therefore, be worth while, with such previously unsuccessful employers, to fee the sirdar, not only for procuring labourers for the estate, but for keeping them quiet when there, however irksome, upon experience, their lot of service may prove; and to this even his power is shown to be competent, and beyond.

Baudot, Tiroumou-
dy, App. (A.) and
other passages.

A very painful instance is before the world, in the proceedings of a late trial by the court of assizes, of the thralldom in which the mind of the Indian is liable to be held by his superiors on the estates, whether of his own country or another, to suit a purpose.

So all will be quiet, and exhibiting no fitful desire for change, where all was lately so much the reverse; but this is surely not the description of quietude that it will be thought by any of us desirable to perpetuate among any portion of the labouring population.

Let us revert now to the system as it exists. All engage for one year, under sirdar influence too; and a large majority change at the end of it, similarly acted upon. This for the first year; but will it continue? Where the Indians are ill-attended to, or under a hard task-master, it ought; where not, a growing experience, I think, proclaims otherwise.

Be masters good or bad, caprice and the sirdar, and the luxury of indulging in the first exercise of a privilege, will probably continue to decide the Indian, freed from his first engagement, to change quarters, once at least, perhaps twice. They have done this in a body in a notable instance attested to me by the employer himself, and have returned to him to a man, their vagary over, and no sirdar heading.

See Evidence of
Mr. M. Sauzin,
App. (D.)

And there was more than vagary tired out in this repentant resolution.

Their good master first known had been "weighed in the balance" with others, since resorted

resorted to, and had not been found wanting: and they cleave to him now with firmer and fairer bonds of attachment, both parties having passed through such an ordeal, than it is within the competency of ordinances and orders in council to weave for settling the habits of either party.

This is the order and the quiet that I would wish to see established throughout the island, and to the promoting of which I would give all my influence and support; but I fear the working of any system founded upon the prolongation of the term of engagement, were this possible, in violation of plighted faith to such an extent for the maintenance of present regulation, as releasing employers from what I must consider a wholesome obligation so intimately bound up with their own best interests, and subjecting the employed to the occasional assaults of grave and sordid and close-working imposition and intimidation.

The evidence before the committee, favourable to the prolongation of the term, is in part furnished by landed proprietors among the most considerable in possessions, and unimpeachable in character in the colony.

Of the independent proprietary body I have no fears in this respect.

It is not from their estates that desertions are frequent and complaints loud. In the whole volume of addresses presented to me, all tending towards the ends here advocated, the desire for change on their part is very feebly pronounced, and only, as it were, by reflection from quarters in which interests are divided, and perhaps, in some instances, conflicting.

Upon these properties it is that I am jealous of the exercise of sirdar power and its excesses.

The committee, in the 39th paragraph of their Report, and again in their fifth resolution, contemplate a season as approaching, when, from the necessary working of measures to which it has been found expedient to give effect in the Imperial Legislature, the growers of sugar in Mauritius will be exposed to a ruinous competition, unless additional means are placed at their disposal for making head against the emergency.

Without sharing the apprehensions of the committee to equal extent, I most cordially unite with them and with the great body, not only of proprietors, but of others interested in the produce of the colony, in proclaiming that every facility which can safely be afforded, not yet extended to the cultivators of the soil, should be extended to them without delay, as well by Government as by every other source of aid, for placing them in a position to await with confidence even a presumed season of difficulty, owing to the causes referred to.

But I must also, as one interested in the cause of Government generally, look to the probable working of incentives that will infallibly be brought into active play through a competition of the nature contemplated by the committee; to the temptation awakened by it unduly to press upon the services of the labourer, or even rigorously to exact the extreme measure of service due; and I must be careful not to lend a hand to the removal of such wholesome safeguards as I think I now see planted around him at a moment when a state of things so menacing to his interests as to all other is held out to me as already in prospect.

But, on the other hand, the committee has adduced an accumulation of statements demonstrative of the grave hardships to which employers have been subjected under the existing system of engagements throughout the term under review, of the accuracy of any one of which statements, or of the exactness of the computations which they involve, I am not disposed to hazard the smallest doubt.

But neither have I been able at once to concur in the arguments drawn by the committee from these universally admitted facts, nor see my way clearly to the conclusion arrived at by them, deduced from such premises.

From the whole tenor of the elaborate inquiry which has been entered into, and pursued with unremitting industry by the committee, it is made apparent that, in the opinion of the great majority of the proprietary, and what I must term the super-proprietary body in the colony, the controlling agencies and sustainers of estates, supported by a large proportion of those to whose superintendence the interests of the labourers are immediately committed, the shortness of engagements lies at the bottom of all the evils and abuses complained of in the working of immigration, and that in the extension of these engagements lies the remedy.

There is at the same time no inconsiderable party in the community with whom an opposite opinion is found to prevail, and it is to a certain extent adduced in evidence before the committee, a party more considerable, from station, independence of local influence and connexions, and from long and various experience in the concerns of the colony, than from numerical amount.

And when I call to mind how much these considerations should be allowed to weigh in all questions of complicated character like that before us, and consort them with the arguments that I have considered of weight throughout the principal portion of the preceding pages, I do not hesitate to declare my contentment to take my station in the ranks of a minority so composed, to hold with the protector, Mr. Anderson, that the time is not arrived for proceeding to legislate in the spirit of innovation in all this important matter, grounding our resolutions upon the experience of the past; with stipendiary magistrates Self and Elliott, that not vagrancy, but mis-employment, is the great prevailing bane, and the great abuse to be corrected by authority; with Messrs. Self and Randall, that the present arrangement is best, for the reasons they assign.

I attach importance to the testimony of stipendiary magistrates Kelly and Randall, that they observe fewer and less grave complaints preferred both by servant and master under

Tirimody, Mr.
Brownrigg, Stip.
Mag, Seil and
others.

the one year's engagement than under the five; while the latter considers that the field of speculation is wholesomely narrowed under the one year's engagement in the matter of wages, heavy debts upon this score having formed a principal source of complaint under the five years' term; and I subscribe not the less readily to the opinion of Mr. Seignette, and abundance of others, that sirdar tyranny, and all that proceeds from it, calls for the gravest solicitude, and the controlling agency of Government.

App. (A.), p. 57.

I feel myself further constrained to concur in opinion with an evidence closely examined by the committee, himself in the direction of four valuable estates, and employing 753 Indians and 120 Creoles upon them, "that the lengthening of the term to whatever extent would be but a temporary and fallacious expedient at best, be the extension of engagement limited to two, three or five years' duration, subject, after the first expiration of any such term, to a renewal in each particular case of all the vexatious competition and unfair abduction experienced towards the close of the five years' term under the first immigration; and would be continually recurring as at present throughout succeeding years as often as engagements drew to a close, with the additional burthen entailed upon employers of wages heightened in the meantime, in consideration of such extension of engagement."

App. (A.)

I entirely subscribe to that proprietor's opinion, that it is "very necessary to study the habits of the Indians, to insure their remaining with quiet and content on the estates," and can account to myself, while he cannot, for his "ease in finding men," and "his finding no difficulty in inducing men to re-engage with him," having before me the assurance furnished us by Mr. Rivière, that "previously to the second immigration the Indians had a complete correspondence with one another throughout the island;" and their interest is too much concerned in its entertainment to admit of a doubt of any relaxation in this respect having taken place since.

The reverse must be presumed to be the fact, from the readiness with which the Indians are known to resort to particular quarters, as here instanced; and the reluctance which they betray in following their guides to others.

I must also attach importance to the same evidence, where the party assures us, that, after making due inquiry into the matter, he has satisfied himself "that the Indians," even in his employ, "would not generally engage for three years," and that "the proposition was not generally well received by them."

In the whole body of evidence before us bearing on this point, I discover no such direct testimony of a contrary tendency; the whole stops short at opinion, leaving inquiry untouched.

The evidence of Messrs. Baudot and Rundelle, pointed out to me as entering most minutely into the whole subject-matter, extends no further upon this. The former "thinks it possible to introduce a change," and the latter "thinks they would engage for a longer period," &c.; "believes they would consent," and so on; while others think, with Mr. Rivière, "that if the change were to be voluntary, the mass of Indians would probably not accept the longer term." And Mr. Bourgault du Coudray, a large proprietor, "cannot say whether they would engage voluntarily for more than a year."

App. (H.), No. 6.

Finally (with the reservation of some concluding remarks), upon this branch of the general question, I entirely subscribed to the opinion expressed in a statement by the same party called for by the committee of the 30th November last, that the dangers to be apprehended as likely to result to the colony from the entertainment by the Legislature of any proposal of the nature recommended, in shaking the confidence which the colony is manifestly in the enjoyment of at this hour, both with the Home and the Indian Governments, far outweigh the very questionable advantages, whether affecting employer or labourer, looked for through its adoption.

Neither let us hastily proceed to cut from under our feet what we may find, indeed, to our cost, to have constituted the pillars upon which the success of our present system has mainly rested; and upon the strength, perhaps the sole strength, of which, as this evidence observes, it may be found to have expended itself so expeditiously and so beyond all expectation, the conditions of annual engagements and short contracts, "under which," continues the same evidence, "upwards of 40,000 labourers were landed on the island in 12 months; while, under the old system of long contracts, only 23,000 were introduced into the island from 1834 to 1839, when there was no lack of capital or exertions to procure them."

In all these views and opinions the committee have declared, at page 10, par. 83, of their Report, that "they might be prepared under ordinary circumstances to concur."

But I contend, that the considerations thus waved are of vital importance to the interests of the colony; and that no circumstances can be safely regarded as sufficiently extraordinary to deprive them of their intrinsic value as guides to our proceeding in the matter which they so forcibly bear upon.

I now approach the other great subject of inquiry with the committee, standing first in order in the body of the report,—the insufficiency of labour.

The committee, after entering into a variety of calculations, and making all fair deductions from the total numerical amount of labour in the colony, have settled down into the opinion, that the amount of labour actually contributed may be computed as equal to that of 23,000 slaves previous to the emancipation, when the largest crop gathered in is rated at 73,000,000 of pounds.

The sugar crop of the present year, though not yet completed, is approaching its termination; its amount is ascertained.

My own official reports, coupled with competent mercantile information, furnish me with the

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the gratifying assurance, that it falls nothing short of the amount anticipated for it many months since, inferring from the quantity of plants on the ground, between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 of pounds.

Thus, then, it is clearly demonstrated, that the labourers in actual employ, however deficient in point of numbers these may have been, and however failing in due contribution of work, have shown themselves equal to the task of rearing and gathering in the full amount of produce which the soil was pronounced by competent judges to be capable of yielding within the given period, from the known quantity of plants actually in the ground, and that with a celerity and with a precocity almost, if not wholly, without example.

The committee, however, declare in their 2d Resolution, that the colony requires a large additional number of labourers for the various purposes specified in the Report.

In their 4th Resolution the committee estimate the reduction that may be anticipated, from causes in actual progress, in the amount of labour in the colony under the existing system and rate of introduction by the close of the year 1849, "which reduction, if not provided for, will entail," the resolution continues, "a most serious blow upon the cultivation of sugar in Mauritius."

A passage in the merchants' and agents' of estates' address, dated the 20th February of last year, to which the names of several members of the present committee are attached, runs thus:

"Were all the labourers effective, and could constancy and regularity be enforced, a higher rate might, perhaps, be paid, because the expenses might be reduced by a diminution of a third of the number at present necessary for the complete cultivation of each estate."

The address continues:—For they (the applicants) have considered "that the immigration has introduced into the colony, many too young and too old for severe labour, as well as many indolent and feeble, but who, nevertheless, are borne on the books, and are at the charge of the estates."

I must be permitted to attach consequence to these intimations from authority, having a reasonably-grounded assurance, that the conditions upon which such prospective diminution of demand for labour is based, are in gradual progress of fulfilment.

The introduction of improved machinery into the colony has been considerable within the last year, and is expected to become much more extensive.

We all look forward to an amelioration of our means for manipulating the sugar, and an extension of production, through the agency of this machinery.

But whatever may be the result of experience on other points, and whatever the disappointments and countervailing objections attaching to any one or more of these processes, the diminution of demand for labour in the manufacture of the sugar is decided and immediate, and common to them all. The establishments into which any one of these complicated, and, in great measure, self-acting contrivances has been introduced, have at once been enabled to assign to three labourers the work hitherto requiring the arduous offices of between 20 and 30.

Here, then, is another source from which the progressive diminution of demand for labour in the colony in one important branch may be very securely counted upon; and the amount of labour so released from occupation in the boiling house, &c., rendered available for extended services in the field, thus contributing further to the counteraction of those results deduced by the committee in the 15th page of its Report, paragraphs 52 and 53, from the calculations which precede, admitting those calculations to be no further conjectural than all such computations must, from their very nature, be.

But the requisition still is, that "the supply should equal the demand," a supply to such an extent as "to create competition for employment."

Demand, I inquire—where? and competition for what employment, and whose?

