

T H I R D
R E P O R T

A 148

S 185

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 March 1848.

Veneris, 4^o die Februarii, 1848.

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

Lunæ, 7^o die Februarii, 1848.

Committee nominated :

Lord George Bentinck.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir Thomas Birch.
Mr. Henry Hope.
Mr. Charles Villiers.

Mr. Philip Miles.
Mr. James Wilson.
Lord George Manners.
Mr. Ewart.
Sir John Pakington.
Mr. James Matheson.
Sir Edward Buxton.

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

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

Martis, 15^o die Februarii, 1848.

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

Jovis, 24^o die Februarii, 1848.

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

REPORT	- - - - -	p. iii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE	- - - - -	p. 1
APPENDIX	- - - - -	p. 337

THIRD REPORT.

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

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

14 March 1848.

X9(J311). 1-3.M5E

A848.3

16089

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Lunæ, 28° die Februarii, 1848.

Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden	p. 1
W. Dennison, Esq.	p. 32

Mercurii, 1° die Martii, 1848.

W. Dennison, Esq.	p. 36
T. Price, Esq.	p. 45
Lord Viscount Ingestre, M. P.	p. 76

Jovis, 2° die Martii, 1848.

W. Scott, Esq.	p. 77
S. B. Moody, Esq.	p. 88

Sabbati, 4° die Martii, 1848.

A. Colvile, Esq.	p. 111
Mr. B. B. Greene	p. 135

Lunæ, 6° die Martii, 1848.

Mr. F. Morton	p. 157
Mr. T. Dickon	p. 159
J. A. Hankey, Esq.	p. 176

Mercurii, 8° die Martii, 1848.

Commander H. J. Matson, R. N.	p. 193
Mr. H. Dummett	p. 211
H. Crossley, Esq.	p. 231

Jovis, 9° die Martii, 1848.

J. Tollemache, Esq. M. P.	p. 241
F. Shand, Esq.	p. 262
W. Imrie, Esq.	p. 279

Sabbati, 11° die Martii, 1848.

Sir W. Codrington, Bart.	p. 285
Mr. J. Currie	p. 293
T. Naghten, Esq.	p. 228
Mr. H. Browning	p. 335

LIST OF APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—Copies of any Despatches that may have been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by any of the Governors of Her Majesty's Possessions in the West Indies or Mauritius relative to the present State or Prospects of the Cultivation of Sugar or Coffee in those Possessions, or containing Representations of the Distressed State of the Planters; also, Copies of any Despatches relating to the Industrial Laws of the before-mentioned British Possessions - - - - - p. 338 ✓
- WEST INDIA.—Sugar Planting - - - - - p. 340
- WEST INDIA.—Emigration - - - - - p. 381
- No. 2.—Copy of a Petition from London Merchants, referred to at Question 5524; 2 March 1848, p. 466
- No. 3.—A Return of the Quantity of Sugar Imported by the East India Company in each of the last Ten Years in which the East India Company imported Sugar on its own Account; also, an Account of the Cost of these Sugars, in each Year, free on Board, in the Bengal Presidency, distinguishing the Value paid for the Sugars, and the Charges on Transit and Shipment (converted into Sterling at 2 s. per Sicca Rupee, the rate at present made use of in the Company's Accounts) - - - - - p. 467 ✓
- No. 4.—Paper delivered in by S. B. Moody, Esq., 2 March 1848, and referred to in Answers to Questions 5443-47:
- Table to show the Cost of Interest of Capital laid out in Machinery and Fuel, to make 400 Tons of Sugar from the Cane by the Beet-Root Machinery, Grinding included, with the necessary Skilled White Labour, and Unskilled Black and White Labour, in Slave and Free Labour Colonies respectively - - - - - p. 469
- No. 5.—A Return of all Parochial and Public Taxes, Rates, and Dues, laid, received, or to be collected for the current Year 1844, in the Island of Jamaica - - - - - p. 470
- A Return of the Estimated Annual Expenditure of the several Parishes in the Island of Jamaica for the Year 1844 - - - - - p. 470
- No. 6.—Papers delivered in by H. Crossley, Esq., 8 March 1848:
- The Qualities of the different Sugars defined, with reference to the Duties to be charged thereon; with Letter to the Right Hon. Lord G. Bentinck and the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer - - - - - p. 478
- No 7.—Papers delivered in by Mr. Shand, 9 March 1848, and referred to in Answer to Question 8104:
- Abstract of Expenses of Harts and Royals Estate, from 1 August 1846 to 31 July 1847 - - - - - p. 483
- Harts and Royals Plantation Account, from 5 August 1833 to 20 August 1834. (The last Year of Slavery.) - - - - - p. 486
- No. 8.—An Account showing the Quantities of Sugar, the Produce of British Possessions, Imported into the United Kingdom in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847 - - - - - p. 487 ✓
- An Account showing the Quantities and the different Countries from which Foreign Sugar has been Imported into Great Britain, in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847; also, a similar Account of Foreign Sugar entered for Home Consumption - - - - - p. 488

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

COPIES of any DESPATCHES that may have been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by any of the Governors of Her Majesty's Possessions in the *West Indies* or *Mauritius** relative to the present state or Prospects of the CULTIVATION of SUGAR or COFFEE in those Possessions, or containing Representations of the distressed State of the Planters; Also, COPIES of any DESPATCHES relating to the INDUSTRIAL LAWS of the beforementioned British Possessions.

* (For Correspondence of *Mauritius* and *Trinidad*, vide Papers Nos. 61 and 62 of the present Session).

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
8 March 1848.

HERMAN MERIVALE.

WEST INDIA.—SUGAR PLANTING.

SCHEDULE.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Governor Light to Earl Grey	3 Mar. 1847 (No. 46.)	The advantages derivable from improved Drainage of Lands; encloses Resolutions of the Court of Policy, the object of which is to obtain aid similar to that granted to the Agricultural Interests of the Mother Country -	340
2. Earl Grey to Governor Light	14 April 1847 (No. 150.)	In reply, cannot undertake to recommend Parliament to furnish the required Capital; if assistance is to be afforded, it must be by the Local Legislature; but thinks such improvements should be left to individual exertion -	341
3. Governor Light to Earl Grey	3 June 1847 (No. 114.)	The same subject. Transmits a Petition to the House of Commons from a Combined Court, consisting of Members of the Court of Policy and Financial Representatives	342
4. Earl Grey to Governor Light	14 July 1847 (No. 200.)	Reply, that Government cannot entertain the proposition, for reasons stated in Despatch of 14 April -	344
5. Governor Light to Earl Grey	21 Dec. 1847 (No. 224.)	Proceedings with a view to induce consent on the part of Labourers to a reduction of Wages. Encloses a Circular of the Colonial Secretary, addressed to the Stipendiary Magistrates, with this object -	344
6. Earl Grey to Governor Light	12 Feb. 1848 (No. 293.)	In reply, approves the Circular, and requests to be informed of the results to which it may lead -	346
7. Governor Light to Earl Grey	1 Jan. 1848 (No. 1.)	Transmitting a series of Resolutions of the Court of Policy in reference to the distressed state of the Colony; and praying a reduction of 25 per cent. upon Salaries fixed by the Civil List, and on all others amounting to 700 dollars and upwards -	346
8. Earl Grey to Governor Light	15 Feb. 1848 (No. 296.)	In reply, cannot concur in the proposed reduction. The object of the Civil List was to place important Services beyond the reach of varying circumstances; and the present state and prospects of the Colony are not such as to justify any interference of the Crown in the way suggested -	348

A N T I G U A.

1. Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.	17 Feb. 1847 (No. 16.)	Transmits copy of Speech on proroguing the Legislature of the Island -	349
2. Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.	29 Mar. 1847 (No. 40.)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch -	350
3. Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.	26 Dec. 1847 (No. 85.)	Review of the causes and circumstances of the distress at present prevailing in the West India Islands. Encloses a Petition of the Council and House of Assembly to Parliament, on the same subject -	350

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
4. Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.	16 Feb. 1848 (No. 106.)	Reply, that the Government are deeply sensible of the distressing circumstances of the present crisis, and earnestly desire to give every aid in their power to restore prosperity	353
* * J A M A I C A.			
1. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	25 Mar. 1847 (No. 24.)	Transmits a Memorial to The Queen, praying a reduction of the Duties on Sugar, Coffee, and other articles the produce of Jamaica; the adoption of an extensive system of African Immigration; and Loans for Drainage and Improvement of Land	354
2. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	24 April 1847 (No. 47.)	Acknowledges the preceding Despatch; The Queen has been pleased graciously to receive the Memorial	355
3. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	21 Sept. 1847 (No. 92.)	That the low price of Sugar in the London market threatens many of the Planters with ruin; and that there are indications of a movement in favour of a return to the principle of Protection	355
4. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	30 Oct. 1847 (No. 98.)	In reply, laments the difficulties of the Planters; but states the impossibility of a return to their former protection. The Duty paid in this country is not a burthen upon the Colonists	356
5. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	30 Oct. 1847 (No. 99.)	Transmitting Memorial from Proprietors and others connected with Jamaica, representing the increasing difficulties under which the cultivation of Estates is maintained for want of an adequate supply of Labour.—Measures projected by Her Majesty's Government with a view to relieve this want, and to promote free emigration from Africa to the West Indies	556
6. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	16 Nov. 1847 (No. 105.)	Further details of the Measures for promoting the Immigration of African Labourers into Jamaica	359
7. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	6 Nov. 1847 (No. 106.)	Transmits copies of Speech on opening the Session, with Addresses and Replies thereto.—Extract from "Morning Journal" on the disallowance of the Act to transfer certain Parochial Charges to the General Revenue	360
8. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	22 Dec. 1847 (No. 122.)	Acknowledges the preceding Despatch; in reference to the Speech of the Governor, regrets that certain portions of it are calculated to foster false views of the causes of distress, and ill-founded hopes of relief. Reasons for the disallowance of the Act for transfer of certain Parochial Charges to the General Revenue	368
9. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	20 Nov. 1847 (No. 112.)	Transmits Memorial from Planters, &c. to The Queen in Council, praying relief under the present depressed state of West India Interests	370
10. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	10 Jan. 1848 (No. 126.)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch; that Her Majesty has been pleased graciously to receive the Memorial	371
11. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	22 Dec. 1847 (No. 125.)	Further Memorial from Proprietors and Lessees of Sugar Estates on subject of the prevailing Distress	372
12. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	12 Feb. 1848 (No. 140.)	In reply, regrets the existence of the distress described by Memorialists, but believes them mistaken in the causes to which they attribute it, and thinks they take too gloomy a view of their future prospects	373
13. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	7 Feb. 1848 (No. 17.)	Transmits Memorial from House of Assembly to The Queen on the distressed state of the Planting Interests, and suggesting Measures of Relief	374

G R E N A D A.

1. Governor Reid to Earl Grey	16 Dec. 1847 (No. 53.)	Forwards Petition of Inhabitants to the House of Lords, praying the admission of their Produce into the Home Market on the same terms as the Products of the Mother Country	377
2. Earl Grey to Governor Reid	16 Feb. 1848 (No. 48.)	Acknowledges the preceding Despatch; cannot recommend to Parliament a compliance with the prayer of Petitioners. Beet-root Sugar of this Country is subject to the same Duty as Colonial Sugar	377

S T. L U C I A.

1. Governor Reid to Earl Grey	31 Jan. 1848 (No. 16.)	Enclosing Letter from Mr. M. G. Todd, a Planter of St. Lucia, showing that Sugar Cultivation is now carried on at a very considerable loss	378
-------------------------------	---------------------------	--	-----

WEST INDIA.—SUGAR PLANTING.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

BRITISH GUIANA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 46.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.No. 1.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 3 March 1847.

(Received 8 April 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship an extract minute of the Court of Policy of the 1st instant, containing a series of resolutions, proposed by Mr. Rose and seconded by Mr. Croal, the object of which is to obtain for this colony the same support from the British Government which has been granted to the agricultural interests of the mother country.

The advantage of an improved system of drainage is now thoroughly acknowledged here; The plot of ground, "five acres," drained under the superintendence of Dr. Spier, agricultural chemist, has shown the feasibility of improvement; a cold, clayey, impenetrable soil has been rendered dry, light, and pulverized, under long and heavy rains, while the neighbouring fields remained saturated with water or overflowed.

For want of proper ploughs the drained field has been shovel-ploughed; the easy labour was felt; the field has been planted. It is useless to anticipate results; but longings now have sprung up in the agriculturists to drain their lands. The means are wanting; they feel convinced of the necessity of altering a system of agriculture which from want of hands had rather deteriorated than improved within the last 100 years, and are humbled when they think that by skill, so long unthought of, the land so scantily yielding now might be made to send forth threefold to the owners.

Long before the subject was mooted here, I have often endeavoured to persuade planters to limited but perfect drainage, in order to test the effects on a small scale. They preferred extended cultivation and old habits; they are changed, but, as I have said, the means are wanting.

I most earnestly recommend the subject to your Lordship's favourable consideration. I know the capabilities of this colony, from east to west, from north to south; it will be a Peru to the mother country at no distant period, if helped in the way proposed. It is now dependent on manual labour, not largely supplied, to prevent lands from being thrown out of cultivation, with scanty crops. Thousands of acres are now lying waste, which a new system would render fertile, and the demand for large importations of emigrants would then almost cease.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1. EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Monday, 1 March 1847.

[After Prayers.]

THE Honourable Mr. Rose, in pursuance of notice, then moved the following resolutions, which, having been seconded by the Honourable Mr. Croal, were severally read and unanimously adopted by the Court; his honour the Chief Justice alone being absent:—

Resolved—1st. That British Guiana still continues to suffer great agricultural and commercial distress, brought about chiefly by the circumstance, that the colony has had, within the short period of the last eight years, to pass through the two most important eras in its history, namely, the crisis of emancipation, and that of the removal of protection.

2d. That

2d. That ever since the period of emancipation the colonists have had, and even still have, to contend with a higher rate of wages paid for manual labour than is known in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and that this labour is moreover neither effective nor continuous.

3d. That in some degree to obviate these difficulties, the colony has expended large sums of money in encouraging immigration, whereby the number of labourers has been considerably increased, although in some cases at a price which renders British Guiana unable to compete with sugar produced by slave labour; for it can be shown that the price to the colony of bringing a coolie from the East Indies and carrying him back again after the expiry of his term of five years amounts to the average price of an African or negro slave.

4th. That from the extent of uncultivated land, its fertility, and the great physical resources of the colony, there is a constant tendency to squatting, and to the purchase of small holdings, whereby much labour is abstracted from the regular plantations; and which causes will, probably for generations, tend to enhance the price of manual labour in the colony.

5th. That one of the greatest difficulties with which the planters have to contend is, that the system of drainage, in universal use in the colony, is only adapted to a state of society such as existed prior to the emancipation, when manual labour for every field operation was abundant, effective, and cheap.

6th. That this system of drainage, known as the open-drair and round-bed system, is altogether incompatible with the employment of cattle labour, the use of the most approved implements, and with the introduction of the numerous improved methods of agriculture so well known elsewhere, and which, but for this obstruction, would be at once gladly adopted.

7th. That the present system of drainage is, on a large majority of estates in the colony, incompatible with the production of sugar of average quality and colour, and entails an amount of loss by drainage on ship-board, which greatly reduces the profits and renders the acknowledged fertility of the soil and fecundity of the climate to a great extent unavailing.

8th. That it can be shown that were the planters enabled to adopt a more perfect system of drainage, admitting of the "thorough-drainage," and laying flat of the surface of the cane fields, many of the difficulties under which they at present labour would be obviated.

9th. That it is the opinion of this court that the following, among other advantages, would accrue:—

First. The general use of cattle labour and implements, whereby the present difficulties in respect of high-priced, ineffective, and incontinuous labour would be greatly reduced.

Second. That the introduction of all the well-known improvements in agriculture applicable to the colony, as appears both from a consideration of principles and from the experience of other colonies, would be rendered in this colony practicable and easy.

Third. That the quantity of the produce would be increased and its quality improved, and

Fourth. That cane cultivation would be less liable to the effects of protracted wet and drought, which at present occasionally interfere with the large returns which might otherwise with considerable confidence be relied on.

10th. That the inhabitants of British Guiana having been placed, by circumstances over which they possessed no control, in a situation of greater depression and hardship than that in which British agriculturists are placed, and that since the rich and low-lying soils of the colony will derive greater benefits than British soils from an improved system of drainage, this Court ventures to hope that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to extend to British Guiana that most necessary and judicious measure, the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101, under such appointment and regulations for securing the fair and equitable administration of the same as may seem meet.

11th. That His Excellency the Governor be most respectfully solicited to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*
Acting Secretary.

— No. 2. —

(No. 150.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 April 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3d March, No. 46, accompanied by a series of resolutions which had been adopted by the Court of Policy of British Guiana, wherein the wish is expressed, that, following the precedent established by the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101, Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to recommend to Parliament to grant a loan of money to be expended in draining the lands of the colony.

0.32.

x x 3

I have

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 1.

No. 2.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 2.

Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

I have also received your despatch of the 4th March, No. 48, transmitting the copy of a petition to the House of Commons, which is in progress of signature in the colony, on the same subject.

I am fully sensible of the great importance of adopting the measures for the improvement of estates in British Guiana, which are adverted to in these resolutions and the petition, but it will be impossible for me to undertake, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to recommend to Parliament to furnish capital for the purpose.

If any such assistance is to be afforded to individual landowners, it must be by the local Legislature; but my own opinion is, that it will be advisable to leave such improvements to be gradually effected by individual exertion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

(No. 114.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 3 June 1847.

(Received 8 July 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of the petition of the members of the Court of Policy and Financial Representatives in Combined Court assembled, to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. ———.

I have had the honour to express my sentiments on thorough drainage in this country, and I would gladly see the introduction of the improved mode of agriculture which would be the result of the drainage sought.

Without help from some quarter or other, these improvements cannot be made, which, as I have often said, would convert this into one of the greatest sugar-producing colonies in the world.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, combined with the Financial Representatives of the Inhabitants of the said Colony at its Annual Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Wednesday, 2 June 1847.

THE Honourable Mr. Rose then brought up, in pursuance of the notice which he had given on the 28th ultimo, an address to the Honourable the House of Commons, which was read by the secretary, and on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Porter, the address was unanimously adopted by the Court.

His Excellency the Governor being respectfully requested to forward a copy of the same to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*
Acting Secretary.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
in Parliament assembled;

The PETITION of the Undersigned, Members of the Court of Policy, and of the Financial Representatives of *British Guiana*, in Combined Court assembled.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT British Guiana still continues to suffer great agricultural and commercial distress, brought about chiefly by the circumstance, that the colony has had, within the short period of the last eight years, to pass through the two most important crises in its history, namely, the crisis of emancipation, and that of the removal of protection.

That ever since the period of emancipation, proprietors of estates in the colony have had, and even still have, to contend with a higher rate of wages paid for manual labour than is known in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; and that this labour is moreover neither effective nor continuous, although it is by it alone that their present cultivation is maintained.

That in some degree to obviate these difficulties, proprietors of estates have expended large sums of money in encouraging immigration, whereby the number of labourers has
been

been considerably increased, although at a price which renders your petitioners unable to compete with sugar produced by slave labour; for it can be shown, that the price to the colony of bringing a coolie from the East Indies and carrying him back again after the expiry of his term of five years, amounts to the average price of an African or negro slave.

That your petitioners are able to show, that since the period of the abolition of slavery, the proprietors of estates, with the view of saving their properties from ruin, have expended a sum of money equal to, and in many cases greater than, the whole amount of the compensation which they derived from the Emancipation Act. That this sum has been expended partly on improved machinery used in the manufacture of sugar, such as steam-engines and mills of superior construction, on appliances for diminishing the amount of manual labour, such as cane carriers, megass elevators, railways, and the like. It has also been partly expended in providing cottages and grounds for the accommodation of labourers, a large influx of whom they had every reason to expect; but your petitioners' hopes having, in this latter respect been disappointed, it is now necessary for them to have recourse to a system in which they shall not be so much dependent on manual labour as they have formerly been.

That from the extent of uncultivated land, its fertility, and the great physical resources of the colony, there is a constant tendency to squatting, and to the purchase of small holdings, whereby much labour is abstracted from the regular plantations; and these causes will, probably for generations, continue to enhance the price of manual labour in the colony.

That your petitioners beg most earnestly to call the attention of your Honourable House to the fact, that the system of drainage in universal use in the colony, is only adapted to a state of society such as existed prior to emancipation, when manual labour for every field operation was abundant, effective, and cheap.

That this system of draining, known as the open-drain and round-bed system, compels the sugar growers of the colony to continue a method of cultivating their fields by manual labour, which is the dearest, and which moreover is inefficient as compared with methods employed by other colonies. That this system is altogether incompatible with the employment of cattle-labour, the use of the most approved agricultural implements, and with the introduction of the numerous improved methods of agriculture so well known elsewhere, and which, but for this obstruction, the proprietors of estates in the colony would at once gladly adopt.

That the present system of drainage is, on a large majority of estates in the colony, incompatible with the production of sugar of average quality and colour, by reason chiefly of the large quantity of saline matter which exists in the soils, and from which they cannot be freed by the ordinary method of draining. That the presence of this saline matter, moreover, entails on proprietors of estates an amount of loss by drainage of sugar and molasses on ship-board during the homeward voyage of their produce, which greatly reduces their profits, and renders the acknowledged fertility of the soil and fecundity of the climate to a great extent unavailing.

That your petitioners can show that were the sugar growers of this colony enabled to adopt a more perfect system of drainage, admitting of the "thorough drainage" of the land by close or covered drains, and laying flat the surface of the cane-fields, most of the difficulties under which they at present labour would be obviated.

Your petitioners are of opinion that the following, among other advantages, would accrue from the introduction of such thorough drainage:—

1st. The general use of cattle-labour and implements, whereby the present difficulties in respect of high-priced, ineffective, and incontinuous manual labour, would be greatly reduced. To illustrate this point more fully, your petitioners may state, that in the best farmed districts of Scotland, on a liberal computation, which embraces both green-crop weeding and harvest work, six adults, with four good Clydesdale horses, two ploughs, and the other implements corresponding to the two ploughs, are known to labour 100 acres on the four-course rotation. In this colony, to cultivate 100 acres and manufacture the produce, 50 negroes, working well and continuously, are required. But as the Scotch labourers only partially manufacture the produce, and our labourers both cultivate the sugar-cane and manufacture the sugar, it is but fair to double the number of Scotch labourers per 100 acres, to secure a fair comparison. Hence it follows, that the four horses, two ploughs, and corresponding implements, effect a saving of 38 labourers per 100 acres of cane cultivation and manufacture, a saving which it is obvious that no measure of immigration can possibly supply to the colony at the same cheap rate, even if it were otherwise equally valuable.

2d. That the introduction of all the well-known improvements in agriculture, applicable to the colony, as appears both from a consideration of principles, and from the experience of other colonies, would be rendered to colonial landowners practicable and easy.

3d. That the quantity of the produce would be increased and its quality improved.

4th. That cane cultivation would be less liable to the effects of protracted wet and drought, which at present occasionally interfere with the large returns which planters might otherwise with considerable confidence rely on.

5th. That the effect on the labouring classes themselves of substituting improved implements for the present very imperfect methods, would be highly beneficial, and would tend to improve and elevate the condition of such especially as already possess small lots of land,

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 3.

the want of efficient drainage being a main cause of the very limited and imperfect cultivation of almost all such lots.

6th. That improved drainage and cultivation of the soil would be found to prevent disease, to moderate the virulence of epidemics, and to improve the general health of the community.

That since the landowners of this colony have been placed, by circumstances over which they possessed no control, in a position of greater depression and hardship than that in which British agriculturists are placed, since it can be satisfactorily shown that the rich and low-lying soils of this colony will derive greater benefit than British soils from an improved system of drainage, and that the great want of the colony, a want not felt by the British agriculturist, namely, the want of labour, is thereby most likely to be permanently supplied, your petitioners venture to hope that your Honourable House will regard colonial landowners as entitled to the same consideration as British landowners, and that you will be pleased to extend to this colony, under such appointments and regulations for securing the fair and equitable administration of the same as may be considered necessary, similar advantages to those conferred by that most necessary and judicious measure, the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101.

May it therefore please your Honourable House to take the foregoing statements into consideration, and to pass for the colony of British Guiana an Act of similar import and tendency to the Drainage Act above referred to.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

British Guiana, 3 June 1847.

(signed) *William Arrindell*, and 12 others.

— No. 4. —

(No. 200.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 July 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated 3 June (No. 114), accompanied by the copy of a petition which is about to be presented to the House of Commons from the members of the Court of Policy and Financial Representatives of British Guiana, in combined court assembled, praying that the same facilities may be extended by the Home Government to the agriculturists of that colony in the draining of their lands, as have been granted to the British agriculturists under the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101.

I refer you to my despatch of the 14th April last (No. 150), for the reasons why Her Majesty's Government will not be able to entertain this proposition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 5. —

(No. 224.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

No. 5.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

Government House, Demerara, 31 December 1847.

(Received 3 February 1848.)

My Lord,

MY knowledge of the very critical position of the planter interest of the colony made me readily adopt the suggestions of the unofficial members of the Court of Policy, to instruct the stipendiary magistrates by private communication to exert themselves amongst the labourers of their respective districts, in order to induce a consent to a reduction of wages, or at all events to lower their pretensions to heavy payment for the ordinary labour of the estates.

In August and September 1838, when I visited the different districts of the province, I endeavoured to impress on the minds of the labourers, in opposition to their ideas of emancipation, that their sole property consisted in the industry of their hands; if they asked too much for their hands, which they were very much inclined to do, the planters would close their sugar works and abandon their cultivation. As affairs now stand, one-half the sugar estates will be unable to carry on the cultivation, unless the price of labour is reduced, and the labourers will learn the truth of my doctrine.

I allowed and approved of Mr. Walker's letter to the magistrates, and respectfully submit it for your Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

(Private.)

Government Secretary's Office, Demerara,
24 December 1847.

Sir,

IN the very critical state of the most important interests of this colony, consequent on the great and unusual depreciation of the value of its staple productions in the markets of the mother country, and the disastrous state of commercial affairs generally throughout the empire, the Governor is induced; at the suggestion and in compliance with the wish of the Court

Court of Policy, to direct me to address you, with the object of engaging your assistance in an endeavour to act upon the intelligence, no less than the good feeling of the agricultural labourers of all classes throughout this extensive province.

You will readily understand that what is looked for at your hands, is to put yourself without delay in personal communication with the labourers of your district, addressing yourself chiefly, in the first instance, to the native or creole labourers, whose example, it may be reasonably inferred, will be to a certain extent, influential over those of foreign origin, and to bring before them, in plain and intelligible language, the exact position of the capitalists whose means are invested in the cultivation of the soil and manufacture of the produce of the West India colonies at large.

It should be pointed out to them, that whereas in a state of slavery they had no power to modify or to aid in remedying adverse circumstances, if such had then existed, they are now in a situation to evince at once their knowledge and appreciation of their more elevated social condition, by acting as those who are not merely free agents, but members of a community so constituted that no one class can seriously suffer in its interests without every other, even to the most humble, sharing in a greater or lesser proportion the disadvantages of such depression, whether temporary or permanent. They may be made to understand, that while the capital of the landed proprietor is in the shape of money invested in the soil of the estate, in the buildings which are needful for the manufacture of its produce, in the machinery and stock necessary to bring that produce to a state fit for manufacture and for sale; their capital in the shape of labour, on the other hand, is not less clearly and absolutely connected with the same tangible representatives of its value, and that the profits eventually derived from the result of these combined investments should be proportionately shared between the several classes who contribute them. If, therefore, it can now be demonstrated that the proprietor of the soil, who could not long since realize \$80 for every hogshead of his sugar sent to market, of which he paid to the labourers who aided in its production their share of the profits, can now only obtain \$40, or, at the utmost, \$45, for precisely the same quantity of precisely the same article, they will not be slow to understand that he can no longer continue, out of the diminished price, to pay them the same proportion of profit as before.

Illustrations of a familiar and appropriate character will readily suggest themselves to you; and it would be as impracticable as it will doubtless be unnecessary for me to supply detailed comments on a state of affairs with respect to which an exposition of the simple facts will probably furnish the most eloquent as well as the most effective arguments. But it may be strongly impressed upon the labourers, that if, owing to the cost of production continuing so high as to render it no longer an object to the proprietor of the soil to continue its cultivation, estates should be generally given up, there is no other resource to which the labourers can apply themselves with the view of obviating the distress to which they will be exposed; nor any employment accessible to them in any neighbouring country calculated to supply the place of that to which they have been so long habituated, and which, if once failing generally, there is but little room to hope would ever regain its once flourishing condition.

It is true that the lands of this colony are almost boundless in their extent, and that their fertility is perhaps unsurpassed, but these advantages will afford no adequate substitute for the cessation of regular cultivation; even if they furnished the labouring classes with the means of subsistence, there would be no prospect of any onward progress in the scale of social life; the physical comforts, the facilities of instruction to themselves and children, and all the range of more elevated hopes and views, now freely opened to them, must be exchanged for the mere vegetative existence of uncivilized men, from which they may all be said, by the favour of Providence, to have been rescued.

There is one other point to which, before I conclude, I am also to draw your attention, for although of comparatively minor importance, it is by no means lightly to be regarded. I allude to the groundless alarm which is understood to prevail to a great extent amongst the agricultural population relative to the value of the notes issued by the local banks. It is necessary to explain to them that these institutions are accustomed to have in circulation a larger amount in notes than they have specie in their coffers, and consequently, that if within any short space of time the whole of their notes should be suddenly returned to them, with a demand that they should be exchanged for specie, it would be literally impossible for these institutions to meet such a contingency. They may also be assured that they who endeavour to awaken their fears in regard to these notes have some selfish object in view, and are disposed to create mischief for the sake of deriving some possible gain to themselves at the expense of the less subtle and more timid members of the labouring classes.

The Governor is quite aware that the result of the interposition which you are thus officially instructed to exercise must materially depend upon the tact, ability, and discretion with which a task so delicate and peculiar in its character is performed. He relies, however, with unreserved confidence on your zealous disposition to co-operate in an undertaking on which perhaps more may really depend than might at first sight be supposed; and he cordially hopes that the success which may crown your endeavours will reflect no less credit on the intelligence and good feeling of the peasantry, than afford conclusive evidence that the influence of your highly responsible position in regard to them is not limited to the mere effect of the exercise of official authority.

You will be pleased to regard this communication as confidential.

I have, &c.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

BRITISH GULANA.

— No. 6. —

(No. 293.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

No. 6.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 February 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 31st December, No. 224, transmitting a copy of a letter, which, with your sanction, Mr. Walker, the Colonial Secretary, had addressed to the stipendiary magistrates, directing them to exert themselves in order to induce the labourers to consent to a reduction of their wages.

I have to express my approval of this circular. The subject to which it relates is one of the deepest importance to the landed proprietors of the colony, and you will not fail to keep me fully informed of the results to which it may lead.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

No. 7.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

— No. 7. —

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

Government House, DEMERARA, 1 January 1848.

(Received 3 February 1848.)

My Lord,

At a meeting of the Court of Policy of the 30th December last, at which your Lordship will find there were only three unofficial members and three officials, including myself, present, a series of resolutions was introduced by Mr. White, and seconded by Mr. Stuart, which, being read in Court, I was requested to transmit to your Lordship.

These resolutions set forth that the colony is now in such a distressed state, and its prospects so unfavourable, that it will be unable to bear the expense of the present civil list, and therefore your Lordship is prayed to allow of a reduction of 25 per cent. on the salaries therein fixed; and that all salaries of \$ 700 and upwards, shall receive the same ratio of reduction.

These resolutions assume that the policy of Her Majesty's Government is the cause of the difficulties of the agricultural interest of the province, and therefore the civil list granted in 1844, in faith of other measures, should be reduced.

In 1846, \$ 40,000.

It is very true that the estimate for 1847 amounted to \$ 1,083,981, but of this, except in conjunction with the mass, the planters only paid \$ 33,005, or one per cent.; while the interest of the first realization under the Loan Ordinance amounts to \$ 50,000, and will annually increase.

The money raised for emigration purposes on the estimate was \$ 100,000 over and above the loan. The hospitals (colonial and seamen's), required \$ 45,819; the patients in the former chiefly emigrants. Police establishments, \$ 128,812. 25 cents.

No doubt these and other items have swelled the amount of estimate far beyond what it was previous to emancipation; but resources have presented themselves to the ways and means never contemplated in slavery nor apprenticeship; the distribution of rum was a constant drain on the planters; that has ceased, and the rum duty realizes \$ 130,000, while the sale of rum and spirits regulated by law produces annually \$ 72,953. 35 cents, and licences are greedily sought after by all classes of the community.

In 1846, it produced 137,060 dollars; the amount this year will probably exceed what I have put down in round numbers.

For 1846; there will be an increase this year.

While emancipation has increased the estimate, yet the result has been new institutions, and new modes for providing their progress and support; the agricultural interest is greatly depressed, but the mass is rich, and the proofs of this are constantly given. Flour, bread stuffs, wines, and foreign spirits were formerly luxuries, consumed by the upper classes alone; they are taxed, and produce a large income; they are, however, unnecessary to the labouring classes, as plantains are the staple food, wines are holiday drinks, and spirits not the produce of the estates, though drank by the more wealthy of the blacks, may be still considered an unnecessary luxury.

These taxes produce \$ 200,565. 05 cents; huxtering, formerly confined to few persons, and in the neighbourhood of the capitals, now, being universal, produced \$ 8,170 last year; while shop licences, confined formerly to the capitals, are required for every hundred yards throughout the colony, and produce \$ 11,452. 84 cents. Keeping these things in view, we must hesitate before we declare the colony incapable of bearing the expenses of its public establishments and therefore requiring a reduction of 25 per cent. on the civil list and on all salaries of \$ 700 and upwards.

The civil list was loaded at the instance, of Mr. Rose in 1840, with the payments of the clergy; at that date the civil list was proposed for 20 years, or for the life of the sovereign. I was adverse to Mr. Rose's proposal, as I considered that hereafter it would be proper, and probably be found expedient, to make the parishes tax themselves for the payment of the clergy. Mr. Rose's proposal was adhered to by Sir Henry Macleod, and subsequently in 1844, by me; the clergy received \$ 45,263 84 cents.

From the Civil List.

It would be unjust to reduce the salaries of the clergy; they suffer inconveniences and privations in the rural districts; if they do their duty, they are not over paid.

This

This colony, to all whose tastes are beyond salt fish and meats, and plantains, is an expensive, wasteful residence; there is not a salary here that gives proportional comforts or enjoyment to what one-half or two-thirds would give in England.

If efficiency is to be preserved in the various departments of the colonial administration, such a sweeping reduction should not be permitted till much more marked proofs be given of the total inability of the colony to afford the payment of 39,072 l. 17 s.

It is urged that the planters cannot justly reduce the wages of the labourers without reducing the salaries of officials.

The labourer of ordinary work in the field completes his task in four or five hours, hitherto paid at the rate of four, five, or six bits per day: supposing each ratio to be reduced a bitt, the labourer, by adding another hour to his work, can still earn as much as before. Can the paid servant of the public do so?

It may be that more chances of prosperity will be presented before the meeting of the Combined Court, which I most earnestly pray may be the case; but as they at present stand, I fear there will be difficulty in settling the financial session amicably.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

Appendix, No. 1.
 Sugar Planting.
 BRITISH GUIANA.
 No. 7.
 Governor Light to Earl Grey.

1s. 4d., 1s. 8d.,
 2s. 1d.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at an Extraordinary Assembly held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Thursday, 30 December 1847.

Present:

His Excellency Henry Light, Esq., Governor, &c.
 The Honourable R. R. Curry, Acting Attorney-general.
 The Honourable W. Walker, Government Secretary.
 The Honourable J. T. White.
 The Honourable James Stuart.
 The Honourable Petre Rose.

Absent:

The Honourable Wm. Arrindell, Acting Chief Justice.
 The Honourable Charles Robinson, Collector Customs.
 The Honourable John Jones.

[After Prayers.]

THE Honourable Mr. White moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Stuart, the following resolutions. Agreed to. The official members declining to express any opinion, ordered, That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of those Resolutions to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *William Walker*, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

THAT this colony, being essentially agricultural, and possessing neither manufactures nor commerce, is dependent for its prosperity or decay upon the extent of its exports, and the value which they may realize in the markets of Europe.

That in consequence of the recent measures of the Imperial Government, by which sugar the produce of slave labour has been admitted to competition with sugar the produce of free labour, the value of our colonial exports has diminished to an alarming extent, and cannot now be estimated at more than \$3,500,000, or about 700,000 l. sterling.

That the estimate of expenditure passed for the current year amounts to \$1,033,981, or very nearly one-third in value of the total amount of our exports during the same period.

That, under these circumstances of distress and exhausted resources, it has become matter of imperative necessity that an extensive reduction should be carried out in every branch of the annual expenditure. The colony is no longer able to continue the liberal outlay which has been hitherto extended with no niggard hand in support of the civil government,

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 7.

government, and of our various public institutions, civil, ecclesiastical, educational, and eleemosynary. Many of these institutions were established after the era of freedom in 1838, and have since been maintained, and have been enlarged to the utmost limits of our resources, in order to promote the civilization and social progress of the emancipated classes.

That the civil list of 1841, amounting to the large sum of 39,072 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*, was founded on the presumption, that, whatever other changes the Imperial Government might deem it necessary to introduce into the commercial relations of the mother country, sugar the produce of slave labour would, under every contingency, continue to be excluded from admission into the home markets upon equal terms with sugar the produce of free labour.

That the civil list of 1841, terminating on 31 December 1847, was renewed in 1844 for a period of seven years, the colonial legislature being impressed with the conviction that the exclusion of slave labour sugar from the home markets was a fundamental principle of the policy of the mother country, to which the faith of the nation had been irrevocably pledged.

That the civil list of 1841 would not have been renewed in its integrity, if the colonial legislature could have foreseen that the ancient landmarks of the Imperial commercial policy were so soon to be swept away, and that distress and decay, as a result of those changes, would so soon threaten to overwhelm the most important interests and most valuable institutions of this once prosperous colony.

This court therefore, actuated by the firm conviction that the colony is no longer able to bear the burden of the annual expenditure hitherto incurred, considers,—

1. That the present civil list ought to be reduced at least 25 per cent., and that Her Majesty's Government be therefore solicited to authorize his Excellency the Governor to sanction such reduction on every item of the civil list.

2. That a searching and rigid economy is imperatively necessary in every department of the public expenditure, so as to adapt the various institutions to the altered circumstances and reduced means of the colony, and that all salaries exceeding \$ 700 per annum should be reduced in a corresponding ratio with the reductions in the civil list.

(True copy.)