Out of the 12 planters examined before it, the committee report (page 7) that five stated themselves to be in want of labourers.

The committee have entered at my instance into an inquiry respecting the continuous defalcation of labour on some estates, while on others neighbouring there recurred no such deficiency at any time, and have very appositely adduced some valuable observations of Sir Charles Metcalfe applied to a similar discrepancy existing among estates in Jamaica.

I admit the full force of these characteristic observations, as applicable in the greatest measure, if not equally so, to Mauritius.

But there is a portion of the difficulty here existing, to which I think they do not afford a solution.

When an estate which has been year after year distinguished for regularity of behaviour among its labourers, and among whom desertion and a desire for change was hardly known, has, since the direction has passed into other hands, and an alteration has taken place in its chief management, become open to all these charges, and has fallen into the same category with estates on which these irregularities have existed from old date, the causes of this falling off in the conduct of the labourers form surely an important object of inquiry and of research for any one interested in the prosperity of the colony.

An estate circumstanced as is here described I have now in my eye, one of the most considerable and productive in the colony. I visited the property in April last; upwards of 500 labourers were then in employment upon it; four only had been absent a considerable time, and occasional shirking of work was attested to me both by the employer and the stipendiary magistrate of the district as rare upon it.

In the month of October, six months later, the number of permanent absentees from the

estate, without any material increase in the number of engagements, amounted to 44, and 140 time-expired labourers were then leaving the property *en masse* to engage elsewhere, an occurrence which had never before happened to it, the instances having been exceedingly rare of an Indian leaving it for another, with any other object than that of returning home.

To what cause is this remarkable and rapid revulsion owing? is it the change out of easy—perhaps too easy—hands into others more exacting—perhaps not unduly so, according to the contract?

The estate, however, under the former superintendence, produced little short of 2,000,000 pounds, which amount I understand the return of the present year has in no sort exceeded. Is the change owing to a more restricted relaxation allowed for meals; some addition, however slight, and still in the contract, to the day's work? Experience shows us, that any one of these causes is sufficient to produce a change of mind among the labourers; and a discreet employer, it may be presumed, would be tempted to forego some portion even of his just claims upon his dependents at the outset, rather than hazard such adverse consequences arising out of his enforcing them.

But whatever may have been the agency at work in this case, the facts are indisputable, that the estate alluded to has changed hands in the course of the year, and has undergone these moral changes so much to the disadvantage both of the employers and the employed; and it seems destined to rank from henceforward in the same category with some others enumerated in my minute of October last, as distinguished for the number of their absentees.

It is shown, then, that there are certain estates in the colony upon which, owing to whatever caprice or waywardness of humour, or other cause, the Indians will not chuse to reside for a continuance.

There is an estate in the Flacq district, which, it will be in the recollection of the committee, alone accounted in October last for little short of half the number of deserters reported from estates throughout the whole district, and that a very principal one.

Others might be without difficulty selected similarly distinguished.

Is it among estates, then, of this description that the standard is to be fixed for regulating the supply of labour needed by the colony? And is introduction to proceed at an accelerated pace till these estates are found to rise in popularity among the labourers? A sad state of embarrassment would, I fear, ensue from any such vain pursuits. Influential parties in the community, who, in a recent communication, inform me that they are immediately interested in 25,000,000 of the produce of the island, further assure me, in their letter of the 22d ultimo, that their estates are unpopular from situation.

"There are districts," they say, "in the island less favoured than others, in respect of climate for the Indian labourers, and we possess estates in those districts;" that it is consequently difficult to obtain labourers for them, or to retain them upon them, and the parties urge this as their excuse for canvassing upon a large scale in distant quarters.

But it is suggested by the committee, in their 8th Resolution, "that were the term of engagement duly lengthened, parties would probably be willing to pay a considerable portion of the expense incurred in bringing in as many labourers as they require."

If a privilege is not vested in the parties so specially contributing, to compel the labourers so introduced to work upon the estates in which they are interested, the prospect of their being satisfied, by virtue of any such arrangement, "through a competition for employment" (Resolution 7), appears to me to be as distant as ever.

I cannot attach my concurrence to the proposal, nor can I admit the inapplicability of any portion of Lord John Russell's reasonings, quoted at page 13 of the Report, as recorded in his Lordship's despatch to Sir Charles Metcalfe, of the 14th July 1840, to an Indian population, nor the "certain failure of the results anticipated by the Minister." The instance I have adduced in an earlier page of this minute is strongly corroborative of the soundness of those views as they affect Mauritius; "the master and the servant" do in this instance,—and I will confidently assert it of very many in the colony—do "meet and act towards each other in the spirit and under the motives of free men." Conceiving, then, that a largely increased introduction upon the plan suggested by the committee would be unprofitable to the introducers themselves, unless coupled with inadmissible conditions, I must look upon the probable effect of such proceeding in other points of view.

I cannot dispose, with the facility manifested by the committee, of the chances of a probable excess of labour in the colony reaching to any considerable or uncalculated extent. I cannot contemplate, without extreme solicitude, the bare possibility of any considerable number of strangers to the colony being cast abroad upon their own resources in it, through a superabundance of labour (under which supposition, the professional idler and the industriously disposed must be placed upon the same common footing for the chances of obtaining a livelihood), or through any perverse reluctance on the part of those introduced, to engage in service where it might still be open to them, in a community in which every grain of food consumed by these people is an article of importation, subject to periodical, and not unfrequently serious interruption, the evidence of which is amply before us.

The mischiefs that such a hazardous state of things must entail upon the colony in its social relations, and the drain upon its resources for ridding itself of so dangerous an incumbrance brought on by heady and short-sighted speculation, are in my estimation of no common order.

I oppose the assurances furnished me in the merchants' address above cited to the
surmises

surmises of the committee, here put forward in its 6th Resolution, and earlier at page 8, par. 22, as my ground, in part, for apprehending that such a consummation may not be far distant, if we incautiously give the rein to unlimited introduction.

I fear, too, grounding my apprehensions upon the authority of the committee, at page 8 of its Report, that, owing to "the love of wandering inherent in the nature of the Indian," and "being withal of a capricious and roving disposition," (p. 10) the hope is illusory, through any precipitate excess of introduction, to encourage and promote (p. 8) "the settlement of Indians in villages where they might become permanent residents, ready to render their labour where and when it is wanted,"—a desideratum which we must all anxiously look forward to the ultimate attainment of, but, I think, only to be approached by gradual progress, and not by a course which, looking to the materials, I should consider rather calculated for the encouragement and establishment of bands of marauders, rather than of contented villagers, throughout the colony.

I must frankly declare to the boards, that I find nothing brought forward in the course of this inquiry, which should induce me to depart from the opinion deliberately formed, upon evidence before me some time since, that much of the irregularity so generally and so justly complained of by employers, occasioning them such serious embarrassment at the moment when a course of continuous and steady labour is most urgently needed, has been the natural and even necessary consequence of the hasty introduction of such a multitude of strangers without regard to order or selection as had place throughout the first year, and of the arbitrary location, practically so, of each individual so introduced; that, therefore, a great diminution of this irregularity of conduct may be reasonably looked for, as the encouragement to a steady and voluntary employment becomes more familiar and more generally held out to the immigrants, without recourse to the application of compulsory measures, except in cases already provided for by the laws.

Neither do I conceive that the consideration has had sufficient weight with the committee as an argument for deterring us from proceeding to precipitate legislation, or to the adoption of violent changes in this grave matter, that, while the mass of the first introduction of the first year's renewal of immigration was notoriously composed of the loose and homeless hangers-on upon the bazaars of the large towns,—vagabonds in great part on their own shores,—these were consequently the first engagements that were brought to a close; that, unless contaminated by the evil example of those arriving before them, the bands drawn from the interior, and habituated in their homes to field labour, may be expected to be less wantonly disposed; that, at all events, those introduced under Government direction, reached from the far inland provinces, consisting as much as possible of families, will prove to be differently disposed and more readily conforming to order from natural inclination.

These causes, if effectual, are in daily extending operation, and cannot fail of themselves to lead a great way to the results we all so much desire to arrive at.

It would be superfluous to cite instances to show how injuriously the neglect of selection among the 35,000 immigrants we first introduced into the colony is, even up to this hour, acting to its prejudice; one shall suffice. In a report which I have received from a government medical officer, so recently dated as the 26th January last, accounting for unusual mortality noticed on one estate in the last quarter of the year, the explanation runs thus—I copy verbatim:—

"No epidemic disease has existed on the estate during the months in question, the deaths being attributable entirely to accidental causes, occurring, for the most part, amongst a band of men that arrived in the early part of last year in a diseased and emaciated condition, who are stated not to have performed a day's work since their arrival, and to have been constantly in hospital, or allowed to remain in their huts according to the nature of their disease. Every care has been taken of them, but their disease was too far advanced to admit of medical treatment being of any service."

It is notorious, that the first arrival of immigrants under the present system did not take place until the 24th April, and their robust and healthy state was universally acknowledged, and every subsequent arrival has been of a like character.

A radical objection, then, attaching in my mind to the whole of this report, consists in the committee's assuming one year's experience, and that the first year of employment open to change, as a sure earnest of what is to be expected through all future years in the conduct of the immigrants serving under the existing form of engagement, and that the evil must increase from year to year with aggravated intensity.

The difference of absenteeism of both descriptions, in 1839 and 1844, is remarked upon by the committee, and the result of a reference to official documents recording the state of irregularity at both periods, shown to be highly favourable to the former.

But, I may be permitted to ascribe this advantage to length of residence in the colony, and experience of the unprofitable consequences of incessant change, at least as much as to the compulsory conditions of a five years' engagement; and to presume that the observation at p. 12, "that the men who have been five or more years in the island, do not now absent themselves to the same extent as those recently arrived," may be applicable to those who shall continue serving under a one year's engagement, even in an equal degree with those who should be compelled by their contract to serve for three or five times that term continuously.

The committee arrive at the conclusion, in the 55th article of their Report, that the anxieties and difficulties under which employers have laboured throughout the term under review have been increased, if not created.

1st. "By the regulations adopted by the Government in the interests of the labourers."
 2d. "By the want of an efficient system of police." And the committee accordingly recommend the statements embodied in their Report to the most serious consideration of the Government, in order that every wise administrative measure may be adopted for remedying the evils thus laid to its charge by the committee. Among which remedial measures they proceed to point out the first and most demanded.

The charge of mal-administration thus formally brought against the Government, under the first head of grievance, is general; but I regret to find that any measures adopted by it, confessedly in the interest of the labourer, should be rated by the committee as prejudicial to the employer.

In the eye of the Government the interest of both parties are regarded—as I contend they ought to be regarded—as identical; and no security that can be fairly extended to the labourer—and I must have it specifically pointed out to me where more than this has been done for him, either by the local or the Indian, or the Home Government—can fail of reflecting a corresponding advantage upon the employer; in the increased confidence which it will necessarily acquire for the colony in quarters from which we derive these inappreciable resources.

2d. The want of an efficient system of police.

The recommendation is also insisted on at p. 9 of the Report, par. 29; and the existing regulations for the employment of the labourers there denounced, "as calculated rather to foster than repress" the evil complained of—the roving and indolent dispositions and habits of the Indian immigrant.

I yield to no member of the committee, in the desire to see our police force and district magistracy rendered amply efficient for all constitutional purposes throughout the colony. But I am sure the Board will see with me, the extreme danger and manifest incongruity involved in our countenancing any approach to even an appearance of a desire to convert an agency, created for the prompt and energetic repression and correction of occasional abuse, into an engine of extensive coercion, and an ever-active stimulus to the operations of free labour.

It is not by a resort to such a panacea that the disorderly manners of the freshly introduced labouring population—even did the enormity of the evil bear out the most exaggerated of the statements abroad—are to be reclaimed in Mauritius.

And let us take good heed lest in whatever we do in the matter we lay ourselves open to a charge, even by implication, from our detractors; and more than our detractors, of inviting the Indian Government to send its people into captivity among us.

That a principle of self-correction is at work in this whole matter, is my deliberate conviction, as I have already expressed in this Minute; and instances are not wanting to show that individuals of the class under review, most deeply branded with the stigma of desertion, are capable of being reclaimed if judiciously dealt with.

I have an official Report at hand, of the 27th December last, from the Surveyor-general, in which he states, that of a band consisting of 30 pronounced incorrigible vagrants, made over to him by the protector four months earlier, for employment upon the works at Grand River, New Bridge, 26 of the number were then conducting themselves perfectly to his satisfaction, and to have become, from the squalid, feeble and disorderly gang handed over to him, a healthy, orderly and exemplary band of labourers, and recommended to me as such for encouragement.

A further Report called for from the Surveyor-general respecting these men, dated the 10th instant, runs thus:—

"I have only to add, that these men are some of the best conducted and industrious labourers in the department." And the Superintendent of Works reports, "With two exceptions, the remaining 24 have conducted themselves well; and are good, hard-working, handy and useful men."

The orderly behaviour of the whole body of Indians in the colony at the late celebration of the festival of "Yamsee," and their punctual return to their labour immediately after its conclusion, is attested by the Civil Commissaries of each district; and was pointedly brought to my notice by the Chief Commissary of Police; less even of casual disorder having occurred among those people than on any previous occasion.

But, though I sanguinely rest upon these and other assurances and indications not enumerated, my hopes of improvement in the habits of the immigrant Indians, far be it from me to attempt to maintain that a mischievous license has not been indulged in by a great portion of these, to the manifest injury of employers; or to deny that the law should be rendered promptly efficacious for the repression of these extravagant indulgences, where experience shows that the ordinary appliances fail of their due efficacy.

The system—for to this the practice has been reduced among the more disorderly portion of the present immigration—of protracted absence from the estates on which the engagement has been made, and impudent return shortly before the expiration of such term of engagement, for the sole purpose of obtaining their discharge; the intervening period, it may be of some months, having been most probably shared between chance work and idleness; the rightful employer and the public being both defrauded through such abuse, while additional hands are required to work the estates on which these unprofitable servants are numbered as employed, but contribute no labour to it; these, and all similar practices call for every legitimate means of repression. And I shall be happy to concert measures with

with the Council for the more effectual attainment of an end so desirable to arrive at in every point of view; and for carrying into effect any of the provisions glanced at in page 9 of the Report, whether the suggestions proceed from the planter, stipendiary magistrates, or from whatever other quarter.

In the mean time I must, on the other hand, frankly declare, in repetition of my assertion contained in my former minute of the 31st October last, that while employers, busied on a large scale, continue, not only to accept—to this there can be no possible objection—but to court the services of labourers from distant districts to their own unsupplied estates, and thus to “coax labour” from quarters in which it would be most desirable in the cause of order that it should be continuous or contributed neighbouring,—so long will the Government, and those acting in its behalf, be probably defeated in their endeavours to place a check upon the roving disposition of the Indian.

I cannot admit the universal or even general necessity contended for by the committee for this unneighbourly course of proceeding, nor is it universally the practice to-day in the colony.

The recommendations quoted at page 13 of the Report, para. 44, are well deserving of every attention from the Council and the Government, as applicable to the existing state of affairs in Mauritius. But I must again observe, with regard to the charge upon Government for the return passage of invalids, that this state is brought on in great measure and is much aggravated through the facilities afforded by employers to the candidates for job-work.

The unwarrantable expense to which the Government is exposed and is actually put by the temptation to dismissal on the approach of sickness, of labourers employed under no regular engagement, and found by the police in a state of destitution, has been frequently and recently brought to my notice by the Chief Commissary; no party being held responsible for the hospital and further expenses of these cast-off labourers serving under no certified contract; and the police reports afford evidence of the practice prevailing much too extensively.

There is an alleged cause of or excuse for irregularity put forward by the labourers in many of the magistrates' reports which come weekly under my observation, not adverted to, that I can discover, by the committee,—the failure of payment of wages by the employer through a course of several months; and the charges have been on very many occasions substantiated.

With the removal or even material diminution, that we may confidently look forward to, of this legitimate cause of complaint, the effects laid to its account will disappear, or it will no longer present itself as a valid excuse for a corresponding breach of engagement on the part of the labourer.

I shall only further obtrude myself upon the attention of the Board with some few concluding notices.

The committee have not expressed an opinion upon the rapid return of the Madras men to their homes, remarked upon at the close of my minute of October. The evidence, however, of the Protector and others, recorded in the Appendix to the Report, would lead us to the inference that imposition had been practised upon bands collected in that presidency during the first year's immigration and by private contract, more sedulously and more successfully than at either Calcutta or Bombay.

The men are admitted to have been generally of a superior description, and even order. It is thought, and indeed has been declared by the Indians themselves, that they were deceived by the Duffadars and contractors as to the nature and amount of daily work that would be required of them, so much exceeding that which they were accustomed to in their own country; and, consistently with their general character of respectability, they proceeded for the most part, after becoming acquainted with their real position in the colony, to rid themselves of what they found irksome in it,—not by desertion from their engagements or shirking work, but by increased diligence, with a view to earning the means of purchasing their return-passage with the shortest possible delay; and, consistently with this account, it has been generally remarked of the Madras Indians that they have been either the hardest-working men in the colony or the most fractious.

In the meantime the intimation made to them some time since, that there is a prospect of immigration from Madras to the colony being renewed to a limited extent, has not seemed to allay their desire for return at their own charge.

A band of 51 has very recently presented itself for this purpose, not one of the party having spent eighteen months in the colony.

Should the port of Madras become again open to our approaches for supply, the same cause of discontent here pointed at cannot again operate; they will not be brought here in ignorance of the true quality or extent of labour demanded of them; the men may possibly not be of the same superior description as heretofore, but they may be expected not to betray an impatience under it, varying so much from that which is found to prevail among the Bengal immigrants.

In its 12th Resolution, the committee arrive at the conclusion,—“that it is expedient that the period of engagements should be extended, at the option of the contracting parties, to a term of at least three years;” but the committee have not pronounced how they propose the measure to affect the thousands now in the colony under its plighted faith to the individual, to the Indian and to the home Government, for a one year's succession of engagements to the end of the term when the emigrant will have acquired a title to demand a free passage to his home.

It may be inferred, however, from those portions of the Report which convey the impression of the necessity for change being pressing, that it should take effect with the smallest possible delay, always with the proviso that the engagement shall be extended "at the option of the contracting parties." I confidently maintain that the "option" of the Indian is the fee'd mandate of the sirdar in every case in which it is for the interest of any party to put his services in play.—(See the Appendix, *passim*.)

It is left also to conjecture what is to be the rate of wages for the lengthened term, with those present, or with those who shall come after them, scale fixed or sliding, &c. &c.

The committee, on the 42d paragraph of their Report, page 13, arguing from the magnitude of the risks involved in delay, are disposed to overrule the Protector's opinion, and that of other competent authorities recorded in the Appendix, contending for the insufficiency of the term that has elapsed for enabling us to form a safe and a sound judgment upon the settled and permanent conduct of the mass of the immigrant population.

Had the crop of the present season fallen notoriously short through lack of hands lending themselves to its cultivation and gathering in; or had disorder been ascertained to have gone on in an increasing ratio since the island was so hurriedly stocked with the materials for labour of which it stood so much in need; or, had the scheme of introduction under Government direction failed of its object, both as regards the interest of the labourer and the employer; or, were the prospects of a disastrous competition with other more favoured countries more strongly pronounced than they can in reason be admitted to be at the present hour; I might consider it my duty, however reluctantly, to overrule in my own estimation, in company with the committee, some of the considerations to which I have declared myself to be so unshakenly attached, in the face of so paramount and proved a necessity.

But, since it has been shown by the bills of lading, and by the admission of the most competent judges, that the full amount of produce which the soil was capable of yielding under the circumstances, has been collected, and with a promptitude, as already asserted, almost unparalleled; since the returns show, that disorder has not increased with increasing numbers of immigrating Indians, but the reverse; since the class of labourers introduced by Government is universally admitted to be of quite a different order from those of the first year; and has gone on improving till the last band arriving has been declared by the Protector to have consisted of the finest body of men that have ever passed through his hands in that capacity; while the planter receives them free of charge from Government, and with the sacrifice at the utmost, as reported by the committee in its 35th paragraph, page 11, of from a rupee to a dollar per man to the sirdar in employ, in lieu of paying, owing to whatever necessity, not from 2*l.* to 3*l.*, but from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per head for every labourer handed over to him by the importer throughout the first year, and while the great object with Her Majesty's Government and with that of India, a more abundant introduction of females in company with the immigrants is progressing most favourably, so strikingly contrasting with its sluggish advances under the bounty system; and since, under all these circumstances, the prospects of a ruinous competition prepared for this colony may, I apprehend, be very securely looked in the face, for at least a season,—I do not subscribe to the decision come to by the committee in its 42d paragraph, "that the evil is so great as to call for the immediate interference of Government," of the nature and to the extent demanded.

A brief experience will, I trust, show the averages upon which the conclusions arrived at in the 52d and 53d paragraphs of the Report are based, to be capable of considerable modification, more according with the anticipations formed by a cultivator, whose evidence has been already referred to, expressed at the close of his letter of the 30th November to the committee, that immigration, even under the present "limitation of 6,000 per annum, gives hopes that the supply will soon be equal to the demand, under the existing position of colonial property."

There are some statements advanced by the committee at the 14th page of its Report, para. 46, in which the committee would appear to have been somewhat curiously misinformed.

The Report states, that "during this period," between November 1842 and May 1844, the period of the bounty system, "the demand for shipping in consequence of this large immigration" (of 41,163 individuals) "was so great, that the cost of transport rose considerably, which, added to heavy charges in India, in many instances obliged the importers to pay from 2*l.* to 3*l.* a head beyond the premium."

What may have been the amount of sacrifice incurred by the importer on account of charges in India, I make no pretension to divine; but we all know that the planter paid to the importers—not from 2*l.* to 3*l.*, but from 3*l.* to 5*l.* per head for every labourer so imported. And it is as notorious, that the cost of transport throughout the period was not only not high, but was unusually low, and fortunately for our purposes could not be otherwise; the necessary consequence of a large quantity of shipping being released from engagement at the time, and thrown out of employ through the cessation of operations in China.

A rise has, indeed, been experienced in the rate of tonnage for the transport of immigrants to the colony, since the Government took the matter under its exclusive direction, and the excess has at times been considerable. A saving has, notwithstanding, accrued to the public from this change in the direction, amounting to not less than 6,000*l.* upon the 6,000 male immigrants so introduced, as compared with the rate which would have been paid by it for the same number of immigrants under the bounty system of the first year.

Great, indeed, as have been the difficulties of Mauritius, and these must not be underrated, we are still, indisputably, a much favoured community.

Disastrous visitation of the elements has been repeatedly abroad, and ranging in our immediate neighbourhood within the last two years; but it has on each successive occasion touched

touched us leniently, while the sister island has been grievously afflicted through the same destructive agency.

While other colonies under the Crown wither, either under the infliction of enduring drought or through a defalcation of hands to work the plantations, abundant rains and the kindest seasons for the advancement of the crops have fallen to our portion after a temporary check; and we are supplied with labour, if not to the amount of our demand, sufficiently to carry the returns from the soil to the extent that we see, and have further in steady prospect; and it remains yet to be shown that the measures adopted by the Government generally for the regulation of all this are to be regarded in the light of an infliction, as imputed to them by the committee.

When we find other colonies struggling for the means of meeting the charges of immigration at its outset, at a ratio of more than double that of our own, denying themselves in some instances a large portion of the saving assistance thus at length held out to them, in consideration of the burthens it must entail; the careful husbanding by the local and home Governments through a series of years of the annual surplus revenue accumulated prospectively to the carrying through of important public works urgently required, and suspended only through a necessity admitted by all, has "happily for the colony," as your committee most justly observe, enabled it "to defray the enormous outlay" (of 284,774*l.*) without any feeling of pressure at the moment, or entailing burthensome charges on the future. "But this fund is now exhausted," and the committee observe with equal truth, "the future must be provided for."

I assent entirely to the declaration of the committee in its fourth Resolution, that "the colony is already burthened with heavy taxes, which it is not desirable to increase."

If, then, the prospective resources of the colony are, indeed, as limited as they are declared to be by the Immigration Committee in its Report, delivered in on the 25th November last, No. 20, and as later official and published documents go to show; and if the parties who expect principally to benefit by any great enlargement to be accorded to immigration, cannot devise among themselves a course to be pursued less open to objection than that suggested by the committee: I know no other line of policy that the Government would be justified in adopting, than that pursued at this hour by the legislature of a colony, whose concerns have been more than once brought to our notice in the course of this Report. A colony in which British interests are largely involved, and British capital is sunk as deeply, and to, at least, as great an extent as in Mauritius, and which stands infinitely more in need of external assistance at this day for the rearing and securing of its produce,—Jamaica, with all her necessities, and with foreign competition staring her in the face too, has declined accepting the proffered aid to the extent assigned to her; not because she is capricious, or does not see so far or so justly as others into her own real interests, but because she does not choose that her expenditure shall run ahead of her means for meeting it; she balances the chances of present advantage held out to her against positive conditions, necessarily onerous, which would cripple her for the future. "In the present financial state of the island" (she says) "this house cannot guarantee the repayment of such expenditure."

Of the general policy of the Resolution, distressingly destitute as the otherwise embarrassed colony notoriously is, on the score of labour, with which state of almost utter privation the present need of Mauritius will surely bear no comparison, I offer no opinion; but whatever may be its merit in this regard, it affords evidence of a watchful solicitude on the part of the Legislature to limit its expenditure by its means, and in this determination, I think, cannot be too closely emulated by us.