(signed) *William Walker*, Secretary.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

(No. 296.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

SIR,

Downing-street, 15 February 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st ult., No. 1, transmitting a copy of certain resolutions passed by the Court of Policy on the 30th December last, praying, in consequence of the distressed state, and the unfavourable prospects of the colony, that Her Majesty's Government will sanction a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the salaries fixed by the civil list, and on all salaries of 700 dollars and upwards.

I request that you will inform the Court of Policy that I am unable to concur with them in the proposed reduction of salaries on the civil list.

The object of the civil list passed in 1841, and extended in 1844, was to place those few but most important services for which it provides beyond the reach of varying circumstances; and the stability of these services being secured for the specified term, Her Majesty's Government left the remainder, being the bulk, or about six-sevenths of the revenue, to be dealt with by the combined Court, at their discretion, and I am not aware of any circumstances in the present state of the colony which would justify the Crown in interfering with those salaries for which the parties receiving them have the security and pledge of the civil list.

On referring to the returns which accompanied your Report on the Blue Book for 1846, I find that the revenue of the colony since the passing of the civil list has been as follows:

	\$.
1842 - - - - -	838,970
1843 - - - - -	829,868
1844 - - - - -	832,479
1845 - - - - -	825,198
1846 - - - - -	900,849

And although, of course, I am not in possession of any return for the past year, the Revenue, in the estimate of ways and means transmitted in your despatch of the 30th June last, is calculated at \$ 1,135,507, leaving a surplus of \$ 52,526 over the estimated expenditure.

In communicating on this subject with the Court of Policy, you will assure that body that I deeply lament the distressed state of the colony to which they call my attention in their resolutions, although I cannot agree with them as to the causes to which they attribute their distresses, and as there is no colony in which greater or more enlightened endeavours have been made for the improvement of agriculture and manufacture than in British Guiana, I trust that when the present crisis is past, they will not fail to reap the fruits of the energy and

and perseverance with which they have met, and will, I hope, continue to meet, all difficulties to which they have been exposed.

And with regard to defalcations of revenue, as the main part of the revenue is raised by duties on the importation of articles consumed, not by the planters alone, but by the labouring population also, I do not anticipate that the loss of revenue will be commensurate with the distress of the planting interest; and so far as loss may be occasioned by a fall of wages, and a consequent decrease in the consumption of imports by the labourers, the same cause will bring relief to the planters.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Appendix, No. 1.
Sugar Planting.
BRITISH GUIANA.
No. 8.
Earl Grey to Governor Light.

ANTIGUA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Higginson* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Antigua, 17 February 1847.

(Received 22 March 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a speech which I this day delivered on proroguing the Legislature of this island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. M. Higginson.*

ANTIGUA.
No. 1.
Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

Enclosure in No. 1.

EXTRACT.

Encl. in No. 1.

THE Bill passed by the local Legislature to encourage the importation of manual labourers has not yet, as you are aware, received the confirmation of the Crown; but I indulge the hope that the explanations which have been furnished to Her Majesty's Secretary of State will tend to remove the objections that have been taken to some of its provisions. I do not apprehend any injury to the interests of the native labourer from the operation of the proposed law; while it may fairly be assumed that the introduction of foreign aid, to such an extent as will meet the admitted deficiency of regular and continuous labour, so essential to the profitable cultivation of estates, would add materially to the wealth and prosperity of the general community.

At the same time, I am bound to state that, however immigration may be by some regarded as the panacea for the difficulties against which the British West India sugar growers are now called on to struggle, there are other measures that appear to me to hold out reasonable expectations of more certain and more permanent relief.

The formation of an independent native peasantry, imbued with a direct and personal interest in the soil, would, I conceive, create a more real and abiding source of future prosperity; and Antigua enjoys the proud satisfaction of having early planted the germs of such a class by that distinguished Act of her Legislature, which in 1834, with righteous liberality, effaced from her statute book every relic of slavery, and at once conferred upon the negro population the rights and privileges of free men. Hence have sprung up the numerous smiling villages that surround us, and in which at some future day may be found the industry and spirit of the British yeoman.

The intelligent proprietary of this colony are fully sensible of the vast importance of substituting, to the utmost practicable extent, implemental for manual, brute for human labour; and of introducing such other improved processes of agriculture and of manufacture as may be found applicable to our necessities. The value of such auxiliaries as these is now universally admitted, and many persons here have, in a greater or less degree, invoked their aid.

I trust that this manifestly wise course may soon be followed by all, for I know none other to which we can look with the same degree of confidence.

Agricultural societies have been formed, but they languish for want of encouragement and support. As they have in other countries essentially contributed to keep alive a spirit of enterprise and improvement, let us cherish them in this, and endeavour to extend their more active operation; for here, as elsewhere, such institutions are unquestionably calculated to promote the attainment of the great end in view, namely, larger returns without a proportionate advance of costs; and these our fertile soil abundantly promises to the application of increased skill.

The education of the children of the labouring classes has been pressed upon your consideration, in order that assistance from public funds may be granted towards that momentous object; and I confidently hope that at our next meeting a question, in which the best interests and future welfare of Antigua are so deeply involved, will be dealt with in that spirit of enlightened liberality for which her Legislature has long been conspicuous.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

ANTIGUA.

Encl. in No. 1.

It cannot be doubted that the advancement and improvement of the emancipated population will exercise a great and beneficial influence over the future destinies of these colonies, and that religious and industrial instruction is indispensable to the formation of such a class of intelligent and trustworthy labourers, as will enable those interested in the soil to reap in full the advantages offered, by the adoption of more skilful and economical methods of husbandry and manufacture.

But above all, that manly spirit and cool determination which the impending danger has called forth, and which has won for you the high approbation and cordial sympathy of the Imperial Government, will, under the Divine blessing, carry this fair island triumphant through all difficulties; and if steadily and vigorously persevered in, must eventually restore and maintain her prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you for the supplies which have been provided, and which it will be my duty to take care are economically and effectively applied to the purposes for which they have been granted.

Although extraordinary charges upon the revenue, consequent on the destruction of public property by the calamitous visitation of 1843, have exhausted the surplus appearing at the credit of the island on closing the accounts for 1845, our financial prospects seem in no respect discouraging. We are not in debt, and as the only sound system of finance is to keep expenditure within the amount of income, we must be prepared, if from any cause our means should fall short of our unavoidable expenses, to raise the revenue by resorting to additional taxation. I am satisfied that you entertain too just a sense of what is due to public credit, and to the maintenance of a proper provision for carrying on the public service, to hesitate in adopting the course which I venture to indicate if the exigency of the case should demand it.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

You will readily unite with me in humble gratitude to our all-wise Creator for the favourable season which His bounty hath vouchsafed to us, and for the cheering prospect of an abundant harvest which we are permitted to enjoy.

It is unnecessary for me to remind you that your obligations to the country do not cease with the suspension of your legislative functions, and that upon every station in life the interests of the public have a legitimate demand, which it is the duty of all to discharge to the utmost of their ability. The moral influence which it is in your power to exert over the well-being of the lower orders, whether as magistrates, landlords, or employers, is very great; and I sincerely believe that whilst a well-conducted and orderly peasantry, such as this island is blessed with, continue to look to you for protection and encouragement they will not be disappointed.

I fear that I have detained you too long, but I was unwilling to lose this opportunity of making known the conclusions to which I have been led in regard to some measures bearing so directly on the welfare of a community whom it is my ardent desire to see prosperous, contented, and happy.

I do now in Her Majesty's name prorogue this General Assembly to the 29th day of March next, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Earl Grey to
Governor Higgin-
son.

(No. 40.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29 March 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th February, No. 16, transmitting a copy of the speech addressed by you to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Antigua upon the occasion of their late prorogation.

Yours, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Governor Higgin-
son to Earl Grey.

(No. 85.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

Government House, St. John's, 26 December 1847.

My Lord,

(Received 31 January 1848.)

THE majority of estates are heavily encumbered, and very few of the proprietors have capital at command, and the ruinous rate at which they are compelled to borrow greatly augments the cost of production. I do not believe that at the present prices half the gross proceeds

proceeds of sales are netted by the sugar grower, the larger portion being swallowed up by the duty and the merchant's charges for freight, commission, discounts, &c. The state of the market must regulate the profits and losses of the producer, and if that were to continue as at present, the culture of the cane must necessarily be abandoned, because, as I have before observed, existing prices do not remunerate him for his outlay; but it seems open to question, whether the recent reduction of prices be attributable so much to the admission of foreign slave labour produce as to the general stagnation in the trade, produced by the unfortunate monetary pressure, which has for a time retarded every branch of industry and paralysed the commercial enterprize of the nation. I incline to the opinion that as trade and commerce resume their wonted activity, the value of sugar will no longer remain so depreciated; and that although the measures adopted to cheapen to consumers this commodity which has become almost a necessary of life, will prevent prices rising so high as when the supply was limited and unequal to the demand, remunerative profits, and less precarious than heretofore, may still be realized, provided that proprietors settle on their estates, or take care that in their absence they are faithfully and efficiently administered; and that economy be rigidly adhered to in every branch of expenditure, from the opening of the ground for the reception of the plant to the closing of the sale of the manufactured staple. At the same time it must be conceded, that for obvious reasons free-grown sugar can never yield so lucrative a return as that produced by the labour of foreign slaves.

It cannot, I conceive, be said that the resources of local or native labour have yet been fully developed, and therefore I entertain hopes that the present unprecedented pressure may in this respect be attended with beneficial effects. The wages of field work have within the last month fallen from 10 *d.* and 1 *s.* to 6 *d.* and 8 *d.* sterling per day, and the price of task or job work has been proportionably diminished; in some cases the latter has been entirely discontinued, which seems injudicious, as tending to check instead of to foster habits of industry, and to hinder those who are willing to devote the whole of their time to working on estates making the most of their labour. I do not hear of similar reductions yet being made in the amount of commission paid to attorneys, or in the salaries of town agents, managers, overseers, &c.; but I conclude that retrenchment under these heads is also in contemplation. The labourers generally appear to comprehend that the reduction of wages is forced upon their employers, and to acquiesce in it, under the expectation held out to them that as times mend wages will again be raised. Nor is it apprehended that by this unavoidable measure the working classes will be subjected to any serious deprivations, for as there is reason to suppose that at the higher rates, by working three days in the week, they were enabled to support themselves and families in ease and comfort, it is anticipated that at the lower rates, by giving their labour more freely and continuously, they may accomplish the same object.

A remission of duties on the imported articles of food on which the lower orders chiefly subsist is also under the deliberation of the Legislature, and which it is expected will afford them considerable relief. The suddenness of this extensive reduction of wages is to be regretted, but I am led to think that the urgency of the case admitted of no delay, and that even at the diminished cost of labour, unless the price of sugar soon rises, the less lucrative estates will be thrown out of cultivation.

Notwithstanding the present disastrous condition of these islands, it is satisfactory to believe that the social and moral improvement of the emancipated race is gradually progressing; but it must be remembered that in these essentially agricultural countries, their interests, as those of all other classes, are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the successful cultivation of the soil, and are identified with those of its proprietors.

Enclosure in No. 3.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Parliament.

The humble Petition of the Board of Council and House of Assembly of the Island of
Antigua,

Showeth,

That the operation of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, the 9th & 10th Victoria, c. 63, involving a competition with slave-grown sugar, has been most disastrous to this island, paralysing the energies of the planter, and reducing him to hopeless despondency.

That the cultivation of Antigua has been maintained by liberal wages for limited labour, and its production has been therefore comparatively costly, while the cultivation of the slave-owner is maintained by unlimited compulsory labour, and his production, therefore, including the cost of the wear and tear of his unhappy African victim, is correspondingly cheap.

That the estimated cost of sugar production in this island is from 18 *s.* to 20 *s.* per cwt., while that of slave sugar is, at most, from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* per cwt.: that no reduction of wages, nor other plantation economy, can enable the colony to sustain such a contest: that it is idle to advert to improved methods of cultivation, to agricultural and manufacturing science, for these advantages are alike accessible to the slave-owner, who, rejoicing in British patronage, and flushed with his first year's victory, is preparing, with new capital and redoubled energy, to follow up his success, until our British colonial sugar shall be absolutely driven from the home market, and the British colonist be consigned to irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin.

o.32.

Y Y 4

That

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

ANTIGUA.

No. 3.

Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

Encl. in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

ANTIGUA.

Encl. in No. 3.

That your petitioners cannot contemplate the possibility of a consummation so calamitous to the colonies without making an earnest appeal to the justice and consideration of Parliament, and without recording their humble protest against the measures by which their destruction will have been achieved.

Your petitioners avow the abstract righteousness of the Act of Emancipation; they rejoice in the great and glorious measure as an imperishable record of national reparation to the slave; they participate in the triumph, as they shared in the sacrifice by which it was affected. Twenty millions sterling were awarded by Parliament as compensation to the colonists, while property, held by a title solemnly recognised by Great Britain, was surrendered for less than one-third of its estimated value.

Your petitioners would respectfully draw attention to the fact that Antigua, cordially adopting the spirit of emancipation, did not avail herself of the forced labour provided in the shape of apprenticeship, but boldly periled her best interests by conferring upon her people absolute and immediate freedom, and thereby won for herself distinguished commendation from Her Majesty's Government.

That your petitioners regarded the hostility of the mother country to the slave trade as pledged by the Abolition Act of 1807, and religiously believed that such hostility was specially ratified and confirmed in the face of the world by the Act of 1834 giving freedom to 800,000 British slaves. That with this conviction Antigua addressed herself to the difficulties of her new position with diligence and earnestness; her legislation had regard to the altered social condition and the moral improvement of her emancipated population; agriculture was more carefully studied, and, for economising labour, implemental husbandry was more generally adopted. The colony had thus attained very considerable advancement when its energy and resources were subjected to the severest trial by the awful earthquake of 1843, which levelled its buildings with the dust, and left an abundant harvest on the ground, without works or appliances to realize it. Prostrate and stunned for a time by this overwhelming visitation of Almighty Providence, Antigua was not depressed to despair, but, bearing herself with becoming fortitude, promptly set to work to rebuild or repair her fallen and dilapidated buildings, with a view to securing the perishing crop; capital was anew invested, and though struggling with a weight of unprecedented difficulty, aggravated by a competition for labour, perhaps inevitable where action was the salvation of property, the colony displayed an energetic elasticity, and, aided by a loan from Her Majesty's Government, was in course of restoration to her former agricultural and commercial position, while her people, enjoying the benefit of just and equal laws, and the inestimable blessing of ample opportunities for religious and general education, lived contentedly and happily, rejoicing in their ameliorated condition, and confident in their anticipations for the future, when the passing of the Sugar Duties Bill of August 1846 spread consternation and dismay among all ranks of the community. Gloomy forebodings of the unequal struggle with slave sugar thus forced upon the colonies were engendered, while the revulsion of principle manifested by the Imperial Legislature, in the change from hostility to slavery to encouragement of slavery, struck the public mind with astonishment and alarm. A measure combining, as your petitioners respectfully submit, the perpetuation of slavery and the atrocities of the slave trade, with the abandonment of 800,000 freemen, for whose emancipation twenty millions had been so recently paid, and involving, in fact, the destruction of the colonies as British exporting countries and marts for British manufactures, could not fail to create the direst apprehension. That every foreboding entertained by your petitioners of the hopelessness of the contest between free and slave sugar, and of encouragement to the slave trade, has been realized within the brief period of 12 months, the quantity of slave sugar poured into the British market having reduced the price of last year 12s. per cwt.; thus not only sweeping away all return to the British grower, but involving him in loss or debt, and prohibiting the future cultivation of his property; while proofs are abundantly afforded by the reports from the African blockading squadron of the vast impetus given to the accursed slave trade by the increased value of the human victims destined to be sacrificed in the forced and stimulated production of Cuba and Brazil.

That your petitioners respectfully submit that Antigua has been in no way instrumental to this consummation of evil and ruin; that although an integral portion of the empire, and controlled by its legislation, the colony is not represented in your Honourable House: they therefore earnestly appeal to the justice and the right feeling of Parliament for an indulgent and favourable consideration of their case.

That it becomes not your petitioners to venture aught of comment upon the great question of free trade; but the colonies have been among its first victims, and crushed by its operations, they are driven as a last alternative for existence to seek that advantage and support which they are taught to expect from its principles, if carried out in all their integrity.

First, then, your petitioners claim for the colony, as an integral portion of the empire, the undeniable right of sending its produce to market as freely as the same right is enjoyed by the British farmer, unincumbered by any duty whatever. They hold that they are indisputably entitled to the removal of every restriction upon the consumption of their produce. That the question of revenue, although conceded to be most important to any government, and constituting no ordinary difficulty, is matter to be dealt with by the united wisdom of Her Majesty's Cabinet, but cannot, with consistency, stand in the way of a great principle. The British farmer is untaxed; the West Indian farmer is a British subject, and should, in common justice, be untaxed also. When wheat and barley are exempt from duty, there can be no assignable reason why sugar, which is daily becoming more and more a necessary of life, should not be also exempt from duty. When the timber and

and corn of Canada, and the wool of Australia, are admitted free of duty, why should not the sugar of Antigua be also admitted free of duty.

That sugar, molasses, and syrup may, in great measure, be regarded as raw materials, and on that ground should, in conformity with recognised principle, be admitted free of duty.

That the manufacturer of the raw material of the West Indian producer is surely entitled to the same immunity as the manufacturer of cotton and other raw materials.

2dly. Your petitioners claim as an unquestionable right that sugar and molasses be freely admitted to use in breweries and distilleries, and that colonial spirits be admitted to a full and free competition with British spirits; free trade abhorring protection.

3dly. Your petitioners submit that the carriage of the staples of the colony to market constitutes an important item in the cost of their production; that the carriage is restricted to British shipping by the navigation laws, thereby depriving the colonist of the advantage of a cheaper foreign carriage.

That your petitioners ever entertained a reverential regard for those laws, as the basis of the national glory and prosperity; but public opinion having uprooted convictions equally strong upon questions of equal gravity and importance, your petitioners are admonished of the possibility of their error in regard to the navigation laws, and struggling for existence against beggary and ruin, are constrained, however reluctantly, to enter their protest against this restriction and protection in favour of British shipping, as entirely indefensible upon the all-powerful principles of free trade.

4thly. Your petitioners submit that the withdrawal from the cultivation of the soil of great numbers of the old peasantry for other more acceptable or profitable avocations, and more particularly of the great majority of the rising generation, has occasioned a deficiency in the labour-market, which may, with advantage to all classes, be supplied by immigration. That all restrictions, therefore, which now fetter immigration, whether from the coast of Africa or elsewhere, should be abolished, and more especially with reference to terms of contract; it being essential that the British colonist should possess equal facilities with foreign growers in regard to the importation of free labourers.

5thly. Your petitioners earnestly implore that existing treaties for the suppression of the slave trade be most rigidly enforced, and that new measures be devised for the same object, if haply aught of human wisdom or ingenuity can be brought to counteract or control the stimulus given to the obnoxious trade by the free admission to the British market of sugar stained with the crimes of rapine and of bloodshed.

That your petitioners, acquainted with the prostrate condition of this colony, and foreseeing its extinction for all profitable purposes, either as an exporting or importing possession of the Crown, unless relief be speedily afforded, would have felt themselves in duty bound to lay their case before your Honourable House, but by the unanimous voice of the colony, expressed in petitions to the Legislature from the various parishes of the island, your petitioners are imperatively enjoined to make an earnest and animated appeal to Parliament.

Your petitioners therefore humbly but fervently implore immediate reprieve and ultimate relief from the bankruptcy and ruin which threaten this ever loyal, and once comparatively happy and prosperous colony.

May it therefore please your Honourable House to take into consideration the foregoing statements, and to grant to your petitioners all, or such of the before-mentioned remedial measures as your Honourable House may see fit,

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

—No. 4.—

(No. 106.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 February 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, Antigua, No. 85, of the 26 December, enclosing a copy of a petition which had been addressed to the House of Commons by the Council and Assembly of Antigua.

The Council and Assembly will, no doubt, feel every assurance that the House of Commons, as well as Her Majesty's Government, are deeply sensible of the distressing circumstances of the present crisis of West India affairs, and earnestly desirous to give every aid in their power towards the restoration of prosperity.

It has been exceedingly satisfactory to myself, and to Her Majesty's Government, to receive at so opportune a moment such a judicious and comprehensive survey of the causes and circumstances of West Indian distress as that which your despatch presented.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

ANTIGUA.

Encl. in No. 3.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to
Governor Higgin-
son.

JAMAICA.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

(No. 24.)

— No. 1. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable
Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

No. 1.
Sir C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

King's House, 25 March 1847.

(Received 21 April 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a memorial addressed to Her Majesty The Queen, by the inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, in this island.

It is rather out of date, inasmuch as some of the measures which it prays for have been adopted; and your Lordship's recent answers to the petition of the Assembly and to the memorials of some other parishes are applicable also to this one. The language of it, however, is respectful, and the objects and purport of it not unreasonable, and the deputation by whom it was put into my hands consisted of some highly respectable gentlemen.

I am happy to be able to state that your Lordship's despatch in answer to the petition of the Assembly produced a general and most favourable impression, and I have heard it said by more than one of the persons who took a principal part in framing that petition, that no communication from the Home Government had ever before been received of a tenor so gratifying and conciliatory.

The Assembly is expected to finish the business which is before it on this day week, and there is a general wish that the Members should not be obliged to attend again after Easter.

The ordinary revenue bills, I believe, will be passed: and the only important measures of which I am aware are likely to be the abolition, from the 1st of August next, of the differential duties levied under the Colonial Customs' or British Possessions' Act of the Imperial Parliament, and some modifications of the import duties connected with that measure.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

COPY of MEMORIAL from the Inhabitants of *St. Andrew*.

TO The QUEEN'S most Excellent MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Andrew, in the Island of *Jamaica*, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with this our Memorial, and to supplicate Your Majesty's gracious interference in our behalf, in respect of the circumstances herein set forth.

Your Memorialists humbly submit:

THAT it would be for the benefit of Your Majesty's subjects engaged in the growth and manufacture of sugar and coffee in this island, and also of Your Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, that the price of sugar should be reduced, and that article placed within the reach of large numbers who do not now consume it, and its consumption increased among those to whom it is at present a luxury and not a necessary of life, by a considerable reduction of the existing duty upon it.

That the duty on coffee is oppressively high, and it is levied indiscriminately, thus subjecting the middling and inferior qualities to the payment of the same tax as the best.

By a reduction of the duty, and the substitution of the *ad valorem* for the present mode, the abandonment of the plantations producing the middling and inferior qualities may be prevented, and the consumption of the article, and also of sugar increased, to say nothing of the advantages, in a moral point of view, to result from a more general and extended use of these articles by the poorer classes of the British community.

That called upon as the sugar growers are, to compete with those of foreign countries in the British markets, they feel that they require, and are entitled to claim at the hands of Your Majesty's Ministers, the admission upon the most favourable terms, of their produce into the breweries and distilleries of the mother country.

That the imposition of a higher rate of duty on colonial than on British spirits is unjust, inasmuch as the cost of transport to, and the charges payable in Great Britain on the former are of themselves a protection, by no means insignificant or trifling to the British distiller, with whom your memorialists claim to be placed upon a perfect footing of equality.

That it would be of advantage to your memorialists and the British public, if cassava-meal or cakes, arrow-root, ginger, pimento, and fruit preserved with sugar, were permitted to be imported into the mother country free of duty.

That as all past experience proves that a reduction in the duties on the staples of this island, sufficient to affect the price to the consumer, has had the effect of increasing the consumption and also the revenue derivable therefrom, your memorialists hope no difficulties will stand in the way of an immediate reduction of the duties now sought.

That

That the continuance of the African slave trade by the Spaniards and Brazilians, contrary to the treaties entered into for its suppression, call for the intervention of Your Majesty's Government, and would seem to demand that more effectual and stringent measures should be resorted to than have been hitherto for that purpose.

That whilst the British farmer will continue to enjoy protection after the expiry of the existing Corn Law, to the extent of the freight, insurance, and dock dues, paid by his foreign rival, the British colonial farmer will be left, at the expiry of the Sugar Duty Bill, without any such means of successful competition with even slave-holding countries; your memorialists therefore submit, that in strict justice, they are entitled to claim the imposition and the continuance, as against all foreigners, of a distinctive duty, equal to the cost of transporting their produce from the colony to the mother country.

That your memorialists, although called upon before they have recovered from the effects of the transition from slavery to freedom, to enter into competition with parties owning labourers whom they can coerce to exertion at all times, and whose services are at command whenever, and at the periods when most required, are willing patiently to submit to the decision of Parliament, and zealously to exert themselves in order to ensure success in the coming struggle; they feel, however, that they require over and above the reduction and abandonment of duties already alluded to, and the other matters prayed for, all the assistance to be derived from free trade with the world; an extensive system of African immigration and pecuniary assistance, in the shape of loans, for the drainage and improvement of their lands; and they pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to approve of those measures having these objects in view, which Ministers may deem it necessary to recommend for the approval and sanction of Parliament.

On behalf of the Meeting,
(signed) *Joseph Gordon*, Chairman.

Appendix, No. 1.
Sugar Planting.
JAMAICA.
Encl. in No. 1.

— No. 2. —

(No. 47.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

No. 2.
Earl Grey to
Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 April 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch of the 25th March, No. 24, transmitting for presentation to Her Majesty a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, in Jamaica, praying, among other measures, for a reduction of the duties imposed upon the introduction into this country of sugar, coffee, and certain other articles, the produce of that island.

I have to instruct you to acquaint the memorialists that I have laid their petition before The Queen, by whom it has been received very graciously.

I have already availed myself of more than one opportunity of conveying to the inhabitants of Jamaica the expression of the interest taken by Her Majesty in their welfare, and on these occasions I have explained, as fully as was in my power, the nature of the measures by which Her Majesty's Government are endeavouring to promote it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 3. —

(No. 92.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

No. 3.
Sir C. E. Grey
to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 21 September 1847.

(Received 22 October 1847.)

I THINK it my duty to mention that the low price to which sugar has recently fallen in the London market without any corresponding reduction of duty, really threatens with ruin many of the planters who have latterly been struggling hard to keep their heads above water; and that I perceive indications of a movement within the island to support, in the next Session of the Imperial Parliament, the party which asserts the principle of protection. It is not unlikely that, with this object in view, there may be an effort of the planters' party in the House of Assembly here to delay the annual revenue bills, and the principal business of the Session of the Island Legislature until after Christmas.

My utmost efforts and most studious endeavours will be employed to persuade them to the most temperate and salutary course of action, but I cannot deny that, whilst corn and cotton are imported into the United Kingdom duty free, the duty of 14s. on the hundred weight of muscovado sugar, which amounts to 66 per cent. on the Kingston price, and which, having been about 42 per cent. on the London price when the reduction of duty took place in March 1845, is now about 56 per cent. upon the latest London price, as given in the Gazette, is a very heavy toll to be paid by British consumers for admission into the home market; nor that there is a sincere apprehension amongst the persons most thoroughly acquainted with the subject, that with the present London prices of West India sugar and the present rate of duties, it will be impossible to carry on here, without loss and ruin, the cultivation of sugar for exportation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Edward Grey*.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to
Sir C. E. Grey.

— No. 4. —

(No. 98.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable
Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 October 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st September, No. 92, and with reference to your observations upon the low price to which sugars has fallen in the London market, however deeply I may lament the difficulties with which the planters have to struggle, I must express, speaking in their own interest, my hope that they will not indulge in the visionary expectation that their former protection can possibly be re-established. Such an expectation could only lead to disappointment, and the effect in the meantime would be to abate those efforts which afford the only real prospect of conducting the cultivation of sugar with success.

I cannot concur in the statement that the duty paid in this country upon sugar is a burthen upon the colonists. It is a tax on the consumer, and on the consumer only; and it is important that this truth, which has long been recognized by practical as well as scientific men in this country, should be perceived in Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Sir
C. E. Grey.

(No. 99.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable
Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 October 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a memorial from proprietors, merchants, and others, connected with the Island of Jamaica, in which they represent the difficulties under which they labour, and apply for assistance to be enabled to surmount them.

The topics brought before Her Majesty's Government in this memorial are, as you will perceive, the same which have been for some time past under their constant consideration. But the progress of events gives them every day an increasing interest and importance.

Long before the enactment of the Act for the ultimate repeal of the discriminating duties on foreign sugar, it had become manifest, that in the existing state of opinion in this country, founded as it was in reason and on facts, if the cultivation of sugar by free labour could not be sustained on principles of free trade, it could not be sustained at all. So long as these principles were not brought into operation, it was obvious that the basis on which this commerce and cultivation rested was hollow and unsound; and that all calculations connected with it must proceed upon very doubtful and precarious data. It was essential, therefore, to the welfare of all parties to commence, without delay, the experiment of bringing the principles of free trade, by progressive steps, into full activity, and maintaining the cultivation of sugar with a reduction and early extinction of the discriminating duties. This experiment, being indispensably necessary, was to be undertaken in a spirit of hope and confidence; and in that spirit I trust it will still be carried on. But at the same time there is no application of the principles of free trade which was entitled to more anxious attention on the part of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to promote its success, because of all merely commercial measures, it is that which involves the most momentous consequences, moral and political, as well as commercial. With the maintenance of the colonial agriculture and exports is bound up the moral and industrial well-being, the education, enlightenment, and good government of the negro race in the British Colonies; and along with that, the abatement and ultimate extermination of the slave trade and of slavery throughout the world.

It was with a full sense of the importance of the interests depending, and of the critical nature of the experiment, that I applied myself to the subject when I assumed the seals of this office; and then, as now, the want of an adequate supply of labour was the difficulty most dwelt upon by the planters and merchants, and this was the evil which it was obviously most essential to obviate.

For the early, though not certainly the immediate mitigation of this evil, I looked to the education and industrial training of the negroes; and I have pressed this subject repeatedly and most anxiously on the attention of the Assemblies. For a more direct alleviation, I placed great reliance upon the introduction of improved methods and implements of agriculture, and processes of manufacture; and I have rejoiced to receive, from time to time, reports of improvements of this nature being in successful progress. But the supply of labour by immigration was the resource from which it was conceived that the assistance of Her Majesty's Government might be chiefly made available, and I lost no time in considering by what means this assistance might best be given. The expense of the transport of Coolies from British India was such as to excite doubts on the part of the Jamaica
Assembly

11 October.

Assembly as to the expediency of carrying that immigration forward, and I saw much reason to apprehend that these doubts were well founded, and that this immigration could not be conducted on any terms which would render it adequately remunerative. It remained to establish, if possible, an extended emigration from the parts of Africa where slavery does not prevail, and whence an intelligent and serviceable class of emigrants might be procured. After every practicable inquiry had been made in this country as to the prospect of succeeding in such an attempt, Her Majesty's steam ship "Growler" was despatched to the Kroo coast for emigrants; and although she has been for the moment diverted from the prosecution of that particular service, by the occurrence of an opportunity of conveying a large number of liberated Africans to the West Indies, the intelligence which has been received by no means abates the hopes which have been entertained, and she has gone back to Africa with the additional advantage of conveying thither, as delegates from British Guiana and Trinidad, between 100 and 200 Kroomen and other Africans. These persons have been exceedingly prosperous in British Guiana, and they return to their country, according to a despatch from Governor Light, of which a copy is annexed, with large sums of money, the earnings of their labour in the West Indies, 29 of them having deposited in the hands of the captain of the "Growler" no less a sum than 571 l. 15 s. 10 d. I am not, therefore, without hope that the succeeding operations of the "Growler," may realize the prospects of emigrants being obtained from the Kroo coast in large numbers, and Her Majesty's Government are prepared to take prompt measures for conveying them to the West Indies, with the least outlay which may be found to be compatible with the proper conduct of the service. It is indispensable that that outlay should be defrayed by the colonies to which the emigrants are taken, nor is it possible for me, especially in the present state of the resources of this country, and having regard also to the extraordinary demands made upon them from the various exigencies of the time, to hold out any expectation that Her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament, that either a grant of money or a loan should be made by this country to the West India colonies for the advancement of these objects; but any number of merchant vessels will be employed which it is found possible to employ with advantage, and the expenses of which the colonies may be prepared to provide for. I trust, that in order to reduce the cost of this immigration, arrangements may be devised by which the ordinary class of merchant vessels may be employed in conducting it under regulations which shall fulfil the essential condition of affording an absolute and indisputable security against any immigrants being taken without their free consent, obtained by fair and well-founded statements. Her Majesty's Government cannot for a moment admit the validity of the arguments in favour of Africans being rescued from slavery by purchase, in order that they may be removed to a state of freedom. Such a proceeding would be sure to make more slaves than it redeemed, and to make them in the worst way, by furnishing, like the slave trade itself, a provocative to the system of barbarous outrage and warfare by which that traffic is fed. It is indispensable, in order to guard against abuses of this nature, that the service should be conducted under the regulations of the Government, and on those parts only of the African coast where slavery and the slave trade are found not to prevail. At present, however, there is nothing to show that the employment of ships of war will be necessary, or that any cost of superintendence need be incurred beyond that of a Government agency on board the vessel and on the coast. Such a superintendence is in fact, as necessary to the success of the undertaking as it is essential to the character of this country, for any occurrence of abuses would inevitably put an end to the operations.

With regard to the means by which the colonies might be enabled to meet the cost,—when I first came to the consideration of this subject, the wisdom of the Assembly of Jamaica had already furnished in the clause of their Immigration Act imposing stamp duties on engagements for immigrant labour, an example of legislation which I did not fail to adopt and recommend to other colonies. I added, as you are aware, and I still recommend to the attention of the Legislature of Jamaica, a suggestion for the imposition of a monthly tax on immigrants introduced at the public expense, and not under a stamped engagement to labour. This may not be required in the case of the Coolie immigrants, whose habits and comparative isolation in the community throw them upon engagements with the planters as a necessary resource; but I should fear that without it the African immigrants introduced at the expense of the colony in order that they may hire themselves to work, will not always be found to fulfil that expectation and repay the cost of their passage.

Such are the measures which I have hitherto adopted and recommended to meet the deficiency in the supply of labour; and the steps which were necessary to give effect to these measures, so far as they depended upon Her Majesty's Government have been taken, I trust, with the least possible delay, and with all the care requisite to give them a fair prospect of success. And there is no other proper and practicable measure calculated to advance the objects in which we should not most gladly co-operate with the Legislature of Jamaica to the utmost extent of the means at our disposal.

If the measures now in contemplation, or any others which may be devised for the introduction of immigrants, should have an extensive success, and if neither that success nor the anticipation of it be allowed to interfere with the diligent pursuit of every possible improvement in agricultural and manufacturing processes, and still less with the education and industrial training of the negroes I trust there is good reason to hope, not only that the present difficulties of the West Indian interest may prove to be temporary, but that when

Appendix, No. 1.
Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Sir
C. E. Grey.

they shall have passed away, any measure of prosperity which may be attained will be steady and assured in its progress, and not subject to that constant recurrence of revulsions and vicissitudes which was the characteristic of West Indian agriculture and commerce in former times.

The statements made to me by the gentlemen who waited upon me with the present memorial were strongly corroborative of this hope. They assured me that they had no reason to complain of want of industry on the part of the labouring population. The evil was not that they were wanting in industry, but that they were too few in numbers for the many employments of industry to which a state of freedom had given birth, independently of those in which the fixed capital of the sugar planter is invested, and that such is the real state of the case is shown by the large increase of imports which has accompanied the decline of exports since the period of emancipation. Nor did these gentlemen complain of the rate of wages as exorbitant. On the contrary, they stated that they would be content to pay the present wages, if a sufficiency of labourers at those wages could be obtained with certainty and regularity. Under these circumstances, it is evident that no injury can arise to the native labourers of Jamaica by the introduction of foreign labourers; on the contrary, it is most important to the natives that this foreign aid should be given, deeply interested as they are in the general prosperity of the island and the support of the educated classes and those of European extraction, on whom, for a long time to come, the civil institutions and the administration of the laws must mainly rest. And it is worthy of remark, that in some colonies at least the negroes themselves have evinced no repugnance whatever to the introduction of immigrant labourers, such as might be expected in countries where there is a competition for employment; but that in many places the strangers have been very hospitably received by the negroes, and treated with a marked cordiality.

If this reception and the advantages they meet with shall induce the immigrants to settle finally in the West Indies, there can be no doubt that their gain will be great in doing so. But if they shall prefer to return to Africa with the property they may have accumulated, there will be a fairer prospect than has even yet been opened, of at length introducing into that country, the arts and habits of civilized life; whilst the success of free labour in the West Indies will co-operate with these civilizing influences in extinguishing the slave trade, and it will no longer be the interest of nations claiming to be civilized, to promote the worst barbarities of those on whom the advantages of Christianity have not yet been conferred.

I stated to the deputation which waited upon me, some of the views which I have here developed, and at their instance I have thus communicated them to you; and as it appeared to them that some advantage might be derived from making them known to the Assembly of Jamaica, I have to request that you will submit to that body a copy of this despatch.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Secretary of State for the Colonies,
The humble Memorial of the Proprietors, Merchants and Others connected with the Island
of *Jamaica*,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have been cultivating their estates since the termination of the apprenticeship system at a great annual loss, under the full conviction that no alteration would be made in the duties for admitting slave-grown sugar, until, by the introduction of an abundant supply of free labour, as well from Africa as from other parts of the world, they would be enabled to compete on more equal terms with foreign slave colonies.

That the alteration of duties effected last year, and the admission of slave-grown sugar into the British market, have had the effect of lowering the price of British plantation sugar at least 30 per cent., and that unless immediate and effectual assistance is afforded, it will be impossible for your memorialists to continue the cultivation of their estates, without sustaining a loss that must entail certain ruin upon all parties concerned.

That, anxious to comply with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government—constantly urged upon the attention of the Legislature of Jamaica—to make successful that great change in the social system in which the whole empire was said to take so deep an interest, new laws were enacted and expensive institutions established; an effective police was organized; the judicial, ecclesiastical, and educational establishments were modified and enlarged; liberal provision was made for prisons, penitentiaries and sanatory departments, making the public and parochial burthens to exceed an annual average of 400,000 *l.*, nearly equal in amount to the value of one-third of the whole exports of the colony.

That the export of sugar from Jamaica in the year

1820 was	-	-	-	-	-	122,900	hogsheads.
1844 only	-	-	-	-	-	34,440	"
1845 increased to	-	-	-	-	-	47,920	"

That

That with a plentiful supply of African labour combined with the free use of agricultural implements, and the improved modes of cultivation now adopted, together with the introduction of modern machinery, your memorialists feel confident that the annual returns may be made to equal if not to exceed the exports of former years, and they urgently call your Lordship's attention to the fact, that the consumption of all kinds of manufactured goods by a free population, exceeds in a fourfold degree the consumption of a slave population, as a reference to the returns of imports into the West India colonies before and since the abolition of slavery will abundantly prove; they contend, therefore, that it is no less the interest than the duty of the mother country to foster and encourage those colonies, so dependent upon her for almost every article of manufacture.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to adduce any arguments to show the necessity that exists for immigration on an extensive scale, as they presume your Lordship is satisfied, from the concurrent testimony of all parties, that such is the fact. They will merely instance the small island of Barbados (not equal in size to some of the parishes of Jamaica), with a population of 133,000 people, exporting 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, whereas Jamaica, which contains an area of 2,110,000 acres, fully equal in fertility to Barbados, with a population of 400,000 people, produces under 50,000 hogsheads of sugar.

Your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly call upon Her Majesty's Government to remove all restrictions now existing in reference to emigration from the coast of Africa, and to afford every facility for the importation of an abundant supply of labourers into Jamaica, under such regulations as will ensure to the immigrants fair remuneration for their labour, and a full participation in the rights of free men.

That in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the proprietary body of Jamaica, your memorialists respectfully solicit Her Majesty's Government to afford them pecuniary aid to carry out an adequate system of immigration, by means of a loan to be secured on the revenue of the island, which they feel confident will be guaranteed by the Legislature, whenever an intimation is given that the Government is favourably disposed towards this application.

Your memorialists feel it unnecessary to urge upon your Lordship's attention the grievances which they in common with the other West India colonies labour under, as a statement will be brought under review of Her Majesty's Government by the committee of the general body of West India merchants and planters, and they trust that another session will not be allowed to pass without relief being afforded by an alteration and revision of the fiscal regulations affecting sugar and rum.

In conclusion, your memorialists are reluctantly compelled to state, that in the event of effectual and immediate assistance not being granted to them, they shall have no alternative but to abandon the cultivation of their estates, and, with this abandonment, the means of raising taxes to uphold those institutions which the altered state of society in Jamaica has rendered necessary must also cease, and thus involve the destruction of those hopes entertained of the progressive improvement of the lately enfranchised slave, now happily admitted to share in the blessings of freedom, and the enjoyment of civilized life.

(43 Signatures.)

— No. 6. —

(No. 105.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

No. 6.
Earl Grey to Sir
C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 November 1847.

SINCE I addressed to you my despatch, No. 99, of 30th ultimo, referring to the want of labourers to carry on the cultivation of sugar in Jamaica, the further inquiries which I have made have satisfied me that it is in the power of Her Majesty's Government at once to adopt, upon a limited scale, measures for the introduction of labourers from the coast of Africa, into Jamaica. I have ascertained that the amount of bounty provided by the law now in force would be considered by shipowners in this country to afford a sufficient remuneration to them for the conveyance of labourers from Africa to the West Indies, and that the only difficulty in the way of entering into contracts for this purpose, arises from the doubt which exists, whether, on arriving on the coast of Africa, any emigrants could be obtained. It appears, however, that even this difficulty might be surmounted, by guaranteeing to the owners of ships proceeding to Africa in search of emigrants, that in the event of their being unsuccessful, some moderate payment should be made for the expense incurred in fitting out ships for this service, and for proceeding by this indirect course to the West Indies. Under these circumstances, therefore, in order to obviate all delay that can be avoided, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to endeavour at once to take up two or three ships to proceed to Africa for emigrants to be conveyed to Jamaica; giving to the owners the necessary assurance that they shall receive such a moderate payment as may be agreed upon in the event of no emigrants being found.

o.32.

224

I am

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 5.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

No. 6.
Earl Grey to Sir
C. E. Grey.

I am induced by the reports received of the experiment made by Her Majesty's ship "Growler," as well as by the results of the visit made to the Kroo coast by the "Prince Regent," to entertain the expectation that either at Sierra Leone or on the Kroo coast, emigrants may be procured; but if not, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, instead of applying to the Assembly of Jamaica to make good the expense which will be thus incurred, to recommend to Parliament to provide the means of doing so; and to make provision also for the cost of sending a naval officer on board each of the ships so engaged, in order to superintend the performance of the service, and to guard against the possibility of abuse.

I trust that the Legislature of Jamaica will see in these measures a proof of the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to afford the utmost relief in their power to the cultivation of sugar in the British colonies. Although the number of vessels to be engaged will be very small in the first instance, nevertheless, if success should attend this experiment, there will be as many engaged hereafter as it may appear likely that the number of emigrants to be procured will suffice to fill, and the operation of the measure will be extended to all those colonies which may provide funds sufficient for the payment of the bounties required to remunerate the shipowners for the conveyance of emigrants from Africa.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Sir C. E. Grey
to Earl Grey.

(No. 106.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable
Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 6 November 1847.

(Received 8 December 1847.)

Mr. Lord,

I HAVE now the honour to lay before your Lordship a printed copy of the votes of the House of Assembly of this island, from the 19th of October to the 3d of November, both days included. In these papers there will be found the Governor's speech at the opening of the Session, under the date of the 19th October, and the address of the House, and my reply, under the date of the 22d October. Copies also are inclosed of the address of the Legislative Council, and of my reply.

It will perhaps be thought that I said more than was necessary on this occasion; that I have admitted too broadly, and to an inconvenient extent, the claims of the planters to relief; and that I have inculcated measures of policy, and especially of finance, which I am not entitled to suppose Her Majesty's Government would recommend. But the state of public feeling, and the clamour that was rising from all parts of the West Indies, made me think it desirable that by an early call of the House I should prevail on the Members of the Legislature to engage themselves in the business of the Session before they should become pledged by resolutions at parochial meetings to courses incompatible with the discharge of their legislative functions. A merely formal address, consisting only of empty civilities or common-place recommendations, would have been received with disgust and impatience, and would have been a vacuum into which all the better feeling of the moment would have outpoured itself in reply. Deeming it right therefore to speak to the purpose, the only safe course was to speak plainly, and with the most perfect truth and entire sincerity, for the accomplishment of which I require to be allowed a certain degree of fulness and perhaps prolixity. There is not a word of what I said which was not meant to express my real sentiment, and I endeavoured to impress upon those to whom I spoke that it was my own, so as to preclude all notion of Her Majesty's Government being in any way committed. I trust at the same time that I made no recommendation nor admission which Her Majesty's Government, though they may not wholly agree with me, will have any reason to condemn, nor from which your Lordship can experience any inconvenience.

The progress of the Session has hitherto been much more favourable than had been anticipated; the tone of the discussions has for the most part been temperate, and more than the ordinary proportion of business has been done. The Import Duties' Bill has passed both the Assembly and Council, with few and not very important alterations. The Rum Duty Bill is in committee, and probably will be passed in the ensuing week. The third of the resolutions, which will be found under the date of the 20th October, purports to restrain the House in this Session from the consideration of any new measure involving the expenditure of public money. I do not clearly understand, nor do I think that it is generally agreed in the House, where the line is to be drawn, so as to distinguish what is meant by a new measure; but I am told that it will not preclude an augmentation of the police force, nor fresh grants for purposes identical or closely similar to those for which grants have been made before, such as education, the penitentiary, a Board of works, &c.

At this moment some dissatisfaction approaching to irritation has supervened, in consequence of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to disallow the Act of last Session providing for the transfer of certain parochial charges to the general revenue. Your Lordship's despatch to that effect was communicated to the House by message three or four days ago, and it was referred to a select committee, whose report, I understand, is likely to be couched in strong terms. Some difficulties, which it is alleged must arise out of the disallowance,

disallowance, are stated in the Kingston newspaper of this morning, which is called the *Morning Journal*, and edited by Messrs. Jordon and Osborn, two of the Members. I shall deal with these as I best can, and according to the course that may be taken by the House, not assenting to the establishment of the measure of which your Lordship has disapproved, but yielding any point of mere temporary accommodation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Edward Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

EXTRACT from the VOTE of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of *Jamaica*, 19 October 1847. Encl. 1, in No. 7.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

You have been assembled as early as an observance of usage and attention to your own convenience would permit, chiefly because it seemed to be desirable that the public feeling, which has naturally resulted from fresh disappointments as to the state of the sugar market after so many years of difficulty, should take their expression from the temperate discussions of the colonial Legislature, seeing that this is at once the proper organ for providing whatever relief may be drawn from the internal resources of the island, and for making such representations as may be calculated to obtain any remedies, which can be supplied only by the power and the will of the Imperial Parliament.

I have wished also for the opportunity, which a Governor has usually taken on the opening of the first Session after his assumption of office, to mark the broad outline of policy which he believes will be beneficial to the colony.

May I add, without offence, that your last Session was in some degree a hurried and disturbed one, and that it left some matters unprovided for and others less carefully adjusted than, I am sanguine in my hope, that you will leave them, after approaching them, as you do now, with greater leisure.

In proportion to the weight of circumstances which you feel to be pressing on you, your deliberations ought to be grave; your resolutions such as will bear the criterion of public opinion in other places than Jamaica; and such as you may be sure will obtain for you, every where, the support of the wise and good. Above all, it is to be desired that your aims should be attainable,—something which you can seriously expect to realize; and that no part of your time and efforts should be wasted in vain references to what is past and gone beyond recall; nor in the equally vain endeavour to change the general settled policy of the empire.

Preludes, which indicate unreasonable purposes, raise obstructions in the path of those who indulge in them; and no one is blamed for closing a conference with him, who asks only what it is plainly impossible to grant. But I have seen nothing which makes me fear the existence of a disposition, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to turn a deaf ear to any who address them in the language of reason, or to fix themselves beforehand in a rigid posture of denial against temperate claims.

An attempt to re-establish the principle of protection, or to renew generally the practice of making the prices of commodities artificially high to the British people, by the exclusion of foreign produce from their markets, I most sincerely believe would be an utterly hopeless effort; and several legislative measures have now passed into laws, all founded on the opposite principle, which are so connected with each other, that it seems to be an equally vain expectation that any one of them could be repealed without repealing the others. Prohibitory duties could not be re-imposed upon foreign sugars without imposing them also on foreign corn. The battle of the Corn Laws must be fought over again in the United Kingdom, and gained by the party who lost it, before you could succeed in having your sugar protected by a prohibition of foreign sugar.

But if I have rightly comprehended the policy on which the system of free trade is founded, and which has led to the open abandonment of protective systems, the planters of Jamaica have no reason to fear that they are permanently condemned to remain exactly in the same commercial relations in which they now stand to the mother country.

The great and fundamental changes of commercial policy, which have recently taken place, seem to involve minor changes, and to make it impossible that some further revisions of the import duties of the United Kingdom should not be permitted, for the purpose of making adjustment that will give fair play to all parties. Without such examination, duties might, in some instances, remain so high as to be destructive, not only of the interests of planters, but equally so of the trade and revenue of the United Kingdom; and no effort, as it seems to me, can be more legitimate than that Jamaica should use its best endeavours to have justice done to itself, in the progress of the inquiries that are sure to be made; nor do I hesitate to declare, that to the extent I am about to explain, you have, in my opinion, a strong and sound case to bring forward.

On the 20th of August 1844, the declared average price of West India muscovado sugar, exclusive of the import duty, was 1*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, and in March 1845, when the first distinct measures for the introduction of foreign sugar were carried by the Minister of that day, the duty on colonial muscovado was reduced from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 14*s.* the cwt., and sugar from

Appendix, No. 1. foreign countries, in which slavery did not exist, was admitted at a duty of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*,
 Sugar Planting. instead of the former prohibitory duty. In August 1846, the distinction between foreign
 ———— sugar, the produce of slave labour, and foreign sugar, the produce of free labour, was done
 JAMAICA. away with, and all foreign sugar was admitted at a duty, for the ensuing 10 months, of
 ———— 1*l.* 1*s.* which, moreover, is gradually to decrease, until in 1851 foreign sugar and colonial
 Encl. 1, in No. 7. sugar are to be admitted at the same rate of duty; but when this further encouragement
 was given to the importation of foreign sugar, permission was given for the use of sugar in
 the British distilleries, which had previously been excluded from them, and changes were
 made in the duties on rum, in favour of the colonial distiller, and for the purpose of putting
 him on an equal footing of advantage with the British distiller.

Nothing can be more certain than that these reductions of duty on colonial sugar in 1845, and on colonial rum in 1846, were intended to operate in the way of compensation for the fall in the price of sugar, expected to be produced by the competition of foreigners, and that the permission for the use of sugar in the distilleries was meant, in some degree, to moderate that fall. I can scarcely imagine indeed that it entered into the plans of the Government at either epoch to leave the situation of the British sugar planter permanently worse than it had already become, and for that reason I incline strongly to the supposition that it was hoped these compensations would be complete equivalents.

But what has been the result? The average price of August 1844, exclusive of duty, namely, 1*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, with the addition of 1*l.* 4*s.* duty, constituted a London market-price of 2*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*; but the average price of similar sugar, exclusive of duty, on the 24th of last August, was only 1*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* which, with the reduced duty of 14*s.*, gives a London market-price of only 1*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*, so that whilst there has been a reduction of 10*s.* duty on West Indian muscovado sugar, it has sustained a fall of price in the English market of 16*s.* 11*d.* the cwt., or, setting aside the duty, of more than 6*l.* sterling per ton.

Against the apparent and grievous loss, however, which would be consequent upon such and so sudden a fall, the Jamaica proprietor and planter ought to set off the advantage he derives from the reduction in the duties of rum; and a part of the apparent fall in price ought, no doubt, to be rather called a rise in the exchangeable value of cash, and to be attributed to the extraordinary pressure for money in London, which, it may be hoped, will not be of permanent duration. But to whatever extent the real fall of price has exceeded the aggregate value of the reduction of duties on sugar and rum, I freely declare my opinion that you have a strong claim to relief by a further reduction of duty, if the finances of England can sustain it. As far as I am capable of forming a judgment, such relief would indirectly be advantageous even to the English revenue, derivable from the import of sugar, and, on the other hand, would be effectual for the purpose of at least neutralizing the effects of competition, and of placing the sugar planter here in as good a position as that in which he stood three years ago. I wish, with all my heart, you could be placed in a much better one, but we must look to what is practicable; and, after a careful and painstaking examination of the circumstances in which you stand, and taking these in connexion with the considerations of awful importance which are implicated with the finances of the United Kingdom, on which it is not too much to say that the peace and salvation of the world depends, I cannot at present extend my hopes for your obtaining direct relief from the Imperial Parliament beyond the limit I have pointed out. I have indeed no instructions or authority from Her Majesty's Government on which I am entitled to hold out an expectation even of that relief, nor can I pretend to be so well acquainted with the finances of the United Kingdom as to be capable of forming a confident judgment whether any further reduction of duties on sugar may be conceded, but some indications of large and unexpected increases in the British revenue encourage a not unreasonable hope that such may possibly be the case; and I am, at all events, convinced that here is the strong point of your case, and that if you are to be relieved at all, it is in this way, and on the grounds which I have stated, that there is the greatest likelihood of its being done.

Of obtaining any early and effectual supply of additional labour, by means of immigration, and to such an extent as to work any general improvement in the state of the island, I cannot honestly say that I entertain much expectation. All persons here, I believe, are convinced that the importation of Coolies from the East Indies is too costly, and that the numbers of these people, whom you could afford to bring from the other side of the globe, must be too few to be efficient instruments in elevating Jamaica to a new prosperity. From Africa I trust that you may receive some supply, even before the end of this year; but I know that, at present, it can only be to a very limited extent, though I hope the numbers may gradually increase; and my confidence of obtaining in the end some greater and more effectual assistance from that quarter, is strong and undiminished. I feel sure that the slave trade cannot last; condemned and prohibited by the treaties of all the most powerful states in the world, it is incredible that they should much longer abstain from combining sincerely in methods calculated to put an end to so great a reproach, scandal, and crime. It is shameful that, after such treaties, it should have continued so long; but it would be more shameful for foreign states either to acknowledge that they do not wish their treaties to take effect, or to pretend that it is beyond the power of the whole civilized world to give them effect. The introduction and establishment, by united Christendom, of peace, order, law, a just and free commerce, and a pure religion, on the coasts of Africa, would abate this enormous atrocity, and would gradually bring that teeming population into a condition to estimate the advantages within their reach; and it would then rest only with the planters of each colony respectively, on this side of the Atlantic, by improving the condition of the labouring class, and by making it a thoroughly happy one, to attract in swarms to their shores

shores a people of labourers who have always been regarded as the most effective, and best adapted for the agriculture of the Antilles.

When I plainly avow to you that the two modes of relief which I have indicated, and perhaps some relaxation of the Navigation Laws, are the only ones in which I can at present perceive any reasonable hope of your having the assistance of the Imperial Parliament, it nevertheless seems to me that you not only ought not to despair, but that you have the strongest incentives to apply your own legislative powers to the people, the soil, the products, the agriculture, the manufactures, and the trade and commerce of the island.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The most obviously important of the subjects which annually demand the consideration of the Legislature, namely, the revenue, is one which more peculiarly belongs to you; and upon this occasion I believe that a considerable falling off in the product of the import duties, below the amount of the preceding year, though not, perhaps, below the estimate for the present year, calls for an early and careful examination, as a means of obtaining accurate and valuable details illustrative of the working of the present tariff, and which may be available in the formation of an improved one.

It will not escape your observation that the assent of the Crown to the repeal of the differential duties, which were collected under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, has surrendered into your hands a permanent annual revenue of more than 25,000 *l.*, and merged it in the import duties imposed by the island Legislature, which have hitherto been voted only from year to year. I make no secret of my having called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to this circumstance; but the present Ministers of the Crown, conscious of having no self-interested objects connected with this matter, and feeling that it concerns them in no other respect than as the welfare of Jamaica is connected with it, in which they feel the deepest interest, deem you to be constitutionally the immediate guardians of that welfare, as far as it depends upon supplies of money; and they will not believe it to be morally possible that you should wilfully make shipwreck of the charge entrusted to your care. Whether, following the example of the mother-country, as to the Consolidated Fund, and Civil List, you may deem it expedient to give the quality of permanency to any portion of the revenue which is now dependent on annual votes, it is not for me to pronounce, nor, perhaps, even in the form of advice, to obtrude upon you any very positive opinion. But the times are marked by progress, and are full of change and uncertainty; those who carry every thing before them one day may be the weaker party on the next; and all I wish to say is, that if I was so fortunate as to have what is called a stake in Jamaica, I would employ, from a regard to my own interest and to that of my family, every legitimate effort to have so much of the revenue made permanent as should be sufficient to place the establishments necessary for the preservation of peace, order, and religion, and for the security of property, beyond the reach of the unforeseen mutations to which public affairs have been liable in all times, and are peculiarly so in these.

If upon the subject of revenue I venture to make some further suggestions, I do so from a feeling of reliance that you are satisfied they will be offered by me in no spirit of dictation, nor with any presumptuous confidence in my judgment, but as the soundest conclusions at which I have been able to arrive, after an anxious consideration of the subject, into which a sense of the duty attached to my station has urged me to enter, and which has been guided by no other influence than an honest desire to promote the welfare of Jamaica.

I am under an impression that, of your existing sources of revenue, the tax which is the heaviest, the most onerous, on account of its necessarily loose valuations, the most costly in its collection, and the most liable to imputations of unfairness, is the parochial tax on hereditaments.

I believe it to be also wrong in principle; because, as it is founded on recurring valuations, it is in reality a tax upon the employment and the fixing of capital; whereas, although I am of opinion that all permanent charges for local government ought to be paid by the landholders of districts, I believe it will be found that the true principle is to limit the assessments as nearly as possible to what may be called the original and intrinsic value of the land, so as not to discourage the investment of capital in the way of improvement; and that the plain and simple course to be pursued, with that object in view, is to make the assessment a uniform rate upon every acre of land in which an estate is claimed, without reference to its value, or to that of the improvements or buildings which have been made on it. For your parochial tax on hereditaments, therefore, my recommendation would be, that you should gradually substitute a system of augmented quit-rents. At present the quit-rents of 1 *d.* an acre produce a public revenue of nearly 9,000 *l.*, and are paid consequently on fully 2,000,000 of acres. If it were to be provided, then, that annually, and *pari passu*, the maximum rate of poundage to which the parochial assessment of hereditaments is limited should decrease, whilst the rate of quit-rents should, in equal progression, be increased, so that by the time the tax on hereditaments should be wholly extinguished and abolished, the quit-rents should be raised to 2 *s.* an acre, you might have an annual revenue from the land now paying quit-rent of more than 200,000 *l.*, which, including the saving that would arise from the absence of valuations, and the easy and inexpensive mode of collection, would far exceed in its net amount the net aggregate of the present quit-rents and the parochial taxes, both on hereditaments and on cattle and stock. The direct and most immediate advantage, I believe, would be, that every holder of an estate in land, with the exception only of those who are bent on holding land for

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

Encl. 1, in No. 7.

unprofitable and useless or visionary purposes, would pay much less than he pays now. But the indirect and less obvious advantages which would arise from the encouragement that would be given to the permanent investment of capital in land from the prevention of squatting, and from the turn which would be given to the whole mass of the peasantry, by inclining them rather to share in the benefit of an increased outlay of capital, by accepting wages instead of clinging to small holdings of land without capital, or anything to bestow on them, but their mere unaided labour. These indirect advantages, I say, would be of still greater moment; and above all, it is not to be calculated to what extent the resources of the island might be amplified by the acquisition of so plain and sound a basis of finance, on which public institutions might rest, that would give a command of credit and of money for the sustentation, on comparatively easy terms, of those systems of tropical agriculture and manufacture, which cannot exist without the continuous or repeated aid of capital; but when so aided have been, and still may be, the copious sources of immeasurable wealth.

Next in importance to the taxes which fall on land are the duties on the import of articles of commerce; and having already proposed for your scrutiny the existing tariff, and assuming it to be an axiom now universally admitted that it is desirable to have the necessary amount of revenue raised rather from low duties on a large importation of cheap articles, than from high duties on a smaller importation of dearer ones, there are only two other remarks which I would take the liberty of making to gentlemen who are for the most part so much more intimately acquainted with the subject than myself. The first is, that import duties have a primary and almost irresistible tendency to fall on the rent of the land on which the commodity is first raised; the simple reason of which is, that of all the parties whose profits go to constitute the cost of the imported article, the landlord of the land on which it is raised, if circumstances are left to their natural course, is necessarily the least able to avoid the burthen of the new duty. Stock, skill, labour, the capital expended in earning freight or commission, and all other elements of cost, and consequently of price, find their level; and if pressed by a tax in one direction, they glide off in another. In plainer language, the capital and labour go where each will find its best reward; the land is a fixture, and cannot escape. Nor is this any misfortune or injustice where the duties are of reasonable amount; for it is quite equitable and fair that he whose rent is increased by the admission of his produce to any market provided for him by others should pay for that advantage a moderate toll. These considerations have always made me regard low, steady import duties, on foreign commodities, as at once the fairest and most advantageous sources of revenue to which a nation can have recourse, next to the moderate, equable, and uniform assessment of the land of the nation itself.

The second remark which I wish to offer is, that when the necessities of a state oblige it to go beyond that low amount of import duty which, without struggle or injustice, will be drawn from the land in which the commodity is grown, the sole and simple consideration which ought to be kept in view, in fixing a higher rate of duty, is the procuring of that revenue for which the necessity exists. I mean, that all such indirect and far-sought objects as the discouraging one employment or encouraging another, or bestowing favours on particular parties by the regulation or adjustment of a tariff, should be discarded; and the sole question ought to be, what is the rate on the particular article which is selected for a high duty that will produce the greatest amount of revenue.

If these few and plain principles were to be kept in view, I am inclined to believe that no state free from debt would, with good economical arrangements, require any other sources of revenue.

But there is a third and untried source which I have often marvelled should remain untried, and which I believe, in the present era of the world, and in the existing circumstances of this island, might be of great benefit to Jamaica, not only as a source of revenue, but in other ways, though it would require the greatest vigilance on the part of the public, and the greatest honesty of purpose in public men, to keep it clear of abuse. The wealthiest, the most powerful, and the proudest governments in the world, have not been ashamed to borrow. Is there any reason why they should be ashamed to lend? And to lend for the purpose of revenue? In well-regulated governments the State can obtain money at a lower rate of interest than any private individual or association, because the security for repayment is better; it can also afford to lend at what, to any other, would be greater risks, because it has greater power, and more effectual means for assuring itself of payment. On the foundation of these two facts, it seems to me that a strong and wise government, whether paramount or subordinate, might not only administer invaluable assistance to its own people, but might derive the most legitimate augmentations of its revenue. I have no scheme of my own prepared for such a purpose; and for the present, at least, I wish to present the subject to you only in its outline and most elementary conditions, and I will now go no further in my illustration of it than to request you to remember, what indeed is not likely to be absent from your minds, how much the difficulties of the planter depend upon the high rate of interest, and the many other hard and ruinous conditions on which he obtains money, and that your judgments should then determine whether it would be impracticable to form any safe plan under which the island treasury, to a limited extent, should raise money at five per cent., and advance it, upon the security of land, for the assistance of agriculture, and of the manufacture of the staple products, at seven per cent.; and whether, if this be safely practicable, it would not at once be a source of revenue, and might not go far towards the salvation of the planting interest.

I will not occupy more of your time with these general, and, in some degree, abstract disquisitions; and to some particular and definite subjects which must come under your consideration,

consideration, I will at present barely make a reference, inasmuch as, if necessary, I shall have the opportunity of communicating with you in greater detail, by message to the Honourable House.

The cathedral church of Spanish Town for many months has been closed as unfit and unsafe for the celebration of Divine service, which has been performed in a building in the immediate neighbourhood, not very well suited to the purpose. Why no repairs have been begun I am not informed; but the reason in all probability is, that such sums as have been granted by the Legislature, together with those obtained from other sources, have been ascertained to be inadequate to the completion of what is known to be required, and that it has been deemed better not to begin until it is seen also that there are the means of finishing. If the insufficiency of those funds should be shown to your satisfaction, I cannot doubt that you will grant whatever may be found upon inquiry to be enough, with proper care and economy, to remove from the island the reproach of leaving the principal church of the diocese in abandonment and ruin.

By some forgetfulness or casual omission, for which perhaps I myself am in some degree to blame, the last Session of the Legislature came to a close without any grant having been made for carrying on the building of the general penitentiary; and to avoid the necessity of stopping the works, the Board of Commissioners of the penitentiary, of whom I am one, has been obliged to have recourse to the expedient of charging the commissioners of the lunatic asylum for work and materials afforded by the prisoners of the penitentiary, and to take advances of money from the last-mentioned commissioners on that account. I feel assured that it cannot be your intention that the building of the penitentiary should be brought to a stand, after so much progress has been made in it with your approbation, and that you will give your attention to the subject as early as you conveniently can.

I am afraid I must not suppose it to have been owing merely to any similar omission, that between the Council and Assembly, the Board of Works and the office of island engineer and surveyor of public works were left in abeyance. But whatever you may be pleased to do as to the engineer, I trust you will see the necessity of constituting some Board for the purpose of keeping public buildings in repair, and will supply it with adequate means. Much immediate inconvenience and ultimate loss to the colony must otherwise ensue.

The state of the county and district prisons throughout the island requires examination. The county prisons of Middlesex and Cornwall, and the district prisons of Portland, of Buff Bay, and of Annotto Bay, have all, since you last met, been the subject of representations to the Government, and I may mention that a notice on the part of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, setting a limit to the number of turnkeys to be employed in each prison, which was published in the Gazette, has caused considerable embarrassment to the provost-marshal-general, and, with a less discreet officer, might have given rise to inconvenient differences of opinion amongst grand juries, and the judicial bench, and the executive branch of the Government, and the Commissioners themselves, as to the extent of the legitimate authority of the latter body in such a case. I am confident that you and the Commissioners will, at all events, think, upon consideration, that if the establishment of officers allowed in the prisons is to be more definitely fixed, it had better be done, upon inquiry, in the form of a colonial enactment, than by a summary order in the Gazette, on the part of the Commissioners.

In one or two instances, distressing applications have been made to me for the removal from a prison of persons who, at the time of commitment have been infected with loathsome and contagious disease, and I have been unable to comply with these requests, because there is no receptacle in which I have any authority to place them. These, and previous circumstances, have induced the Board of Health and some of the principal medical men of the island, to express their wishes that the Legislature should be invited to establish one or more lazarettos; and I scarcely need say that the recommendation has my entire concurrence.

Before the end of the year I trust that the Board of Education will be enabled to make a satisfactory report to you of the expenditure or appropriation of the grant of the last Session. At present, I will only say, that after giving due consideration and regard to the priority and superiority of claim, which the Board feels that the Established Church of England possesses over any other single church or sect, we have endeavoured to distribute the grant of the Legislature fairly and impartially, with a view only to the usefulness of the several institutions which have been allowed to partake of it, and without an intentional exclusion of any religious persuasion whatever, the adherents of which, by the laws of the colony, are admitted to partake of legislative rights and functions; and we have succeeded in forming, on a small scale, a normal school for the training and educating of schoolmasters, from which we have endeavoured that no pupils, either by positive regulation, or by the necessity of submission to religious instruction, should be excluded, or deterred, or held back in any degree. This school is easy of access, and open to the inspection of members of the Legislature; and I trust that with their advice and further assistance, it may be made the germ of a general and comprehensive system.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

It is unnecessary that I should urge you to bestow a careful attention upon the colonial Act which are about to expire, and I will merely mention, that amongst these are

Appendix, No. 1. the very important Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the Riot Act; closely connected with which is the Police Act. With reference to the last of these, I ought to inform you that from several parts of the island, I have received representations of the inadequacy of the present numbers of the police force.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

Encl. 1, in No. 7.

I should feel, however, that I was almost insulting gentlemen of your station and capacity, and of your experience in public affairs, if, either on this head or any other, I were to enter into exhortations that you will make due provision for the peace of the island, and for the security of the persons and the property of the inhabitants. You do not require to be told by me that there are scarcely any circumstances in which it would not be a false economy to break up or neglect the supports of social order; and that until a community is prepared to abandon all hope, it ought to be its first care to preserve, in their full integrity, all those essential parts of the constitution on which peace, and law, and the general sense and assurance of security depend, and by which religion is upheld and maintained. These are the vitals of society. In these, when its forces may be low, and life may appear to be almost extinct, life still remains, if they themselves still remain, and a favourable change of ever-changing circumstances is alone wanting to enable them to throw out new manifestations of activity, vigor, and luxuriant growth.

I am aware that I am considered to be too sanguine in my expectations of returning prosperity, but I do feel a confidence that free trade, and the rapidly progressive civilization of the world, are bringing to England new resources, which will enable the most powerful empire that ever existed, to prevent its colonies from being permanently injured by what is beneficial to itself. Of all the tropical territories of that empire, there is none which has a nearer or more easy communication with the mother country, and with the rest of Europe, and with North America, than Jamaica. In its soil, its rivers, and its harbours, it is eminently favoured. By its geographical position, it is a centre of numerous states of the new world, and fitted more than any other spot to become their emporium. By reason of its mountains, which are higher than those of all the other West Indian islands, it excels them in that variety of climate which so admirably adapts it to be the dwelling of various races, deriving their origin and physical habitudes from the most different parts of the globe. I see all these races living in harmony, and a state of mutual deference and consideration for each other's interests and feelings; the principles of the best social constitution under which men ever lived, are established and developed, and the powers of legislation are in the hands of an upper class of society, whom my experience unto this moment leads me to regard as worthy of holding that power, and capable of employing it so as to promote the true interests of the island. I will not believe that all these advantages will be thrown away, or can possibly be unfruitful of that prosperity which it is my most earnest desire that I may in some degree be instrumental in establishing amongst you.

(ADDRESS.)

Jamaica, ss.

To his Excellency the Right honourable Sir *Charles Edward Grey*, Knight, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 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,

The Humble Address of the Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the present Session, and for your consideration in convening us at as early a period as your Excellency conceived suitable to our convenience.

We fully appreciate the trouble which your Excellency has taken, in placing before us the broad line of policy which your Excellency deems will be beneficial to the colony. It will be our duty to give our most serious attention to the suggestions thus offered to us, we feel assured, with an anxious desire to promote the best interests of Jamaica.

In seeking that relief which can alone avert the destruction of this colony, we must leave it to Her Majesty's Government to decide as to the means to be adopted, and our confidence in having this relief afforded to us is strengthened by your Excellency's assurance, that you have seen nothing which makes you fear the existence of a disposition, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to turn a deaf ear to those who address them in the language of reason; as also by your declaration that, in your opinion, we have a strong claim to relief by a further reduction of duty.

In our struggle to continue cultivation since the period of emancipation we have anxiously sought assistance, by immigration, from various quarters, and especially from Africa; but the time has now passed when immigration can much avail. Unless attended with other and instant remedial measures, the cultivation of our staples must be abandoned, and the great body of the emancipated people must, themselves, cease to find employment.

We are anxious now, as we have ever been, to provide a revenue to support the institutions of the colony, and to maintain the peace and order of society. Acting in this spirit, we shall continue the revenue laws to the end of the ensuing year, in the hope that ere the termination of that period adequate relief will be afforded by the parent Government. We regret, however, to feel ourselves compelled to state to your Excellency that the raising of such

such revenue must bear oppressively on a suffering people. The amount will certainly fall short of that of former years, and cannot possibly be sustained beyond the period stated. So far as our declining resources will permit, we beg to assure your Excellency of our readiness to attend to the several objects to which you have specifically alluded, and also to such messages as your Excellency may be pleased to submit to our consideration.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

Encl. 1, in No. 7.

(GOVERNOR'S REPLY.)

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,
I hope you will rest assured that every word of mine has been addressed to you in perfect sincerity, and that I am prepared to adhere, in my official communications with Her Majesty's Government, to what I have said openly to yourselves.
There is no disposition on my part to blame the apprehensions you express in this season of difficulty, but I trust that we have witnessed the extreme point of depression, and that the enjoyment is in store for us of fairer and more brilliant days."

Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

COPY ADDRESS from the Honourable the Council of *Jamaica* to the Governor, in reply to his Excellency's Speech on opening the Session. Encl. 2, in No. 7.

Jamaica, ss.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Edward Grey*, Knight, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 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.

The Humble Address of the Council.

May it please your Excellency,

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session, and in which we see convincing evidence of the deep anxiety of your Excellency for the well-being of this important colony, whose government you have been called on to administer in no ordinary times.

We confidently hope that the difficulties in which this, and all the other West India colonies have been thrown in consequence of the recent adjustment of the sugar duties, will engage the serious and earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government; and we cannot doubt that a calm and impartial consideration of those difficulties will induce them to propose to Parliament such alterations as will, at least, procure for us relief to the extent your Excellency has been pleased so emphatically to declare we are entitled.

We fully appreciate the importance of the various subjects on which your Excellency has addressed the Legislature; and we can, with sincerity, assure you that all matters which may be brought before us shall receive our anxious consideration.

Passed the Council this 20th day of October 1847.

(signed) *W. G. Stewart*,
Clerk to the Council.

Enclosure 3, in No. 7.

COPY of his Excellency Sir *Charles Edward Grey*'s Reply to the Address of the Honourable the Council, in answer to his Excellency's Speech on opening the Session. Encl. 3, in No. 7.

Gentlemen of the Council,

It is very gratifying to me, and I am confident it is most fortunate for the island, that the Legislative Council and the Executive Branch of the Government take views so nearly similar of the circumstances in which we stand, and of the means by which it would seem that we might be most easily relieved. I am persuaded also that Her Majesty's Ministers will give a willing and patient attention to all claims for that relief which shall be preferred, with feelings of due consideration for the general interests of the empire and for the innumerable and arduous difficulties with which the administrators of that empire have to contend.

Enclosure 4, in No. 7.

EXTRACT from the "Morning Journal," *Jamaica*.

Encl. 4, in No. 7.

Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, 6 Nov. 1847.

THE "Act to transfer certain parochial expenditure to the public of this island, and to relieve parochial taxation," having been disallowed by Her Majesty's Government, a grave and important question arises, how are the parties whose salaries were payable under it to be remunerated up to the 30th June next?

The vestries of the several parishes have already made up their expenditure and ways and means to that period, and levied the taxes necessary to meet the former. They can

Appendix, No. 1.
 —
 Sugar Planting.
 —
 JAMAICA.
 —
 Encl. 4, in No. 7.

impose no further or additional taxes for the purpose of paying the officers whose salaries were made payable under the disallowed Act out of the public treasury. How then are these parties to be provided for? A quarter's salary will become due at the end of the next month, for which no provision has been made, and there will be half a year's salary to June 1848 in addition before any taxes can be imposed for the payment thereof. If the matter is left to the parishes, these officers must, under the most favourable circumstances, remain unpaid until September next year, when there will be one year's salary due to them. The hardship of their case is manifest, and must challenge the instant attention of the Legislature. The taxpayers will also find their rates for 1848 considerably increased. The vestries will have to raise seven quarters' salaries for the parties in question, instead of being, as they expected they would be, relieved from raising any money at all on their account. This will be a heavy blow to those bodies, and to the inhabitants generally, who have been congratulating themselves upon the diminished taxation, whilst the officers will be placed in a most unenviable position. The only mode of escape is by passing an Act to authorize the receiver-general to pay the salaries up to the 30th of June next. The difficulty in the way of this procedure is, will the Governor, after the disallowance of the Act, feel himself at liberty to consent to such continued payment, or to a reversion of the determination come to by the Government? It seems very evident that more is meant by the despatch from Earl Grey than meets the eye. What says his Lordship?—

“In taking these Acts into consideration, her Majesty's Government have not had regard merely to the presentment and petition against them, and the low rate of salaries assigned by them, but also to the strong objections which exist to throwing upon the general revenue of the island charges which are now provided for by local rates. The motives which, under any circumstances, would dissuade from transference of charge, derive great additional force from the representations made by the Assembly at the commencement of the Session, of an expected falling off in the general revenue, and from the measures which they contemplated then, and have since to some extent given effect, for reducing the expenditure. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that those measures are to be defended, if at all upon an anticipation of deficiency, which would be conclusive against the assumption of new changes.”

What is the plain English of this? Why, that we ourselves stated at the commencement of the last Session that the general revenue was likely to fall off, or be reduced, and that, in consequence of such anticipated reduction, certain measures of retrenchment were necessary. We then proceeded to give proof of our sincerity by introducing a bill, which was lost in the Council, and reducing subsequently the emoluments of the coroners, collecting constables, clerks of the peace, &c., &c., and wound up by transferring a large amount of expenditure from the parishes to the public, thereby increasing the demands upon the public revenue. The Government have not said that they suspect some desire to exhaust that revenue by the additional impost, or to render it inadequate to the previously existing demand upon it, but they say, if the reductions in question are to be defended at all, it must be upon the ground of the anticipated deficiency, and this latter is conclusive against the transfer of parochial expenses; in other words, that they will take good care, if there be any such latent intention, to defeat it by disallowing the Act. The fact is, that although a reduction was anticipated, and has taken place in the general revenue, the latter has been found sufficient to bear the previous charges upon it, as well as the amount transferred from the parishes. There was no denying, however, that the transfers alluded to were made with a view, and for the purpose, of decreasing the parochial expenditure and taxation. It came out in the discussions, and, indeed, could not be disguised, that the object of the reductions which were sought to be made by the bill alluded to, was to reduce the existing claims upon the general revenue, in order, thereby, to be enabled to transfer as large an amount of the parochial expenses as could be to the public. The Government, it seems, are determined, that this shall not be done, or that the transfer shall not be made until it is shown that the general revenue can bear it, without risk or detriment to pre-existing claims. The situation of The House is a delicate one. That it will have to retrace its steps seems very probable. The more pressing and urgent features of the case, however, is, how are the officers, for the payment of whose salaries there is now no provision, to manage? The House is bound to see that they suffer no loss or inconvenience.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
 Earl Grey to Sir
 C. E. Grey.