I had hoped that it would have been in my power to have furnished the Board, while presenting this Report, with more satisfactory and detailed returns of absence from daily work and desertions from estates than it has hitherto been in my power to lay before it, and measures have been in progress for this end. Circumstances, however, not to be foreseen, have in great measure frustrated this design for the moment.

As a criterion of daily absences from work, the return must prove little better than nugatory; the day appointed for making up such return generally throughout the colony having proved one of heavy storm and providential escape from hurricane all over the island, during which all field-work was necessarily suspended.

Further returns will be called for, which, without in any sort affecting the validity of calculations and estimates drawn by the committee from data before it several months since, may, I apprehend, enable the Board to arrive at different conclusions on some essential points, more in keeping with the anticipations expressed by the Protector in his evidence before the committee from changes passing under his own immediate observation, and rendering it still more questionable with the Board whether, by adopting the recommendations of its committee, it may not be applying to a purely transition state of the colony, in its relations with immigration, remedial measures, very problematical as such, to my mind, for one of established and necessarily growing disorder.

It will be only necessary for me to inform the Board, that the body of the Report came to my hands on the 5th, and the mass of the Appendix, in manuscript, on the 13th instant, to satisfy it that the whole matter has been delayed from presentation to it as short a time as possible by me.

Reduit, 17 March 1845.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

Since concluding this minute, I have the satisfaction to announce to the Board the arrival from Calcutta of a band of immigrants, consisting of 232 men, 48 women and 42 children, 641. E families,

families, therefore, in great part drawn from the interior, and officially reported to me by the Protector to have arrived in excellent health and condition.

"Their fine appearance of youth," continues the Protector, "and fitness for the employment of immigrants, obtained for them the admiration of the planters and merchants who attended at the depôt."

I have the further satisfaction of stating to the Board, that our agent at Calcutta reports his having engaged several additional vessels for the early transmission to the colony of bands similarly constituted.

22 March.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Monday the 21st October 1844.

Encl. 3, in No. 2.

Present:—The Officer Second in Command of the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, Collector of Customs, Procureur and Advocate-General, Auditor-General, Treasurer and Paymaster-General, Collector of Internal Revenues; Messrs. Bourgault Ducoudray, E. Pitot, P. Harel, H. Hunter, F. Barbé, W. Forster.

The Officer Second in Command was authorized to communicate to the Board the following Minute of his Excellency the Governor, with the returns and letter therein alluded to.

MINUTE of Governor Sir *William Gomm.*

WHILE a Committee of the Council is engaged in the investigation of causes to which we are to attribute the eager demand manifested by the agricultural interest for engaging fresh labourers, with every successive arrival, notwithstanding the abundant supply introduced into the colony in the course of the last eighteen months; I have thought that it would materially assist the endeavours of the Committee, if I made dispositions for furnishing it with an authenticated return of the number of immigrant labourers absent from estates throughout the colony, and whose labour may be considered as lost to the estates upon which their services have been engaged.

This return I am now enabled to lay before the Board.

On a former occasion, some seven months since, when it was represented to me by the honourable unofficial Members of Council, that the number of such absentees was rated very high in public estimation, I had recourse to a similar proceeding. The number of such delinquents at that time was estimated in the memorial made to me, at between 6,000 and 8,000.

The number returned by the Civil Commissaries of districts amounted to 1,747.

On the present occasion, the return called for has been drawn up with considerable deliberation by the Civil Commissaries, and is still more specific; inasmuch as it has been required to be a nominal one, with the number borne on the roll by the absentee from each estate.

The estimate formed at the present moment by the public appears to me to be vague, fluctuating, perhaps, between 10,000, and various higher ratings.

The numbers shown by the Return amount to 1,699, exclusive of Port Louis, which may be about 50 more.

But, gentlemen, neither on the present occasion nor on that above cited, are the absentees so reported, to be regarded as absolutely wandering in a state of vagrancy about the country, or among the purlieus of Port Louis (although it would be wonderful indeed if some license of this sort were not discoverable under the circumstances), or leading a life of sluggish and encouraged idleness at the depôt, as is not unfrequently alleged.

The Indian who has completed his engagement without finding other employment on the spot or neighbouring estates, it is notorious, makes his way to Port Louis; and it is the protector's distinct declaration, that however large the number of those constantly presenting themselves there, scarcely an individual remains 48 hours in the depôt without re-engaging from thence.

The mass of absenteeism from regular work is therefore to be sought for, I apprehend, not in "vagabondage" about the country or town, nor in pampered indolence at the depôt—while it may be shared in nearly equal measure between those whose engagements are still subsisting, and those whose first term of service has expired.

The reports which I have received from the stipendiary magistrates of districts enable me to furnish some information to the Committee which may assist it towards arriving at a right conclusion on this point, and even enable it to probe to the root of the evil.

And, while introducing the authority of these official gentlemen to the notice of the Board, I feel it due from me to them, to express my sense of the service that they are, as a body, rendering at this hour to the colony, by the attention they are paying to their arduous and not unfrequently invidious duties; the moderation, impartiality and general justness of their decisions, vouched for to me from among the highest legal authorities in the colony.

From the reports, then, of the stipendiary magistrates, I gather that the earnest recommendations of the Government to employers, diligently to denounce their absentees on the one hand, in the quarter specially appointed to receive and attend to their reports; and, on the

the other, to refrain from engaging upon job-work, the services of any labourers out of employ, without evidence produced of their being legally discharged; or for a term not involving a regular and settled course of labour; are far from being generally acquiesced in, and that abduction by an influential sirdar from one estate to another, not only on the expiration of a first engagement, but while it is still subsisting, is an event of no rare occurrence; and thus the lists of absenteeism are crowded to great extent with the names of those, not in a state of vagrancy, but of mis-employment.

But, while this collusion exists between the rovingly disposed labourer and any portion of the employers, the exertions of Government and police and magistracy must be rendered ineffectual through its operation.

From the proprietary body itself, there will emanate the saving remedy, in the discouragement which it will universally give to unfair employment; and I cannot relinquish the hope, that the temperate administration of the vagrancy law, and the wholesome exercise of authority by the magistracy, so seconded and supported, will be found sufficient to answer every reasonable expectation in this important matter.

The Committee will doubtless observe in the Return which I am about to lay before it, the marked difference in the number of absentees from estates having an equal or nearly equal number of labourers under engagement; such are the Louisa, l'Unité, Union, Woodford, Mont Mascail, Mont Choisy, Belle Alliance, Queen Victoria, Nouvelle Caroline, Le Hangard and Bassin estates, as compared with Grand, Baie, Belle Vue, Mon Espoir, Forback, Goodlands, Schœnfelds, Virginia, Mou Trésor, Long Champ, Stanley and Beau Séjour.

But I have to draw the further attention of the Committee to the earlier report on the same matter, furnished me by the Civil Commissaries of districts five months since; in which it will be found, that the same disproportions are observable with reference to very many of the same estates.

The Committee will perhaps consider it important to endeavour to arrive at some satisfactory explanation of this apparently systematic disorder prevailing among the labourers upon particular estates, whether attributable to local position of the property, proximity to, or remoteness from the capital; loneliness of situation, reported unhealthiness, defective supply of water, or to whatever other causes. It can hardly be assumed of any one instance of comparison, that all the vagabonds happen to resort to one estate for engagement, while all the men of industry flock to another neighbouring.

Local or administrative causes there must be, to account for the discrepancy thus shown not to be casual or fluctuating, but fixed and permanent, and I cannot but hope, that a very principal portion of the labours of the Committee will be directed to the investigation of the causes in operation for the production of such results.

I feel it to be further incumbent upon me to lay before the Council, for reference to its Committee, a communication recently made to me by the protector of immigrants, relative to the already extensive departure from the colony, at their own expense, of Indians introduced from Madras, after the expiration of their first year of engagement, and the large addition to these departures anticipated by the protector, while those returning to Calcutta under the same circumstances are few in number.

An investigation into the causes to which this eager return of the emigrants to one presidency upon the first opportunity open to them, while to the other it is rare, is of the utmost importance to the colony both in a financial point of view, and with reference to a steady supply of labour; and may determine how far the renewal of introduction of immigrants from Madras into the colony should be encouraged.

To assist the committee in prosecuting this inquiry, I have directed reference to be made to the late employers of labourers so departing, with a view to obtaining such information as they may be able to afford; and the replies from the several parties so addressed shall be laid before the Committee.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

Resolved, That the above documents be referred to the consideration of the immigrant labour committee.

(No. 46.)

— No. 3.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit a correspondence which has passed between the principal houses of agency of estates in the colony and myself, relative to the subject of Indian immigration.

I have no evidence before me to show that the crop, now gathering in and approaching its termination, will fall short of the amount anticipated for it in earlier despatches—eighty millions of pounds.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Gomm, Lieut.-General.*

No. 3.
Governor
Sir William Gomm
to Lord Stanley,
1 March 1845.

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Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 3.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, 20 February 1845.

Encl. in No. 3.

IN February last we had the honour of submitting to your Excellency a statement of the circumstances of the agriculture of the colony, and of the doubts that hung over its successful progress, more especially.

1st. From the then threatened impossibility of finding labour at a saving rate to the employer; and 2d, From the probable loss of the favour accorded to colonial produce in the home market; in both respects, our fears have been too fully realised.

With the second, we must now contend by every means and exertion in our power, and could do so with some degree of confidence were the first removed, as we have reason to hope it will now at length finally be, as well from the repeated assurances of your Excellency yourself, as from the statements of Ministers when carrying through a law that will otherwise prove so fatal to the colonies.

These declarations involve that free and fair access to labour, wherever it is superabundant, will be accorded to the colonies, and every effort made to put them on something like an equality in this primary element of production with the countries now let into competition with them; and it is with the prayer, that effectual measures be taken to hasten the progress of such equalisation here, that we approach your Excellency on the present occasion.

We do so with the more justice and confidence because we are now, as we trust to show to your Excellency's conviction, less provided than at the commencement of the past year, during which, from the practical suppression of the Ordinance, No. 15, of 1843, and disappointment of all who calculated on its provision, the supply of fresh labour has depended entirely on your Excellency's directions, while at the same time Government alone had the means and weight to ensure the regular and continued industry of the men already introduced at such a heavy charge, which, without a speedy change of circumstances, will prove to have been uselessly thrown away.

We are the more particularly strengthened in our claim to the favourable consideration of our wants, by feeling that we are only about to call for the practical accomplishment of a long series of promises, and the justification of the expectations founded thereon, by which we have been induced to go on with our agricultural enterprises in spite of heavy losses and embarrassments, the circumstances of which we need not here now recapitulate at length.

Under your Excellency's predecessor, whose personal investigations here, and comparison of the state and character of the Indian here and his own country, led him to declare that justice to India, no less than to Mauritius, required the obstructions to immigration to be done away with, the first step towards the removal of our difficulties was taken; the liberal introduction of men in 1843 flattered us with the hope that, under your Excellency, we should experience a decided change, and at last see the balance of the year's outlay and revenue in our favour; and the assurances held out by your Excellency encouraged us, when suffering once again the severe disappointment of these reasonable expectations, to share your Excellency's belief that these fresh difficulties would prove only temporary.

We trust we shall be pardoned for more particularly recalling these assurances to your Excellency's recollection now, and for beseeching your Excellency to give them practical effect, for under actual circumstances our losses and sacrifices have reached a point, and the future appears to us so full of increasing difficulties and discouragements that we should be deserting our duty to others, as well as our own interests, if we restrained ourselves from again bringing the state of affairs as fully and frankly as possible under your Excellency's consideration.

On the 26th February last, we received from your Excellency the assurance that "you should not be found backward in extending the co-operation we desired so far as lay within the means of the Local Government for carrying out our views as announced to you;" and we appropriated another not less satisfactory communication made on the 19th March to a body, whom your Excellency stated to be "considered as identical with ourselves," viz., the tender of your assurance "that so far as in you lay, the measures already concerted with the Government of India for the introduction of men should be carried out with all due diligence, and such further measures adopted, if shown to the Government to be necessary, as the exigency of the case might require."

We are only stating a fact, but one which we think calculated to have some influence with your Excellency, when we say that it is on the faith of these assurances that many of us have consented to heavy outlay in the exorbitant expenses of the year, and in augmenting and improving the machinery on our estates, so as to extract the most from the enlarged plantations, and in preparing every thing that the application of capital and mechanical skill can do for meeting the competition to which we are now subjected.

These letters have also been sent to England to satisfy parties there, on whom new and large demands for assistance were made, and have been received as the only justification of the use that has been made of their confidence.

While, therefore, we would freely acknowledge the concern that your Excellency has frequently manifested for the difficulties and losses attending colonial agriculture, and the desire you have expressed to do all in your power to produce a change, we trust that, all circumstances considered, we shall not be thought impatient in respectfully but urgently calling for measures being taken to that end before it is too late, and which (it humbly appears to us, under the conviction that the desires declared by your Excellency are sincerely and actively

*Vide Parliamentary
Paper, No. 356 of
1844, p. 3.*

actively shared in by all its officers, as well as the Government itself) there can be no difficulty in discovering and applying.