(No. 122.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable
 Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 December 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch, No. 106 of 6th November, enclosing copies of the speech made by you to the Legislature of Jamaica on opening the Session, and of the addresses of the Council and Assembly in reply. I am duly sensible of the ability, and the anxious care with which you have applied yourself to the consideration of the state of affairs in the West Indies at this critical period, and I am assured by the documents before me, that you had spared no pains to arrive at just conclusions as to the course which should be

be taken by Her Majesty's Government; but you must allow me at the same time to express some regret at the language which you have held in parts of your speech.

I cannot be surprised that, as Governor of Jamaica and the immediate witness of the distress prevailing in the colony, you should have been in some degree thrown off your guard by feelings with which every person who is responsible for measures affecting the welfare of the colonists must be deeply impressed. But it is unfortunate that you were led to indulge and express in a manner thus public and formal, expectations of a species of relief being afforded which it will not be possible to grant.

Her Majesty's Government entertain a strong conviction that the adoption of the measures which I understand you to recommend, by destroying all confidence in the permanence of the recent arrangement respecting the sugar duties levied in this country, would tend rather to injure than to benefit the colonies, while at the same time such a course would be inconsistent with those views as to the commercial policy best calculated to promote the more general interests of the empire at large which they have deliberately adopted, and which Parliament has no less deliberately sanctioned.

Whilst, therefore, I share with you, to its fullest extent, the anxiety which you feel that relief should be afforded, I cannot but regret that anything should be said which may lead the colonists to look for it where it is not to be found.

I have already in my despatch of the 16th ultimo, No. 105, indicated the sources from which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, real relief may be derived, and I trust that in no long time those sources will be made available. And if in the meantime the pressure is seriously felt, it should be remembered that the difficulties of the period are not confined to the West India trade, nor solely attributable to measures or circumstances peculiar to that trade. No small portion of them are common to the trade of the whole British empire, and arise out of causes over which neither Her Majesty's Government nor Parliament have any control.

Whilst our manufacturing and commercial interests at large are suffering so severely, it is impossible that the demand for immediate consumption for sugar, as well as other articles, should not be affected, while at the same time the ordinary speculative purchases by which the market might otherwise be relieved, must be greatly discouraged. This state of affairs has occasioned heavy losses to the producers and importers of numberless commodities, including some to which the recent changes in our commercial policy have no application, and if sugar has suffered a considerable depression, which is not unnaturally, though I believe incorrectly attributed to the recent alteration of the duties, various other articles, indigo for example, on which no such measures have been taken, are likewise now selling at a lower rate than at any former period, and at a price which is stated to be far below the cost of production.

Taking due account of these causes of distress, arising out of general but temporary pressure, I venture to hope, that as this country emerges from its present difficulties (which I see no reason to doubt that by the blessing of Providence it speedily may), the colonies also will partake in the improvement of our prospects. In the meantime, all that can be done is, to endeavour, by such well-considered measures as it is in the power of Parliament or the colonial Legislatures to adopt, to mitigate that distress which it is impossible entirely to remove. With this view, Parliament has already relieved the trade of the West Indian colonies from nearly all the restrictions which were estimated in a paper officially communicated to the Board of Trade in the year 1830, by the committee of West India planters and merchants, as equivalent to a charge of more than 5 s. per cwt. on the production of sugar, and Her Majesty's Government have recommended to the consideration of Parliament, the question of altering the Navigation Laws, the only remaining restrictive laws by which the colonists appear to be exposed to any serious disadvantage. Whilst these efforts have been made to give facilities to trade, the supply of labour has occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government; two ships are now on their way to Africa for emigrants to Jamaica, and the necessary agency has been brought into operation for expediting the emigration of any number of emigrants who may be found willing to proceed to the West Indies from the free districts on the African coast.

The efforts of Parliament and of Her Majesty's Government will be seconded, I doubt not, by the strenuous exertions of individual proprietors, without which no public measures can be of much avail, and by the best endeavours of the colonial authorities to do what depends upon them. I am happy to observe that the Legislature of Jamaica has evinced, under such trying circumstances, a wise spirit of moderation, not adopting those rash measures of refusing to continue the taxes, and to vote supplies required for the public service, which some persons were found to recommend, but judiciously availing itself of the power accorded by Parliament to abolish the differential duties on imports into the island, and in the present Session pursuing a like beneficial policy by reducing the rates of duty on imports. These wise measures will, I am confident, tend materially to promote the trade of the colony; and this policy might, I am persuaded, be carried yet further with the happiest effects, provided the deficiency occasioned in the revenue by a further reduction of the duties upon imports were to be judiciously supplied, and I entirely agree in the opinion expressed by you in your speech that the best source of this supply would be in an increase of the quit rents now charged upon land. The increase to 2 s. per acre, which you have suggested, would not be sensibly felt as a burthen by the occupiers of such land as is profitably employed, whilst it would be anything but a disadvantage to the colony that those who hold land, which they do not turn to account, should be subjected to it, inasmuch as it would then become the interest of such proprietors either to cultivate the land or to part with it.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

No. 8.
Earl Grey to Sir
C. E. Grey.

Above all, the obvious tendency of such a change in the mode of levying the public revenue would be to correct what appears to me a very serious evil in the existing system of taxation, which by raising the price of imported provisions, while it does not enhance the cost of land cultivated in provisions, tends artificially to encourage the negroes to labour on their provision grounds rather than for wages on the plantations, thus aggravating the principal difficulty with which the planter has to contend.

I will not quit this subject without adverting to a further improvement in taxation on the same principle, which is more immediately suggested by the observations in your despatch, No. 106, on the disallowance of the Act of last Session, providing for the transfer of certain parochial charges to the general revenue. I am greatly concerned to find that the disallowance of this Act is likely to occasion dissatisfaction; but I am convinced that the Act could not have been allowed to continue in operation without doing great injury both in itself and in its establishment of a policy which general experience, and especially that of our own colonies and of the United States, has, I think, clearly demonstrated to be erroneous. The political and moral advantages of providing for local objects by local charges, and the disadvantages of throwing them upon the general revenue, have been so often pointed out by the highest authorities, by reference to such striking examples of the effects of both systems, that I cannot too strongly deprecate, in Jamaica, the policy of converting local into general charges. And whilst I shall willingly accede to any temporary measure for meeting the immediate inconvenience expected to result from the disallowance of the Act referred to, I would strongly recommend to the consideration of the Assembly the question whether, as a permanent measure, the inconvenience complained of in the modes hitherto in use of raising money for local objects might not be obviated by giving to the parochial authorities power to increase for these objects the amount of the quit rents which has been suggested as a source of general revenue, the vestries might be enabled to vote such an addition to the general imposts as local purposes might require, the produce of the tax, which should be levied altogether for the sake of cheapness of collection, being divided between the general and parochial treasuries in the proper proportion. It is thus that in France provision is made for departmental expenditure, by the levy of "centimes additionels," along with the "Impôt foncier" required for the state.

I have offered these suggestions, perhaps, with imperfect information as to details, certainly with no disposition to oppose my views to those of the Assembly on matters on which it is their right and duty to judge for themselves, but at the same time, with a strong impression that if, as I have your authority to assume, the principles of taxation to which I have adverted, can be practically carried into effect, they will be most advantageous to the colony in their operation, and that they are therefore worthy the attention and consideration of the Legislature, and I rejoice to perceive from the spirit in which the Legislature had applied itself to the business of the Session, that any propositions which have the public welfare in view are likely to be willingly received, and carefully considered.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

No. 9.
Sir C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

(No. 112.)

— No. 9. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 20 November 1847.

(Received 28 December 1847.)

My Lord,
IN compliance with the request of Mr. Whitelock, the custos of the parish of Hanover, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the enclosed memorial of the inhabitants of that parish, addressed to Her most Gracious Majesty The Queen in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

To Her most Gracious Majesty The QUEEN, in Council.

The humble MEMORIAL of the Planters, Merchants, Labourers, and other Inhabitants of Hanover, in Jamaica.

May it please Your Majesty,

YOUR memorialists are reduced to the greatest distress, and pray your Majesty's interference in their behalf, to prevent the utter annihilation of their property, and their being driven forth from the colony they inhabit, pennyless, and without a home.

Your memorialists have laboured under great disadvantages since the abolition of slavery, in consequence of a large portion of their former labourers having at the period of their freedom betaken themselves to other than agricultural employments, thus circumscribing the labour market, and rendering labour dear and uncertain.

In this once flourishing district there were 71 sugar estates, besides numerous grazing farms and ginger plantations. Of these, since freedom, no fewer than 14 sugar estates, and the whole of the ginger plantations, have been abandoned for want of labour to cultivate them; while the remaining 57 sugar estates are not raising more than one-fourth the quantity

quantity of produce they did previous to the abolition of slavery; and, with four exceptions, the whole of them will this year bring their proprietors in debt.

Your memorialists most respectfully submit, that should this ruinous state of affairs continue a few months longer, the whole of these properties (once giving a large income) must be thrown up, and your memorialists reduced to beggary and ruin.

Your memorialists humbly trust that your Majesty will adopt some measures to avert so dreadful a calamity; they submit that this one year of active competition with the foreign slave-grower of sugar has proven the utter impossibility of their continuing such a contest, and unless they are immediately relieved, this fine island must inevitably become an incumbrance to your Majesty, instead of contributing (as heretofore) so largely to the revenue.

Your memorialists with all deference submit, that a reduction of duty on British colonial sugar, so as to afford them a protection against the slave-grower, would neither tend to limit the consumption or diminish the revenue, while it would prevent the abandonment of the British sugar colonies.

They respectfully point out for your Majesty's consideration, that while they have been by the late free-trade measures brought into competition with the foreign slave-grower, their fellow subjects in Great Britain are still protected to your memorialists great loss.

The British distiller, in addition to the advantage he enjoys over your memorialists, by their distance from the market, entailing on them an expense of 1s. 4d. per gallon, viz. (freight per gallon, 6d.; insurance and mercantile charges, 5½d.; loss by leakage and evaporation on the passage, six per cent. on a puncheon at the place of shipment here; 96 gallons, 2½d., loss of puncheon, 20s., is per gallon 2½d., in all, 1s. 4d. per gallon), enjoys a protection against their rum of 9d. per gallon.

The British shipowner is protected by the Navigation Laws, and compels your memorialists to pay a freight nearly double the amount they would pay if they were permitted to ship on other vessels. A large amount of American shipping leaves the island in ballast, which might, but for the protection afforded the British shipowners, carry away your memorialists' produce; your memorialists would thus obtain their staves, provisions, and other American commodities at a cheaper freight, as well as transmit their sugar and rum.

By a late Act of Parliament your memorialists' sugar has been admitted into use in the breweries and distilleries, but they beg to point out that many excise regulations act injuriously against its free use, while the excessive duty of 14s. per hundred weight, or 75 per cent. on its value, must, should the grain harvest prove as abundant as your memorialists have reason to expect, prevent its being used at all, as foreign corn will entirely supersede it.

Your memorialists humbly point out to your Majesty's notice, that while foreign corn is admitted into Great Britain at a nominal rate of duty, sugar grown by your subjects in Jamaica and the other colonies is charged 75 per cent. on its net value, it being not only an article of British growth but one of the greatest necessaries of life.

Your memorialists feel acutely this marked distinction made in favour of foreigners to the detriment of your Majesty's own subjects, who have ever been foremost when difficulties and dangers have at various times threatened the empire, to contribute both in purse and person to its defence.

Many of your memorialists left their native country at an early age, and have been years toiling under a tropical sun, to amass property now rendered valueless; and should they be compelled to desert their plantations, have no means of obtaining a livelihood for themselves and families but by emigrating to the foreign slave-sugar countries, there to pursue the only avocation they have been accustomed to, and endeavour as they best can, with their ruined fortunes and impaired constitutions, to obtain that support their own countrymen have denied them.

Your memorialists implore your Majesty to take their grievances into consideration, and graciously to interpose between them and ruin; and your memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray.

On behalf of the meeting,
H. A. Whitelock, Chairman.

— No. 10. —

(No. 126.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

No. 10.
Earl Grey to Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 January 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated 20 November last, No. 112, accompanied by an address to the Queen in Council, on behalf of the planters, merchants, and other inhabitants of the parish of Kingston, Jamaica, praying for relief under the present depressed state of the West India interests.

This petition has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, by whom it was very graciously received.

You have recently been put so fully in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of this petition, that you will be enabled to communicate those sentiments to the petitioners, together with the assurance of the deep interest which Her Majesty takes in their welfare.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

No. 11.
Sir C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

Mr. Whitelock to
Mr. Pilgrim.
20 Dec. 1847.

— No. 11. —

(No. 125.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey
to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 22 December 1847.

(Received 31 January 1848.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a letter from Mr. Whitelock, the custos of the parish of Hanover, together with a memorial, addressed to your Lordship by several proprietors and lessees of sugar estates on the western part of the island of Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. H. A. Whitelock to T. F. Pilgrim, Esq.

Westmoreland, Grange Hill Post-Office,
20 December 1847.

Sir,

At the request of the individuals subscribing to it, I have the honour to enclose a letter to the Earl Grey, Secretary to the Colonies, which it is our earnest hope may be forwarded by the present packet, by his Excellency the Governor. We believe it to be the etiquette thus to transmit any document intended for the Colonial Office, and we feel assured his Excellency will excuse the trouble we are giving him.

I am, &c.
(signed) H. A. Whitelock.

MEMORIAL to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We pray your earnest attention to the following facts.

We, the undersigned, are the owners of 19, and the lessees of 13 sugar estates in the west end of the island of Jamaica, on which properties we employ daily an average of 2,898 labourers, who represent families numbering 14,490 people, lately redeemed from slavery. Our sugar estates, 32 in number, are expected to make this year 2,796 hogsheads of sugar and 1,354 puncheons of rum, which will cost us, by accurate computation, 60,315 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* We have no hope of realizing more than 15 *l.* per hogshead and 14 *l.* per puncheon (the maximum of the market at present), at which rate our produce will bring 60,896 *l.*, leaving a balance over our expenditure of 580 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* to go against six per cent., the common rate of interest which money bears in the colony, and which on 60,315 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* would be 3,618 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* Our capital invested on these 32 sugar estates in live stock and implements of husbandry, amounts in live stock to 32,094 *l.*; in implements, to 14,630 *l.*; upon which wear-and-tear capital we receive no interest whatever. The 19 sugar estates that we own cost us 95,784 *l.*, and we pay a rental for the 13 other estates of 3,110 *l.* per annum, which sunk capital is likewise wholly profitless.

We are not so absurd as to expect that the British nation should abandon the principles of free trade, now upheld by the majority of the people, in order to afford us protection, but we submit it cannot be consonant with the spirit of free trade to give to the slave colonies a monopoly of the sugar market by allowing them to cultivate sugar with means (slaves) denied to us; and we submit they must have that monopoly if the British West Indies cease to supply the market with sugar, as your Lordship must have ascertained that a supply from the East Indies cannot be obtained at the rates of slave-grown produce.

Now we are resident proprietors, and all of us, with one exception, have purchased and leased our properties since the Emancipation Act. It will be evident from the facts stated that we cannot cultivate for another year; indeed, we have not the means, unaided, of taking off the present crop, and the British West India merchants are now unable to assist us, and of course disinclined, where there is no hope of profit or even of recovering their advances. If we, being proprietors and lessees, living on and managing our own properties, brought up to tropical agriculture, and availing ourselves of every practical improvement, have only such a result to exhibit as is set forth in the statement of these facts, the inference is conclusive that the position of the absentee proprietor or mortgagee, represented by paid agencies, is still more deplorable. It is evident that

that unless some mode of suppressing slavery and the slave trade more effectual than that hitherto pursued be adopted, and without immediate aid, in the shape of money loans, sugar cultivation, upon which 300,000 of the emancipated negroes are wholly dependent, must cease in Jamaica.

But our object in submitting these facts to your Lordship is to enable you to draw your own inferences, and suggest your own remedies, and we beg you will consider our desperate position as an excuse for troubling you with the statement.

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. A. Whitlock,*
(and 15 others.)

Appendix, No. 1.
Sugar Planting.
JAMAICA.
Encl. in No. 11.

NUMBER and VALUE of Estates, Live Stock, &c.

Number of Estates owned by Sub-scriber.	Number of Estates rented by Sub-scriber.	Number of Live Stock.		Value of Live Stock upon all the Estates for which each is interested.	Value of Implements upon Ditto.	Total Amount of Expenditure in 1847 for Wages, Taxes, Salaries, Lumber, &c.		Purchase Money of Freeholds.	Annual Amount of Rental Paid by each Lessee.	Estimated Crop for this Year.		Average Daily Number of Labourers Employed on all Subscribers' Estates.	Signature of Proprietor and Lessee.
		Cattle.	Mules.			£.	s. d.			Hds. Sugar.	Puns. Rum.		
Two	Two	600	138	5,340	2,000	8,734	7 6	8,000	550	430	215	500	H. A. Whitlock. T. Tate. (65 Coolies also employed daily.)
One	-	100	-	1,000	500	2,500	-	5,000	-	120	60	128	
One	-	51	48	888	500	2,200	-	7,000	-	110	85	100	E. H. Clarke.
Two	-	340	10	2,090	800	2,700	-	6,600	-	140	80	140	W. Walcott.
One	-	180	-	1,260	600	1,920	-	4,734	-	100	50	100	C. A. Abbott.
One	-	170	-	1,020	450	1,450	-	3,050	-	50	22	60	P. Easson.
Two	-	610	7	3,765	900	6,250	8 4	13,000	-	300	150	250	B. Kitters.
Three	Two	566	37	3,706	3,000	9,149	14 7	1,750	500	408	152	410	T. M'Niel.
One	-	160	40	1,360	500	2,226	12 6	1,650	-	101	50	100	R. Dewar.
-	Two	280	38	2,300	530	4,323	-	-	660	200	110	200	J. Sinclair.
One	Two	185	76	1,335	1,200	4,850	-	6,000	450	218	109	240	G. B. Vidal.
One	-	80	23	700	500	1,500	-	9,000	-	100	50	70	S. Holt.
Two	One	250	35	2,060	1,500	3,600	-	10,000	200	160	75	225	S. S. Hugh.
One	One	230	47	2,080	900	3,930	-	10,000	200	170	85	190	W. R. Cooke.
-	One	47	18	516	200	900	-	-	150	35	14	30	W. Whitmore.
-	Two	169	56	2,024	650	4,081	10 6	-	400	154	77	160	W. Hutton.
19	13	4,078	573	32,094	14,630	60,315	13 5	95,784	3,110	2,796	1,354	2,898	

Grange Hill Post-office,
Westmoreland, Jamaica, 16 December 1847.

— No. 12. —

(No. 140.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

No. 12.
Earl Grey to Sir
C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 February 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th December last, No. 125, transmitting a letter addressed to me by several proprietors and lessees of sugar estates in the west end of Jamaica.

You will express to the gentlemen who have signed this letter the regret with which I have read the statements contained in it; but you will at the same time observe to them, that while I am well aware of the severity of their present distress, I believe that they are mistaken in the causes to which they attribute it, and that they take too gloomy a view of their future prospects.

You will further observe to them, that their statement of loss is founded upon the prices of a season of almost unparalleled difficulty, and that there is no branch of industry in this country, whether agricultural or manufacturing, which has not experienced similar periods of adversity, in which losses have been sustained not less serious than those now complained of; yet such times of difficulty have been followed by better days, as I trust will be the case with Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

(No. 17.)

— No. 13. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey; dated King's House, Jamaica, 7 February 1848. (Received 6 March 1848.)

No. 13.
Governor Sir C. E.
Grey to Earl Grey.

Address.
Memorial to The
Queen, 24 Dec.
1847.

ALTHOUGH it has been already seen by your Lordship in the printed Votes, I think it right to transmit, in a separate despatch, the memorial addressed by the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, of which, and of the address of the House to myself, requesting that the memorial should be transmitted, I have the honour to lay copies before your Lordship.

The report of the committee on the distressed state of the planting interest, which is embodied in the memorial, was in all likelihood prepared by Mr. Barclay, the chairman, who presided personally in all its proceedings. The evidence has not been printed, but it was collected from all quarters of the island; and, I understand, exhibited a very remarkable variety in the condition, means, and prospects of different properties. That the majority of estates labour under ruinous distress, whilst the prices of sugar remain at their present rate, is, I fear, undeniable; but some proprietors and managers retain their hopes, and in some instances I am told the evidence, especially from the western end of the island, was unexpected by the committee, and proved that in some instances, and under certain circumstances, sugar cultivation is still far from being in a desperate condition, or, at present, absolutely unprofitable.

All statements of the cost of production must be received with caution. The fact is, that even the real and unavoidable cost varies widely on different estates, and in different parts of the island, and that in the estimates given by different witnesses it is impossible to guess, without strict cross-examination, what expenses are improperly included.

One gentleman acknowledged to me that he had given his estimate upon an average of the whole expenses of his estate for five years, as compared with the product of sugar, and that he included what he had laid out during that period in many costly improvements, which were only preparatory to an increased cultivation of sugar, which did not fall within the period.

At Golden Grove, and Stanton, in St. Thomas-in-the-East, the cost of production is said not to exceed, at the most, 14s., and on some estates in St. George, I know it has been carefully estimated at 16s.; but in all cases these estimates are independent of what are called "charges," amounting to about 8s., for mercantile commission, agency, and freight, &c., which are incurred in the transit of the sugar into the London market.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

May it please your Excellency,

WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency, and to request that you will be pleased to forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the accompanying Memorial to The Queen, with a request that he will present the same, in the most acceptable manner, to Her Majesty.

Jamaica, ss.

To The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble MEMORIAL of Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects the Assembly of Jamaica.

Most gracious Sovereign.

YOUR memorialists have implored Your Majesty, on repeated occasions, in the most pressing terms, to direct your Ministers that they should look to the condition of your subjects in this colony, and grant them relief; but their supplications have ever been in vain. The ruin which we last year anticipated is now fast overtaking us, and the sugar duty Acts of Parliament will soon complete the destruction of our property, unless efficient and immediate relief be afforded us, and the sugar and coffee cultivation of the west, which formerly contributed immensely to the national wealth, will cease to exist for any beneficial purpose to the empire.

Our alarming condition will be best understood by our placing before Your Majesty facts proved in solemn form, before a committee of the Assembly, whose report was recommended by the House to be embodied in this memorial to Your Majesty, which is as follows:

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

" 1. That

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

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

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

" 4. That of 138 sugar estates, given in evidence, the crops made in 1832 were 25,928 hogsheads of sugar, and 10,008 puncheons of rum; in 1847, 17,359 hogsheads of sugar, and 8,331 puncheons of rum; showing a decrease of 8,569 hogsheads of sugar, and 1,677 puncheons of rum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 13.

We therefore most humbly and most earnestly pray Your Majesty,

1st. That the duties levied on the produce and industry of Your Majesty's West Indian subjects may be altogether abolished, or so reduced as to place us on at least equal terms with the slave-holding foreigner.

2dly. That no higher amount of duty be levied on colonial spirits than on spirits distilled in the United Kingdom.

3dly. That every encouragement be given to the use of sugar and molasses in breweries and distilleries.

4thly. That extensive immigration into this colony, from Africa, be immediately undertaken and conducted at the national expense, our own resources being now nearly exhausted.

5thly. That the national treaties with Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, for the suppression of the slave trade, be rigidly enforced.

We also pray Your Majesty that this island be relieved from the balance of the loan we received under the Act passed in the second and third years of the reign of his late Most Gracious Majesty King William IV. c. 125, which, in the declining state of our fortunes, we are now unable to liquidate.

We regret the necessity which compels us to make these requests, but we assure Your Majesty that our condition is deplorable.

Finally, We entreat Your Majesty graciously to listen to these our complaints, to be assured of their truth, and to take immediate measures for causing them to be redressed. If those measures now in progress for supplying us with an accession of African labourers had been earlier undertaken, they would have been truly beneficial; but they have been delayed until despair has paralyzed the exertions of Your colonial subjects, and although these measures are now welcome, they will fall short of conferring the advantages which would have resulted from them if earlier applied, and will be of little avail, unless accompanied by other relief, for which we now pray.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Passed the Assembly, this 24th day of December 1847.

(signed) *S. J. Dallas*, Speaker.

GRENADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 53.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.

16 December 1847.
(Received 31 January 1848.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a petition to the House of Lords, transmitted to me by the Lieutenant-governor of Grenada, from the inhabitants of the Island of Carriacou, and which they respectfully request your Lordship to present.

The petitioners pray that every facility may be afforded for the admission of their produce into the home markets on the same terms as the products of the mother country, and should the revenue suffer in consequence, that it be made up by taxing slave-grown sugar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(No. 115.)

Sir,

Government House, Grenada, 6 December 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a letter from Mr. Mitchell, of Carriacou, to Earl Grey, with a petition to the House of Lords, stated to have been agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants of that island, and numerous signed.

The petition, which is respectfully worded, having been forwarded to me with a request that it may be transmitted to the Secretary of State, I enclose the same to your Excellency, to be so forwarded, if you think proper.

His Excellency Colonel Reid, c.B.
Governor-General, Barbados.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*,
Lieutenant-governor.

(True copy, &c.)

E. Hore, Private Secretary.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Carriacou, 29 October 1847.

As chairman of a numerous and respectable public meeting of the inhabitants of this island, which took place at the Court House, in the town of Hillsborough, on the 9th instant, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the petition unanimously agreed to at that meeting, with an earnest request that your Lordship would be pleased to present the same to the Right honourable the Members of the House of Lords, as soon after the next meeting of Parliament as may be convenient, and that your Lordship may be pleased favourably to view and support the prayer thereof.

This, my Lord, is no class petition, emanating from any particular party, or got up for party purposes, but expresses the honest convictions of every person of whatsoever condition in the island.

The petitioners earnestly pray for relief, and will thankfully receive it in any shape which their Lordships in their wisdom may see fit to grant it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Mitchell*, Chairman.

— No. 2. —

(No. 48.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Lieutenant-colonel *Reid*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 February 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 53, of the 16th December, accompanied by a petition to the House of Lords from the inhabitants of Carriacou.

You will be pleased to instruct the Lieutenant-governor of Grenada to inform the petitioners that I will not fail to present their petition to the House of Lords; but that I regret that I cannot, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, recommend to Parliament a compliance with the wishes expressed in it.

The Lieutenant-governor will observe to the petitioners, that "the admission of their produce into the home markets on the same terms as the produce of the mother country," which is the object of their petition, is already provided for by the existing law, as it imposes the same duty on the beet-root sugar of this country with that which is levied on colonial sugar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

GRENADA.

No. 1.

Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

Letter and Petition.

29 October 1847.

Lieut.-governor to Governor-in-chief.

No. 115.
6 Dec. 1847.

Encl. in No. 1.

Carriacou.
29 October 1847.

Petition.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sugar Planting.

ST LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 16.)

No. 1.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.

Barbadoes, 31 January 1848.

(Received 6 March 1848.)

My Lord,

28 January 1848.
No 9, with 3 En-
closures.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of St. Lucia, transmitting a letter from Mr. Melcher G. Todd, a planter and member of council of that island, representing that he is proprietor of one of the largest estates in St. Lucia, and lessee of two others; that he shipped 412 casks of sugar last year, weighing 5,768 cwts., for which 4,037 *l.* 12 *s.* sterling would be received for duties in England; that the average price of the sugar in question at the home market was 36 *s.*, and that the cost of it to him was 38 *s.* 6 *d.* Mr. Todd's statement is a painful one to read.

I have written little or nothing on the state of sugar cultivation during the year I have been here. This has been owing to the great difficulty of procuring data from which accurate results may be deduced, and being unwilling to give mere verbal statements which might mislead your Lordship. I am now endeavouring to arrive at the average cost of making a cwt. of sugar, and I am not without hope of obtaining it voluntarily from estate books, and properly verified.

I very much fear however, that with the exception of Barbadoes, there will be found many other instances like Mr. Todd's, where the planter is cultivating his estate at a loss, and cannot do otherwise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid*, Governor.

Enclosures in No. 1.

Encls. in No. 1.

(No. 9.)

St. Lucia, Government House,
28 January 1848.

Sir,

27 Jan. 1848.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the Honourable M. G. Todd, a member of the Legislative Council, enclosing a letter addressed to your Excellency, which Mr. Todd is desirous should be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

As the subject matter of Mr. Todd's communication is of an imperial rather than a colonial character, I deem it unnecessary to accompany his communication by any observations of my own; but I beg to transmit the copy of a letter which I have thought it right should be addressed to Mr. Todd, pointing out the rules which ought, I conceive to be adhered to with respect to representations for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and which I trust your Excellency may consider correct, and in accordance with the principles of the printed "Colonial Regulations," on the subject of correspondence generally.

28 Jan. 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. H. Darling*, Lieutenant-governor.

His Excellency, Colonel Reid, R.E. C.B. & F.R.S.
Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

St. Lucia, Castries, 27 January 1848.

I BEG to forward you enclosed a letter which I have addressed to his Excellency Governor Reid, with request that you will submit the same to his Excellency Governor Darling, and to beg the favour of it being transmitted to Barbadoes by the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Melcher G. Todd*.

To the Honourable William Hanley,
Colonial Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,

Saint Lucia Union, 27 January 1848.

As guardian of the general welfare of the inhabitants of these colonies, your Excellency will not, I respectfully presume, consider me intrusive, but kindly and indulgently be pleased to give a hearing to the most humble of Her Majesty's subjects, and suffer me to lay before your Excellency a statement of my grievances; and if my unhappy lot is shared by thousands of individuals in your Government, that fact only adds force to the reasons for bringing them directly under your notice.

Not to be tedious to your Excellency, I will only premise that the statement I am about to make is no speculative case, but a *bonâ fide* narrative of facts, which can be sustained by vouchers.

The Union estate, of which I am the proprietor, is one of the largest and best plantations in this island. I am besides the lessee of two others, viz. Richefond and Lacaille, and am also agent for several other proprietors. But it is only with regard to the three first, in which I am more directly interested, that I purpose to trouble your Excellency.

From these three estates I shipped, in 1847, a crop of 412 casks of sugar, which, on an average of 14 cwts., amounts to 5,768 cwts. Upon this quantity of sugar the Government received, at 14 s. per cwt., the sum of 4,037 l. 12 s. sterling as duties.

Your Excellency will probably imagine, that if the Government received duties upon this quantity of sugar, to the amount of 4,037 l. 12 s. sterling, I, as the producer, must have received at least a proportionate sum to defray the expense of production, and compensate my labour and outlay of money. Unfortunately, however, this has not been the case. The average price of the sugar in question at the home market was 36 s. per cwt., against which, if you add

	s.	d.
Freight - - - - -	4	-
To cover charges and insurance - - - - -	4	-
Customs duty - - - - -	14	-
Cost of production - - - - -	16	-
Colonial duty - - - - -	6	-
	38	6
	per cwt.	

causing a loss of 2 s. 6 d. per cwt.; so that, without considering incidental expenses, such as for repairs of works, purchase of cattle, &c., my loss upon the said quantity of sugar has been 721 l. sterling; and thus, whilst the Government has received 4,037 l. 12 s. sterling, not one farthing reverts to me for the maintenance of my family, nor even to pay expenses incurred in the producing of that sugar, but I am now brought into debt for the advances, and obliged to mortgage my property, which, from other resources, I heretofore kept liquid. Now, everything is swallowed up, and I am entirely at the mercy of creditors, without the prospect of being able to pay, without the means of carrying on the cultivation of the estates, nay, without the means of subsistence for myself and family. Yes, your Excellency, on the 22d instant, I was compelled to grant a mortgage for 1,250 l. sterling to the manager of the Colonial Bank, being advances made me on promissory notes, to cultivate my estates, of which sum 200 l. were for colonial taxes. The Tax Ordinance for 1847 obliged the colonial treasurer to take notes for certain duties, and a note of 200 l. for such duties is included now in the mortgage taken against me. Thus I have laboured simply to pay customs' duties into the treasury of the mother country, and am compelled to mortgage all I possess because I cannot pay the cost of production. With what force do the lines of the great Latin poet, commencing "*Sic vos non vobis*," &c. apply here; indeed, the simile of bees and sheep even fails to represent the extent of our grievances.

Far be it from me to pretend to such a knowledge of political economy as to call in question the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject, but I would simply submit to your Excellency that, leaving them to choose a more equitable mode of taxing the produce of the West India planters, it is grievous beyond expression to contemplate that any fixed rate of duties should be determined upon without regard to the profits of the producer. Any other arrangement, save a duty in proportion to the profit of the producer, cannot be equitable; whilst such an arrangement would identify the Government with the prosperity of the colonies, confidence would be restored, and, in proportion to the prosperity of the colonies, so would the revenue increase. If it is argued that such an arrangement is difficult, yet ought the difficulty to be considered, when equity requires an abandonment of the present principle? Are British statesmen now to be told how such trifling difficulties are to be met and overcome?

Your Excellency is aware of the outcry raised in England against the Income Tax. Yet can there be any comparison made between us, when every thing is taken from us,

Appendix, No. 1.
 Sugar Planting.
 ST. LUCIA.
 Encls. in No. 1.

and we are left to starve? What would the London merchant or mechanic say, if the whole amount of his sales were claimed by the taxgatherer before he paid his expenses of production? With all due respect let me ask your Excellency, is not this precisely our case? We would esteem ourselves happy if one-half of what we earned was taken from us; but to take all, and leave us in debt for the cost, and to perish, never was contemplated. Government will, shall, I say must, make alterations to relieve the West India planter in future; but will this relief extend to me and others who have already suffered, or only benefit those who may purchase our now insolvent estates? Our case is, indeed, one of harrowing distress. Sir Walter Scott pathetically says,

“Hard toil can roughen form and face,
 And want can quench the eye’s bright grace;
 Nor does old age a wrinkle trace
 More deeply than despair.”

I must candidly confess to your Excellency that despondency has quite taken possession of all my energy. I know that if I complained of injury done me by any private party (the injury was not intended, I allow), I should meet with sympathy, probably redress; but to complain of the operation of a Government measure is not the same. Such is the experience of parties on this subject, that in many it will provoke a smile, that I should have even thought of obtaining relief. However, is my case less affecting? Courage had, indeed, now failed me to make any stir in the matter, did I not know the magnanimity of your Excellency’s character, and that your only object is the good of the people committed to your care. I have, therefore, no other resource than that of appealing to your Excellency as the party charged by Ministers to work out their policy; and with every excuse for the trouble I have given,

I have, &c.

His Excellency Colonel Reid,
 Governor-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Melcher G. Todd.*

Sir,

Government Office, 28 January 1848.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to inform you that he will, in accordance with your wish, forward your letter addressed to the Governor-in-chief by the next mail, although his Excellency is of opinion that any communication of a public character, not addressed to the Secretary of State himself, but the subject matter of which is intended to be brought before Her Majesty’s Ministers, should be addressed to the Lieutenant-governor in the first instance, and not to the Governor-in-chief, as the arrangement by which the Lieutenant-governor acts in subordination to the Governor-in-chief does not alter the position of the former as the head of the local executive, when the Governor-in-chief is not in the island.

If your representation were an appeal against proceeding or decision of his Excellency, the case would be different, and your communication would properly be addressed to the Governor-in-chief, though forwarded through him.

His Excellency would be obliged by your furnishing, for the purpose of record, a duplicate copy of your letter, which his Excellency desires me to assure you that he has not perused without sincere sympathy for the case of personal misfortune which it describes.

I have, &c.

The Honourable M. G. Todd,
 &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Wm. Hanley,*
 Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Wm. Hanley,*
 Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.

(True copies.)

(signed) *E. Hore,*
 Private Secretary.

WEST INDIA.—EMIGRATION.

SCHEDULE.

JAMAICA.

Return of the Immigration into Jamaica from the 1st August 1834 to the 31st December 1847, as far as known - 383

BRITISH GUIANA.

Return of the Immigration into British Guiana from the 1st August 1834 to the 31st December 1847, as far as known - 383

TRINIDAD.

Return of the Immigration into Trinidad from the 1st August 1834 to the 30th June 1847, as far as known - 384

JAMAICA.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	7 June 1847 (No. 59.)	Transmits a Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, Kingston, urging further Measures for promoting Emigration from the Coast of Africa to Jamaica	384
2. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	20 July 1847 (No. 73.)	Acknowledges the above; with regard to the suggestion as to procuring Emigrants by redemption of Captives or otherwise, the Government can by no means adopt the views of Memorialists	386
3. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	23 Oct. 1847 (No. 105.)	States the probability of the Island Legislature making no further Grant for the importation of Coolie Labourers, and recommends the suspension of African Immigration for the present.—Report of Agent-general for Immigration, with Appendices (A.) to (O.)	387
4. Earl Grey to Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey.	14 Jan. 1848 (No. 129.)	Acknowledges the above. Immigration will be suspended. Remarks in reference to the Report of the Immigration Agent	408
5. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	22 Nov. 1847 (No. 115.)	Disposal of the Balances of Funds in hands of the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, remitted for Immigration purposes	409
6. Herman Merivale, Esq. to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.	7 Jan. 1848	The same subject. No further liabilities to be incurred on account of Emigration to Jamaica	409
7. Governor the Right hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	7 Jan. 1848 (No. 6.)	Forwards Report from the Acting Agent-general for Immigration, containing an analysis of communications relative to the conduct and condition of Coolie Immigrants	409

BRITISH GUIANA.