We cannot too urgently express to your Excellency the pressing "necessity and exigency" of something being done. They make themselves more and more felt every day, and we cannot believe it needful to enter into a statement of individual corroborations or arrays of figures to prove the fact. It is notorious that no competition whatever exists among the population for the employment offered them every hour; that, on the contrary, great and ruinous competition for their services under which wages have universally risen, exists among the employers, and that much of the time and attention of every proprietor or manager of an estate is absorbed by the search for men; that many have representatives daily at the *dépôt*, and are equally on the alert to engagements in the country; and that bands are obtained from time to time only, after repeated delays and disappointments, in spite of the extravagant wages offered, only by a system of largesse and bribery to their *sirdar* or chiefs, which no employer, however opposed to it, both as an unprofitable expense, and a fruitful source of disorder, trouble and insubordination, can escape from. In spite of every effort on our part, the number of hands on our estates is diminishing instead of increasing, and we are obliged to see our flourishing but costly plantations outgrown and choked by the weeds at this most critical period of the year; and it may be said, that the colony, looking to the extent of ground that has been again brought into cultivation, the produce to be saved, and its probable price, is not better provided in regard to profitable labour than before the immigration began, so that a disinterested observer would look in vain for any sign of improvement in this respect; notwithstanding the enormous expense gone to for this single object.

If this description is acknowledged to be true, and we have too constant experience of its correctness, we cannot address ourselves to your Excellency for a remedy in vain, because experience must have shown "these indications," under the present system, "to have acquired the stamp of permanency," a conviction of which your Excellency has declared would call forth your active exertions to produce a change.

We do not attribute this scarcity of labour entirely to the inadequate number of people in the island, though it cannot be cured now but by a large accession thereto.

There exist perhaps, now, no direct means of keeping the Indian to sugar cultivation for five years, in the spirit of the bargain between him and the colony, and no indirect ones have been effectually employed to overcome his disposition to abandon himself to chance, and irregular employment of some other kind for an indolent subsistence, and for which the colony, both from climate and its state of population, offers such peculiar temptations and facilities.

Previous to the immigration being re-opened, not only were labourers wanted for the principal industry of the island, but also a rural and town population, so to speak, to meet the wants of domestic service, and the various small employment and commerce of daily life; and this may partly explain how, as regards the state of the first, the effect of the large influx of men has proved so evanescent, and at the same time justifies our fears that the future will be for it more and more disastrous, unless this progressive abandonment of field labour is either effectually counteracted, or what would be perhaps more unobjectionable, and in the end more easy and complete, provided for. For, as the side channels for labour we have alluded to are far from being full, it cannot escape your Excellency, that the evil we are suffering from, tends naturally to perpetuate and extend itself in a continually increasing ratio; the actual scarcity of labour and consequent exaggeration of wages working as cause and effect in a contracting mass, as the number of labourers diminishes, the exactions of the remainder increase; and as an inevitable consequence, a man accomplishes in one year what he was glad to come here with the prospect of doing in five, and finding himself at the expiration of one engagement in the possession of a small capital, refuses to contract another, and either obtains a small tenement where comrades flock about him there to live together in indolence, or in the prosecution of some petty industry, legal or illegal, which, however profitable to them, adds nothing to the produce of the colony, or returns to India to spend his gains, coming back here after an interval at a fresh expense to the colony, to pursue the same career, as many of the most intelligent are now doing.

If the diminution of applicable labour arising in these various ways amounts during the current year only to what it has in the last, and is not compensated, it becomes a painful question how the increased crop that we have planted at such cost is to be got, not profitably, but even sparingly, to market. We have been already compelled to pay exorbitant wages, to ensure the manipulation of last year's produce, and to secure the growing cane, and nevertheless, as we have already stated, have been unable to find a sufficiency of men to keep our lands in that order which is necessary to ensure the preservation and full bearing of the plants; and, all calculated, the expense of the year, without reckoning anything for commission and interest of capital, will not be covered.

There is every reason to believe that next crop will greatly exceed this, and therefore require extra hands for its manipulation; there is a moral certainty that it will realize a less net price per 100 lbs. than this.

Nevertheless we see ourselves threatened with the necessity of paying more money for a smaller return, and may even have only the choice of leaving part of the crop unmade, or of neglecting cultivation for the next. In either way our expenses would again be uncovered, and with such a prospect, we and the colony would do well at once to abandon the hopeless and ruinous struggle.

The first and next effectual step to the realization of these fears seems to us to be an immediate introduction of such a number of men as would act as an instant check to this

rise in wages, which, as we have shown, does not here maintain a greater number of labourers in the field, but the reverse.

It has been proposed that 12,000 men should be introduced within the current year, and that number would undoubtedly, aided by internal regulations, produce a considerable effect, and we therefore humbly request that your Excellency will, taking the urgency of the case into your favourable consideration, give directions to have that number introduced if possible before June, so as to be applicable to next crop, to be followed afterwards by such a regular supply as circumstances may demonstrate the necessity of, and the colony can afford remunerating employment for; and for this object, the steps already taken by your Excellency for commencing immigration from Africa, and for the re-opening of Madras, more particularly of which we have heard with much satisfaction, will present increased facilities.

We have heard it said that the state of the Treasury does not admit of this proposal being carried into effect; but we have difficulty in believing there can be therein an insurmountable obstacle to an outlay so essential to the uninterrupted maintenance of the colony's production and condition, as compared with those of others, and which must in the end prove a wise economy.

It would only at the most involve an anticipation of six months in the payment of half the sum destined for this purpose, and which we do not hesitate to assert that the effect of the measure, in the increase of confidence, extension of produce and activity, and movement in every department of business and industry, would in no long time largely compensate, by an increase of revenue, direct and indirect.

It is not in our province to point out the means of meeting the outlay for this object, supposing the objections we have heard to be well founded; but so vitally important do we consider it, that we cannot find terms strong enough to urge it on your Excellency's adoption; and such is our own sincere conviction of the resources of the colony, if the means of developing them are liberally supplied, that we should not shrink from fresh sacrifices to procure them, were the Government to assure us of a similar confidence in the future, by assuming part of the load, and guaranteeing the full agreed benefit of the advance, both in duration and degree. The expense hitherto undergone by the Treasury and individuals for immigration has been paid from the resources of the island itself and of those connected with it; and it may entitle us to some consideration, when we can still look to the same resources, great as the drain has been, for the means necessary to redeem and render fruitful the efforts already made, and unlike other colonies, formerly rich and flourishing, make no appeal for assistance to the credit of the Home Government.

To prevent the recurrence or aggravation of the same necessities every year, we would beg further to suggest, that no mistake should henceforward be allowed to exist as to the terms on which immigrants have the means of coming here furnished to them, and that they should have it distinctly explained to them by the agent, that they are to be employed in agriculture for the terms of years stated by Her Majesty's Order in Council, because it is evident that the expense of keeping up the number of men necessary for the cultivation of the soil, cannot be maintained if those introduced are enabled so early and rapidly to disappear amongst the floating population, the ranks of which are yet very far from having attained the numbers which would, as in fully-peopled countries, suffice, without the aid of Government machinery or regulations, to aliment, according to its wants, every branch of industry.

This final, because normal state, might, we are persuaded, be yet attained under your Excellency's auspices, with great saving to the Treasury, less of trouble and responsibility to the Government, and great advantage to all classes; and the fortunes of the colony, public and private, thereby assume a safe and permanent character, the basis of which would perpetuate and extend itself.

There are, or rather were, strong objections made to leaving the influx of population to the operation of natural principles, but many circumstances concur to make us believe that the time for their disappearance from the minds of unprejudiced men has arrived, and we are persuaded that it is in your Excellency's power to earn the gratitude of this and her sister colonies by leading the way in the abolition of the restrictions which, all must now confess, have not only all but ruined them, but marred the cause of emancipation over the world, by making the example of its results in the British colonies the strongest and most insuperable obstacle to the abolition of slavery by other countries.

That the colonies should not be prevented from engaging free labour in proportion to their wants, wherever it is to be had, and on the best terms that afford a fair and sufficient inducement to the immigrant is now proclaimed, and must be carried into practice unless the English Government and people, in spite of all declarations to the contrary, are reconciled to seeing the triumph of the antagonist principle (which can only be effectually put down by making it a losing one) confirmed by the ruin of every British colony.

In asserting this principle, we do not by any means imply that due protection to the immigrant against deception or ill-usage need be dispensed with, but merely that the obstructions which have in practice blindly, and without reason, sacrificed the colonies as well as debarred multitudes from changing their condition of misery and destitution for one of well paid industry, ought to be abandoned.

That they should now cease in regard to Mauritius and India more particularly, there exists every reason, and from inquiries we have made, we have grounds for believing that no serious objection to a change of system would be raised in any quarter in the latter country. Amongst the population, Mauritius is now better known than many provinces of India itself—certainly as well as the wilds of America or Canada to the flocks of Irish and

and other European emigrants who are allowed annually to find their own way thither from the same pressure, over population, without assistance or protection of any kind. This being the case, and people being desirous to come here in greater quantities, and on terms that would enable the colony to receive them with mutual advantage, we cannot see on what principle Mauritius should be deprived of the advantage of this knowledge and preference, so dearly bought, whilst to foreign as well as to certain favoured British possessions, of which the produce is now admitted to the home market, such as Ceylon, Manilla, &c., &c., where population is already abundant, labour flows in without let or hindrance as the employment for it extends.

These countries will undoubtedly, under the temptation of profit now opened to them, greatly augment their production, while we cannot too frequently repeat to your Excellency, this colony cannot maintain hers without loss and sacrifice, and diminishing year by year instead of increasing her wealth.

For effecting a permanent change in this state of affairs, we demand only the application and the commonest principle of justice; and that the protection formerly accorded us being withdrawn, we should be relieved from the hindrances and obstructions which made our claim to that protection so strong.

To accomplish this change would bring at once honour to the Government, and ease and well-being to the governed, and we cannot doubt your Excellency's desire to do so; and it only remains for us to add, that should our suggestions, either in their more limited or more extended sense, recommend themselves to your Excellency's favourable consideration, it would not, we trust, be difficult to find a basis for carrying them out and adapting the immigration to the actual state of the Treasury, and to the future wants and means of the colony.

We have dwelt chiefly on the radical cure for the distress the island is suffering under, but much present good would be done by means of a different nature; for were there a more efficient system of control, and were the performance of contracts as effectually enforced on the employed as on the employer, and the indolent and pampered servant compelled to give a fair return for the exorbitant wages extorted from the almost ruined master, much of the difficulty and want of labour we have now to complain of would disappear; much in this respect would be gained by a prolongation of the terms of service, which a sincere and well understood regard to the welfare of the Indians themselves likewise recommends, as tending to promote their advantage, moral and pecuniary. A man that works steadily and regularly at moderate wages will not only be richer at the end of a given period than one who has only laboured by fits and starts, though at larger pay, spending the intervening time in listlessly wandering about, or in debauchery, but will be bettered in habits, and have acquired in a great degree that self-control, steadiness and perseverance, which are the elements chiefly wanting in the Indian character; and the correctness of these views is fully confirmed by the experience of five years' engagements under the former immigration, and attested by the greater degree of content and comfort in which the men then lived, and the actual position of many who have remained, and seem to have fixed finally in the colony.

We have reason to believe that this question has been already under your Excellency's consideration, and we would trust that our feeling of its practical importance may have some weight in its decision; and if there should still exist exterior difficulties to the faculty of extended engagements being left to the mutual agreement of employed and employer, or to the other suggestions we have taken the liberty of making, we have the more need and reason to appeal to your Excellency to use every means for their prompt removal.

During the losses and anxieties of the last twelve months we have refrained from intruding our actual grievances, or our future wants, upon your Excellency, because we hoped that the course of events might produce a change; but the time that has elapsed without any diminution in the difficulty of finding labour, the as yet unceasing sacrifices we have to undergo, and the season of the year, the deciding period for the future scale of our produce, and the approach of the crop, which ought to compensate for part of our outlay, and for which there is barely time to provide, have compelled us, however reluctantly, to press thus urgently on your attention.

If we have been unable to avoid repeating, with scarcely any variety of phrase, much of what has been formerly urged, and pointing again and again to the same means of remedy, it is because circumstances remain the same, or have become even more difficult, and daily press the same reflections on our minds; and because, though we have recourse to every possible means of economy and improved modes of working for augmenting our produce and lessening its cost, all will be unavailing while we continue on so unfavourable a footing in regard to the supply of labour as compared with our rivals. In this, we can do nothing for ourselves, and are obliged to look to the Government, which retains the exclusive power of doing any thing, and could so easily do all.

The results of our operations under actual circumstances it has pleased some to pretend to believe less grievous than we state them to be; but unfortunately they exist on our books in increased balance and unremunerated outlay, and it must be needless to point out where a continuance of such a state of affairs must lead to.