1. Governor Light to Earl Grey	2 June 1847 (No. 112.)	Transmits Correspondence and Documents relative to the arrival of the Barque "Prince Regent" from the Kroo Coast, with 108 Immigrants	412
2. Earl Grey to Governor Light	22 July 1847 (No. 206.)	Reasons for refusing sanction to any arrangement for the conveyance of African Emigrants in private ships not under charge of some person specially appointed by Government	415
3. Governor Light to Earl Grey	3 July 1847 (No. 136.)	Proceedings taken in consequence of a communication from Land and Emigration Commissioners restricting the Emigration from Madeira, on account of the great mortality among the Emigrants. Causes to which the mortality is attributable	416
4. Governor Light to Earl Grey	14 July 1847 (No. 145.)	Forwards Acting Immigration Agent-general's and Health Officer's Reports of the arrival of the "Senhora da Conceição" and the "Loyal" with Emigrants from Madeira.—Remarks on the working of the Passengers Act	416
5. Governor Light to Earl Grey	16 July 1847 (No. 150.)	Immigration from Madeira; Reasons against checking it; Improved circumstances of the Immigrants.—Encloses Report from a Committee of the Court of Policy on Letter of Land and Emigration Commissioners recommending a restriction of the Emigration from Madeira.—Ordinance to provide Medical Attendance and Medicines for Immigrant Labourers	429
6. Earl Grey to Governor Light	7 Oct. 1847 (No. 232.)	Encloses two Reports from Land and Emigration Commissioners on subject of preceding Despatch. Assents to continued Emigration from Madeira for the present	427

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
7. Earl Grey to Governor Light	5 July 1847 (No. 194.)	Measures adopted for promoting Coolie Emigration to British Guiana and Trinidad.—Report by Land and Emigration Commissioners on same subject - - -	429
8. Earl Grey to Governor Light	6 July 1847 (No. 195.)	Transmits further Report of Land and Emigration Commissioners on arrangements made for conveyance of Coolie Emigrants to the West Indies - - -	430
9. Governor Light to Earl Grey	13 Aug. 1847 (No. 158.)	Arrival of the "Growler" with Emigrants from Sierra Leone; their condition; great mortality during voyage. Steps taken to facilitate the return home of Africans who may desire to leave the Colony - - -	431
10. Earl Grey to Governor Light	16 Oct. 1847 (No. 238.)	Forwards Report of Land and Emigration Commissioners in reference to the mortality on board the "Growler" described in preceding Despatch - - -	432
11. Governor Light to Earl Grey	16 Aug. 1847 (No. 164.)	Transmits Resolutions passed by the Court of Policy for empowering Loan Commissioners to raise funds necessary for Immigration purposes - - -	433
12. Earl Grey to Governor Light	14 Dec. 1847 (No. 263.)	In reply, encloses copy of a Letter from Immigration Commissioners, stating terms on which they have raised a Loan of 90,000 £; and copy of a Letter directing them to raise a further sum of 90,000 £. - - -	433
13. Governor Light to Earl Grey	30 Aug. 1847 (No. 174.)	Emigration from the Coast of Africa. Measures for facilitating the return home of African Emigrants; difficulties in the way. Desire of heads of Tribes in the Kroo country to traffic in the profits of Emigrants. Letter from Governor of Sierra Leone, and other Documents, in relation to this subject - - -	435
14. Governor Light to Earl Grey	3 Sept. 1847 (No. 177.)	Transmits Return for half-year ending 30 June, showing Centesimal Proportion of Deaths amongst the Troops and Emigrants in British Guiana - - -	439
15. Earl Grey to Governor Light	31 Jan. 1848 (No. 281.)	In reference to Despatch of 14 December last, encloses Letter from Loan Commissioners stating their inability, under present circumstances, to raise the money for Guiana - - -	440
16. Earl Grey to Governor Light	1 Feb. 1848 (No. 283.)	Transmits copy of a Despatch to the Governor of Jamaica, and of a Letter from the Colonial Office to the Treasury, respecting the encouragement of Emigration from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies. Vessels chartered for the purpose - - -	441
17. Governor Light to Earl Grey	10 Jan. 1848 (No. 7.)	Encloses Custom house Return of Produce shipped from British Guiana in 1847, with comparative Return for 1846.—Effect of the large introduction of Immigrants.—Desirableness of an improved system of Drainage - - -	441

ST. VINCENT.

1. Earl Grey to Governor Reid -	3 Mar. 1847 (No. 12.)	Disease and mortality among Immigrants from Madeira; directs inquiry into the causes, and whether any preventive regulations can be devised - - -	443
2. Earl Grey to Governor Reid -	1 May 1847 (No. 17.)	Accounts having reached the Colonial Office of a like mortality among Madeira Immigrants in British Guiana and Trinidad, directs such measures to be taken as the law will allow for stopping the Bounty on importation of Immigrants from Madeira during the unhealthy months - - -	443
3. Governor Reid to Earl Grey -	24 May 1847 (No. 22.)	Transmits copy of a Letter he had addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent's, directing inquiries to be made on the subject of disease and mortality said to have occurred among Immigrants - - -	443
4. Governor Reid to Earl Grey -	29 May 1847 (No. 25.)	In reference to preceding Despatch, forwards Reports made by Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-governor to inquire into the salubrity of Estates in St. Vincent's, and the mortality among the Madeira Emigrants - - -	444
5. Earl Grey to Governor Reid -	19 Aug. 1847	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch, approves proceedings of the Lieutenant-governor. Upon the whole the accounts are satisfactory - - -	457
6. Governor Reid to Earl Grey -	10 July 1847 (No. 31.)	Encloses a Letter from the Lieutenant-governor, stating his intention of bringing under notice of the Colonial Legislature the propriety of restricting the importation of Emigrants to certain months in the year considered most favourable to health - - -	458
7. Governor Reid to Earl Grey -	18 Sept. 1847 (No. 36.)	Reports the contented and healthy condition of Portuguese Immigrants in St. Vincent's; their numbers are about 2,000 - - -	458

GRENADA.

1. Governor Reid to Earl Grey -	23 Aug. 1847 (No. 26.)	Transmits Despatch from the Lieutenant-governor and Memorial from the House of Assembly of Grenada, praying to be permitted to share in the advantages of African Immigration - - -	459
---------------------------------	---------------------------	---	-----

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
2. Earl Grey to Governor Reid -	6 Nov. 1847 (No. 37.)	Reply, that it is not intended to place Grenada on a less favourable footing than other West India Colonies; but that the experiment will be tried at first as to one or two Colonies only - - - - -	460
3. Governor Reid to Earl Grey -	12 Oct. 1847 (No. 40.)	Encloses Despatch from Lieutenant-governor, stating his intention of proposing to the Colonial Legislature to withhold the Bounty on Immigrants from Madeira in vessels clearing from that port from April to September inclusive.—Correspondence and Documents in relation to the mortality which has prevailed among the Portuguese emigrating from Madeira - - - - -	460

WEST INDIA.—EMIGRATION.

J A M A I C A.

RETURN of the IMMIGRATION in Jamaica from the 1st August 1834 to the 31st December 1847, as far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.*	1847 to 30 Sept.	TOTAL.
Canada - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	110	-	35	-	-	170
United States - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	161	3	23	-	-	-	-	258
West Indies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	314	-	-	255	127	51	841
Sierra Leone - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	292	301	339	42	-	-	1,668
St. Helena - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	201	-	483	-	1,084
Madeira, &c. - - - - -	-	24	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
East Indies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	1,851	2,438	4,550
Great Britain - - - - -	2	358	613	360	-	-	-	1,333	19	-	-	say 13	-	-	2,698
Germany - - - - -	-	506	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038
TOTAL - - - - -	2	888	1,212	360	-	-	71	2,205	1,028	434	540	606	2,441	2,469	12,276

* No complete return.

BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN of the IMMIGRATION into British Guiana from the 1st August 1834 to 31st December 1837, as far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	GRAND TOTAL.
British West India and Bahama Islands:															
St. Vincent - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	41
Barbados - - - - -	-	-	46	1	2	-	837	2,199	176	-	-	555	357	-	4,173
St. Lucia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	113
Dominica - - - - -	-	-	-	203	219	-	4	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
Antigua - - - - -	-	-	183	59	1	-	16	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	379
Tobago - - - - -	-	-	88	62	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	157
Montserrat - - - - -	-	-	48	45	-	-	-	14	122	-	-	-	-	-	227
Nevis - - - - -	-	157	65	-	40	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	294
St. Kitts - - - - -	-	-	356	-	46	-	-	47	21	-	-	-	-	-	470
Anguilla - - - - -	-	-	21	148	-	-	-	259	52	-	-	-	-	-	460
New Providence - - - - -	-	-	-	99	255	-	12	-	-	37	-	167	71	-	641
British Possessions in India or Elsewhere:															
Calcutta - - - - -	-	-	-	-	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	1,513	1,780	4,283
Madras - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	2,506	1,779	4,518
St. Helena - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	86	-	-	819	10	2,027
Sierra Leone - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	148	239	378	1,425	278	457	3,449
													Kroo Coast, 108		
Foreign Possessions:															
St. Thomas - - - - -	-	-	-	4	16	19	2	51	13	-	-	-	-	-	105
St. Bartholomew's - - - - -	-	-	143	707	208	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166
St. Eustatius - - - - -	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Madeira - - - - -	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	4,312	348	45	140	668	5,975	3,755	15,672
Rio Janeiro - - - - -	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	578	563	-	145	-	-	-	1,377
Surinam - - - - -	-	-	-	252	58	-	4	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	345
Not stated - - - - -	-	-	143	132	388	155	1	-	-	112	255	-	-	-	1,166
TOTAL - - - - -	-	588	1,124	1,796	1,910	192	876	8,096	2,055	550	918	3,631	11,519	7,719	41,741

TRINIDAD.

RETURN of the IMMIGRATION into *Trinidad*, from the 1st August 1834 to 30th June 1847, as far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	1834 to 1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846*.	1847 to 30 June.	TOTAL.	
United States - - -	No record of any Immigration between 1834 and 1838.	314	809	63	-	3	12	-	No return	-	1,301	
West Indies - - -		892	1,108	1,719	1,956	2,075	1,708	990	No return	-	10,246	
Rio de Janeiro - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	504	-	No return	52	556
Sierra Leone - - -		-	-	-	170	514	476	246	420	-	-	1,826
Madeira - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	88	467
St. Helena - - -		-	-	-	-	402	289	60	-	100	231	1,082
East Indies - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	2,456	1,750	4,431
TOTALS - - -	-	1,006	2,015	1,952	2,872	2,843	2,530	1,635	2,935	2,121	19,909	

* No complete return received.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

J A M A I C A.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Right Hon.
Sir C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

(No. 59.)
Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey
to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 7 June 1847.

(Received 9 July 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a memorial addressed to your Lordship by the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston in this island.

It seems to be the principal object of the memorialists to impress strongly upon your Lordship's mind the expediency of promoting immigration from the coast of Africa, and to urge the adoption of some novel measures for obtaining more copious supplies of labourers from that quarter.

In aid of their representations, I observe that the memorialists have adduced some expressions of mine, which I believe are correctly given, and which were employed by me upon a public occasion during a visit which I lately made to the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, but which lasted only four days. I had previously sufficient proof that nothing but supplies of African labourers will in any degree content the planters of Jamaica, and I thought it a favourable opportunity for associating and connecting in the minds of those whom I had to address the prospect of accomplishing their object with the conditions on which I should think their success desirable; and undoubtedly if the African immigrant should usually find himself placed here in circumstances equally happy with those of the immigrant labourers of the Golden Grove Estate, to which my remarks were known to have reference, I should regard it as a blessing on the negro race that the means of exchanging the oppressions and barbarities of their own country for the lot of a free labourer in a British colony should be afforded them to the utmost extent which might be consistent with the security of their freedom. For that purpose I should be glad, if it were to be compatible with the convenience and the views of Her Majesty's Government, to establish places of refuge and safety on the African coast to which the negroes of the interior might easily resort, but I must express my entire dissent from the suggestions of the memorialists, that prisoners of war should be procured as immigrants by payment of ransom for them to their captors. The greatest difficulty which I foresee, and which, in some degree, I experience in my attempts to put the immigration system on a sound footing, and into a wholesome state, is the impression which some planters have got, that the outlay of public money in effecting immigration gives either to the planter or to the Government a sort of property in the labourer which might justify such coercive exaction of labour in repayment of this purchase-money as it would be difficult in any way to reconcile with substantial, or even nominal freedom.

The statement of the memorialists, that 345,000 *l.* have been voted in Jamaica for purposes of immigration since 1839, might, without explanation, give rise to some misapprehension.

There may have been in that period successive votes for sums which, added together, would nearly come to that amount, but before these grants have been expended or appropriated, they have in so many instances been superseded and stopped by the succeeding new grant, that the sums actually expended on immigration between the 1st of January

1840.

Memorial, 5 June
1847.

1840 and the 1st of May 1847, are stated by the agent-general for immigration to have been in the whole only 152,538 L, the number of immigrants from all parts of the world having been 9,273.

Having observed in the additional correspondence on African immigration which your Lordship forwarded to me in the despatch, Jamaica (No. 34), 16 March 1847, that the Commissioners of Land and Emigration recommended that a deposit of 2,000 L. each should be required from Guiana and Trinidad to cover the expenses of agency on the coast of Africa, and other necessary incidental charges, I have requested the receiver-general to arrange his remittances so as to provide a surplus to that amount beyond what is required for Coolie immigration; and I reckon that there will still be available before the next meeting of the Assembly, for the payment of 10 L. for each individual African immigrant, a sum of about 8,000 L. As an earnest of the desire of the Home Government to meet the wishes of the colony, I think it very desirable that we should have a supply of African labourers to nearly that extent, and within the next three months, if possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.
Right Hon.
Sir C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

See Parl. Paper,
No. 325, of 1847,
page 26.

Enclosure in No. 1.

TO the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Encl. in No. 1.

The Humble MEMORIAL of the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, Jamaica,

Showeth,

THAT whilst your memorialists observe with satisfaction the enlarged views which Her Majesty's Government has taken on the subject of emigration from the coast of Africa to the British West India colonies, your memorialists see with regret that Jamaica is destined to be amongst the last of the colonies to profit by the means which Her Majesty's Government has thought fit to adopt for the purpose of carrying out those views.

That there is no colony which has exhibited more readiness to promote the introduction of that free labour, so absolutely necessary to its agricultural prosperity, than the island of Jamaica, whilst there is none that has profited so little from the large sums of money voted by the legislature for immigration purposes, amounting in the aggregate, since the year 1839, to the sum of 345,000 L.

That whilst Demerara and Trinidad have received large accessions to their labouring population, to the extent in the former settlement of nearly doubling that population, Jamaica has, from deficient agencies, or from other causes over which we have no control, been tardily and scantily supplied with immigrants, and those principally of a character unsuited to her wants.

That every consideration, rational as well as moral and humane, points to Africa as the source from which the deficiency of labour so destructively experienced in these colonies should be supplied, and that without regard to the bounds or limits within which the means of procuring immigrants are now prescribed.

That the present effect of the measures adopted by Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, has been found to be increased suffering to the unhappy victim when embarked on board the slave ship, or death and mutilation in the event of a too successful vigilance on the part of Her Majesty's cruisers; an event which has received an awful illustration in the reported cold blooded murder of 2,000 unhappy beings at Palma, near the River Lagos, as the consequence of a capture by Her Majesty's vessels of the slavers which were destined for their export.

That were steps taken by Her Majesty's Government, not merely to sweep away as at present the piratical vessels employed in the slave trade, but to provide means of transport for the thousands of slaves brought down by native princes for sale and shipment to the foreign trader, the cause of humanity and religion would be eminently served, whilst the slave trade would speedily perish for want of supply.

That however objectionable it might appear on a superficial consideration, to lend anything like encouragement to the system of slavery which at present exists in Africa, yet that experience and reason show that so long as the demand for slaves shall exist in foreign countries, so long will Africa afford the supply; and that whilst external vigilance on the part of Great Britain may diminish to a considerable extent the number of human beings actually and eventually committed to slavery in Cuba and Brazil, still a large number must and do escape that vigilance; the sufferings of these latter being aggravated both on the coast and on board the slaver.

That your memorialists verily believe, that the most if not the only effectual method of abolishing not merely the slave trade, but slavery itself, would in connexion with the present active measures, adopted by the Government through its naval force, be to negotiate with the native princes of Africa, to allow and promote the emigration of their subjects, also to ransom their prisoners of war, and in lieu of the noxious and gorged slave ship, to afford the victim of savage cupidity the accommodation of a ventilated and comfortable British emigrant ship, thereby providing for his manumission and changing his lot from one of perpetual slavery to the happy condition of a free Christian denizen of a British colony.

That your memorialists point with satisfaction to the condition of Africans now resident as labourers in this island, who have been rescued from slavery by Her Majesty's ships and

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 1.

those imported, and who now present the grateful picture of happy and contented free British subjects, alive to the obligations of Christianity, intent in devotion, availing themselves of local and charitable schools for the instruction of their children in temporal and spiritual knowledge, and your memorialists pray Her Majesty's Government to contrast this picture with that which presents itself on the coast of Africa, and to weigh the eternal blessings which such a change of condition must of necessity produce, with the temporary evils which indeed must under any circumstances exist, so long as the foreign demand for slaves shall continue, which may be supposed to follow from direct negotiations with the slave dealers of the coast, for the purchase of their human merchandize.

That your memorialists, in order to show that their representation of the emancipated Africans in this colony is not overcharged, beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the following observations made by his Excellency Sir Charles Edward Grey, immediately after he had been afforded an opportunity of personally witnessing the condition of this portion of our labouring population. "It may," observed his Excellency, "be perhaps of more importance that this visit has removed from my mind all doubt as to its being my duty to recommend to Her Majesty's Government at home, that by all the means at their command, they should promote the free immigration of labourers from the coast of Africa.

"The efficiency, Mr. Custos, of the African labourers employed by your honour, their unmistakeable air of contentment and cheerfulness, their orderly demeanor and intelligence, their willing observance of religious rites and attendance at church worship, and the quickness with which their children attain the rudiments of education in the school provided for them, have fully satisfied me not only that by the influx of immigrants from Africa all that is wanted here in the way of labour may be supplied, but that it may be supplied without the slightest disturbance of social relations or order; and with so vast an improvement, physical, moral, intellectual, and religious, of the condition of the immigrants themselves, that it may be regarded almost as a transition to another life and another world. Of these facts I am confident nothing can be required but personal examination and inspection, to convince the most decided and most ardent adversary of slavery.

"It is the opportunity I have myself had of observing these facts, it is my knowledge of its being the desire and intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to do everything for the benefit of these colonies which is consistent with the general welfare of the empire; it is, above all, my perception and conviction of the resident proprietors and planters having acquired a full sense of their obligations and duties towards the people, and of their having come to the conclusion that strict justice is due to the labourer as well as to the employer, and that their interests are mutual and dependent on each other, that make me confident of the rapid growth of your prosperity."

That your memorialists feel they need add nothing to evidence so complete in support of the moral as well as the practical results of African immigration to Jamaica, and they would therefore direct the attention of Government to the fact that the Legislature of this colony has appropriated a sum of money to the immediate purpose of enabling this colony to benefit to that extent in the advantages which may result from the experimental mission of Her Majesty's steamer "Growler" to the coast of Africa, humbly praying Her Majesty's Government that Jamaica, not the least important of Her Majesty's colonies in these seas, may not be the last considered in a measure of such vital importance to her best interests, and your memorialists sincerely trust that the experiments to be made by that vessel may be speedily followed up by an extensive scheme of African immigration under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government.

That as an illustration of the value of the immigration of emancipados to Jamaica, your memorialists would instance one example among many, in the fact that an estate within a few miles of the populous city of Kingston has been entirely dependent on these immigrants for the continuous labour necessary to secure its crop.

That your memorialists need hardly impress on Her Majesty's Government the capability of the island of Jamaica to increase her present productions threefold were the supply of labour adequate to such an increase, but that so long as the labour market shall continue destitute of supply, so long will it be impracticable for the colonist to attempt to extend his cultivation from the impossibility of securing a larger crop.

That your memorialists respectfully urge on the consideration of your Lordship that there is no colony in the British West Indies of greater importance to the British Crown, whether as regards the commerce or the policy of the nation, whilst there is none more capable of making a grateful return to the parent Government for any aid it may afford to her in her efforts to restore her former prosperity, and which your memorialists submit can most successfully be obtained by extensive African immigration.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

Kingston, 5 June 1847.

Hector Mitchel, President.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Earl Grey to
the Right Hon.
Sir C. E. Grey.

(No. 73.)
EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable
Sir C. E. Grey; dated 20 July 1847.

"I HAVE received your despatch, No. 59, of the 7th June, enclosing a memorial which had been addressed to me by the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, urging the adoption of further measures to promote emigration from the coast of Africa to Jamaica, and also the early

early extension to Jamaica of the benefits to be derived from the measures already taken to promote emigration from the Kuroo Coast.

"With regard to the latter object, you are aware that the measures taken are purely experimental, and it was for the advantage of all the colonies that the experiment should be made in the manner most likely to secure success, which was by confining the first operations to the nearest colonies.

"With regard to the suggestion that Her Majesty's Government should permit an unrestricted resort to any part of the African coast to procure emigrants by the redemption of captives or otherwise, I have to state, that with every disposition to encourage free immigration from Africa, and with a full sense of the benefits to be conferred by it both on the colonies and on the immigrants, and still more perhaps on the latter than the former, Her Majesty's Government can by no means adopt the views taken by the memorialists. On the contrary, they are persuaded that the memorialists would themselves have renounced those views had they inquired into the history of the slave trade sufficiently to be aware of the consequences which might be expected to follow. The existence of interested motives for producing Africans on the coast, has always been a provocation to war and outrage in the interior, and no benefits to be conferred upon the persons released could justify a manner of proceeding tending to bring others into captivity, and to do so through those barbarous courses by which such purposes are effected in Africa."

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

No. 2.

Earl Grey to the
Right Hon.
Sir C. E. Grey.

— No. 3. —

(No. 105.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

No. 3.

Right Hon.
Sir C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 23 October 1847.
(Received 20 November 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a Report and Appendix, addressed to me by Charles Henry Darling, esq., the agent-general for immigration. These documents comprise all the detailed information which the agent-general has thought would be useful or interesting to Her Majesty's Government, respecting the immigrant labourers who have arrived in Jamaica during the twelve months ending on the 30th September last; and they are so full, and I have so much confidence in the accuracy of the agent-general, that although the report was only received yesterday, I am unwilling to detain it for the purpose of adding any remarks of my own.

Report, 21 Oct. 1847.
Appendix, with Returns
marked alphabetically
from (A.) to (O.)

I wish however to say, that I am strongly impressed with a conviction of the island being unable to afford to bring Coolies from the East Indies in such numbers as to give a general supply of labour throughout the island, and that this has now become so apparent, that I do not believe the Legislature will ever make another grant for the purpose.

From some expressions indeed in the address of the Assembly, in reply to the Governor's speech at the opening of the present session, which has just been received, I am led to infer that there is no decided wish at present even for African immigrants, and I would consequently recommend that no new orders or directions by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Immigration, for furnishing a supply of African labour to Jamaica, be given after the receipt of this despatch, unless some fresh application or request should be made by the Assembly.

If any African immigrants should arrive here in consequence of directions given before the receipt of this despatch, I shall have no difficulty in paying the cost, provided it be before the end of the current year.

With respect to the cases mentioned in the report, in which Coolies have suffered destitution and disease without sufficient relief, and in two or three instances are supposed even to have died in consequence, the result of several inquiries has tended to show that the suffering parties have not been free from blame, and that their forlorn condition has been owing to their refusals to renew their contracts and to their vagrant habits; but there certainly appears to have been an impression in the island, that the parishes were not bound to support them like other poor, and that they were under the care of the agent-general. Upon this point I obtained the opinion of the acting attorney-general, to the effect that no distinction can be made as to their title to relief and that of any other labourers, and having given publicity to the opinion, I have not since received any fresh intimation of Coolies being left in a deserted condition.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Enclosure in No. 3.

REPORT from the Agent-General for Immigration.

Encl. in No. 3.

Sir,

Immigration Office, 21 October 1847.

I now leave to present to your Excellency a report of the proceedings connected with the immigration service of this colony, for the year which terminated on the 30th ultimo.

Appendix, No. 1.	The total number of immigrants landed in the colony at the public expence, during that period, is 2,855 ; of these,
Emigration.	
JAMAICA.	
Encl. in No. 3.	
	From Cuba - - - - - 79
	From St. Helena - - - - - 387
	From India - - - - - 2,439
	TOTAL - - - - - 2,855

The details of sex, age, &c., are stated in a return which I have appended to this report, marked (A).

	£.	s.	d.
The total amount drawn from the public treasury during the year, as will be seen by the statement (Appendix B.), is - - - - -	44,771	10	4
The amount of tax received from the first employers of African immigrants from St. Helena, ex the "Indus," (see Statement C.), is - - - - -	544	-	-
The balance in my hands on the 30th September 1846, was - - - - -	229	19	6½
And the balance in the Colonial Bank in London, at the same date, was - - - - -	963	2	2
Making a sum Total of - - - - - £.	46,508	12	-¾
<hr/>			
	£.	s.	d.
After deducting from which—Balance in my hands on the 30th September 1847 - - - - -	52	18	8½
Balance in Colonial Bank in London, on 27th June last, as per last account received - - - - -	876	12	9½
In the Bank of England, being the difference between the sum of 36,300 <i>l.</i> , the amount remitted to meet the demand for Coolie passage money, and 33,016 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , the amount for which certificates have been granted by the Agent-general - - - - -	3,283	16	6
Amounting in all to - - - - - £.	4,213	6	-

There remains the sum of forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-five pounds four shillings and three farthings (42,295 *l.* 4*s.* 0¾*d.*), being the amount actually expended in the service of immigration during the year.

Of the total amount drawn from the public treasury (forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-one pounds ten shillings and four pence (44,771 *l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*) as stated above), forty thousand one hundred and ninety-nine pounds nine shillings and four pence (40,199 *l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*) was the balance of the sum of seventy thousand pounds (70,000 *l.*) appropriated to immigration purposes by the Act 9 Vict. c. 15, and remaining in the treasury on the 30th September 1846; and four thousand five hundred and seventy-two pounds one shilling and a halfpenny (4,572 *l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*) has been supplied from the fund of thirty thousand pounds (30,000 *l.*), placed at your Excellency's disposal for immigration purposes, by the Act 10 Vict. c. 35; thus leaving of this latter fund the sum of twenty five thousand four hundred and twenty-seven pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence halfpenny (25,427 *l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*) untouched on the 30th September last.

The amount of taxes payable by the employers of Coolies, and for which accounts have been issued for the three quarters terminating on the 28th June last, is four thousand and fourteen pounds (4,014 *l.*) Not having yet received the returns from the several estates for the quarter ending 28th September last, I am unable to include the amount for that quarter in this statement.

In my last report I stated that the receiver-general had not at that time apprised me of any cases in which the parties charged were in default of payment; but I now regret to report, that in the early part of the present year that officer found it necessary to forward to me a list of defaulters, to whom I immediately made personal and private application to settle their accounts. This course was, except in three instances, successful, and the greater portion of the outstanding amount was paid into the public treasury.

In the month of July last, however, the receiver-general forwarded to me a further list of parties who were then in default of their tax accounts up to the 28th March last, and I lost no time in making both private and official application to the parties concerned, intimating my intention of proceeding against them as required by law, in the event of their persisting in nonpayment. In a few instances my appeal again proved successful; but I have been finally obliged to instruct the Crown solicitor to proceed for the recovery of six hundred and eighteen pounds ten shillings (618 *l.* 10*s.*) Coolie tax unpaid up to the 28th March last. I have not yet been informed by the receiver-general of the amount which may remain unpaid for the quarter terminated on the 28th June last.

I have also to report that I have been compelled, in a few instances, to direct proceedings to be taken against employers of Coolies who have failed to send in the quarterly return required

required by law, and who have persisted in not furnishing it, notwithstanding my repeated request to them to remedy their omission.

The quarters from which immigrants have been introduced into the island at the public expense, during the past year, are Cuba, St. Helena, and the East Indies.

Cuba.

The number introduced from Cuba, as will be seen by the Return (A.), is 79, being 84 less than in the preceding year. The intercourse with the Havanna was for some time interrupted in consequence of the loss of the steamer "Tweed." Upon its re-establishment the transmission of the emancipados was resumed, but in smaller bodies even than last year.

The Return (D.), appended to this report, will show your Excellency how these people have been disposed of.

I have frequently received from the employers of immigrants of this description, who have been settled some time in the island, assurances that they maintain that character for efficiency and steadiness as labourers of which their good conduct in the earlier period of their residence gave a promise, which has thus been amply fulfilled.

St. Helena.

In my last report I mentioned the arrival of the "Indus," on the 17th November 1846, with 347 African immigrants from St. Helena; but as the details of that report only extended to the 30th September of that year, I confined myself to a simple notice of the fact of their arrival.

In fulfilment of an arrangement made under the authority of your Excellency's predecessor, the Earl of Elgin, these people were landed at Morant Bay, for distribution in certain districts of the parish of St. Thomas in the East, and the Return (Appendix E.) shows the names of the parties to whom their services were assigned. The total amount of the passage-money paid to the owners of the "Indus" was one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence (1,828*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*), and an account has since been rendered and paid, amounting to four hundred and fifty-one pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence (451*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*) for clothing and bedding supplied at St. Helena, which with one hundred and thirty-eight pounds two shillings and eight pence one farthing (138*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*) expenses in this island, makes the total cost of their introduction two thousand four hundred and eighteen pounds seventeen shillings and eightpence one farthing (2,418*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*). If from this be deducted the sum of five hundred and forty-four pounds (544*l.*), amount of tax paid by their first employers, it will be found that the average per capital cost of these immigrants to the public is only five pounds eleven shillings and three pence one farthing (5*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*).

By a clause in the existing Immigration Law, 10 Vict. c. 35, it is provided that African children under 10 years of age, who either may be or have been recently introduced into the island, and have no known parents therein, may be indented for five years, under the provisions of a certain Act of the island, entitled "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors."

A large proportion of the immigrants by the "Indus" being of this description, and their employers having requested that the provision of the law may be brought into operation with respect to them, a form of indenture has been approved of by your Excellency, a copy of which is annexed (Appendix F.); and Mr. Ewart, the sub-agent and stipendiary magistrate of the district, has been directed to see that all the children by the "Indus," within the terms of the law, are indented to their respective employers.

Knowing that these juvenile immigrants are justly esteemed more valuable than any other description of labourer whom we have hitherto succeeded in obtaining, as well from the facility with which they are trained to the various descriptions of estates' labour, and the attachment which they readily conceive for their first employers when treated with kindness and consideration, as from the certainty that they will become a portion of the permanent population of the colony, I did not fail, in addressing the Colonial Secretary and emigration agent at St. Helena, to assure them that this colony is prepared to receive any number of immigrants of this class whom it might be in their power to forward from time to time, as captured slave vessels (the only source of supply) might be brought into that island.

I cannot conclude this section of my report without stating, that having visited in the course of the year most of the estates upon which the Africans by the "Indus" are settled, I was much pleased with their appearance, especially that of the young children, indicating as it did, what I have every reason to believe is the case, that great attention is paid to them by their employers; and that from the latter I received but one unvarying statement as to the docility, usefulness, and good conduct of the children themselves.

India.

The number of immigrants received from India during the year, as already stated, is two thousand four hundred and thirty-three (2,433.)

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 1.	Of these, 739 are from Calcutta, and 1,694 from Madras.						
Emigration.	232	were	landed	-	-	-	at Port Morant.
	85	"	"	-	-	-	at Kingston.
JAMAICA.	751	"	"	-	-	-	at Old Harbour.
	510	"	"	-	-	-	at Savannah la Mar.
Encl. in No. 3.	335	"	"	-	-	-	at Falmouth.
	520	"	"	-	-	-	at Lucea.

And the Return (G) in the Appendix will show the names of the employers to whose service they were assigned, and of the estates on which they were located.

In my last year's report, I adverted to the communication which had been forwarded by his Excellency Major-general Berkeley to the Secretary of State, with a view to preventing the despatch from India of a larger number of Coolies than would supply about 1,200 effective labourers; the total number for which I had, up to the 22d October 1846, received applications.

The reply of the Secretary of State, which was communicated by your Excellency to the legislature in its last session, intimated that it would be scarcely possible, or at any rate inexpedient on the score of expense, to stop the arrangements then in progress with respect to the vessels taken up in London by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; but that the agents in India would be instructed not to dispatch any other vessels with Coolies for Jamaica.

In the meantime, induced I apprehend by indications of more seasonable weather, and by the temporary high price of produce, particularly of rum, at the commencement of this year, many parties engaged in the conduct of estates came forward to secure the services of Coolie labourers; and before the 1st of April last, I had applications for many more than there was reason to expect.

Several parties, in the parishes of Clarendon Vere and St. James, have however been disappointed in their hope of obtaining labourers of this class, in consequence of the ships "Parland" and "Java," estimated to convey about six hundred and fifty (650) people, not having arrived.

With respect to the former vessel I have certain information, although not from an official source, that the master incurred his forfeiture, and proceeded to England with freight. As regards the "Java," I have no intelligence whatever; but I cannot suppose that, at this advanced period of the year, there is any probability of her arrival.

I stated also in my last year's report, that it was then in contemplation of the local government to revert to the system of remunerating the Coolies by an entire money payment (the employer engaging to keep a supply of rice and ghee, or cocoa-nut oil, for sale, at a rate which should merely cover cost and charges), instead of continuing the practice which had been experimentally adopted, of paying for their labour partly by money wages and partly by a ration of provisions. This mode was moreover objected to by Mr. Secretary Gladstone, upon the grounds stated in his despatch, No. 27, of the 30th April 1846, which has been laid before Parliament; "Part 2, Immigration of Labourers into the West Indies and Mauritius; ordered to be printed, 20 August 1846." And an extract of which I therefore annex.—Appendix (H).

The proposed change having in its general principle met with your Excellency's approbation, and been modified in some particulars by your Excellency's directions, was promulgated in a government notice, dated the 4th February last; of which, and of the form of contract adopted to embody the provisions of the amended regulations, I annex copies, Appendix (I.) and (K.), which render it unnecessary that I should here enter into any more minute detail.

The sub-agents were enjoined to endeavour to influence the Coolies to enter into contracts upon the terms laid down; and although in some instances difficulties were experienced in consequence of the Coolies having, as they alleged, been informed by the agents in India that they were to receive food, lodging, and at least five rupees or 10s. a month wages, they were at last persuaded to agree to the terms proposed, upon its being explained to them that they were calculated to be an equivalent to the allowances they appeared to expect. In the cases, however of Coolies who had been already upwards of a year in the island, and whose first contracts had expired, the sub-agents failed in many instances in inducing them to accept these terms, or indeed to enter into contracts at all.

Where any other terms were mutually agreed upon, the contracts to that effect have been witnessed and executed as usual by the sub-agent; but in cases where they have refused to enter into contracts at all, they have been left to pursue their own inclination. The total number, however, not under contract at present, does not exceed 230; and by far the greater portion of these are in the parish of Westmoreland.

I cannot but apprehend, from the tenor of the remarks addressed to me by some of the present employers, that at the expiration of the subsisting contracts, many of these gentlemen will decline to renew them; and as it is very difficult to obtain employers, especially under the present system of taxation, for Coolies who, having been already in service, have been discarded as unprofitable servants (however readily they may be taken from the ship), the evil appears to be one which is likely to increase, and to bring with it very serious consequences, both of a social and financial nature.

More than one instance, indeed, has occurred during the past year, to evince the necessity either of some special power being placed in the hands of the immigration authorities to provide for sick and destitute Coolies not under contract, or of some declaratory enact-

ment by which the parochial authorities may be made fully aware that East Indian immigrants, when sick and destitute, are entitled to the same care and relief as natives of the island, or as immigrants from other quarters of the world.

Your Excellency is aware that I am not presuming to put forward this view of the rights of the Coolies upon my own authority, but that it is in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Attorney-general Edwards, upon a case laid before him by your Excellency's desire.

The cases to which I more particularly allude are those of two Coolies, who died * * * * * in both of which the coroner's jury returned verdicts to the effect that the deceased had died from want of the common necessaries of life and medical aid; adding, in the case of the Coolie named Basha, a severe, but I submit unmerited censure, upon Mr. Walsh, the sub-agent, who, they observe, had sufficient information of Basha's state to have provided for him. In the cases of both these Coolies, the contracts had expired. In the first, the deceased, Chittomaun, left the estate upon which he had been originally employed, and refusing the intervention of the sub-agent, went to Green Castle to seek employment for himself. He was there attacked by dysentery, and died in the Coolie village without having received any medical aid.

In the second case, that of Basha, the Coolie had been employed on Green Castle estate, and although his contract had expired, had never absolutely quitted, but had frequently absented himself for a time.

The gentleman in charge of the property had not renewed his contract, which expired on the 1st May, because the Coolie (I quote from the coroner's inquest) "had been for some time previous in a very emaciated state (an ulcerated leg), and was one of six which the sub-agent had appointed to the hospital at Port Maria; on the removal of the other Madras Coolies he was left behind, and has been wandering about the property ever since."

A subsequent representation was made to Mr. Walsh, that Basha had not been sent to Port Maria; and a delay of some days appears to have occurred before a message was received by the book-keeper at Green Castle from Mr. Walsh, requesting that Basha might "be sent to the asylum or hospital at Anotto Bay; and in case of their refusing him, he would speak to the old woman at Port Maria to take him in." This message, it appears, was received by the book-keeper on the 31st May. Basha was not removed to Anotto Bay. On the 2d June he was reported to the book-keeper as "lying dead at the cooper's shop-door." The book-keeper "went down immediately, and saw him still breathing, but in the most miserable plight, covered with filth and flies." His state was communicated to the gentleman in charge of Green Castle, who, it appears by the inquest, did not direct that medical aid should immediately be sent for, but merely desired that the advice of Mr. Bond, a magistrate, and, I believe, clerk of the vestry of the parish of Metcalfe, should be taken, and a letter obtained from him authorizing the admission of the Coolie into the asylum or hospital. Mr. Bond appears to have stated, that it "would not do" to send the Coolie to the asylum if it was thought he would die upon the road, and advised that nourishment should be given to him, and every attention paid to him.

It is stated that this advice was followed; but nourishment and attention at such an advanced stage of the disease were of little avail, and the Coolie died that night.

In so far as Mr. Walsh's conduct is impugned by the verdict of the coroner's jury, I take leave to state the following facts, which will sufficiently speak for themselves.

Mr. Walsh, who is the sub-agent for immigrants landed at Port Maria (where the Coolies in Metcalfe were all disembarked), resides at a distance of 30 miles from Green Castle estate; he is aware (having been on more than one occasion informed by me) that the immigration fund is not, as the law at present stands, applicable to the relief, medical care, or removal from place to place of sick or destitute Coolies; and he has no other fund whatever or resources at his disposal, as sub-agent of immigration. He had, indeed, some time previous to this event, submitted to me a proposal that he should be allowed to hire a depôt for Coolies whose contracts had expired, and to maintain them until they were re-employed; but, for the reason already stated, without adverting to other objections, this suggestion could not, of course, be acted on. He had paid more than one visit to Green Castle, to endeavour to renew the contracts of the Coolies, and in the case of Basha he appears to have given specific directions that he should be removed to the hospital at Port Maria, together with five other Coolies from Green Castle estate. It was not till 13 days after Basha's contract had expired that Mr. Walsh was informed that he had not been so removed, and was still on Green Castle estate.

It seems that no communication was received from Mr. Walsh at Green Castle, in consequence of this intimation, until the 31st of May, a period of 18 days after the message had been sent to him; but I must here remark, that it was not in Mr. Walsh's power to make any other or better arrangement than he had already made, viz. that the Coolie should be sent to Port Maria Hospital, with his fellow countrymen who were similarly situated with himself; and if the parties in charge of the estate were not sufficiently actuated by those motives which might be supposed to have their influence in the case of a sick and destitute foreign labourer who had been employed under contract to the estate for a year, no reiteration of Mr. Walsh's wishes was likely to induce them to remove the Coolie to the hospital.

The five Coolies were removed at Mr. Walsh's own expense; and in directing their admission to the Port Maria Hospital, he must have acted as a magistrate, and not as a sub-agent of immigration, in which latter capacity he had no power or authority to give such directions.

Having already stated to your Excellency the unfortunate circumstances of the wreck

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

of the "Barossa," Coolie ship, when entering the harbour of Port Morant; it is perhaps unnecessary that I should do more than attach hereto a copy of my report to your Excellency on the occasion, which I have accordingly done; Appendix (L).

Of the general efficiency and steadiness of the Coolies, as labourers, I regret to be obliged to make a less favourable report than on former occasions.

There can be no doubt that vagrancy and consequent temporary destitution have increased.

These evils have prevailed more conspicuously in the parishes of Westmoreland and St. Thomas-in-the-East, and I attribute their existence principally to the fact, that in the former parish about 200 Coolies have refused to be re-employed under contract, on the expiration of their first engagements, and that the Coolies landed in both parishes from the "Barossa" and "Macedon" (Madras vessels) are an inferior and badly selected people, as compared with the other bodies of immigrants received from the same presidency.

With respect, however, to Coolies under contract, I must express my opinion, that the employers generally have not availed themselves of that control over the Coolies, which the contract confers in cases where, being in health, he absents himself on working days from his employer's service. A reference to the Return (M.) will show the total number of cases for breach of contract, brought before the magistrates, and also presents a view of the state of crime amongst the Coolies, which I think your Excellency will consider highly favourable to them as a body.

An opinion having been expressed by some of their employers, that the Coolies by the "Barossa" and "Macedon" had for the most part been unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits in India, I directed the sub-agents in whose districts they are located to ascertain personally from each Coolie the truth of this allegation.

From Mr. Sub-agent Cocking in Westmoreland, where the people by the "Macedon" are settled, I have as yet been unable to obtain any report; but with respect to those by the "Barossa," it appears, that out of 324 Coolies, there are about 18 only who had not been employed either in the cultivation of rice, or in some other branch of agriculture.

These exceptions consisted principally of servants, comprising also four weavers, one barber, one shopkeeper, and a man who represents himself as having been employed in the police.

As this is the last report which I shall have the honour of presenting to this Government, and as Coolie emigration has both commenced and terminated during my tenure of the office of agent general, I have thought it desirable to place on record a general statement of the expenditure incurred in this branch of the service, and of such other statistical details connected with it, as the records of my office afford.

I have accordingly prepared and attached to this report the statement marked (N.), which is made up to as late a date, under its different heads, as the returns and other documents in my hands will admit of.

While, however, this document shows the actual state of coolie immigration, as affecting the public it affords but imperfect means of ascertaining how far the planter has been benefited by the introduction of these people, as, out of the number of Coolies returned alive on the 28th June last, I fear it is unquestionable that a considerable portion are not giving effective aid to plantation labour, while some are in a state of utter idleness and sloth.

The opinions upon this point of those who have employed Coolies, are so various, and even conflicting, that I find it impossible to come to any conclusion which I could satisfactorily offer as the result of my own inquiries; while on the one hand, I have met with employers who express their intention not to renew contracts with the Coolies now in their service, or to be hampered with their presence on their estates, I could, on the other, enumerate many instances, in which, although admitting them to be an expensive class of labourers, gentlemen in charge of properties have declared that they could not have taken off their crops this year without the aid derived from Coolie labour.

Perhaps the most satisfactory statement I have yet seen, is contained in a letter from Mr. Henry Brockett, who is himself the employer of about 188 Coolies, on estates in the parish of Hanover, and I have accordingly annexed a copy of Mr. Brockett's letter, Appendix (O.) for your Excellency's information.

If to ascertain the real value of Coolie labour be now deemed an object of importance, I respectfully submit to your Excellency my opinion, that considering the many facts which must affect the question, and which can only be ascertained by close investigation, no sound conclusion can be arrived at, but through the inquiries either of a Government commission, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable
Sir C. E. Grey, G. C. B., Governor, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. H. Darling,
A. G. I.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS into the Island of Jamaica between the 1st October 1846 and 30th September 1847.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Whence Emigrating.	Where Landed.	Date of Arrival.	Adults.		Non Adults.		TOTAL.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Tweed"	Cuba	Kingston	5 October 1846	1	6	1	1	9
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Forth"	Cuba	Kingston	2 November "	6	1	-	-	7
Indus	St. Helena	Morant Bay	23 November "	120	43	97	77	397
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Trent"	Cuba	Kingston	13 December "	6	3	1	1	11
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Teviot"	Cuba	Kingston	3 January 1847	8	3	-	-	6
Barossa	Madras	Port Morant and Old Harbour.	10 January "	239	58	19	25	341
Anne Armstrong	Madras	Old Harbour	10 February "	280	96	26	19	421
Success	Calcutta	Savanna la Mar	27 February "	191	22	9	4	219
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Thames"	Cuba	Kingston	6 March "	11	6	1	1	19
Athenian	Madras	Falmouth	4 April "	189	73	40	33	395
Winifred	Calcutta	Lucea	15 April "	208	24	11	6	249
Macedon	Madras	Savanna la Mar	22 April "	188	51	21	31	291
Morley	Madras	Kingston and Old Harbour	15 May "	187	73	26	26	312
David Clarke	Calcutta	Lucea	11 July "	223	31	9	8	271
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Thames"	Cuba	Kingston	3 August "	12	7	1	-	20
Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Clyde"	Cuba	Kingston	2 September "	2	4	1	-	7
TOTAL				1,866	501	256	232	2,855

ABSTRACT :

Indian Immigrants	2,439
Africans from St. Helena	337
Emancipados from Cuba	79
TOTAL	2,855

Immigration-office, Spanish Town,
21st October 1847.

C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.
JAMAICA.
Encl. in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

Appendix (B.)

STATEMENT of the Amount drawn from the Public Treasury for purposes of IMMIGRATION,
from 1st October 1846 to the 30th September 1847.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
1846 :			£. s. d.
1 October	C. H. Darling, Agent-general.	-- Salary for quarter ending 30th September 1846.	125 - -
3 December	William Cox, master of the barque "Indus."	-- As passage money for the conveyance of 338 African immigrants from St. Helena, at 7 <i>l.</i> per adult.	1,828 18 6
29 --	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- In repayment of an advance made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of emigration from the East Indies.	7 4 -
29 --	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- In repayment of certain advances made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of emigration from the East Indies.	907 4 9½
1847 :			
5 January	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- In repayment of certain advances made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of emigration from the East Indies.	1,876 19 -
5 --	C. H. Darling, Agent-general.	-- Salary for the quarter ending 31st December 1846.	125 - -
19 February	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of bills of exchange remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	14,171 10 6
9 March	W. A. Bell, Sub-agent.	-- As allowance on 530 Indian immigrants, ex "Barossa" and "Anne Armstrong," at Old Harbour, and contingent expenses.	124 19 4
13 --	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- In repayment of certain advances made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of emigration from the East Indies.	366 12 11
13 --	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of a bill of exchange for 2,500 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	2,531 5 -
9 April	C. H. Darling, Agent-general.	-- Salary for the quarter ending 31st March 1847.	125 - -
20 May	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of bills of exchange for 4,500 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	4,494 18 -
20 --	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of bills of exchange for 1,500 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	1,498 3 6
20 --	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- In repayment of certain advances made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of emigration from the East Indies.	451 16 6
20 --	D. Ewart, Sub-agent.	-- As allowance on 231 Indian immigrants landed ex "Barossa" at Port Morant, and contingent expenses.	56 6 -

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 395

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
1847: 28 May -	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of a bill of exchange for 3,500 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	£. s. d. 3,484 - -
11 June -	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of a bill of exchange for 3,800 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	3,784 - -
11 -- -	W. A. Bell, Sub-agent	-- As allowance on 225 Indian immigrants landed ex "Morley" at Old Harbour, and contingent expenses.	59 19 -
12 -- -	R. Emery, Sub-agent	-- As allowance on 584 Indian immigrants landed ex "Athenian" and "Winifred" at Falmouth and Lucoa, and contingent expenses.	200 9 -
10 July -	C. H. Darling, Agent-general.	-- Salary for the quarter ending 30th June 1847.	125 - -
15 -- -	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- In repayment of an advance made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on account of emigration from the East Indies.	116 15 -
24 -- -	C. H. Darling, Agent-general.	-- As an advance on account of contingencies.	100 - -
26 -- -	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Being the amount required to cover the cost of a bill of exchange for 2,500 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	2,501 10 -
26 -- -	John Edwards, Receiver-general.	-- Out of 9 Vict. c. 15, and 10 Vict. c. 35; being the amount required to cover the cost of a bill of exchange for 4,000 <i>l.</i> remitted to the Bank of England, to meet in London the drafts of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of East Indian immigration.	4,013 - -
26 -- -	Deputy Commissary-general.	-- Out of 10 Vict. c. 35; in repayment of an advance made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of emigration from the East Indies.	1,308 3 -
6 August -	R. S. Lambert, Sub-agent.	-- As allowance on the distribution of and passage-money of 20 emancipados landed ex Royal Mail Company's steamer "Thames."	57 2 6
6 -- -	Jordan & Osborne	-- Being the amount of their account for sundry printing work performed.	53 12 -
13 -- -	C. H. Darling, Agent-general.	-- As an advance on account of contingencies.	100 - -
21 -- -	R. Emery, Sub-agent	-- As allowance on 271 Indian immigrants landed ex "David Clarke" at Lucoa, and contingent expenses.	66 14 4
11 September -	R. Cocking, Sub-agent	-- As allowance on 510 Indian immigrants landed ex "Success" and "Macedon" at Savannah la Mar, and contingent expenses.	110 7 6
			£. 44,771 10 4 ½

Appendix, No. 3.
Emigration.
JAMAICA.
Encl. in No. 3.

Amounting to Forty-four thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-one pounds, Ten shillings, and Four-pence halfpenny.

N. B.—The details of the above expenditure are shown in the Quarterly Statements submitted by the Agent-general to the Commissioners of Accounts.

Immigration Office, Spanish Town,
21 October 1847.

(signed) C. H. Darling,
A. G. I.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

Appendix (C.)

STATEMENT of the Amount of TAX received from the First Employers of African Immigrants from *St. Helena*, ex "*Indus*," arrived on the 23d November 1846.

		Immigrants above Eight Years of Age, at £. 2.	Immigrants under Eight Years of Age, at £. 1.	
31 Dec. 1846 -	R. G. Marshall - -	25	12	£. s. d. 62 - -
	Charles Nockells - -	63	50	176 - -
	Geo. J. MacQueen - -	20	10	50 - -
	Robert Gow - - -	20	10	50 - -
	Charles S. Barclay - -	40	20	100 - -
	Matt. Thomson - - -	15	10	40 - -
	Charles Cardell - - -	20	10	50 - -
	S. H. Cooke - - -	2	-	4. - -
	James M'Ken - - -	2	4	8 - -
	Edw. B. Thomas - - -	1	2	4 - -
				£. 544 - -

Immigration-office, Spanish Town,
21 October 1847.

C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix (D.)

A RETURN of the First Employers of EMANCIPADO IMMIGRANTS who have arrived during the Year ending 30th September 1847, and of the Numbers assigned to each.

Number Assigned.	Name of Employer.	Parish.	Estate.
24	R. C. Carr - - -	St. Andrew's - -	Clifton Mount.
4	R. C. Carr - - -	- Ditto - - -	Barbican.
7	Rev. C. Fyfe - - -	- Ditto - - -	Silver Hill.
11	James Derbyshire - -	St. Catherine - -	Cumberland Pen.
6	Wm. Williamson - - -	St. George's - -	Mount Halstein.
20	H. Spalding - - -	Port Royal - - -	Chester Vale.
7	Henry Shirley - - -	Trelawney - - -	Hyde Hall.
79			

Immigration-office, Spanish Town,
21 October 1847.

C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix (E.)

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

A RETURN of the Employers of AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS from *St. Helena*, who arrived during the Year ending 30 September 1847.

No. of Immigrants.	Name of Employer. **	Parish.	Estate.
30	Charles Nockells - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	Mount Pleasant.
33	J. Kenedy - - -	ditto - -	Hall Head.
21	W. G. Warren - -	ditto - -	Blue Mountain.
29	F. Danvers - - -	ditto - -	Serge Island.
28	— Walton - - -	ditto - -	East Prospect.
32	A. Barclay - - -	ditto - -	Pera.
3	D. Ewart - - -	ditto - -	Friendship Pen.
30	G. Macqueen - - -	ditto - -	Potosi.
30	R. Gow - - -	ditto - -	Sunning Hill.
16	C. Cardell - - -	ditto - -	Montpelier.
14	A. Gray - - -	ditto - -	Oxford.
25	J. G. Carran - - -	ditto - -	Lyssons.
37	J. Blount - - -	ditto - -	Wheelerfield.
6	J. M'Ken - - -	ditto - -	Stanton.
2	Rev. S. H. Cooke - -	ditto - -	Rectory.
336			

Immigration-office, Spanish Town,
21 October 1847.

(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix (F.)

JAMAICA, ss.—This Indenture, made the _____ day of _____ between _____ of the parish of _____ esquire, sub-agent of emigration, acting under the authority of an Act of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this island, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Immigration," of the one part, and _____ of _____ a householder of this parish, of the other part, Witnesseth that the said _____ in pursuance and exercise of the authority in him vested by the above-mentioned Act, hath put, placed, and bound _____ an African child, under the age of ten years (to wit, of the age of _____ or thereabouts), brought to this island on the day of _____ in the ship _____ to the said _____ with him, as an apprentice, to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof, for and during, and unto the full end and term of five years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended, during all which time this apprentice his said master will and shall faithfully serve, his lawful commands every where gladly do, from the service of his said master he shall not at any time depart or absent himself without his said master's leave, but shall and will demean himself and behave faithfully towards his said master and all those acting under his lawful authority during the said term. And the said master, for the consideration aforesaid, this apprentice shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, in works of husbandry and field or plantation labour (as the case may be) for and during the aforesaid term, and shall and will, during all the time aforesaid, find, provide and allow unto this apprentice sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, washing, due and proper attendance by a qualified medical practitioner, together with such medicines, subsistence, and medical comforts as the medical attendant may direct; and also shall and will, during all the aforesaid term, well and truly conform to the provisions of a certain other Act of this island, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors." In witness whereof, &c.

(True copy of the form.)

(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3:

Appendix (G.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of ESTATES upon which the COOLIES, who have arrived during the Year ending 30th September 1847, have been located, with the Names of their Employers, and the Number assigned to each.

NAME OF ESTATE.	PARISH.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	—
Adelphi - - - -	St. James's - - -	William Henry Knott, esq. -	22
Albion - - - -	St. David's - - -	Messrs. Porteous, Carson & Co. -	63
Argyle - - - -	St. James's - - -	G. R. Ruthven, esq. - - -	22
Alexandria - - -	Hanover - - - -	Same - - - -	26
Albany - - - -	Westmoreland - - -	J. G. Campbell, esq., attorney -	17
Amity - - - -	Westmoreland - - -	Thomas Tate, esq. - " -	84
Blue Mountain - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	C. Nockells, esq. - " -	11
Bushy Park - - -	St. Dorothy - - -	S. Hannaford, esq. - " -	33
Bra' Penn - - - -	Hanover - - - -	H. E. Walcott, esq. - " -	10
Barbican - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Henry Brockett, esq. - " -	35
Belvidere - - - -	Hanover - - - -	H. Groves, esq. - " -	32
Clifton Hill - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	F. H. James, esq. - - -	25
Colbecks - - - -	St. Dorothy - - -	S. Hannaford, esq., A. - - -	34
Caledonia - - - -	Westmoreland - - -	The Hon. T. M'Neil - - -	11
Caaswell Hill - - -	Vere - - - -	Hon. G. Shaw - - - -	30
Copse - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Isaac Jackson, esq., A. - - -	50
Content - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Henry Brockett, esq., A. - - -	31
Culloden Penn - - -	Westmoreland - - -	Thomas Tate, esq. - - -	20
Denbeigh - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose, esq. - - -	40
Dry River - - - -	Vere - - - -	L. M'Kinnon, esq., A. - - -	20
Eardley - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Henry Brockett, esq. - - -	26
Friendship - - - -	St. James - - - -	Stuart Edwards, esq., L. - - -	25
Good Hope - - - -	Trelawney - - - -	T. Morrish and S. Edwards, esqrs. -	53
Garredu - - - -	St. James - - - -	W. H. Cook, esq., attorney - - -	45
Grange - - - -	Hanover - - - -	W. Whitmore, esq. - - -	20
Great Valley - - -	Hanover - - - -	Henry Brockett, esq. - - -	54
Golden Grove - - -	Hanover - - - -	Isaac Jackson, esq. - - -	40
Georgia - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Henry Brockett, esq. - - -	21
Green Castle - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	S. Noyes, esq. - - -	45
Hall Head - - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	C. Nockells, A. - - -	25
Harmony Hall - - -	Vere - - - -	Hon. G. Shaw - - - -	38
Industry - - - -	Hanover - - - -	H. E. Clarke, esq. - - -	20
Island - - - -	St. Elizabeth - - -	The Hon. J. Salmon - - -	46
Kupuis - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose, esq., A. - - -	40
King's Penn - - - -	Westmoreland - - -	Thomas Tate, esq. - - -	37
Lodge - - - -	St. Dorothy - - -	William Rose, esq., A. - - -	40
Longville - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	Same - - - -	40
Lima - - - -	St. James - - - -	Geo. Holbrook, esq., A. - - -	35
Montpelier - - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	C. Cardell, esq. - - -	11
Meylersfield - - -	Westmoreland - - -	W. H. Cooke, esq. - - -	51
Mount Pleasant - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	C. Nockells, esq., A. - - -	29
Morant - - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	E. B. Thomas, esq. - - -	10
Masters - - - -	St. Dorothy - - -	S. Hannaford, esq., A. - - -	20
Mears' - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Jarman, esq., A. - - -	40
Mountain River - -	St. John's - - - -	S. Hannaford, esq. - - -	30
Mount Edgewcombe Penn	Westmoreland - - -	Thomas Tate, esq., A. - - -	30
Oxford - - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	C. Cardell, A. - - -	10
Old Plantation - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose - - -	20
Pennants - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose, esq., A. - - -	20
Plantain Garden River	St. Thomas-in-the-East	J. B. Grace, esq. - - -	28
Pera - - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	A. Barclay, esq. - - -	20
Parnassus - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose, esq. - - -	40
Pindar's River - - -	Clarendon - - - -	Ditto - - - -	41
Potosi - - - -	Trelawney - - - -	Thomas Morrish and S. Edwards -	54
Phoenix - - - -	Trelawney - - - -	Jno. W. Pierce, esq., A. - - -	26
Petersfield - - - -	Westmoreland - - -	John Rankine, esq. - - -	26
Papine - - - -	St. Andrew's - - -	L. M'Kinnon, esq., A. - - -	24
Paradise - - - -	Hanover - - - -	G. R. Ruthven, esq. - - -	20
Pell River - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Same - - - -	20
Rockspring - - - -	Hanover - - - -	G. B. Vidal, esq. - - -	38
Raymonds - - - -	Vere - - - -	John W. Ward, esq. - - -	30
Retroat - - - -	St. John's - - - -	Hon. E. Thompson - - -	22
Retirement - - -	Hanover - - - -	G. R. Ruthven, esq. - - -	11
Retrieve - - - -	Westmoreland - - -	John G. Campbell, A. - - -	17
Robin's River Pen - -	Ditto - - - -	Thomas Fate, esq., A. - - -	20
Shrewsbury - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Hon. Thomas M'Neil - - -	27
Suttons - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose, esq., A. - - -	20
Serge Island - - - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	C. Nockells, esq., A. - - -	1

NAME OF ESTATE.	PARISH.	NAME OF EMPLOYER.	—	Appendix, No. 1.
Swansea - - - -	St. John - - - -	S. Hannaford, esq., A. - - -	40	Emigration.
Salt Spring - - - -	Hanover - - - -	M. F. Lemarney - - - -	30	JAMAICA.
Springfield - - - -	Westmoreland - - - -	F. R. Hylton and W. H. Cooke, esqrs., A. - - - -	42	Encl. in No. 3.
Stretton Hall - - - -	Vere - - - -	William Tarrant, esq. - - - -	10	
Saxham - - - -	Hanover - - - -	Henry Brockett, esq. - - - -	21	
Sodhall - - - -	Hanover - - - -	William Henry Knott, esq. - - - -	20	
Spring - - - -	Trelawney - - - -	John W. Pierce, esq., A. - - - -	32	
Savoy - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	William Rose, esq. - - - -	23	
Shafton Penn - - - -	Westmoreland - - - -	Thomas Tate, esq., A. - - - -	20	
Trout Hall - - - -	Clarendon - - - -	F. Jarman, esq., A. - - - -	40	
Three Mile River - - - -	Westmoreland - - - -	Peter Easson, esq. - - - -	20	
Whim - - - -	St. Dorothy - - - -	S. Hannaford, esq. - - - -	32	
York - - - -	St. James - - - -	Charles W. Masters, L. - - - -	40	

Immigration-office, Spanish Town,
21 October 1847.

C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix (H.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary Gladstone to the Earl of Elgin.

Downing-street, 30 April 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 4th February, No. 27, enclosing some enlarged and altered regulations respecting the distribution and care of Coolie and African labourers.

See Parliamentary Paper, No. 691, Part 2, of 1846, p. 24.

These regulations appear to be judicious, and well adapted for the welfare of the immigrants, and, subject to the following remarks, they meet with my approval.

1st. With respect to the substitution of rations for a portion of the money wages to the Coolie labourers who may arrive. I am aware that, to some extent, such a course has already obtained, not only in Jamaica, but in other colonies, and that it was adopted in the Trinidad regulations, a copy of which was transmitted to you for your information, in Lord Stanley's despatch of the 21st April 1845; but as it is a practice which has been invariably condemned in this country, and one which I cannot but think has a constant tendency to abuse, I feel assured that I need only draw your attention to it to ensure its being narrowly watched, and if advisable, to such measures being adopted as may lead to its gradual circumscription, concurrently with the social progress of the colony, and probably to its ultimate abolition.

(True Extract.)

(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix (I.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

(No. 1.)

Immigration Office, 9 February 1847.

THE following rules and regulations have been approved and sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor, and are required to be observed by the employers of East Indian immigrants who may in future be allotted to estates on their first arrival in the colony, or who may enter into fresh engagements with East Indian immigrants, at the expiration of existing contracts.

The rule which fixed the maximum number of Coolies employed on any one property at 40, and the minimum at 20, is cancelled.

RULES and REGULATIONS to be observed by the Employers of East Indian Immigrants.

Immigration Office, 4 February 1847.

THE following Rules and Regulations, which have been approved and sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor, are required to be observed by the employers of East Indian immigrants, under the powers and provisions of the Act 9 Vict. c. 17:

1. The dwellings provided for the immigrants must be maintained in proper order; and to each immigrant above the age of 12 years must be allotted at least a quarter of an acre of land, suitable for a garden, if desired by the immigrant.

2. Medical attendance, medicines, and medical comforts, must be provided gratis for the immigrant and every member of his family.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

3. Wages must be paid to the immigrants at the rate stipulated in their respective contracts, at least once in every 14 days; and the allowance of rations being no longer required, it will be the duty of the agent-general and sub-agents of immigration to see that the general rate of 1s. 3d. per day for each sirdar or headman; 1s. for each able-bodied Coolie male labourer above 12 years of age; and 10d. for each able-bodied female labourer above 12 years of age; and 6d. for each labourer under 12 years of age, is secured by every contract, except where special reasons exist for deviating from the rule; which reasons must, in such cases, be stated in the contract; and the sub-agent must certify that they have been explained to the party agreeing to accept any lower rate, and that he or she has fully understood the same, and freely consented to accept the lower rate of wages.

4. Rice, not being African rice, and cocoa-nut oil, both of the best quality, and perfectly sound, sweet, and wholesome, must be kept on hand in sufficient quantity to supply the immigrants for one calendar month at the least; and must be sold and supplied to the immigrants, as they may require the same, at the prime cost of the said articles when brought upon the estate, without any gain or profit from the sale of the same.

5. The number of working days under each contract must not be more than 12 in each fortnight, nor fewer than 10; and the stipulated daily wages must be paid by the employer for every working day on which the immigrant is willing to work.

6. When absenting themselves from work, either from sickness or from their own free will, the immigrants will not be entitled to wages; but when sickness is the cause of their absence, sufficient and wholesome food must be included amongst the medical comforts provided by the employer.

7. A register must be kept, according to the Form A, hereunto annexed, of the names, registered number, sex, age, and other particulars of the Indian labourers in his employment, and their families, and of the dates of all deaths and births which may occur among them.

8. A medical register, or "case book," must also be kept upon each property where Indian immigrants are employed, in which the medical attendant should record the name of the patient, nature, treatment, and result of every case; together with such remarks as may tend to show the suitability, or otherwise, of the Indian labourer to the climate of the country, and the diseases to which his constitution may appear more peculiarly liable.

9. All persons, who may, from time to time, be duly authorized by his Excellency the Governor to inquire into the state and condition of the Indian labourers, shall have free access to such labourers, and to the registers required to be kept by these regulations.

(True Copy.)

C. H. Darling,

Agent-general of Immigration.

FORM A.

REGISTER of EAST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS in the Employment of _____ on
(Sugar Estate, Coffee Plantation, or Pen, as the case may be), in the Parish of _____

Registered Number of Immigrant.	Name of Ship in which the Immigrant arrived.	Date of Ship's Arrival.	Name of Immigrant.	Sex.		Age of Immigrant at Date of entering into Employer's Service.	Date of Immigrant's entering into Employer's Service.	Date of Immigrant's Removal from Employer's Service, and into whose Service entered, if known.	DEATH.		Date of Birth.	REMARKS.
				M.	F.				Date of.	Cause of.		
.

* These particulars can all be ascertained from the Certificate with which each Immigrant will be furnished before leaving the Immigration Depot.

Appendix (K.)

JAMAICA, ss.
BE it remembered, that _____ of _____ and the several Indian immigrants, whose names and signatures are subscribed to these presents, executed in three parts, have respectively agreed to and executed the following contract of hiring or employment and service, which it is hereby expressly declared shall be held, deemed, and construed as a several contract between the said _____ and each of them, the said subscribing Indian immigrants.

The

The said _____ agrees to hire or employ the services of each of them the said subscribing Indian immigrants, and each of them the said subscribing Indian immigrants agrees to render to the said _____ his services in the capacity and in manner hereinafter mentioned, for _____ calendar months, commencing and to be computed from the day of the date of the execution of these presents by the said Indian immigrant, and fully to be completed and ended.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, the said _____ and each of them the said subscribing Indian immigrants, that the said Indian immigrant may or shall be employed, and he will regularly, punctually, and faithfully labour, and render his services to or for the said _____ during this contract, in works of husbandry and field or plantation labour, and in all respects or particulars incidental thereto, at and under the orders or directions of the said _____ or his agent, on, or at and for such days and times as next mentioned. That the days of labour, or working days of the said Indian immigrant shall not be more, and shall not be fewer, than ⁽¹⁾ _____ days of or in

during this contract, excepted always every Sunday, and excepted also ⁽²⁾ _____. That the hours of labour of the said Indian immigrant under this contract, shall not be more, and shall not be fewer, than nine hours of every such day of labour, or working day, as hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be, or extend over the following hours of the clock daily; that is to say, from six o'clock to and until nine o'clock in the morning, and from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon of every such day of labour, or working day as aforesaid. That the said Indian immigrant will not absent himself from the service of the said _____ without his leave, and will faithfully serve and obey the said _____

(1) If the immigrant agrees to work on every alternate Saturday, as mentioned in the last note, this blank must be filled in as follows, viz. "11 days of, or in every period of, 14 consecutive days." If he do not so agree, this blank must then be filled in with the number of working days agreed on, and as follows, viz. "_____ days of, or in every week."

(2) If the immigrant agrees that Saturday shall be included in the days of labour, it will be proper that every alternate Saturday should be excluded, and this blank space will be filled in thus: "every second or alternate Saturday, to be computed from the date of this contract." If he do not so agree, the words "and excepted also," immediately following the word "Sunday," must be struck out.

and his or his agent's lawful commands, orders, and directions, willingly do and perform, observe, and fulfil to the best of his abilities and power during this contract.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that in consideration of the faithful service so to be performed by the said Indian immigrant, he the said _____ will provide and allow unto the said Indian immigrant, and maintain for him, during this contract, a suitable dwelling, to be approved by such person as may be appointed by his Excellency the Governor, or the person executing the functions of Governor for the time being, to inspect the same from time to time; and will also provide and allow one quarter of an acre of land for the use of him the said Indian immigrant, as a garden: and also will, at his own expense, and without charge against the said Indian immigrant, or deduction from his wages, or allowances, provide and supply gratuitously unto the said Indian immigrant, and every member of his family, whenever occasion may require, during this contract, due and proper attendance by a duly qualified medical practitioner, and such medicines, subsistence, or aliment, and medical comforts as the medical attendant may direct. And also will and shall, during the continuance of this contract, always have on hand a sufficient quantity of rice, not being African rice, and ghee (or cocoa-nut oil in lieu or substitution of ghee), of the best quality, and perfectly sound, sweet, and wholesome, to supply each of them, the said Indian immigrants, parties hereto, with food and sustenance for the space of one calendar month at the least, and will and shall sell and supply the said articles, and every of them, to the said Indian immigrant, as he shall require the same, at the prime cost of the said articles when brought on the estate, without making any gain or profit from the same. And also will pay unto the said Indian immigrant the sum or sums of money or wages, at and after the rate mentioned and set down against or opposite the name of the said Indian immigrant in the Schedule hereunto annexed, for every such day of labour or working day, as the said Indian immigrant shall be actually employed, and labour under this contract, except as after mentioned. And also will pay the lastly mentioned sum or sums of money or wages, at least once in every period of fourteen consecutive days during this contract, except as after mentioned. And also will find employment for the said Indian immigrant, or will pay him wages or money at the daily rate hereinbefore stipulated for or in respect of every such day as, under the agreement hereinbefore in that respect contained, shall fall under the denomination of a day of labour, or working day, under this contract as aforesaid, except as after mentioned.

And it is further agreed, that such sum or sums of money, or wages, or any portion thereof whatsoever, shall not be paid or payable to the said Indian immigrant, for or in respect of every or any such day of labour, or working day as aforesaid, or for or during any such longer period or periods of time as the said Indian immigrant shall be absent from his daily labour, or from his employment or service under this contract, by reason of sickness or without the leave of the said _____

Provided always, and it is mutually agreed between the said parties to these presents, that nothing herein contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent, the said _____ and each of them, the said subscribing Indian immigrants, from substituting job or task labour in lieu of the labour agreed to be given and accepted under this contract, whilst and so long as such job or task labour shall afford to the said Indian immigrant a daily remuneration equal to the amount of wages provided and agreed to be paid and received under this contract.

APPENDIX TO THIRD REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

In witness whereof the said _____ hath subscribed his name at the foot of these presents, and the said other parties have hereto respectively subscribed their names on the days against their respective signatures mentioned, voluntarily, and in the presence of the sub-agent of immigration attesting the execution hereof, the same having been first read and explained to them respectively.

NAME OF INDIAN IMMIGRANT.	SIGNATURE OF IMMIGRANT.	PAY PER DIEM.	DATE OF EXECUTION BY IMMIGRANT.	SIGNATURE OF SUB-AGENT ATTESTING TO BE PUT AGAINST EACH SIGNATURE.

Signed by the above-named _____ (the names of the several Indian immigrants in number, and the amount of pay for each being first inserted in the above Schedule), in the presence of

(True Copy of the Form.)

(signed) C. H. Darling,
A. G. I.

Appendix (L).

(No. 140.)

Immigration Office, Spanish Town,
8 March 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the documents stated in the margin, connected with the East Indian immigrant ship "Barossa," which vessel, as your Excellency is aware, unfortunately struck upon a reef on the 9th January last, when entering Port Morant, where the master had been directed, according to the uniform practice since the commencement of East India immigration, to call for orders as to his ultimate destination in this island.

While I am happy to state that no lives were lost as the immediate consequence of this calamity, I regret to report that the vessel became a total wreck in two or three days afterwards; and that one Coolie, who was in a state of extreme debility, died in the boat while being conveyed to the shore, the surgeon reporting in his journal that she had become much alarmed at the heavy striking of the vessel on the reef.

The requisite orders directing the masters to proceed to Old Harbour, were in the hands of Messrs. A. Barclay & Co. at Port Morant, and were delivered to the master upon his communicating with the shore; I could not, therefore, of course, consider the owners of the "Barossa" entitled to the stipulated passage money until the Coolies were delivered at Old Harbour.

As, however, a certain number of Coolies were, in the course of the present year, to be settled in the neighbourhood of Port Morant, it appeared practicable, by a slight alteration in the arrangement previously made, in some degree to relieve the owners from the additional loss to which they would be subject by having to remove the whole of the Coolies to Old Harbour.

I accordingly addressed to the sub-agent of the district instructions of which I have the honour to enclose a copy for your Excellency's information, and the master of the "Barossa" having agreed to the terms therein proposed, 227 Coolies were accordingly settled upon estates in the parish of St. Thomas in the East; and the remainder, 109 in number, were forwarded with as little delay as possible to Old Harbour, and distributed to estates in the parishes of St. Dorothy and Clarendon.

The details of sex, age, increase and decrease upon the voyage, will be found in the sub-agent's disembarkation return, Enclosure No. 1.

Until the distribution of such of the Coolies as have been settled in St. Thomas in the East, and the subsequent embarkation of those who were forwarded to Old Harbour, they were comfortably and healthily lodged at Fairfield House, in the neighbourhood of Port Morant; and the whole expense of their maintenance there, and passage to Old Harbour, has been incurred by the Master of the "Barossa."

I have the honour to report further to your Excellency, that having received from the sub-agent at Port Morant the certificate required by the 18th clause of the charter-party of the "Barossa," declaring the owners entitled to the sum of 4,803*l.* 15*s.*, being the passage money of 315*l.* statute adults landed alive, at 15*l.* 5*s.* each,—I have countersigned the same, as also required by the clause referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

(True Copy.)

(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

Appendix (M.)

RETURN of all Cases Tried in the Courts of Jamaica, in which Coolies appeared either as Prosecutor or Defendant, for the Year terminated on the 31st August 1847.

PARISH OR PRECINCT.	DATE OF TRIAL.	BEFORE WHAT COURT.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	NAME OF COMPLAINANT.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	DECISION AND SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
Saint Catherine	1847 : July - -	Cornwall assizes - quarter sessions	bestiality - - - -	by the Crown - -	Sochra - - - -	verdict; not guilty.	
	April - 9		stealing sheep - - - -	The Queen - - -	Anthony - - - -	-- guilty; sentence to 12 calendar months' hard la- bour in the general peni- tentiary.	
	July - 8		larceny of a hog - - - -	- same - - - -	-- Yegambram, Sen- gapachetty, Vencata- sawmy.	not guilty.	
	August 8	petty sessions - -	-- wandering about the public streets and exposing her person, without being able to give any account of herself.	John H. Grant, police	Mary Hurnie - -	-- case dismissed, and Coo- lie directed to return to the Lodge Estate on which she was located.	-- this case was tried before his Honor the Custos.
Kingston	July - 26	ditto - -	larceny of money, value 4 s. 6 d.	John West - -	Maderbocus - -	-- 20 days' hard labour in general penitentiary.	
Saint Andrew's	- - -	nil. - -	- - - nil. - - -	- - - nil. - - -	- - - nil. - - -	- - - nil.	
Saint Thomas-in-the-East	June - 12	petty sessions - -	-- neglecting and refusing to work.	Edw. B. Thomas	-- Ramasawmy, Run- gasawmy, Kumara- sawmy.	-- guilty; 7 days' hard la- bour in district prison.	
	— - 19	ditto - -	-- absenting himself from his service.	Charles Cardell	Antonio - - -	-- guilty; 7 days' hard la- bour in district prison.	
	— - 19	ditto - -	-- ditto - - -	Alfred W. Jackson	Verasawmy - -	guilty; 3 weeks' ditto.	
	August 14	ditto - -	-- for not duly paying wages, and for neglecting and refusing to find employment.	Bangaroo Chetty	Robert Quelch -	not guilty.	
	— 14	ditto - -	for not duly paying wages - -	-- Ramasawmy, Ky- lasam, Zudamalay.	- ditto - - -	- ditto.	
	— 21	ditto - -	-- absenting himself from his service.	Robert Quelch -	Bungaroochetty -	-- guilty; 3 weeks' hard labour in district prison.	
Saint David's	July - 20	quarter sessions	-- assaulting by flinging and hitting with a bamboo.	Vera Mar (female) -	- - Hibbert Rennie, (labourer on Albion Estate).	-- guilty; 2 weeks' con- finement in district prison, Morant Bay.	
Trelawny	August 31	petty sessions - -	assault - - - -	Ramangooloo - -	Robert Love - -	discharged.	
Vere	April 24	ditto - -	ditto - - - -	Larchin Miller - -	Moriaga - - -	-- fined 10 s. and costs, or 10 days in house correc- tion.	

(continued)

RETURN of all CASES Tried in the Courts of *Jamaica*, in which Coolies appeared as Prosecutor or Defendant—*continued*.