Estates must be left unprovided for, some sooner, some later, and the produce of the colony again diminish, and a great depreciation of property, accompanied by decline of trade and revenue, take place. We are not ignorant that in answer to this it has been said, that our private fortunes are of no concern to the colony at large, and that others will be found ready to take the place we may retire or be driven from, at reduced values; such an argument cannot but appear to us as false as it is heartless. The desire to fill our places

might exist, but the means might be wanting; and if we are constrained, voluntarily or otherwise, to discontinue supporting the agriculture of the colony on the same scale, it would probably be a warning to others to refrain from similar operations.

Mercantile men of capital do not voluntarily enter on a losing business (and we have, as stated, not had our bare outlay covered), even were it certain that the lien we, or others for us, as the case might be, had on the soil would be abandoned to the first who might covet it without paying for it.

Begging that you will excuse the length and urgency of this appeal, in consideration of the magnitude of our interests, and the vital importance thereto of your Excellency's action,

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Henry Adam & Co.</i>	<i>Wm. Aikin & Co.</i>
	<i>Chapman & Barclay.</i>	<i>Scott & Co.</i>
	<i>F. Barbé, Lortan & Co.</i>	<i>Truquez, Toché, King & Co.</i>
	<i>R. Jack & Co.</i>	<i>Hunter, Arbuthnot & Co.</i>
	<i>S. Antelme & H. Montocchio.</i>	

Gentlemen,

Reduit, 25 February 1845.

I HAD directed a reply to be made to your address received on the 22d instant, expressive of my desire to defer entering upon the various questions treated of in that address, till I should have received the Report of a Committee of the Council assembled five months since, for the purpose of investigating the principal of these, and whose investigations, I have reason to think, have been very elaborate.

With your permission, I will adhere to this purpose, as regards the questions of most general import; such are the lengthening of the term of contracts, increasing the annual supply of labour, measures required for the repression of absenteeism, and some others.

There are, however, some positions taken up in the course of your address, from which it is for your interest, gentlemen, that I should remove you without delay; and it is with this endeavour that I now proceed to reply to such points of that address.

You enumerate at considerable length the embarrassments under which you still labour; and I do not for a moment call in question the correctness and unexaggerated character of those statements.

But I do very much question the deposit of power in my hands to provide you with the remedy, and in the mode pointed out by you.

You recall to my mind, too, my replies to the several addresses presented to me in the early part of last year; taking ground upon the pledges conveyed in these replies for urging your present demands.

I am desirous of being strictly bound by every particle of pledge conveyed in those or in any other replies returned by me to the numerous addresses to which my attention has been called since my arrival in the colony; but I protest, without reserve, against the interpretation which you assign to the particular expressions upon which you now rest your pretensions.

Those expressions assure you, and the honourable gentlemen addressing me in the same cause (I copy literally from my own record), "That I shall not be found backward in extending the co-operation you desire, as far as lies within the means of the local government, for carrying out your views as now announced to me."—(Reply to the Committee of Merchants, &c. in February last.)

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to tender you my assurance, that so far as in me lies, the measures already communicated to you as concerted with the Government of India, will be carried out with all diligence, and such further measures adopted, if shown to the Government to be necessary, as the exigency of the case may require."—(Reply to the Unofficial Members of Council, 19 March 1844.)

To every one of which professions not yet accomplished, it is my purpose steadily to adhere.

For the measures concerted with the Indian Government, these have been most punctually and most successfully carried through. By the close of the year, 6,060 working men, remarkable for their healthy and robust appearance, and forming a striking contrast to the motley bands of the first year's introduction, have been despatched for the colony from Calcutta; and with them (a circumstance which will be as gratifying to Her Majesty's Government as it has been to myself), 1,020 females, with their young families (another striking contrast to the meagre introduction of women, not so accompanied, in proportion to men throughout the first year).

But, you tell me, gentlemen, that, resting upon my assurances of co-operation, and so forth, so freely given to you at the commencement of the last year, you have made extensive contracts, and launched out into enterprise, the successful termination of which can be only looked for through my strict and speedy fulfilment of my engagements towards you.

You, moreover, inform me, that these letters of mine, from which you appear to me to deduce such erroneous conclusions, "have been sent to England to satisfy parties there, on whom new and large demands for assistance were made, and have been received, as the only justification of the use that has been made of their confidence."

I can assure you, gentlemen, that Her Majesty's Government are long since in possession of these letters, and of the addresses to which they were in reply; as they will shortly be of the present correspondence; and by Her Majesty's Government the justice of your claims upon me will be duly appreciated, and my instructions be furnished accordingly.

In

In the mean time, I should much regret to learn, that, through any misconception or misconstruction on your part, speculations should have been entered into, which you were not prepared to carry through with the ordinary resources applicable to such transactions; but, I fear, that the onus of such error usually lies with the parties incurring it; and that with them must rest the charge of failure.

It would be a new principle to broach in any other colony under the Crown, that where parties engaged in extensive concerns allow themselves to be drawn into incautious speculation, it is the bounden duty of Government to keep pace with them in the march of adventure.

Yet to such a conclusion do the arguments by which you desire to influence me in the course of this address inevitably tend.

You assert, gentlemen, that with me it has rested to regulate the supply of Indian immigration into the colony throughout the past year. A reference to the Indian Act, passed at the close of 1843, would have informed you better.

To what extent the permission to increase the annual introduction, if any, should be applied for, is a question now under debate in the legislature; but a question of equal moment is one to which it is the peculiar province of Government to apply its attention: How the expenses involved in such increased introduction are to be met?

Several of the gentlemen whose names I see attached to this address are members of the Council, and also of the Committee whose Report I am expecting; members also of the Immigration Committee of the Council. I need not remind these, nor consequently any of the parties subscribing to this address, of the Report of that Committee, No. 20 of the 26th of November last, nor of the conclusions come to in it, which, as we all know, are to the effect that, after taking credit for revenue expected to be derived from the operation of measures not yet brought under discussion in the Council, the Committee estimates the disposable income accruing from such anticipated sources to amount to 44,300 £, including in this total, recollect, the whole surplus revenue of 1844, rated at 14,300 £, while the estimated cost of introducing 6,000 (six thousand) labourers within the same period is 45,000 £, leaving a deficit upon the whole account of 700 £ to the disadvantage of the public; and, therefore, the Committee, of which, as aforesaid, two of the gentlemen signing this address are members, warns the Government in an early stage of its Report, that it will be prudent "to leave the question of a more extensive introduction for future consideration, when the proposed measures for the increase of the revenue shall have come into operation." No advice can be sounder, and to none do I feel it to be my duty more unconditionally to defer.

You suggest to me, gentlemen, various expedients in the mean time for meeting the expenses of a largely increased introduction, in case the proceeds of the revenue actually to be looked for should fall short, thereby betraying a tendency to doubts, from which the details of the Report now brought to your attention might have been expected to have relieved you.

To none of these expedients, I fear, shall I feel myself at liberty to attach my concurrence. If by "leaving the influx of population to the operation of natural principles," is meant that I should remove the restrictions at present in force upon unlimited immigration from India into the colony, I am not aware of having any power made over to me to confer the presumed boon either upon India or Mauritius, and the proposal to either the Indian or the Home Government for a return to promiscuous introduction, or to sanction the adoption of a system of joint introduction between the Local Government and individuals; and a sharing of expenses attending such introduction would come with an ill grace from one who has been unremitting in his endeavours to point out to both Governments the advantages of the present system over that which it has supplanted, and to the effecting of which work he was himself more than an accessory.

But you propose that the Treasury should make advances from other sources of revenue, and considerable ones; if called for, to make up the deficiency in the funds specially appropriated to the purposes of immigration, the prospect of its readily re-imbursing itself for any such advances being, in your estimation, inviting.

Neither can I go along with you, gentlemen, in this view of the matter. Other matters are pressing for attention, which the Government, at least, must hold in prospect, since it will inevitably at no distant day have them in presence, the means of defraying the expenses of the return passages after their five years' sojourn in the colony, of as many out of a total of some fifty thousand immigrants as shall choose to claim it, and the expense of the introduction of an equal number which, it may be presumed, will be required to replace them.

The extent to which these demands for a free passage home will be made must remain matter for conjecture; but I fancy a reasonable one, inferring from the disposition universally displayed by the Indians for revisiting their homes sooner or later, would carry it to from fifteen to twenty thousand in the course of one year.

How is all this to be provided for on demand, and the gap to be filled up from the current resources of the colony?—and for the means from any other quarter it would surely be as vain as it would be unreasonable to look.

I must freely tell you, therefore, gentlemen, that the question resolves itself into a very narrow compass with me. The causes of the great insufficiency of labour in the colony, if it exists, have been under investigation elsewhere; and my own present impression, with regard to a large portion of these, has also been expressed elsewhere.

But if the demand for a large additional introduction is to be acceded to, it can only be, as I conceive, through proportionate means being furnished to the Government for meeting these additional charges; and, as I further conceive, only through the process of fresh im-

posts upon the colony generally, or of sacrifices for the special purpose, consented to by those who will most largely partake of the benefit expected to be derived from such increased in-
roduction.

You tell me truly, gentlemen, that an enormous sum (little short, indeed, of three hundred thousand pounds) of public contribution has been already devoted to the single object of immigration, and expended in it. Therefore, I apprehend I shall with difficulty be found a party consenting to the imposition of any fresh taxes upon the public of Mauritius, not, indeed, for the exclusive, but certainly for the principal and immediate benefit of particular parties.

From these parties, then, I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my conviction, must come the additional resources, whenever needed; and I need not point out to them the mode and the degree in which these funds should be contributed for guaranteeing the Government against the hazards of its expenditure exceeding its revenue in the prosecution of their objects.

You have called my attention, gentlemen, to the natural resources still unexplored in the colony, and their magnitude.

I believe them to be considerable; and promising to compensate parties who will derive the chief benefit from their development, for such temporary sacrifices as they may in prudence consent to for the attainment of such an end,

I have, &c.

(signed)

W. Gomm,
Lieut.-General, Governor.

To Messrs. Adam & Co., Chapman & Co.,
Barbé, Hunter, Aikin, Jack & Co.,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 74.)

— No. 4. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B.,
to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 4.

Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
19 April 1845.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 19 April 1845.

At the close of my minute, accompanying the Report of the Committee of the Council, forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch, No. 50, of the 20th ultimo, I stated that a detailed return of labourers engaged upon estates throughout the island, and of deductions on account of absence, arising from whatever cause, was in course of preparation, and would shortly be presented.

The general summary of this return I have now the honour of forwarding to your Lordship.

I had expressed my apprehensions in the passage of the minute above referred to, with respect to the reports of daily absence; but the average of the week has been noted in the generality of cases; thus rendering the report practically authentic on this point.

From this showing, it is apparent that there are 39,057 labourers actually under engagement in the colony; 2,507 of which number had absented themselves from the properties to which they were bound by their contract, for a term exceeding 14 days; 1,609 more were absent on the day of making up the return, and 2,107 sick; making a total of 6,223 unavailable for work at the moment; and leaving a total of 32,834 in active employment.

Thus, your Lordship will perceive a marked advance towards the anticipated improvement dwelt upon in my minute above referred to, on the score of available labour.

Where the Report rates (at page 6, par. 16) the loss of labour arising from desertion at 6 per cent., the present Return (including all absence beyond 14 days) rates it at $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Where, from daily absence, at 11 per cent., the Return shows it to have decreased to 4; where, from sickness, at 8 per cent., the Return shows $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The difference in the amount of absence arising from these united causes in favour of the present conditions of the colony over that in which it found itself when the Committee were furnished with their data, being as 16 to 25 per cent., or somewhat exceeding one-third.

Neither will the marked preponderance of absence among several other classes employed over the Indians, with reference to numbers engaged, escape your Lordship's observation.

Further Reports of this description will be called for, and forwarded to your Lordship quarterly.

I have, &c.

(signed)

W. Gomm,
Lieut.-General.

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 4.

RETURN of the Number of LABOURERS Employed, Absent and Sick, in each District, on 8 March 1845.