PARISH OR PRECINCT.	DATE OF TRIAL.	BEFORE WHAT COURT.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	NAME OF COMPLAINANT.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	DECISION AND SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
Vere	1847: April - 24	petty sessions	assault	Letty Manning	Chammoo	dismissed.	
	May - 15	ditto	breach of contract and neglect of duty.	L. Miller	Conhye, Rughoonauth, Behens, Mungine.	-- 15 days' hard labour in the house of correction.	
	June - 6	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	James Miller	Rungasawmy	-- fined 10s. and costs, or 10 days in house of correction.	
	— - 26	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	Geo. Dempster	Lazar	dismissed.	
	August 21	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	Wm. Tarrant	Gooroooven, Ootherby, Moothian.	-- fined 10s. and costs, or 10 days in the house of correction.	-- two Coolies were tried in quarter sessions for larceny of money prior to the date of this return, and from the 31st August to the present time 42 more Coolies have been tried in petty sessions.
	— - 21	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	ditto	Murthoyee, Nullalen, Moothoosawmy, Murthoyee.	admonished and dismissed.	underwent sentence.
	1846: September 5	ditto	breach of contract	E. Ewebank	Bhaemla, Bhola, Beechoo, Ujoodha, Solye.	-- fined 5s. each, or 7 days each to hard labour.	
December 5	ditto	assault breach of contract assault	Henry Grant R. Israel, jun. Rhodobux	Bhutnee Seeboo Gooroochurn	10 days' hard labour 10 days' ditto 30 days' ditto	underwent sentence. ditto. ditto.	
1847: February 6	ditto	assault	Sumbo Chunder	Jhoddee and Gobin	-- reprimanded and discharged, having been in gaol 4 weeks.		
March - 6	ditto	ditto	John Manwell	Bogo and Gilibia	discharged.		
April - 3	ditto	breach of contract	John Dodd	Bodhun Burra	-- fined 8s. and costs, or in default 10 days' imprisonment.		
— - 3	ditto	ditto	ditto	Masadin	same sentence.		
May - 15	ditto	ditto	Thos. H. Ansill	Joogoo	-- fined 5s. and costs, or 7 days' imprisonment.		
— - 25	ditto	ditto	John Dodd	Jestoo	30 days' imprisonment.		
— - 25	ditto	ditto	Same	Beechun, Sookroy, and Surdhoo.	-- fined 5s. each and costs, or 10 days' imprisonment.		
June - 5	ditto	ditto	Edward Grant	Narino, Sauthy	7 days' imprisonment.		
— - 19	ditto	ditto	under 3 Vict. c. 30, s. 1	Rowland Israel	10 days' ditto. admonished and discharged.		

		1847:											
033	Clarendon	June	19	ditto	stealing a turkey			Choroomanroy	7 days' imprisonment.				
		—	19	ditto	under 3 Vict. c. 30		Charles J. Greenough	-- Chourapen, Anthony, Veerasawmy.	80 days' imprisonment.				
		July	17	ditto	breach of contract		John F. Briggs	-- Vryapen, Verabuthren, Moothoosawmy.	sentenced to be mulcted in wages due, and to be imprisoned for 7 days.				
		—	20	quarter sessions	an aggravated assault		Maugrenigre	Taylor Samuel	-- 4 months' imprisonment in general penitentiary.				
313	St. James	July	6	petty sessions	cutting and stealing a sugar cane		Charles Bestall	Leepersan	-- complainant interceded for defendant, and the court, after severe admonition, discharged defendant from custody.	-- native interpreter present.			
		August	10	ditto	assault on the Queen's highway	-- Henry Ricketts and others.	Sudar Sing (Sirdar)	-- guilty; fined 3l. or in default 30 days' hard labour in county gaol.	-- a native and Coolie interpreter present; each fine paid.				
		—	10	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Seechurn (Sirdar)	ditto				
		—	10	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-- Jubra Sing, Begun, Harrier, Lepersun, Sodagar, and Gamboo.	-- fined 2l. 16s. each, or 28 days' hard labour in county gaol.	committed.			
		—	17	ditto	larceny of cocoa oil and sugar		Ramsaha	James Muir	complaint dismissed	-- same interpreter present.			
		—	24	ditto	-- breach of contract, defendant having absented himself from work.		Geo. Holbrook	Verapen	-- guilty; fined 12 s., and in default of payment 10 days' hard labour in county gaol.	-- committed; 2 native interpreters present.			
St. Elizabeth's Metcalf St. Ann's St. Dorothy				nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.				
				nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.				
				nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.				
	May	19	petty sessions	assault		Moonien	Canaputhy	-- guilty; sentenced to pay 1s. and costs.					
	August	21	ditto	breach of contract		Robt. Kirkland	Arokium	-- guilty; sentence to pay a fine of 4 s. and costs, and in default of immediate payment to be imprisoned in the nearest district prison for 6 days to hard labour unless fine and costs be sooner paid.	committed.				
				ditto	ditto	Same	Ramasawmy	-- guilty; fined 12 s. and costs, or imprisonment for 4 days, as above.	ditto.				
				ditto	petty theft		Moonsawmy	Senevassen	-- guilty; sentenced to 10 days' hard labour to the district prison of Saint Catherine.				

The Custodes of Westmorland, Hanover and St. Mary's have not yet sent in the Returns called for.

Appendix (N.)

Name of Coolie Ship.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Passage.	Number Embarked.					
						Adults.		Non-Adults.		Total.	Total Statute Adults.
						M.	F.	M.	F.		
Blundell	Calcutta	1845: 29 January	Old Harbour	1845: 9 May	101	208	29	25	11	271	253
Mandarin	Calcutta	1846: 10 November	Lucea	1846: 22 February	105	170	39	36		234	216 1/2
Hyderabad	Calcutta	22 November	Savanna la Mar	5 March	103	251	31	35	25	342	312
Thetis	Calcutta	2 December	Lucea	3 April	120	174	46	42	14	276	248
Morley	Madras	1846: 20 January	Savanna la Mar	10 April	91	242	37	11	3	293	286
Tropic	Madras	17 January	Port Maria	27 April	98	147	27	16	19	203	186 1/2
Scotia	Calcutta	8 February	Port Maria	7 June	119	217	35	25	24	301	276 1/2
Warren Hastings	Calcutta	4 February	Old Harbour	15 June	114	161	51	37	18	287	259 1/2
Barossa	Madras	27 September	Port Morant and Old Harbour.	1847: 10 January	105	239	59	21	24	343	320 1/2
Anne Armstrong	Madras	31 October	Old Harbour	10 February	102	282	97	25	19	423	401
Success	Calcutta	18 November	Savanna la Mar	27 February	101	201	24	3	5	233	229
Athenian	Madras	16 December	Balmouth	4 April	109	195	79	43	36	353	313 1/2
Winifred	Calcutta	1847: 3 January	Lucea	13 April	102	216	24	12	8	260	250
Macedon	Madras	16 January	Savanna la Mar	22 April	94	190	52	21	30	293	267 1/2
Morley	Madras	4 February	Kingston and Old Harbour.	15 May	101	189	74	26	26	315	289
David Clarke	Calcutta	2 March	Lucea	11 July	131	241	35	9	10	295	285 1/2
						3,441	729	351	266	4,822	4,306
						35					

Sum Paid as Passage Money.	Expenses Incurred in India.	Expenses Incurred in Jamaica.	Total Expense.	Parish or Parishes in which located.	Number of Deaths within the first Six Months of Residence.				Rate per Cent. of such Deaths.	
					Above 8.		Under 8.			Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.		
£. s. d. 3,555 - -	£. 6,360. 12. 11 1/2. See Remark (A). Six thousand three hundred sixty pounds twelve shillings and eleven pence halfpenny.	£. s. d. 134 5 6	£. 41,338. 18. - 1/2. Forty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight pounds eighteen shillings halfpenny.	Clarendon and Vere	4	2	-	-	6	2 1/2
3,037 10 -		106 4 6		Hanover and St. James	2	-	-	-	2	1 nearly
4,245 - -		118 7 10		Westmoreland	7	1	2	-	10	3 1/2
3,560 - -		87 5 6		Hanover and St. James	1	-	1	-	2	1/2
4,556 8 9		100 3 -		Westmoreland	17	4	-	-	21	7 1/2
2,890 2 6		60 16 -		St. Mary, St. Ann, and Metcalfe	11	1	-	2	14	7
3,793 2 6		88 12 -		Metcalfe and St. Mary	4	-	1	1	6	2 1/2
3,590 1 3		98 17 3		Clarendon and Vere	3	-	3	-	6	2 1/2
4,803 15 6		122 13 -		St. Thomas-in-the-East and St. Dorothy.	6	4	1	-	11	3 1/2
5,756 10 -		140 4 4		St. Dorothy, St. John, and Clarendon.	3	4	-	-	7	1 1/2
3,249 11 6	109 11 8	Westmoreland	5	3	-	-	8	3 1/2		
4,400 4 -	115 4 2	Trelawney and St. James	-	1	-	-	1	1 nearly		
3,540 5 -	£. 5,056. See Remark (B). Five thousand and fifty-six pounds.	143 10 10	£. 34,023. 15. 10. Thirty-four thousand and twenty-three pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence.	Hanover	3	-	-	-	3	1 nearly
3,846 9 9		93 16 4		Hanover, Westmoreland, and St. Elizabeth.	7	1	1	-	9	3 1/2
3,792 18 -		65 14 -		St. David, St. Andrew, St. Dorothy, Vere, and St. John's.	1	1	-	-	2	1 nearly
3,626 10 3		87 6 -		Hanover	See Remark (C).					Arrived since 28 June.
62,273 9 -		11,416 12 11 1/2		1,672 11 11	75,362 13 10 1/2					

Appendix (N.)

Deaths on the Voyage.					Births on the Voyage.			Total Number Landed.					Rates per Statute Adult of Passage Money.	
Adults.		Non-Adults.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Adults.		Non-Adults.		Total.		Total Statute Adults.
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.			
6	1	2	1	10	-	-	-	200	28	23	10	261	244 1/2	15 - -
4	1	1	1	7	1	-	1	165	28	31	19	234	219 1/2	15 - -
14	3	4	7	28	1	-	1	237	30	31	19	317	292	15 - -
6	7	4	3	20	-	-	-	168	39	37	11	265	231	16 - -
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	243	37	11	2	292	285 1/2	15 19 9
2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	145	26	16	13	200	185 1/2	15 15 -
10	3	1	-	14	1	-	1	207	32	25	24	288	263 1/2	14 17 6
9	4	4	5	22	-	-	-	172	47	34	12	265	242	15 7 6
-	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	289	58	19	25	341	319	15 15 -
2	1	1	-	4	1	1	2	280	46	26	19	421	398 1/2	14 10 -
10	2	1	1	14	-	-	-	191	22	2	4	219	216	14 19 6
6	6	4	3	19	1	-	1	189	73	40	33	335	298 1/2	14 19 4
8	-	1	2	11	-	-	-	208	24	11	6	249	240 1/2	14 17 6
2	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	188	51	26	31	291	225	14 14 9
2	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	187	73	26	26	312	286	13 19 -
18	4	-	2	24	-	-	-	223	31	9	8	271	262	13 19 6
99	34	26	26	185	6	3	9	3,241	695	336	243	4,566	4,303	

Total Deaths up to 28th June 1847.					Rate per Cent. per Annum of such Deaths.	Total Number of Coolies alive in the Island on 28th June 1847.					Total Amount charged up to 28th June for Tax in respect of Coolies.	REMARKS.	
Above 8.		Under 8.		Total.		Above 8.		Under 8.		Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.				
7	3	-	2	12	2 1/2	205	24	12	10	251	£ 684 - -	(A.) I can only state the total amount incurred, the accounts as rendered not showing the specific amount in respect of each vessel.	
8	1	-	-	9	2 1/2	168	28	15	19	230	581 10 -		
14	2	2	-	18	3 1/2	242	60	9	10	291	746 10 -		
3	1	1	-	5	1 1/2	180	36	25	15	256	536 10 -		
37	7	1	-	45	11	199	33	10	2	243	623 - -		
15	2	-	2	19	8	125	24	13	9	171	452 10 -		
13	1	1	1	16	5 1/2	205	34	13	22	274	653 10 -		
4	3	-	-	7	2 1/2	189	45	13	13	253	569 10 -		
6	3	2	-	11	Not one year in the island.	233	62	13	17	324	824 10 -		(B.) This is an estimated sum, calculated upon the expenditure incurred in respect of the Coolies conveyed by the first nine vessels. The demand has not yet been made by the Lords of the Treasury, and the expenses in India on account of these seven vessels, still remain to be defrayed.
3	4	-	-	7		283	94	19	16	412	384 10 -		
10	7	-	-	17		169	39	-	3	211	193 - -		
-	1	-	-	1		190	61	29	28	337	139 - -		
3	-	-	-	3		209	24	7	7	247	116 10 -		
14	3	1	-	18		188	59	17	17	281	124 - -		
1	1	-	-	2		105	79	13	18	305	123 10 -		
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
198	39	8	6	100		2,983	692	207	205	4,087	3,222 - -	(C.) The "David Clarke" having arrived since the 28th June, the date to which the numbers alive are computed, the details under the columns of decrease cannot of course be given with respect to that vessel.	

C. H. Darling,
A. G. I.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 3.

Appendix (O.)

C. H. Darling, Esq., Agent-general of Immigration, &c.

Content, Flint River, 18 October 1847.

Sir,
I REGRET much that absence from home, and other causes, have prevented me from earlier replying to your letter of the 22d September, requesting certain information respecting the Coolies located on some of the estates under my charge.

I have also to express my regret at not being able to give you such full information as I should desire to do, in consequence of the wages and the cost of the allowances and maintenance given to the sick in both lots of Coolies on the estates in question having been kept together, and it being now impossible to make out any separate account of the cost of the labour of each with any degree of certainty.

Besides which, most of my old Coolies are working task-work, and, in consequence, earning more than 1s. per day; indeed at Content several of my first lot earn with the greatest regularity 9s. per week, that is six days at 1s. 6d., for which they perform a task equal in amount and superior in quality to that of the native labourer.

I beg also to state that the Coolies who have now been 18 months in the country are as healthy as the natives, and seem quite inured to the climate, but that the new lot are sickly, principally from diarrhœa, low fever, and sores; and that it appears that the Coolies require to be 12 months in the country before they become perfectly inured to the climate and its diseases, but that after that period they become as hardy and as capable of enduring fatigue as the Coolies.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Brockett.

(True Copy.)

(signed)

C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

No. 4.

Earl Grey to the
Right Hon. Sir
C. E. Grey.

(No. 129.)

— No. 4. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 January 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch, No. 105, of the 23d of October 1847, accompanied by the last annual report of the Agent-general for Emigration.

This document appears to have been drawn up with the same care and accuracy by which they have on previous occasions been distinguished, and comprises much interesting information on the immigration during the time to which it relates, and on the present state of the people who have arrived within that period.

In conformity with your recommendation, founded upon your opinion of the views which will probably be entertained on the subject by the Assembly, no further steps will be taken for sending to Jamaica any emigrants at the expense of the colony, whether from Africa or elsewhere, unless they be applied for by the Legislature. For any Africans who may be introduced by the two small vessels which were chartered before the receipt of your despatch, I trust that your existing resources will enable you to provide payment, but even were it otherwise, I am quite confident that the Assembly at Jamaica, with its usual attention to any claim upon the good faith of the island, will enable you to meet those demands.

The account which Captain Darling gives of the care taken of the juvenile Africans brought from St. Helena by the "Indus," is very creditable to their employers, and throws a favourable light upon the effect on Africans of their introduction into Jamaica.

With respect to the non-arrival of the "Parland" and "Java," to which I see an allusion in Captain Darling's report, I am informed by the Commissioners of Emigration that these ships were prevented from reaching Calcutta at their appointed time, but that the circumstances are not such as to render it probable that payment for forfeit can be demanded consistently with the spirit of the agreement between the owners and the Government. The fact is, I believe, that the agents would have been unable to fill these ships had they arrived in time for the purpose.

There seems little probability at the present moment that Cooly emigration will be renewed to any part of the West Indies. The inquiry, however, to which Captain Darling alludes at the end of his report, both as to the utility of this class of labourers and also as to their present condition in the island, and their enjoyment of the rights to which they are by law entitled, is one which appears deserving of attention, and of which the results could hardly fail to be useful when any future questions of a general nature on the supply of labour are considered. But I must leave it to you to judge how far there may be the means of carrying out such an investigation satisfactorily, and also of providing for the expense. I have only further to observe, that I entertain no doubt that if additional legislation should prove to be necessary, for the purpose of securing due relief being afforded to sick and destitute Coolies, an object of such extreme importance will not be lost sight of by yourself or by the Assembly. I would suggest that if such legislation should be required, it should at the same time be considered whether the existing law is sufficient to restrain the disposition to vagrancy which must be expected to exist amongst some at least of the emigrants.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 5. —

(No. 115.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 22 November 1847.
(Received 28 December 1847.)

My Lord,

I COMMUNICATED to Mr. Edwards, the Receiver-general of the island, your Lordship's despatch, Jamaica, No. 89, October 12, relating to the balance of the funds remitted for immigration purposes, which is now in the hands of the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, and the letter, of which a copy is laid before your Lordship, has been this day received from Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards proposal that all the balances of immigration funds should be paid into the hands of Messrs. Hankey, to the credit of the island account, must of course be understood as subject to the condition of the balances being liable to any legitimate and previously constituted claims.

But the inclination of the House of Assembly in the present session appears to be adverse to the incurring of any fresh expense on account of immigration, and unless upon the express application of the Legislature, I would advise that no further steps should be taken by the Commissioners for supplying immigrants to Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

No. 5.
Right Hon. Sir
C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

Mr. Edwards to Mr.
Pilgrim, 20 Novem-
ber 1847.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Encl. 1, in No. 5.

Sir,

Public Treasury, 20 November 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 17th instant, No. 893, enclosing copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and copy of a report made to his Lordship by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, as to expenses on account of immigration from the East Indies to Jamaica.

I would respectfully suggest that the Exchequer bills in which the sum of 3,000 l. appears to have been invested should be delivered to the cashier of the Bank of England, to be sold, and the proceeds paid to Messrs. Thomas Hankey & Co., of Mincing-lane, to the credit of the Public of Jamaica, and the remaining sum of 270 l. 12 s. 11 d. transferred to the same account.

I am advised by the Agent-general of Immigration that there is a balance standing at the credit of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in the colonial bank; and as that sum is unproductive, whilst Messrs. Thomas Hankey & Co. charge interest on their advances for the colony, I would beg to suggest a similar course, namely to transfer the sum to the credit of the island with those gentlemen.

T. F. Pilgrim, Secretary, &c.
Spanish Town.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Edwards,
Receiver-general.

— No. 6. —

To the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 7 January 1848.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica, with reference to the transfer to Messrs. Hankey of certain funds which have been transmitted to this country for immigration services. Should there be no liabilities likely to accrue in this country on account of immigration to Jamaica, I am to convey to you Lord Grey's authority for transferring the monies in question to Messrs. Hankey, as requested by Sir Charles Grey.

I am also to desire you, in conformity with Sir Charles Grey's recommendation, not to incur any further liabilities for emigration to Jamaica.

(signed) Herman Merivale.

No. 6.
H. Merivale, Esq.
to the Land and
Emigration Com-
missioners.

No. 115, 22 Nov.

— No. 7. —

(No. 6.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, 7 January 1848.
(Received 3 February 1848.)

"AT page 384 of the Votes of the Assembly, 21 December, there is a report from the Acting Agent-general for Immigration on the condition of the Coolie immigrants. The letters on which this report is founded are also to be printed; and, I believe, will present very full and interesting details."

No. 7.
Right Hon. Sir
C. E. Grey to
Earl Grey.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

JAMAICA.

Encl. in No. 7.

Enclosure in No. 7.

EXTRACT from Votes of the House of Assembly.

Sir,

Immigration Office, 15 December 1847.

I HAVE the honour, in obedience to the order conveyed to me, by your despatch of the 4th instant, enclosing a message from the honourable the House of Assembly, to lay before his Excellency the Governor a report upon the several communications received, in reply to a circular from this office, on the causes of desertion and vagrancy among the Coolies imported into the colony, and settled under contract as agricultural labourers.

The equal amount of evidence, good and bad, respecting the condition of the Coolies, which accompanies this report, will afford his Excellency testimony, as decided of the orderly conduct, usefulness, and steady industry of these Indian labourers, as of their misery, idleness, and vagrant habits.

If Indian immigration has been unsatisfactory in a number (it may be said in far too great a number) of instances, it has been reported with contentment and approval by so many correspondents, and with such unequivocal proofs of the good experienced, being the result of a pains-taking superintendence and management, that we may fairly presume that much of the evil complained of has been the consequence of a want of vigorous control.

In analysing the several communications which report unfavourably the results of Coolie immigration, it will be found that the unfavourable facts distribute themselves under the following heads:

Fact, No. 1.—That many of the immigrants who come under this inquiry, relative to desertion and vagrancy, are either not agricultural labourers at all, or are not capable, under any circumstances, of any useful application to agricultural purposes; or, that having been vitiated in habits, by being of castes privileged and tolerated as vagrants and mendicants, they are not to be influenced by the usual motives to industry, regularity, and bodily comfort.

Fact, No. 2.—That they become abject and irremediably helpless, in consequence of their religious prejudices precluding them from the ordinary appliances of help and relief, through the instrumentality of means to which they are averse. These prejudices not alone have reference to food, but to the assistance of persons in the offices of cleanliness, and in the administration of aid in sickness and infirmity.

Fact, No. 3.—That delusive accounts being given, by discontented Coolies, as to allowances and wages upon other plantations, the more orderly labourers are persuaded to quit their locations to seek better employment, and becoming unsettled, subject themselves to the charge of vagrancy without being influenced by actually vagrant habits.

Fact, No. 4.—That the difficulty attendant on the administration of justice through the petty sessions of the peace, operates completely as a deficient coercion of the law, the want of prompt legal restraint on the misconduct of the Coolies, who have contracted to serve, creating among them a belief that their amenability to justice has in it neither certainty nor decisiveness.

Fact, No. 5.—That when contracts of service have been dissolved by magistrates, it has been found impossible, in most cases, to get the released Coolies to enter into fresh engagements to serve; that these have betaken themselves to casual work among small settlers, preferring to labour where they think proper, on the same terms as the Creoles, and that much wandering about necessarily has occurred among the Coolie labourers so circumstanced.

I would not venture to say, in the face of such objects of emaciation and disease as we see infesting the streets of the towns, that most of the wandering Coolies have found that the profession of a beggar is more easy than the occupation of an industrious labourer; or, that brought into communication with a sufficient number of persons with whom commiseration ends in acts of charity, the result has been the discovery, that by dint of importunity, and by persevering mendicity, begging is a profitable trade; yet, the letters submitted to his Excellency with this report, sufficiently demonstrate the fact that a great number of the recently imported Madras Coolies are inveterately idle, and that they have recourse to vagrancy and mendicity, as a mode of life not only congenial, but as one to which habit and privilege had reconciled them long before their importation into the colony.

The migration of the Hindoo from the east to the west, produces no change in his habits and sentiments. He still inflexibly adheres to his peculiar prejudices. The obligation entered into to return him to his country, after a certain duration of service, the association while here with his fellow-countrymen, similarly circumstanced with himself, conspire to maintain in constant exercise the peculiarities of thought and action that form his character. The papers have recently made mention of religious processions, which the Coolies have been restrained from exhibiting in the towns, by the active vigilance of the magistracy and police. On the plantations, indulgence in their festive ceremonies has met with no such obstruction, and those which the rules of religion require they should perform morning and evening, and at stated periods, are left freely to control them in their daily pursuits and hourly offices.

When so many circumstances concur to maintain unimpaired the habits and customs of this race, we can hardly doubt that many of those acts which look like unsettled and discontented movements, are influenced by what are to them proper and legitimate motives, howsoever

howsoever they may produce inconvenience and disquietude on the plantation. Their departure together, several at a time, to loiter away uselessly, as it seemed, some two or three days or a week in the towns, where they become objects of attention to the police, has, in very many instances, proceeded less from any disposition for idle wandering than for a gratification of prejudice.

While so many things received by them suffer pollution from the hand of the stranger, the Hindoo holds, that articles purchased from shops are always pure. Those which they acquire by the distribution made under their contracts of service, religiously considered, come to them impure. The excellent work of Mr. Colebrooke, on the agriculture and commerce of Bengal, illustrates this influence by the known Hindoo maxim, that all things are received without defilement from the shop; or, as it is otherwise expressed in the words of Menu, their lawgiver, "the hand of an artist, employed in his art, is always pure, so is any vendible commodity when exposed for sale." This is a practical maxim, and one which impels them with frequent and irresistible desire to visit the towns, that they may purchase things which they can use without scruple, by whomsoever they may have been manufactured, or by whomsoever they may have been handled.

It will be observed, in the several letters which I have classed together as No. 1, that the conduct of the Coolies on the estates, from which those communications are written, is unexceptionably good. The causes of that mixed character of good and evil, which they exhibit here, prevails equally with Coolie emigrants imported into other colonies of the West Indies. The following extract, from the Trinidad Standard, gives a picture of the experience of Indian immigration in that island, in all respects the same as our own: "We would observe, with regard to the Coolies, for whose introduction the colony has to pay a most costly price, that while many of them continue to afford their employers satisfaction, and are steadily working on the estates, very many of them are, on the contrary, most unsatisfactory; having given themselves up to their former habits of indolence and mendicity, which their necessities as well as their natural dispositions seemed to have created and fostered in their native countries. The streets of our towns and the public roads throughout the island present objects of squalidness and misery, we would not say pitiable to behold, but repulsive and disgusting in the extreme, when it is known that the condition of these miserable beings is not owing to any local circumstances of an unavoidable nature, but to their own inveterate indolence and apathy, there being, so far as we are informed, employment sufficient for all requiring employment."

In applying a remedy, or rather means to restrain this evil, I would venture to suggest, that a similar arrangement of the authority, both to afford protection to the Coolie and to compel him to the steady performance of his duty, be resorted to in this colony, as that which takes effect in the Crown colonies of Guiana and Trinidad.

The questions which relate to the relative interests of master and employer, under the immigration acts, are not committed to the general magistracy, but to magistrates specially commissioned. If the existing sub-agents were created district agents, and were in number not less than one in each parish, by appointing them exclusively from among the magistracy, and assigning to one magistrate holding the office of district agent all the authority, in cases under the immigration act, which is assigned to two justices of the peace generally, in petty sessions, much of the inconvenience now complained of, relative to the difficulty and delay attendant on the administration of summary justice, would be got rid of; and all complaints would be entirely removed, if the preliminary formalities of the law, with respect to offences, were dispensed with, and an entry in a complaint book, like that which the law legalizes with respect to police complaints, under the 24th section of the police law, was adopted.

There is no necessity to attach the same importance in principle to forms of practice in the administration of justice with these immigrants as with the native inhabitants. They come hither with no pre-conceived notions of constitutional liberty, which, violated in the form, may be said to be violated in the spirit of justice. The consequences of political prejudice do not attend innovations or departures from general rules in the case of these strangers. Without abridging in any degree their right to the same general principles of liberty and law, it may be recommended that the initial proceedings with them be different from those which the law prescribes in ordinary cases of summary justice. To speak more distinctly as to the mode of procedure which might be adopted in their case, the formality of the preliminary deposition on oath, and the summons now issued by the magistrate in statutory complaints, might be dispensed with, and an entry in a complaint book, duly kept on the plantation for the registry of all complaints, substituted in the lieu of both. On a notice of this complaint being given in writing to the immigrant, and a time for the hearing of the specified charge stated in that notice, the production of the complaint book and the notice served might be deemed sufficient for the purpose of bringing the case to a hearing before the district agent and justice of the peace, with no other attendant expense than a small fee to the magistrates' clerk, for entering the adjudication on the charge thus heard and determined.

The authority thus given to the appointed magistrate might be limited to all complaints, under the several acts of the legislature, having reference to the subsisting relations of master and servant; to trespasses and assaults under the acts 36th, 40th, and 41st of the 7th of William the 4th; to offences against good order and peace in towns and communities; and to vagrancy and petty thefts.

As the existing remuneration for services performed by sub-agents is only casual, or only available when immigrants, whether from Africa or India, or Emancipados, and captured slaves, are distributed and located for the first time in the colony, a process of remuneration

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 Emigration.
 ———
 JAMAICA.
 ———
 Encl. in No. 7.

for the services to be performed in the manner above detailed, might be resorted to under some such return as the following, to the agent-general, and for a warrant of pay under the hand of the executive. A payment by the poll or by the enumeration of registered immigrants in a district, might be adopted under the following heads :

District St. James's for instance—

	By the Year.	By the Parts of a Year.	By Ticket of Hire.	Convicted Vagrants	Total.
Immigrants under contract - - -	206	108	—	—	—
Casually employed under tickets of hire - - -	-	-	43	—	—
Convicted vagrants, being persons not included in the other enumerated heads - - -	-	-	-	24	—
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	381

The payment might be made quarterly, on returns duly certified. It seems to me that this arrangement would be found effective, both to regulate industry, to afford prompt justice to complainant and defendant, and to repress vagrancy.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Richard Hill*,
 Acting Agent-general of Immigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 1.
 Governor Light to
 Earl Grey.

(No. 112.)

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 2 June 1847.
 (Received 8 July 1847.)

"THE annexed correspondence and documents relate to the arrival of the barque " Prince Regent" from the Kroo coast, with 108 emigrants.

"The " Prince Regent" was chartered, I understand, by parties in England to proceed to St. Helena, or wherever there was a prospect of obtaining emigrants; it has made a losing voyage, though it has established a fact, that the Kroomen are very anxious to carry their industry where they will be well paid."

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir,

Berbice, 15 May 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the arrival of the barque " Prince Regent" from the Kroo coast of Africa on the 13th May, with 108 immigrants, equal to 106 statute adults. This vessel was chartered by five parties in England owning estates in this county, and the people have been located on their respective properties, viz.:

Plantation Bath, west coast, M'Calmont & Co.
 Plantation Fowlis, west coast, A. Denoon & Co.
 Plantation Skeldon Korentyne, A. Denoon & Co.
 Plantation Reliance, Henry Barclay.
 Plantation Highbury, Henry Barclay.
 Plantation Rose Hall, Davidsons & Co.
 Plantation Friends, Laing Brothers & Co.

I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether I am to grant a certificate for bounty on these people, as I see no provision for immigration from the Kroo coast in the ordinance.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *John Van Rossum*,
 Immigration Agent, County of Berbice.

William Humphrys, Esq.
 Immigration Agent-general, Demerara.

(True Copy.)
A. F. Baird, Acting Assist. Gov. Secretary.

Appendix, No. 1.
 Emigration.
 BRITISH GUIANA.
 Encl. in No. 1.

New Amsterdam, Berbice, 14 May 1847.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REGISTER of Visit of Inspection on Board the Barque "Prince Regent,"
 287 Tons, 33 Days from Coast of Africa.

Date of Arrival at New Amsterdam.	Master.	Surgeon.	Crew.	IMMIGRANTS.				
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
13 May 1847	Wm. Lister	S. B. Prynne	15	104	-	4	-	108

Date of Embarkation.	Per Centage of Deaths.	FOR HOSPITAL.					FOR DISTRIBUTION.					Quarantine recommended.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
10 April 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	4	-	108	-

Abstract of Medical Officer's Journal.

Taken on Board Sick.	Since Sick.	Total Sick.	Cured.	Dead.	Remain- ing.	Chief Diseases.
Men	-	-	-	-	-	No disease.
Women	-	-	-	-	-	
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	

General Remarks.

108 Kroomen have come by this vessel; they are all perfectly healthy, not a case of sickness having occurred on the passage. The accommodation for them is ample, and of first-rate order.

(signed) *John B. Beresford, M.D., Health Officer.*

To the Hon. W. B. Wolseley,
 Acting Government Secretary, &c. &c. &c. British Guiana.

Her Majesty's sloop "Favourite," Cape Palmas,
 4 April 1847.

This is to certify that I have been on board the ship "Prince Regent," of London, William Lister, master, and find that he has shipped from the coast in the neighbourhood of Grand Listers 94 male Africans to be conveyed to Berbice, British Guiana, as labourers.

That I have mustered and inspected the said 94 Africans, and find that all have come on board to be conveyed to Berbice by their own free will.

(signed) *Alex. Murray, Commander.*

I certify the above to be a true copy, the original of which is deposited in this office.

(signed) *R. B. Ritchie, Acting Collector.*

Custom House, Berbice, 19 May 1847.

(True Copy.)
 (signed) *A. F. Baird,*
 Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

The Colony of British Guiana, County of Berbice.

To Laing Brothers & Co. Agents for the Charterers of the Barque "Prince Regent,"
 May 1847.—To passage money from the coast of Africa of equal to 108 statute
 adult immigrants (as per list herewith), to which immigration agent
 for this county has attached certificate, at 35 dollars each - - \$ 3,710

Berbice, 19 May 1847.

(signed) *E. & D. E.*

(True Copy.)
 (signed) *A. F. Baird,*
 Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Appendix, No. 1. LIST of EMIGRANTS on Board the Barque "Prince Regent," *W. Lister*, Commander, on leaving the Kroo Coast, 10 April 1847.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 1.

No.	N A M E.	Age.	Where taken on Board.	No.	N A M E.	Age.	Where taken on Board.
1	Jimbo Tappy	35	Great Niffon.	55	George Wilson	23	Grand Lister.
2	Boy Tappy	14	" "	56	Jim Charley	19	" "
3	Jim Tappy	20	" "	57	Centipede	24	" "
4	Tom Freeman	30	" "	58	Black Jack	21	" "
5	Flying Jib	30	" "	59	Snowball	28	" "
6	Jim Doe	26	" "	60	Tar Bucket	18	" "
7	John Toby	20	" "	61	Tom Jones	25	Poor River.
8	John Fishman	22	" "	62	John Davis	22	" "
9	Tom Toby	28	" "	63	Black Will	21	" "
10	Black Will	18	" "	64	Jack Will	21	" "
11	Frying Pan	17	" "	65	Ben Johnson	23	" "
12	Tom Lee	14	" "	66	Smallbones	16	" "
13	Jack Williams	20	" "	67	Peter Simple	16	" "
14	Tom Coffee	18	" "	68	Midshipman Easy	16	" "
15	Boy Jumbo	10	" "	69	Bottle of Beer	20	" "
16	Grando	22	" "	70	George	22	" "
17	Bottle of Beer	20	" "	71	Rob Roy	19	" "
18	Jack Freeman	19	" "	72	Friday	18	" "
19	New William	18	" "	73	Monday	22	" "
20	Ben Coffee	18	" "	74	Jacob Faithful	21	" "
21	Jack Crowbar	18	" "	75	Jumbo	20	" "
22	New Tom Nimble	16	" "	76	Grando	19	" "
23	New Toby	15	" "	77	Jim Wilson	22	" "
24	Black Toby	15	" "	78	Red Rover	14	" "
25	Charley Toby	21	" "	79	Blackbird	11	" "
26	Joe Roberts	17	" "	80	Mesty	17	" "
27	New Half Dollar	18	" "	81	King's Own	19	" "
28	Cut Money	23	" "	82	Seymour	16	" "
29	Little Jumbo	11	" "	83	Queen's Own	15	" "
30	Jim Crow	17	" "	84	Short Rib	16	" "
31	Yellow Will	27	" "	85	Albert	14	" "
32	Tom Smith	12	" "	86	Innocence	21	" "
33	Tom Grando	40	Little Niffon.	87	Jim Davis	19	Off Garraway.
34	Tom Toby	35	" "	88	Jack Ropeyarn	17	" "
35	Dick Warman	20	" "	89	Jack Freeman	17	" "
36	Jack Coffee	18	" "	90	Jack Liverpool	19	" "
37	Pea Soup	22	" "	91	Jim Man	19	Off Cape Palmas.
38	Walker	14	" "	92	Peter Johnson	17	" "
39	Half Dollar	25	" "	93	Jack William	20	" "
40	Short Pipe	14	" "	94	Tom Coffee	20	Cape Palmas.
41	Ben Coffee	15	" "	95	Davis	18	" "
42	Boy Coffee	19	" "	96	Bottle of Gin	20	" "
43	Boy Will	15	" "	97	Cape Palmas	21	" "
44	Jack Frying Pan	16	" "	98	Jack Robson	16	" "
45	Jack Never Fear	18	" "	99	Chew of Tobacco	17	" "
46	Small Lock	19	" "	100	Jack Carally	18	" "
47	Grando	20	" "	101	George Canning	20	" "
48	Jack Ropeyarn	18	" "	102	Jim Wilson	19	" "
49	Jack Davis	20	" "	103	Tom Jones	21	" "
50	Foretop Gallant Sail	18	" "	104	Sam Weller	16	" "
51	John Bull	16	" "	105	Tom Davis	16	" "
52	Peter Hurricane	24	Grand Lister.	106	Boy Crooked	15	" "
53	Boy Davis	19	" "	107	Jack Joe	17	Off Garraway.
54	Jack Will	20	" "	108	Tom Toby	20	" "

104 Adults equal to - - - 104 Statute Adults.
4 Children equal to - - - 2 Ditto

108 Emigrants equal to - - - 106 Statute Adults.

The above list of Emigrants is correct.

(signed) *Wm. Lister*, Commander.

Berbice, 17 May 1847.

I certify that the above-named emigrants were landed in good health and condition.

(signed) *John Van Rossum*,
Immigration Agent.

Berbice, 18 May 1847.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Sir,
 We inclose an account against the colony for passage from the coast of Africa, of 108 Kroomen, per barque "Prince Regent." You will find attached to this account a list of the immigrants, signed by Captain Lister, and certified by the immigration agent at this port. We also forward copy of a letter granted to Captain Lister by Commander Murray, of Her Majesty's sloop "Favorite," dated Cape Palmas, 4th April 1847. The number on board the "Prince Regent" at the time this letter was obtained, was 94; the additional number was taken on board between the 4th and 10th April, after the "Favorite" and "Prince Regent" parted company.

The charterers trust that his Excellency the Governor, taking the circumstances of the country into consideration, as well as the excellent description of people thus introduced, the very superior accommodations afforded them, and their having arrived without a single case of sickness on board, will have no hesitation in giving his warrant for the payment, out of the funds set apart for immigration purposes, and at his Excellency's disposal, of the amount of the inclosed account, \$3,710.

The charterers beg to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, and which they beg you to communicate, that the loss they will have to bear, supposing the amount of the bounty to be paid, will still be considerable.

G. G. Lowenfield, Esq.,
 Financial Accountant, Demerara.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Laing, Brothers & Co.,
 For selves and others, Charterers of the
 Barque "Prince Regent."

(True Copy.)
 (signed) A. F. Baird, Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 Emigration.
 ———
 BRITISH GUIANA.
 ———
 Encl. in No. 1.

Sir,
 THE payment of bounty on Kroomen from the Kroo coast is not specified in the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor. I feel, therefore, that I have no authority to certify the accompanying account which has been referred to me, particularly as there were restrictions laid on vessels going to the Kroo coast for emigrants, with the removal of which I have not yet been acquainted.

The Honourable W. B. Wolseley,
 Government Secretary.

I have, &c.
 (signed) William Humphrys,
 Immigration Agent-general.

(True Copy.)
 (signed) A. F. Baird, Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Immigration Agent-general's Office, British Guiana,
 Georgetown, 21 May 1847.

(No. 206.)

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

No. 2.
 Earl Grey to
 Governor Light.

Downing-street, 22 July 1847.
 "I CANNOT sanction any arrangements which contemplate the conveyance of Africans in private ships not under the charge of some person specially employed by Her Majesty's Government, from the coast of Africa to the West Indies. For, setting aside the risk, amounting almost to a certainty, that however strict might be the regulations laid down, and however vigilant the owner of such vessels, abuses would nevertheless creep in. It must be remembered that any such privilege allowed by Great Britain to her own subjects could not be refused to the subjects of other states, and that in this manner the slave trade might, in a short time, be virtually re-established. But even if this extreme result should not be brought about, the misconstruction and misrepresentation to which the British Government would be exposed at the hands of those whose interest it is to depreciate and deny its good faith in its efforts to suppress the slave trade, would be evils of no small magnitude. I have accordingly to desire that if any application should hereafter be made to you by private parties for permission to proceed to the coast of Africa to obtain emigrants, you will acquaint the applicants that you have received positive instructions to withhold your sanction from any such proceeding. You will further acquaint them, that bounties will not be payable on account of such emigrants, and that the payment of the treble duties chargeable under the Ordinance of 1843 will be strictly enforced.