DISTRICTS.	LABOURERS employed.								ABSENTEES of more than a Fortnight.								ABSENTEES under a Fortnight.								SICK.							
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creole.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creole.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creole.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creole.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.
Port Louis - -	245	545	41	217	32	47	10	1,137	21	10	1	-	-	1	-	33	7	12	-	14	-	3	1	37	16	23	4	7	-	1	-	51
South Pamplemousses	1,819	921	127	272	13	4	6	3,162	104	55	1	4	-	-	-	164	115	29	1	6	-	-	-	151	106	61	9	11	3	-	1	191
North Pamplemousses	2,924	1,100	593	640	4	40	-	5,301	222	165	53	1	-	12	-	453	101	34	22	15	-	-	-	172	244	58	33	15	1	-	-	351
Rivière du Rempart	3,598	3,027	317	977	25	57	2	8,003	237	264	39	14	16	33	-	600	143	128	11	32	2	6	-	322	256	152	11	35	-	1	-	456
Flacq - - -	3,527	2,645	670	696	10	113	7	7,668	244	185	60	6	3	8	-	506	125	140	31	17	1	25	1	340	249	144	52	28	-	5	-	478
Grand Port - -	1,900	1,916	256	256	67	34	7	4,436	100	95	43	1	6	24	1	270	85	84	2	16	-	-	-	187	95	71	8	13	3	-	-	190
Savanne - - -	1,776	1,063	427	533	29	21	85	3,934	67	101	5	7	2	-	3	185	85	77	2	15	-	-	-	179	79	48	29	23	-	3	16	198
Black River - -	490	311	406	328	46	9	15	1,605	32	11	14	-	-	1	-	58	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	5	29	8	5	2	-	-	-	46
Plaines Wilhems -	1,370	1,266	543	303	46	7	19	3,554	105	80	41	1	1	-	-	228	83	74	50	6	-	-	1	214	63	40	24	7	2	-	-	136
Moka - - -	110	93	2	39	5	8	-	257	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTALS - - -	17,759	12,887	3,382	4,261	277	340	151	39,057	1,137	970	257	32	28	79	4	2,507	745	580	120	123	4	34	3	1,609	1,143	608	175	143	11	10	17	2,107

INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE MAURITIUS.

—No. 5.—

(No. 70.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 5.
Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
10 April 1845.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 10 April 1845.

In reporting the arrival of the ship "John Brightman" from Calcutta, with 144 male immigrants, 33 women and 30 children, I beg to draw your Lordship's notice to the fact, that only 12 applicants presented themselves at the depôt for engaging any portion of them; one only of the number connected with the large houses,—a material alteration from the practice recorded as to prevalent between the months of June and December last, as noted by the Committee of Council in their Report, forwarded with my Despatch, No. 50, of the 20th ultimo, para. 20, page 7. The band is a very fine one, families comprising a considerable portion of it, as your Lordship will have observed to have been the case with all the last arrivals; and I see with satisfaction the distribution of these upon the smaller estates on first arrival, in place of their being at once thrown among the loose gangs introduced under the bounty system, and invariably parcelled upon the larger properties, as more likely to induce a permanency of residence among those who may be presumed to be arriving with more settled dispositions.

Ten deaths, I regret to add, took place on board, all from cholera, and before the vessel had cleared the river.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gomm*, Lieut.-General.

—No. 6.—

(No. 75.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 6.
Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
19 April 1845.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 19 April 1845.

I HAVE the satisfaction to announce the arrival of two vessels with immigrants from Calcutta since reporting to your Lordship on the 10th instant in No. 70. The "Athenian" and "Elizabeth Ainslie," both remittances, consisting largely of families, and of the Danghur class or Hill people; those particularly adapted for the labour of this colony.

The statement then will stand thus, of the present year's immigration:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
By Roberts - - - - -	232	46	42
John Brightman - - - - -	144	33	30
Athenian - - - - -	177	43	36
Elizabeth Ainslie - - - - -	122	38	31
	675	160	139

974

Showing an arrival in these successive shipments, of one female for every fourth male.

It is impossible that so large an introduction of *bonâ fide* families, and not of chance connexion, entered upon at the point of embarkation, too frequently the case throughout the first period of this immigration, should not be speedily attended with favourable results to the cause of order, unless powerfully counteracted by the contamination of bad example, or by the injudicious management of employers.

I am taking measures to trace these parties to the quarters in which they are first located, and to obtain authentic reports with respect to their dispositions and proceedings.

Nor is the prospective advantage derivable from the large introduction of children unimportant. These quickly become serviceable in the lighter offices of the

the establishment, and become also bonds of attachment to the soil with their parents, when so engaged; of which there is not wanting evidence in the colony, arising out of the first immigration.

In my Despatch of the 10th instant I reported to your Lordship that only 12 applicants had presented themselves at the depôt for engaging any portion of the band by the "John Brightman."

Not more than eight attended at the distribution from either of these last vessels, and only one representative from any of the great houses of agency; affording further evidence of the relaxation in demand for labour on their part.

Yet your Lordship will have seen that it was from these parties, and these alone, that a requisition was made upon me so lately as the 20th February last, forwarded in my Despatch, No. 46, of the 1st of March, for the introduction of 12,000 labourers before the month of June.

Of the same tenor with the slackness in demand for newly arrived labourers at the depôt, is the report recently furnished me by the Protector, that he had at that moment only 58 on his lands, waiting for re-engagement.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieut.-General.

— No. 7. —

(No. 79.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B.
to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 28 April 1845.

No. 7.

I HAD hoped that the Council of Government would have afforded me an opportunity of reporting to your Lordship, by the conveyance now offering, upon the decision that it had come to respecting the resolutions proposed for adoption by its Committee, forwarded in my Despatch, No. 50, of the 20th ultimo.

Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
28 April 1845.

The Council met for this purpose on the 21st instant, but, upon the motion of a member of the Committee, the discussion was adjourned for a fortnight from that date.

An explanation, however, having been called for from the Committee, of the precise meaning of the imputations conveyed in the 55th paragraph of the Report, page 16, commented upon at page 32 of my accompanying minute, they were declared by the Chairman, in the name of the Committee, to be—

1st. The laws which require employers to provide their labourers with food, lodging and medical attendance, in addition to high wages; so that there is no inducement whatever to make the mass of labourers serve their employers honestly and well.

These regulations, therefore, of the Government destroy all stimulus to labour.

2d. The Order in Council which forbids engagements for a longer period than a year.

3d. The regulation under which the Government assumes the exclusive management of the introduction of labourers, and forbids the planter from furnishing himself according to his wants, and according to the actual demand.

The soundness of the principle advocated by the Committee, under the first head of objection to existing regulations, I hold to be indisputable, where the subsistence of the labourer is the growth of the soil, and he a native cultivator, and a permanent resident upon it.

The alternative for the local provision, recognized as being a wholesome and a judicious one, both as it regards servant and employer, since the first dawn of Indian immigration into Mauritius, that which renders the master responsible for the due sustenance, lodging and hospital treatment of his labourer, would be to throw this large mass of strangers upon their own purchased resources, exposing them individually to the high prices of scarcity in their principal article of subsistence, wholly imported; and to which hardship their provident and largely dealing masters can never be exposed in any thing approaching to an equal degree, and risking, at all times, their stinting themselves of their due share of nourishment

ment to fit them for labour, through the craving for amassing the money which should purchase it.

It would, moreover, have a tendency, I should fear, to furnish them with additional excuses for absents themselves from regular work in quest of the means of subsistence no longer provided for them on the property.

It is, however, suggested that the employer may still be looked to for furnishing these supplies, exercising a wholesome control over his labourers, through his release from positive obligation as to amount and quality, and regulating this by his own estimate of desert among them.

I can anticipate nothing but increased altercations and dissatisfaction as the result of such interested arbitration; while the field of operation for the corrupt sirdar could not fail to be vastly extended through such change.

I cannot then think that the stimulus to work, thus sought for by the Committee, would prove efficacious in countless instances. I think existing regulations, with its acknowledged disadvantages, infinitely safer and more beneficial for both parties.

But, if adequate lodging and hospital treatment are not secured to the labourers by regulations, and to this extent the objections reach, what a frightful Lazar scene might not the island over its whole surface be fated to present, even under an affliction not more intense than that with which it was visited throughout the greater portion of the last year.

The establishment of a permanent working population, the promotion of labour itself, and a concurrence in the means of best securing this, are objects surely worthy of the active exertions of Government,—but short, I trust, of subscription to such hazards.

Upon the second ground of complaint—that of annual engagement—I have dilated so much in my minute recently submitted, that I feel I need trouble your Lordship with no further observations of my own upon it.

And with regard to the third—that of the Government taking into its own hands the process of introduction, and regulating its amount by that of the means at its command for meeting the necessary expenses—not less than by the present actual needs of the colony, I have also expressed myself at some length in the same minute.

But though I feel myself constrained to dissent from the resolutions of the Committee on each of these important points, regarding the measures proposed, as ill-calculated to remedy the evils complained of, I am equally sensible with the Committee of the existence of these evils in the main;—excessive remuneration enjoyed by the labourer at the expense of the employer, and excessive drain upon the public resources under the existing system in some of its details.

For the first, I see no prompt remedy that can be safely devised by Government, or prudently attempted by the employer.

Five rupees, however, of wages per month on first arrival, in addition to adequate subsistence, and seven upon renewal of engagement, is a charge very heavy upon employers, and calculations admitted to be fair go to show that the smaller properties can hardly look for a remunerative return under its pressure.

It would seem that increase of introductions regularly provided, will furnish the only efficient corrective of this surcharge for labour.

Nor is this prospect, I should trust, so cheerless as represented in the Committee's Report, deduced from data before it. Absenteeism from all causes has been shown by the latest returns forwarded with my Despatch, No. 74, of the 19th instant, to have been reduced by one-third in amount; the ratio of departures at their own charge, there is reason to hope, will not increase. Introduction steadily progressing meanwhile, and of the most satisfactory character; while the proportion of deaths is very happily diminished, as shown by the accompanying Return for the first and most unhealthy portion of the year.

The mortality upon estates, as detailed in Schedule 9 of the Committee's Report, numbered 814 deaths in the corresponding quarter, double that of the present.

And, when the continued healthy state of the Indian population is taken into the account, and the heaviest list of mortality in 1844 is shown to have been comprised in the second quarter, through the more extensive spreading of the prevailing epidemic, the strongest anticipations may be formed of the total for the

year

year on this account, falling striking short of that of the last, numbering 3,133 deaths; or even of that estimated for it by the Report at 1840, upon an average of four per cent.

A prospective and material reduction of expense on the part of Government may, I think, be more safely and more immediately entered upon by regulation.

When the condition for a free return passage to their homes at the expiration of a certain term was insisted upon by the Indian government in the interest of the immigrants, it was under an impression, and a very reasonable one, that its people so venturing might be fastened to the soil of Mauritius against their inclinations for an indefinite period, lacking the means of freeing themselves from their voluntary exile without such a provision in their favour.

My Returns forwarded to your Lordship for many months past will have shown with what facility, and in how brief a space of time, the Indians have been enabled to render themselves independent of any such assistance; and to purchase in very many instances their return passage after a twelvemonth's sojourn in the colony; and while their pay has been at its lowest rate, carrying with them, moreover, what they have considered a substantial remuneration for their pains.

The enclosed Statement called for from the Protector, will bring the whole matter more distinctly and collectively under your Lordship's observation.

The Report of the Committee of the Council presents, I believe, a very just statement of the prospective expense entailed upon the Government on this account.

The estimate may, indeed, be found to fall considerably short of the actual charge that will devolve upon the colony, if the large introduction of families so happily in progress at this moment should go on steadily increasing; while the immediate expense of introduction is thereby considerably enhanced, as will be shown to your Lordship from the further statement by the Acting Auditor-General, from which it appears, that while the cost for the single immigrant labourer averages from 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.*, so accompanied, it amounts to 8*l.* 14*s.*

Upon all these considerations, therefore, on the part of the colony, and upon the showing which precedes their exposition, that no real hardship or forced captivity will be imposed upon the Indian wishing at any moment after a few months' sojourn in the colony to return to his home, I feel encouraged to submit it to your Lordship and to the Supreme Government of India, whether the colony might not be fairly relieved from the obligation of providing a return passage for those immigrants who shall be introduced subsequently to such a concession being made.

To check the march of immigration through any incautious measure of general or extensive application, would be most prejudicial, and perhaps fatal, to the prospects of parties most dependent upon the services of the labourers.

But it is submitted, that no such apprehension need apply to the prospective withdrawal of this grant, since the facilities for dispensing with its provisions are become matter of perfect notoriety in India, while the colony would be thereby relieved from a very heavy charge pressing upon its otherwise embarrassed resources, so wholly engrossed by this master-object of immigration.

Nor do I feel that I shall be weakening the cause of the colony in this matter with your Lordship and with the Supreme Government of India, by drawing attention to the large number of immigrants of the first year's introduction, who upon the termination of their engagement have betaken themselves to other occupations, not certainly prejudicially to the colony, but wholly unconnected with the purposes for which they were introduced at such heavy expense to the community.

These are enumerated on the fifth page of the Committee's Report, and I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of that estimate.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*, Lieut.-General.

No. 1 and 2.

No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 7.

Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

STATEMENT of INDIAN IMMIGRANTS introduced under Her Majesty's Order in Council, who have returned to *Madras*, *Calcutta* and *Bombay* at their own Expense, between the 24th of January 1843 and 30th of April 1845.

Men.	Women.	Children.	REMARKS.
MADRAS :			<p>-- Several individuals amongst the Madras people had only been three months in the colony; a few about 23 months; the average for the rest about 13 months. All carried away money, but the sum possessed by individuals varied from 30 to 150 rupees, and 40 rupees would perhaps be a fair average. In the cases where the amount realized did not exceed 40 rupees, it may be considered to have been produced by the savings of wages, but the larger sums were the successful result of petty trading. None of the Madras immigrants intended to return to the colony.</p> <p>-- These people had been in the colony for periods varying from three to 26 months, but as nearly the whole of them were sent by the planters for the purpose of recruiting in India, they may be expected to return; indeed some of them have already arrived back; it is impossible to say what money they might have carried with them.</p> <p>-- Of the circumstances connected with the Bombay people little is known, excepting that they had been about 18 months in the colony, and certainly did not intend to come back to it.</p>
669	33	8	
CALCUTTA :			
186	35	7	
BOMBAY :			
21	6	-	
876	74	15	

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }
30 April 1845.

(signed) C. Anderson,
Protector.

Encl. 2, in No. 7.

Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

RETURN of DEATHS amongst the Indian Labourers declared to the Civil Commissaries during the Quarter ending 31st March 1845.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS:			
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL in each District.
Port Louis	6	13	-	19
South Pamplemousses	27	2	-	29
North - - ditto	70	6	2	78
Rivière du Rempart	76	25	1	102
Flacq	37	19	4	60
Grand Port	15	9	2	26
Savanne	41	12	8	61
Black River	5	1	1	7
Plaines Wilhems	10	8	4	22
Moka	2	-	1	3
GRAND TOTALS	289	95	23	407

Enclosure 3, in No. 7.

RETURN of AVERAGE EXPENSE of introducing Immigrants for the present Year. Encl. 3, in No. 7.

SHIPS NAMES.	Men.	Women.	Children.	EXPENSE		
				Per Man.	Per Adult.	
				£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Robarts - - - -	232	46	42	7	5 6	5 12 10½
Athenian - - - -	177	43	36	7	11 1	5 12 4½
John Brightman -	144	33	30	8	14 6	6 1 3½
Elizabeth Ainslie -	122	38	31	8	14 6	6 1 3½

— No. 8. —

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 May 1845.

No. 8.

I HAVE now the honour to transmit to your Lordship minutes of the proceedings of the Council of Government upon the Report of its Committee, a copy of which was forwarded with my despatch, No. 50, of the 20th March, accompanied with that of a Minute given in to the Council by me, commenting upon the Report.

Governor
Sir William Gomm
to Lord Stanley,
14 May 1845.

Copies of both these documents now accompany the minutes of the proceedings of the Council; together with the protests of two official members of the Board, against its decisions come to upon the resolutions.

My own sense of the character of the Report, and of the tendency of its resolutions, will, I trust, have been clearly exposed to your Lordship and to Her Majesty's Government through the tenor of my Minute above referred to; and I need hardly apprise your Lordship (since the signatures attached to various representations laid before me, and successively forwarded to your Lordship in the course of the last two years, in part show it), that the parties most urgent for the adoption of the recommendations of the Committee are those who have been most active in the promotion of measures which have led to the financial embarrassments of the colony through a series of years past; and a resistance to whose requisitions has been so rigidly imposed upon me, not less by my own sense of my duty to the real and substantial interests of the colony, than by the whole tenor of your Lordship's injunctions, reiterated to me for my guidance in the administration of its affairs.

The further proceedings of the Council in this matter shall be duly reported to your Lordship by me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Gomm*,
Lieut.-General.

Enclosure in No. 8.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Monday, the 5th of May 1845.

Present:—The Officer Second in Command of the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, the Procureur and Advocate-General, the Acting Auditor-General, the Treasurer and Paymaster-General, the Collector of Internal Revenues, Messrs. Bour-gault Ducoudray, E. Pitot, H. Kœnig, H. Hunter, F. Barbé, W. Forster.

Encl. in No. 8.

1. READ and confirmed the minutes of the proceedings at the previous meeting on Monday, 28th ultimo.

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2. The Board proceeded with the order of the day :

The Report of the Immigrant Labour Committee,

Moved and carried,—That the Report be read, and that the resolutions therein be discussed separately.

Resolution 1st: Moved,—That the consideration be deferred, to allow a more ample experience of the effects of annual engagements.

3. The Council adjourned until Wednesday next.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Council of Government, at a Meeting held at Government House, on Wednesday, the 7th of May 1845.

Present:—The Officer Second in Command of the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, the Procureur and Advocate-General, the Acting Auditor-General, the Treasurer and Paymaster-General, the Collector of Internal Revenues, Messrs. Bour-gault Ducoudray, E. Pitot, H. Kœnig, H. Hunter, F. Barbé, W. Forster.

1. READ and confirmed the minutes of the proceedings at the previous meeting on Monday, 5th instant.

2. The Board proceeded with the order of the day :

The adjourned consideration of the Report of Immigrant Labour Committee.

The following motion, made at the last meeting, was put to the vote and rejected :

That the consideration of the Report be deferred, to allow a more ample experience of the effects of annual engagements.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of the Resolutions.

Resolutions 1 to 10.—Passed.

11.—*Resolved*,—That since a doubt has been raised as to the wording of the 11th Resolution, whether it is intended to recommend the direct exercise of the power of the police on the estates, it is proposed, in order to avoid such an interpretation, that the three last words of the resolution “on the estates” be omitted, and that the following be substituted, “among the labouring population of the island.”

Resolutions 12 and 13.—Passed.

Resolution 14.—Moved and carried,—That the Indian Government be introduced as well as the British Government.

Further moved, but not carried,—That the following words be omitted: “and to a conviction that the change is consequently essential to the happiness, health, comfort and pecuniary interests of the labourers.”

The Resolution, with the first Amendment, was accordingly passed.

The Report was finally adopted, but with the following Resolution,—That as articles 29 and 55 of the Report had given rise to misconception, and might do so again elsewhere, it be now placed on record that these paragraphs have been explained by the official members of the Committee to the satisfaction of the Council.

3. The Council adjourned.

8 May 1845.

I DISSENT from the Resolutions of the Council of Government upon the Report of the Labour Committee, for the following reasons:—

1. Because injustice is done in the Report to the Indian labourers, in ascribing to them bad qualities which do not form part of their natural character, but have been generated here by the acts of agents, sirdars and others, hired to the immigrants, on their arrival, to serve one master in preference to another, and afterwards to entice them away from their employer at the end of their year's engagement.

2. Because there has not yet been sufficient experience of the effects of annual engagements, and because there is no advantage for the labourer under a prolonged engagement, which is not attainable under the yearly contract.

The only substantial objection put forth to the annual engagements being of a temporary nature; that they do not admit of individuals defraying the expense of the introduction of labourers, of whom a larger number is required in the colony, than the public revenue can afford to bring in; but that several persons would be induced to introduce such additional labourers at their own cost, under contracts for three or five years, if allowed. And, when that has been done, it is intimated, in the 13th Resolution, that short contracts would doubtless be had recourse to again by the employers.

3. Because there are different passages in the Report manifestly open to misconception in regard to the application of the law and the employment of the police force, in the maintenance of good order and regularity amongst the labourers, and because the explanations,

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in regard to these passages, furnished by the official members of the Labour Committee to the satisfaction of the Council of Government, have not been placed upon the minutes of the board; and there is consequently not a record that can be produced to show to the Secretary of State, or to the Government of India, that the Committee never had it in contemplation to apply any such means of coercion to labourers on estates.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

7 May 1845.

I DISAPPROVE of the Report, and dissent from the Resolutions,—

Firstly. Because the statements in the former do not convince me that any advantage would result from lengthening the engagements of the immigrant labourers.

Secondly. Because it does not appear to me that a sufficient time has been allowed to enable the Council to judge correctly of the working of the latter arrangements and regulations.

Thirdly. Because I conceive that there are wasted in the Council powers sufficient to enforce regularity and discipline among the labourers, so as to add to the labouring strength by far the greater part of the deduction stated in the 16th article of the Report.

Fourthly. Because I consider the immigration taxes to have greatly lessened the proper and ordinary revenues of the colony, and to be impolitic, as pressing heavily on the whole community for the benefit of a small proportion of that body.

Fifthly. Because, regarding the duties exigible here to have already reached their utmost limits, and it being evident that the produce of the immigration taxes are inadequate to defray the expenses of immigration, even at its present extent, either additional duties must be imposed, or the rates of the present taxes must be augmented.

For these reasons I am of opinion that no further introduction of labourers should take place until that portion of the community which is to be benefited by it shall take upon itself the burthen of defraying the expense of future immigration, and of replacing the funds advanced from the Treasury; the application of which, to those purposes for which they were destined, cannot be delayed without serious injury to the colony.

(signed) *Geo. Cuninghame,*
Collector of Customs.

— No. 9. —

(No. 87.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General Sir *William Gomm*, K. C. B.,
to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 16 May 1845.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival in the colony, subsequently to the date of my Despatch, No. 75, of the 19th ultimo, of two bands of immigrants, similarly composed with those therein reported, consisting largely of families.

In my Despatch, No. 79, of the 28th ultimo, I solicited your Lordship's attention to the increased expense imposed upon the colony by introductions so constituted, showing, that while the cost of the single labourer averaged from 5*l.* to 6*l.*, so largely accompanied with families, it amounted to between 8*l.* and 9*l.* In the two instances now reported, the rates in one of them are as 5*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* and 7*l.* 14*s.*; in the other, as 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* and 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

I trust I shall have sufficiently expressed to your Lordship, in my preceding Despatches, that the consideration of expense so incurred bears no proportion in the estimation of the local Government, nor, I should hope, in that of any other parties interested, to the advantages regarded as likely to result to the colony from the same cause.

But, in renewing this assurance, I would also beg permission further to insist upon the representations submitted to your Lordship in the latter portion of my Despatch, No. 79, above referred to, and particularly to the consideration advanced at its close, that relating to the very large number of immigrants introduced as agricultural labourers, but who, after the termination of their first year's engagement on the estates, very indifferently fulfilled, had betaken themselves to various employments in and about Port Louis, and in other quarters and ways, wholly unconnected with agriculture.

To check the progress of this practice, the 2d clause of Ordinance, No. 21, of 1843, was introduced, but found objectionable by your Lordship, and cancelled in consequence, as reported in my Despatch, No. 177, of the 15th November last.

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I feel,

No. 9.
Governor
Sir *William Gomm*
to Lord *Stanley*,
16 May 1845.

52 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO INDIAN LABOURERS.

I feel, however, that I shall be urging no unreasonable proposition with your Lordship in the interest of the colony, if I submit for approval, while affording an unrestricted liberty to the immigrant to engage his services as best suits his inclination, that the claim to the free return passage at the close of the five years' sojourn in the colony, should be considered as cancelled with regard to individuals not continuing in the service of cultivation; and that the local Government should be empowered to notify to each individual departing from the service for which he was specially introduced at so heavy an expense, that in so doing he forfeits his claim to the prospective advantage.

Such notices might, in various instances, have the effect of retaining the fickle labourer in agricultural employ, or of restoring him to it; although, perhaps, not extensively, since it is shown with what facility the means of defraying the expense of his return-passage is secured by the immigrant generally.

On the other hand, it is probable, that, of the introductions now going on, few will be disposed to depart from the employment of field-labour; but it is certain that great numbers of the earlier introduction, whose habits of life were altogether of another description, and, who only took upon themselves such service for the year, with a view to entering upon other pursuits at its termination, or earlier have established themselves more or less permanently in the colony, wholly withdrawn from field labour of any description.

To these ascertained classes I would submit, for your Lordship's approval, with the concurrence of the Supreme Indian Government, the application of my present proposal; one of great interest, affecting the financial means of the colony prospectively.

With regard to the progressive improvement in the conduct of the labouring population generally, I have nothing to report to your Lordship that is not highly satisfactory; and I forward a report, received within these two last days, from the stipendiary magistrate stationed in one of the most important districts of the colony, corroborative of this view.

The growing disposition of the immigrant to place his earnings in the savings bank, I regard as one of the most substantial evidences of increased confidence, and a pledge of good endeavour; and I shall be happy to see it gain ground throughout the island.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Gomm,*
Lieut.-General.

Enclosure, in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9. *EXTRACT from the Weekly Report of Proceedings of Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate *Elliott*, of the Savanne District.

Mem.—His Excellency must perceive, with pleasure, the gradual diminution of complaints; and I have great satisfaction and pride, in stating that the Indians, at my recommendation, and clearly understanding the advantages held out to them by the savings bank, have placed in my hands, since January last, to be lodged there, about 300*l.*, and I daily receive sums on that account.

The men re-engage willingly, and the quarter receives more men than it loses. Shortly I shall have the honour of proving this to his Excellency, which I cannot now for want of assistance, and fully prove the assertions, as far I am concerned, of his minute to the honourable Board of Council.

(signed) *Geo. F. M. Elliott,*
Stipendiary Magistrate.

MAURITIUS.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS of the Despatch from the Governor of *Mauritius*, enclosing the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the state of the Indian Immigrants, and the effect of the existing Regulations in regard to their Engagements, &c. and CORRESPONDENCE relative thereto.

(*Mr. Hawes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 August 1845.