"You will likewise point out to parties proposing to engage in such an undertaking, that under the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, their vessels will be liable to be detained by Her Majesty's cruisers, as might have been the case with the Prince Regent, and to be seized and proceeded against before the Mixed Commission Court by the cruisers of foreign powers, and that against these risks Her Majesty's Government can give them no protection.

"I trust that such warnings will have the effect of deterring any of Her Majesty's subjects from engaging in an enterprise which Her Majesty's Government cannot but discountenance. In the meantime Her Majesty's Government will make every exertion in their power to supply the demand for labour in British Guiana by less objectionable means. Should the experiment now in progress with Her Majesty's ship Growler prove successful, I will endeavour to make such an arrangement for carrying on the emigration from the Kroo coast, under the direct superintendence of the Government, as will, I trust, meet the fair demands of the colonists for an increased supply of labour."

(No. 136.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 3 July 1847.

(Received 5 August 1847.)

No. 3. —
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.See Parl. Papers,
No. 385 of 1847,
p. 82.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 162, date 1st May, with communication from the Land and Emigration Commissioners relative to the mortality of emigrants from Madeira.

I laid this despatch before the Court of Policy. The prospect of the stoppage of such a source of supply of labour as that now existing at Madeira, has caused much disappointment, but I have not yet obtained any report on the subject.

As I calculated that a direct communication would give notice to the inhabitants equally early with a circuitous one by the mail, I have waited till now, when a vessel is about to sail for Madeira, to notify the stoppage of bounty from Madeira.

The poverty of the inhabitants of Madeira, and the famine from which they suffer, render them eager to quit their own shores for ours.

It is certain mortality has been large amongst the new comers, but your Lordship would be surprised to see the result of a few months' enjoyment of the fruits of their industry in British Guiana. The numerous healthy progeny springing up does not seem to be affected by the climate, and it is not at all improbable but that births do not fall far short of deaths. Previous debility and emaciation, which has been the case latterly with most of the arrivals from Madeira, render the ordinary ague fever, called the "colony fever," fatal, which on temperaments better composed, is subdued by a few doses of quinine. Yellow fever is an epidemic here of rare occurrence; it is not from this bugbear of the West Indies that great mortality prevails, except at particular seasons; drink, dirt, late hours, and parsimony in regard to food, which, in the eagerness for money, is the characteristic of the Madeira emigrant, render the lower orders of Europeans prone to disease, and that, according to the previous temperament, is either dangerous or trifling; with the Portuguese it has been very fatal.

Though the colonial members of the Court of Policy have asserted to me, that, except in epidemical visitations of yellow fever, there is no season more unhealthy than another, yet I am bound to take the opinion of Dr. Blair, the surgeon-general, that the most healthy season here is from September to end of March. I shall therefore, until I receive further instructions, limit the payment of bounty to those periods which unfortunately, however, for the wants of the colony, are the seasons of brisk employment in ordinary times, to the labouring population of Madeira, and the desire to emigrate is thence diminished.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

— No. 4. —

(No. 145.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 14 July 1847.

(Received 20 August 1847.)

No. 4.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward the acting immigration agent-general's and health officer's reports of the arrival of the felucca "Senhora da Conceição" and schooner "Loyal" from Madeira; both these vessels have brought more than double the number under the Passengers Act. But your Lordship will read in copy of a letter from the master of the "Loyal," under what circumstances his vessel was filled; the latter vessel lost three men, one boy, and an infant from dysentery, the result of previous starvation.

With respect to the payment of the bounty on the whole number, I must respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to the Act of Parliament, which seems to relate only to the shipment of passengers from English ports, not contemplating the possibility of an emigration taking place from a foreign possession such as Madeira to the West Indies, where the passage is secure in a very short period of time, under the influence of the trade-winds, and in a climate where the greatest number of passengers never go below deck, and, therefore, however roomy or capacious between decks, that space is rarely occupied.

Taking the average passage of the whole of the vessels from Madeira from 1 January, the passage is 22 days; and during the various passages made by vessels from Madeira, with or without bounty, crowded or not crowded, sickness and mortality have been the exceptions of the numbers embarked.

Vessels not bringing cargo, and confined by the Passengers Act to bounty, would not and do not pay, and the advantage to this colony by the introduction of such useful bodies of labourers would cease, if the Passengers Act were adhered to.

Ships touching at Madeira from England, with outward cargo, limit themselves to the numbers embarked according to Act of Parliament. The "Loyal," though an English vessel, was chartered by some enterprising Portuguese, either here or at Madeira, to transport their starving countrymen to this colony. Nothing daunted by the reported mortality of a large number of them on their first arrival, the prospect of a stoppage of the bounty has filled the Portuguese as well as the colonists with dismay. Having taken into consideration that the freighters of the "Loyal" are Portuguese, that she brought no cargo, that the people arrived in good health, and that they received every attention on the voyage, I have treated her as a foreign vessel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 4.

Sir,

Georgetown, 5 July 1847.

I HAVE the honour to enclose two reports on the immigrants that arrived on the 3d and 4th instant. The number on board greatly exceeds the number of statute adults admissible, and I have to request you will obtain for me the directions of his Excellency the Governor, whether I am to certify for payment on the full number on board. I beg to remark, however, that the immigrants on board each vessel appeared in good health, and are decidedly a better set of people than those of the preceding two or three arrivals. They state that they are perfectly satisfied with the comfort afforded them, and the general treatment exhibited towards them on their voyage.

The Honourable W. B. Wolseley,
Government Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford*,
Acting Immigration Agent-general.

P. S.—I beg also to enclose the Health Officers' Reports, just received.

Georgetown, Demerara, 5 July 1847.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT of IMMIGRANTS arrived on the 3d day of July 1847, by the Felucca "Senhora da Conceicao," 39 tons, 27 days from Madeira.

Master's Name—Manuel Bernardo Bogiganga. Number of Crew—Seven.

Surgeon's Name—None.

Quarantine—None recommended.

Numeral List.

EMIGRANTS.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		TOTAL.
					M.	F.	
Embarked, 6 June - - - - -	26	25	23	8	2	6	90
Died on the voyage - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Born on the voyage - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrived in port - - - - -	26	25	23	8	2	6	90
For hospital - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For distribution - - - - -	26	25	23	8	2	6	90

SUMMARY.

Gross number of Emigrants embarked - - - - -	90
Total number Sick, as per General Abstract - - - - -	—
Total number of Deaths - - - - -	0
Per-centage of Deaths to number embarked - - - - -	0.00
Ditto - - ditto - - to cases of sickness - - - - -	—
Daily average of people sick, Per-centage thereof - - - - -	—
Highest number sick in any one day - - - - -	—
Lowest number - - ditto - - - - -	—

General Remarks on Surgeon's Diary and Journal, Provisions, Water, Vessel, &c. &c.

No disease during the voyage, beyond a few cases of sea-sickness. The immigrants a fine healthy looking lot of people.

Vessel tolerably clean, but very much overcrowded, and low between decks.

Provisions and water good.

(signed) *John M. Johnstone*,
Health Officer.

Georgetown, Demerara, 5 July 1847.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT of IMMIGRANTS arrived on the 3d day of July 1847, by the Schooner "Loyal," 90 tons, 19 days from Madeira.

Master's Name—David Audain. Number of Crew—Nine.

Surgeon's Name—None.

Quarantine—None recommended.

Numeral List.

EMIGRANTS.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		TOTAL.
					M.	F.	
Embarked, 14 June - - - - -	70	55	48	28	9	8	218
Died on the voyage - - - - -	3	—	1	—	1	—	5
Born on the voyage - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrived in port - - - - -	67	55	47	28	8	8	213
For hospital - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
For distribution - - - - -	67	54	47	27	8	8	211

Appendix, No. 1.

General Abstract of Surgeon's Journal.

Emigration.
BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 4.

Taken on Board Sick.	Since Sick.	Total Sick.	Cured.	Dead.	Remain- ing.	Chief Diseases.
Men - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3	- - - -	Dysentery.
Women - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	
Boys - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	
Girls - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	
Infants - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	
TOTAL - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5	- - - -	

Death List.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Age.		Disease.	No. of Days Sick.	Date of Death.
		M.	F.			
	Maria de Jesus -	-	10	Dysentery - -	- -	19 June 1847
	Francisco Figaro	60	-	Debility - -	- -	28 " "
	George - - -	An infant	-	Dysentery - -	- -	24 " "
	Jose Gomez de Silva	58	-	Ditto - - -	- -	25 " "
	Goza Gontada -	40	-	Ditto - - -	- -	1 July "

Hospital List.

Name.	Age.		Disease.	No. of Days Sick.	General Treatment.
	M.	F.			
Quitaria Joaquina -	-	65	Dysentery - -	8	Castor oil and rhubarb.
Maria da Silva } deaf and dumb.)	-	10	Ditto - - -	-	Ditto - ditto.

SUMMARY.

Gross number of emigrants embarked	- - - -	218
Total number sick, as per General Abstract	- - - -	-
Total number of deaths	- - - -	5
Per-centage of deaths to number-embarcked	- - - -	2.29
Ditto - ditto - to cases of sickness	- - - -	-
Daily average of people sick	Per-centage	-
Highest number sick in any one day	- - - -	-
Lowest number - ditto	- - - -	-

General Remarks on Surgeon's Diary and Journal, Provisions, Water, Vessel, &c. &c.

No surgeon on board. Deaths taken from the log-book.

People arrive in better order than what have lately been coming, but the vessel very much overcrowded. Provisions and water of first-rate quality.

(signed) *John M. Johnstone*, Health Officer.

Port of Demerara, 5 July 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Senhora da Conceição," which arrived at Demerara from Madeira on the 3d July 1847.

Name of the master	- - - -	Manoel Bernardo Biginando.
Name of the surgeon	- - - -	None.
Date of departure	- - - -	6th June.
Number of days on the voyage	- - - -	27
Registered tonnage	- - - -	39
Superficies of passengers' deck	- - - -	-
Number of statute adults admissible	- - - -	24
Number of such adults actually on board	- - - -	90
Number of crew	- - - -	7
Port at which vessel touched	- - - -	None.
Date of touching	- - - -	-
Days there	- - - -	-
If placed in quarantine, state the cause	- - - -	-

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 419

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
26	25	23	8	90	-	..	-	-	-	-	26	25	23	8	90
Infants 8					Infants 8										

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. in No. 4.

Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.

(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford,*
Acting Government Immigration Agent.

Port of Demerara, 5 July 1847.
REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Loyal," which arrived at Demerara from Madeira, on the 4 July 1847.

Name of the master - - - - David Audain.
Name of the surgeon - - - - None.
Date of departure - - - - 15 June.
Number of days on the voyage - - 19
Registered tonnage - - - - 90
Superficies of passengers' deck - - 40 x 20, also master's cabin 12 x 15.
Number of statute adults admissible - 54.
Number of such adults actually on board 159½
Number of crew - - - - 9
Port at which vessel touched - - None.
Date of touching - - - -
Days there - - - -
If placed in quarantine, state the cause - -

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
70	55	48	28	218	-	-	3	-	1	-	67	55	47	28	213
Infants - 17					Infants - 1				Infants - 16						

Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.

(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford,*
Acting Government Immigration Agent.

DISTRIBUTION of PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS arrived in the "Loyal," from Madeira, on the 4th July 1847.

Plantation Houston	-	-	-	-	-	45
" Met en Meerzorg	-	-	-	-	-	59
" Enterprize	-	-	-	-	-	20
" La Resouvenire	-	-	-	-	-	49
" Hamburg	-	-	-	-	-	19
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	13
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	8
						213

(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford,*
Acting Immigration Agent-general.

APPENDIX TO THIRD REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 4.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS arrived in the "Senhora da Conceição,"
from Madeira, on the 3d July 1847.

Plantation Success	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
" Vreed en Hoop	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							<u>90</u>

(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford,*
Acting Immigration Agent-general.

Demerara River, Schooner "Loyal,"
Sunday Morning.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE just arrived from Madeira, and will come ashore after the emigration agent and doctor have come on board. We had a pleasant run of 19 days. I left the island in a sad state, the people dying every where in large numbers from starvation.

I have been obliged to bring a larger number of passengers than at first intended, in consequence of my finding it impossible to keep them out of the vessel, and they were in so sad a state that it was positive charity to allow them to come, and I found no inconvenience during the voyage from taking an extra number; the schooner, although of small tonnage, from the shallow build, has a very large superficial space, and is well adapted for carrying passengers. The voyage was very pleasant, and we had abundance of first quality provisions and water, and the people are now in a far superior condition than when I took them on board.

Messrs. Allen, Brothers, & Co.,
Georgetown.

I am, &c.
(signed) *D. Audain.*

(A true Copy).
(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*
Acting Government Secretary.

—No. 5.—

(No. 150.)

No. 5.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 16 July 1847.
(Received 20 August 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAD the honour of acknowledging your Lordship's despatch, No. 162, dated 1 May, by my despatch, No. 136, dated 3 July, relative to the steps I had taken on the subject of emigration from Madeira.

I have now the honour to forward the report of a committee of the Court of Policy, adopted by the court, on the contents of the first-mentioned despatch, particularly on the letter of the Land and Emigration Commissioners touching the mortality amongst the emigrants from Madeira.

The objections taken to the centesimal proportion of deaths amongst the Portuguese in the rural district, based on the reports of the stipendiary magistrates, may be fairly admitted. The stipendiary magistrate finds from the manager of an estate that he had so many Portuguese on his estates' books, and that of these a certain number have died in each month; but, as is remarked in the report, the magistrate does not take into consideration that although forty or fifty only may be in the daily working list, yet that number may be culled out of double who are or have been located on an estate; supposing this to be the case the per centage of deaths is entitled to a proportionate diminution.

Though a very large portion of the emigrants from Madeira have turned to the huckstering and shop existence, yet I cannot believe the agricultural portion to be so small as that given by the stipendiary magistrate's returns, in which, in spite of every watchfulness, there must creep errors, either from the change by deaths, absences on leave, or some other contingency, by which returns are inaccurate or not obtained.

Though the stoppage of bounty will be a heavy blow to the planters, yet I do not think it will prevent an influx from Madeira; upwards of 4,000 out of 11,917 came here in a comparatively very short time without bounty.

The constant intercourse with Madeira from this province has made its climate, its risks, and advantages, familiar to the population of Madeira; it is their land of promise in times of need. The emigrants come here in all the hideousness of filth of body, dress, and mind. I can well remember their first appearance here; not any change is shown in the successive arrivals—some of the men are well-looking, most of them able-bodied, but both men and women, according to persons familiar with the worst parts of Ireland, might be taken for Irish.

What has been the result? Many of them keep horses, gigs, chaises, dress well, and in contrast with their former appearance are clean as the Creoles; they have spread their enterprise from one end of the province to the other, trade to every door; a traveller might have starved had he no acquaintance on his road, he now may get refreshment at every hundred yards either by land or water to the utmost verge of habitation; if sickness or great mortality should be allowed to check the enterprise of man, the Anglo-Saxon race would

not

See Parl. Paper,
No. 325 of 1847,
p. 82.

not have stood so high in the annals of the world. I most respectfully submit that with the success which is held out to the industrious, in reward for their risks, it would be inexpedient to interfere, merely because some deaths have taken place, perhaps anticipating the ordinary and short career of the human race by a few years or weeks, or even days, if reports be true of the distress at Madeira.

The general bearing of the report is to maintain that the mortality is not greater than might be expected; that much of it arises from the filthy habits and penuriousness of the emigrants, and that a stoppage to the source for supplying the withdrawal of the Creoles from field labour will be ruinous, not only to the agricultural interest, but to all parties.

Reference is made in the report to a former resolution of Court of Policy on a despatch of Lord Stanley relative to emigration from Madeira, and to this is annexed a copy of the Ordinance No. 4, anno 1847, "To provide medical attendance and medicines for immigrant labourers," with a list of vessels from Madeira with emigrants from the beginning of this year, where the average passage is twenty-two days, which might equally be applied to all arrivals from Madeira.

On the conclusion of the day's sitting, the court by a resolution prayed me, as by extract minute annexed, to pay the bounty on all emigrants from Madeira, provided they had been properly treated and in good health.

As regards foreign vessels I have not hesitated payment on those terms; for British vessels such payments have not been called for, as the Passengers Act has already been adhered to.

The prospects of the planter have been so benefited by the influx of labourers from Madeira—the crops are so likely to be large from their continued labour afforded to the estates—the merchants have had such good customers from the shopkeepers and hucksters imported, that a prohibition of emigration from Madeira would be now much more severely felt than perhaps from any other quarter whence it is derived.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Encl. in No. 5.

Monday, 12 July 1847.

[After Prayers.]

THE Committee appointed on the 9th instant to report upon "A Letter addressed to James Stephen, Esq., dated Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 23 April 1847, from T. Frederick Elliot and Frederic Rogers, forwarded by the Right honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, to his Excellency Governor Light, in Despatch, No 162, dated Colonial Office, 1 May 1847," brought up their Report, which having been read, it was moved by the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the acting Government Secretary, that the Report be adopted, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the Right honourable the Secretary of State, which was carried *nemine contradicente*, viz. :—

1st. Centesimal Returns. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners state, that the half-yearly centesimal proportion of deaths up to 31 December 1846, shows an alarming amount of mortality among the immigrants from Madeira.

Your Committee respectfully report that the returns of the centesimal proportion of deaths, as appears on the Stipendiary's monthly returns, is manifestly incorrect; the return gives 444 deaths out of 3,588 Portuguese. It appears from the Report of the Immigration Agent-general, that up to the end of last year, 11,917 Portuguese immigrants had arrived in this colony from Madeira, of whom he had direct cognizance, and yet it would appear from the return of the stipendiary magistrates, that very little more than one-fourth of those are located on estates; now it is well known that the greater number of the Portuguese in this country are resident on estates: it is by no means implied that the stipendiary magistrates have made wilfully incorrect returns; but they have no means of obtaining correct reports, as even the managers of estates from whom they derive information, are not aware of the exact number they have resident on the estates. The cottages on estates in British Guiana are large and commodious; the appearance of an estate is like a large village; the occupier of a cottage very often accommodates a number of his fellow-labourers, who may not even be working on the same estate with himself; the managers judge principally from the number on the pay list. In the event, however, of any death occurring amongst any of the number, the manager is at once applied to, to defray the necessary funeral expenses; and as an entry of this is necessarily made, the stipendiary magistrate is immediately informed thereof; thus any death that occurs appears in his report, whilst his return of those resident on the estates scarcely embraces one-third. Supposing that the returns were correct, which they are not, as will be shown hereafter, they cannot be received as correct data of the mortality, for they only profess to embrace those resident on estates; and it is well known when the immigrants first arrive they are immediately located on the estates, and all the deaths are recorded during the time they are acclimatizing. It frequently occurs that during one year an estate may have received 150 immigrants on it, yet at no one period would the returns show more than 50 resident on it; up to December 1846 there was no law in force in British Guiana to compel the residence of immigrants on estates. It therefore generally happened, that after they had recovered from the first sickness they removed from the

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 5.

Governor Light to Earl Grey.

See Parl. Paper,
No. 325 of 1847,
p. 83.

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 Emigration.
 ———
 BRITISH GUIANA.
 ———
 Encl. in No. 5.

estate where they were first placed, and went to their friends on other plantations, and performed task-work ; thus the deaths which took place in seasoning 150 immigrants would, by the magistrate's returns, represent the deaths out of 50, when in reality it should represent the deaths out of the greater number. It has been already stated that the deaths in the centesimal returns represent 444 deaths to 3,588 Portuguese, whilst the number of Portuguese imported amounted to 11,917. Again, the number of Coolies, shown by the returns, is only 3,767, whilst up to the 31st March 1847 the total number imported was 6,861, thus showing 3,094 unaccounted for, when it is notorious that $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of the Coolies are resident on estates. The return now quoted shows a still more remarkable instance of the inaccuracy of the return from judicial district H. ; not a single Portuguese appears to be located in that district; yet it is notorious that many hundreds reside on the estates in that district. Your reporters under all these circumstances consider it unfair to draw inferences respecting the mortality of the Portuguese founded on such inaccurate data.

2d. Lord Stanley's Despatch. Your Committee would beg to refer to a resolution of your Honourable Court, dated 12 December 1845 ; they will merely remark, that by the Immigration Agent-general's returns of the number of Portuguese immigrants introduced into the colony up to September 1846, there were 4,110 on which no bounty was paid, that number having been introduced at the expense of individuals, whilst there were only 1,865 on whom bounty was paid during that year, and those were imported after the month of September.

3d. Causes of Mortality in 1842, and general Health of Portuguese. The principal causes of the great mortality amongst the natives of Madeira in 1842 were,

First. During that year yellow fever of a virulent description prevailed in the colony, and was fatal to the white inhabitants, and the seamen on the river.

Second. The mortality was no doubt greater than it would otherwise have been amongst the natives of Madeira, from their ignorance of the English language, and from the want of proper interpreters ; at that time they could not be made to understand how necessary it was for them to take proper care of themselves ; they absolutely refused to take medicine when sick, and lived almost entirely on unripe fruit and meat in an unwholesome state. The mortality amongst them last year arose in a great measure from the want of proper hospital regulations ; they were allowed immediately on their arrival in the colony, to locate themselves where they pleased, and being over anxious to obtain money, they generally overworked themselves, earning as much as a dollar and a half a day. They were in very few instances indentured to the estates, and being fond of roving about, seldom remained in any one location for a length of time. The proprietors of estates not knowing how long they were likely to retain their services, were naturally averse to fitting up expensive hospitals, and providing with wine, quinine, &c., people who might probably leave them immediately after their health was restored.

In the month of December last, an ordinance was passed, in which it was stipulated that "in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the hiring of all labourers introduced into this colony at the public expence shall be deemed for a period of six months ;" and it is believed, if this period was extended to twelve months, it would be much more conducive to the welfare of the immigrants ; the employer of every immigrant labourer has now therefore security that he will obtain the services of the labourer for the above period, and consequently has a direct personal interest in keeping him in good health ; moreover in the month of March of this present year, another ordinance was passed, by which it was made absolutely imperative on the employer of immigrants to engage, at his own expence, a duly licensed medical practitioner, whose appointment must be notified to the government secretary, and who is bound to visit them once every 48 hours, and oftener if required ; the employer is further bound to provide at his own expence suitable hospital accommodation, and all such medicine and articles of diet and nourishment as may be deemed necessary by the medical practitioner,—and the stipendiary justice of the district is empowered to enter into any such hospital, at any time he may think fit, to see that the proper regulations are duly enforced.

The cases of sickness which are now in the colonial hospital ought not to be attributed to the climate ; on the contrary, they have mainly arisen from the parties having embarked at Madeira in a state of great debility, caused by want of food, almost amounting to starvation ; parties in this weakly and debilitated condition, on embarking on board of vessels where they received abundance of generous food, did not restrict themselves to a diet suited to their state of health, and hence induced the diseases under which they are now suffering.

4th. No bounty should be paid on immigrants from Madeira, except by vessels which sail in some one of the months of October, November, December, or January. Your Committee are of opinion, that the restrictions presented by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners are unnecessary and uncalled for ; they will prove detrimental to the native of Madeira, and inflict a serious injury on the colonists of British Guiana, by depriving them of a useful class of labourers. It has not been shown that the period of the year from January to October in British Guiana is more fatal to the constitution of the natives of Madeira, than the four months to which importation is restricted. It is notorious to every person who has resided in British Guiana for a length of years, that sickness is not peculiar to particular months ; on the contrary, several years may pass over without sickness prevailing much, or the existence of any fatal disease, when at times, from the visitation of an epidemic, such as the yellow fever, influenza, dysentery, or measles, these do appear in each month of the year and commit great ravages ; fortunately, however, these diseases seldom make their appearance in the colony ; the months prescribed for immigration

(B.)

tion under bounty, as respects Madeira are peculiarly inappropriate; it is the season of the year when employment is most abundant in that island, and there is the least inducement for the natives to leave their homes; at this time there are thousands desirous of coming hither, the difficulty is to prevent them from crowding in too great numbers on board the vessels. It should be borne in mind, that the immigration of Portuguese into this colony from Madeira is now of a different character to what it was formerly, and widely different from the immigration which takes place from Great Britain and Ireland, for Madeira people have now learned to consider this colony as their future home; they have in fact expatriated themselves from their native country, and the whole members of a family come hither, the healthy and the sickly, the young and the old; the mortality amongst these people is therefore not to be reckoned by the common standard; nor should the salubrity of the climate of the colony be questioned under such circumstances; on the contrary, there is abundant proof that the climate of British Guiana is peculiarly well adapted and congenial to the health of the natives of Madeira. In addition to their own experience, your Committee have made diligent inquiry on this subject, and the statements they have made are corroborated by those who have had the best opportunities of forming a correct opinion, namely, the proprietors, medical practitioners, attorneys, and managers resident in the rural districts. Your Committee would, however, in reference to the general salubrity of the climate and its suitableness to the natives of Madeira, except the upper districts of the rivers, which have been found extremely prejudicial to their health on their first arrival in the colony; it is therefore recommended, that in future none should, on their first arrival, be located in the upper districts of the rivers. With every deference and respect for the opinions of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, as expressed in their letter of 23 April 1847, your Committee must dissent from those they have enunciated in the recommendations they have made to the Right honourable Earl Grey, but are willing to believe they were influenced by the purest motives.

Your Committee under existing circumstances fearlessly maintain, that sound policy and humanity alike point to the encouraging the natives of Madeira to come hither, and to give every means by the payment of bounty to enable them to depart themselves from destitution and starvation, to a land where soon any of their countrymen by a few years' industry have accumulated considerable property. It must be remembered that the passage from Madeira is short, the average not exceeding 22 days, at all seasons of the year; the trade wind is in favour of the vessels coming to the West Indies; it is a most agreeable voyage, and almost a certain one, consequent on the trade winds being always favourable, very unlike a voyage from Great Britain to North America; from the shortness of the passage and the mildness of the climate, your Committee are of opinion that vessels from Madeira should not come under the Passenger Act; that it would prove a sufficient protection to the passengers being properly treated, if the vessel was deprived of the bounty on passengers, when any well-founded complaint of ill usage to the passengers, or any privations from the want of wholesome food or water was established. It has been shown in the case of the brig "Rienza," from Madeira, and of the brig "Rufus," from Sierra Leone, that the local authorities watch narrowly the state of vessels bringing passengers hither; therefore the payment of bounty to vessels bringing passengers from Madeira might safely be left to the discretion of his Excellency the Governor.

In conclusion, your Committee respectfully submit that the interference of the British Government with the importation of labourers from a foreign country, where destitution and starvation prevail, into this colony, where they are certain of bettering their situation, is alike contrary to sound policy and the dictates of humanity; the colonists look up to the Right honourable Earl Grey for support in every legitimate effort to procure labourers, and enable them to meet the coming crisis of the unrestricted importation into Great Britain of sugar produced in foreign countries where slavery exists, and feel confident, on a reconsideration of the subject, his Lordship will withdraw the restrictions recommended by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and until his Lordship's pleasure shall be ascertained, respectfully request his Excellency the Governor to withdraw or cancel the Government Notice of 5th July.

All of which your Committee respectfully report.

Demerara, 12 July 1847.

(signed)

Peter Rose.

Jno. Croal.

Jas. T. White.

James Stuart.

(True Copy.)

W. B. Wolseley, Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A).

(A.)

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,

Friday, 12 December 1845.

[After Prayers.]

THE Honourable Mr. Rose, in reference to the Secretary of State's despatch on the introduction of one thousand emigrants from Madeira, at certain months of the year, to be named by the Surgeon-general of the colony, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Honourable Mr. Croal; viz.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 5.

Appendix, No. 1.

BRITISH GUIANA. "The Court having duly considered the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 31 October 1845, on the subject of Immigration from Madeira, cannot admit the propriety of the restrictions put upon immigration from Madeira by his Lordship; the introduction of 1,000, which his Lordship is pleased to permit, as an experiment, appears to this Court to be neither more nor less than a restriction solely to impede immigration. The natives of Madeira were introduced into this colony by private enterprise, under contract so far back as 1836; it was only when the British Government prevented private enterprise, by prohibiting contracts being entered into for more than one year, and that, within the colony, this source of the supply of labour was stopped; subsequently to the passing of the Order in Council containing these restrictions, immigrants were introduced into the colony at the public expense; the immigrants thus introduced have been of the greatest benefit to the colony; for some years several estates have been kept in cultivation by their labour. It has been found, by the medical statistics of the colony, that they are healthy, and that the climate is congenial to their constitutions; by their industry and frugality they have amassed large sums, have purchased vessels, which they have employed in bringing their countrymen into the colony; in fact, within the last five months they have introduced 558 immigrants, thus showing that the inhabitants of Madeira are most anxious to come hitherto, with a view of benefiting their condition. In the face of all these facts, Her Majesty's Government call this an experiment, and limit the number of immigrants to be introduced under bounty to 1000.

Encl. in No. 5.
See Parl. Paper,
No. 691, Part 2, of
1846, p. 56.

"The Court most respectfully submit, that the restrictions imposed on the introduction of labourers, by Her Majesty's Government, have marred every scheme which the colonists have attempted to carry into effect for their introduction; individuals have been brought to the brink of ruin for the want of labourers to cultivate their estates, and the prosperity of the colony jeopardised.

"The Court have willingly acceded to the views of Her Majesty's Government, in the regulations for the introduction of immigrants from India and Africa, but cannot comprehend on what principle individuals are prevented from introducing labourers from the Cape de Verds, the Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores. The natives of these islands are intelligent, and understand the nature of the agreements they enter into; and it has been abundantly proved that the natives of Madeira are industrious labourers, that they have alike bettered their own condition and added to the resources of the colony.

"Under these circumstances the Court have come most reluctantly to the conclusion, that it is not advisable to accept the offer of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the restrictions contained in his Lordship's despatch, considering that it would be more conducive to the interest of the colony to allow immigration from Madeira to depend entirely on individual enterprise, encouraged by permission for the immigrants to enter into indentures for a period of three years; the wants of the colony are pressing and urgent, and it has already been found that the people of Madeira are most anxious to emigrate to this colony; the Court can see no just reason why restrictions on the labour market from the places indicated should be any longer continued.

"The Court do therefore most respectfully and most earnestly request his Excellency the Governor to press on the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the necessity of allowing individuals to bring labourers from the Cape de Verds, the Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores, and such other countries, the inhabitants of which are sufficiently intelligent, to understand the nature of an agreement, under indentures, for a period of three years; by which means the Immigration Fund would be reserved for the introduction of immigrants from India and Africa, and a large supply of useful labourers would be introduced into the colony.

Court of Policy, 12 December 1845.

Ordered, That the said resolution be declared to be adopted; the Government Secretary, the Collector of the Customs, the Attorney-general, and the Chief Justice declining to vote.

(True Extract.)

W. B. Wolseley, Acting Secretary.

(B.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

Appendix (B).

(No. 4.)

[Court of Policy.]

An ORDINANCE to provide Medical Attendance and Medicines for Immigrant Labourers.

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 Policy of said Colony.

To all whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting! be it known:

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to define, by Ordinance, the obligations which attach to employers of immigrant labourers, and of immigrant labourers towards their employers, in respect of medicines and medical attendance; and for the proper regulation of hospitals in the rural districts of the colony:

1. Be

- BRITISH GUIANA.**
Medical practitioners to be employed.
1. Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, that upon and after the publication of this Ordinance every person employing on any plantation, or otherwise, immigrant labourers under contract for six or twelve months, as the case may be, shall engage, at his own expense, a duly licensed medical practitioner to visit such immigrant labourers once in every forty-eight hours, and oftener, if required. **Medical practitioners to be employed.**
 2. Every such employer shall notify to the Government secretary, for the time being, the name of every medical practitioner within ten days after the appointment of such medical practitioner. **Name of medical practitioner to be notified.**
 3. Every such employer shall at, his own expense, provide on such plantation, or other place where such immigrants shall be employed, a suitable hospital, with all such nurses, attendants, furniture, and utensils as shall be deemed necessary by the medical practitioner. **Hospital, &c. to be provided.**
 4. Every medical practitioner shall keep a register in each hospital in the form annexed, and shall enter in such register the name of each immigrant labourer suffering from sickness or disease, and shall prescribe in such register such medicines and articles of diet and nourishment as may, in his judgment, be necessary for restoration to health of the patient. **Register to be kept in hospital.**
 5. That an abstract, in the form annexed, of every such register, signed by the employer and the medical practitioner, shall be prepared and transmitted by the employer quarterly to the governor, the first of such quarters to commence on the 1st day of April next after the publication of this Ordinance, and all such abstract registers shall be laid by the governor before the Court of Policy. **Abstract of register to be transmitted to governor.**
 6. Every employer shall provide and supply, at his own expense, all such medicines and articles of diet and nourishment as shall be prescribed or deemed necessary by the medical practitioner. **Medicine to be provided.**
 7. Every employer of immigrant labourers shall be bound and he is hereby authorised to compel every immigrant in his employ to enter the hospital as soon as it shall come to his knowledge that such immigrant is attacked with any illness, or is suffering from any sore, wound, malady, or complaint, there to await the inspection of the medical practitioner on his next visit. **Emigrant compelled to enter hospital.**
 8. Every immigrant labourer whom, on account of illness, sores, or any other disease or complaint, the medical practitioner shall deem it necessary to restrict to the hospital or any apartment thereof, for the purpose of cure, shall be bound, and if necessary, may be compelled, to submit to such restriction, and shall be subject to all such regulations as shall be established by the medical practitioner of such hospital for the discipline and order thereof. **Immigrant may be compelled to remain in hospital.**
 9. That there shall be a board of visitors for the superintendence of all hospitals in each district, and that such board of visitors shall consist of the stipendiary justice of such district, and any two justices of the peace residing therein. **Board of visitors.**
 10. That any one or more of the members of such board may enter any hospital within his district, at any time during the day, to inspect such hospital, its register, and accommodations, and to hear and receive any complaint that may be made by the medical practitioner or by any nurse, attendant, or patient. **Member of board may enter hospital at any time.**
 11. That a majority of such board of visitors, on evidence adduced to their satisfaction that any employer has not provided and supplied for any hospital all such nurses, attendants, furniture, and utensils, and for the patients all such medicines and articles of diet and nourishment as have been deemed necessary or ordered by the medical practitioner, shall forthwith provide and supply all such required nurses, attendants, furniture, utensils, medicines, articles of diet and nourishment; and for the costs and charges thereof, if not paid on demand, shall issue their warrant and levy upon and sell any chattels of, or belonging to, any such plantation, or any such employer. **Board of visitors may provide nurses, &c, at expense of employer.**
 12. That in all cases where any immigrant shall be bound to work for his employer for the period of six or twelve months or upwards, no charge shall be brought by or allowed to any employer for the medical and other attendance during his sickness or confinement to the hospital, or for any medicines or nourishment provided and supplied to any such immigrant during his sickness or confinement to the hospital. **Charge for medical attendance when not allowed.**
 13. That in every case in which an immigrant labourer, not bound to work for his employer for six or twelve months or upwards, shall have been in the hospital of his employer, and shall have been there taken care of in sickness, or whilst suffering from any sores, wound, or complaint, such immigrant labourer shall, upon his restoration to health, be bound to work for such employer until he shall have repaid to him all costs, charges, and expenses of such sickness, medicines, and nourishment, or shall reimburse all such costs, charges and expenses; and the amount of all such costs, charges, and expenses, in the event of dispute, shall be settled and determined by a majority of the board of visitors hereinbefore mentioned. **Charge for medical attendance when allowed.**
 14. Where two or more plantations or places are so situated in the same district that one hospital may be conveniently established for the accommodation of the immigrant labourers **One hospital may be established for labourers**

two or more plantations.

labourers on each of said plantations or places, the proprietors of each of said plantations or places may establish one hospital, at their joint expense, for the accommodation of the sick immigrant labourers of each of said plantations or places; and every such hospital shall be established under contract by the proprietors of such plantations or places, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall from time to time be approved of by, and passed by resolution of, the Governor and Court of Policy; and all such rules and regulations, so approved of and passed, shall be as binding upon all parties whom they shall concern as if embodied in this Ordinance.

Penalty for neglect of Ordinance.

15. If any employer or immigrant labourer aforesaid shall refuse, neglect, or omit to do or perform any matter or thing which such employer or immigrant labourer is, by this Ordinance, required to do or perform, the employer or immigrant labourer so offending, for and in respect of every such offence, shall incur and become liable to a fine of not less than One dollar, nor more than Forty-eight dollars; and every such fine shall be recoverable, on conviction, in the same manner as all other fines of similar amounts are recoverable, in this colony; and from every conviction for a sum not exceeding ten dollars, an appeal may be made in the manner and form prescribed by Ordinance No. 28, of the year 1846.

Interpretations in Ordinance.

16. Within the meaning, and for the purposes of this Ordinance, all masters, mistresses, foremen, attorneys, agents, managers, overseers, clerks, and other persons, engaged in the hiring or superintending the labour or services of any immigrant labourer, shall be and be deemed employers; that the words "hospital furniture" shall include all beds, blankets, sheets, and other things necessary for the comfort of a sick person; that the word "nourishment" shall mean and include wine, and every species and kind of nutriment ordered by the medical practitioner; that any term importing the singular number shall include the plural, and any term importing the plural number shall include the singular; and where any term shall be used importing the male gender, the female gender shall be taken to be included, except it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the context repugnant to such construction.

Ordinance when to take effect.

17. And be it further enacted, that this Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect fourteen days from and after the day of the publication thereof.

18. And that no ignorance may be pretended of this 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, Georgetown, Demerara, this Sixteenth day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-seven, and published on the same day.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

By Command of the Court,

W. B. Wolseley, Acting Secretary.

REGISTER FOR PLANTATION HOSPITAL.

Name.*	Native Country.†	Age.	Sex.	Time in Colony.‡	Number of Times in Hospital during quarter.	Date of Admission.	Disease on Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Result.§

* If a Coolie, father's name should also be given, as in the passports.

† If a Coolie, state whether Madras or Calcutta. If African, his nation.

‡ *Memorandum.* The two last columns to be made up on day of discharge.

§ Whether death, cure, or invaliding. If death, whether primary or secondary disease, and what.

DIET SCALE OF PLANTATION HOSPITAL.

Spoon diet as in Colonial Hospital

Fish diet ditto ditto.

Coolie diet ditto ditto.

Extras to be specially prescribed by medical attendant.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT OF REGISTER OF PLANTATION HOSPITAL.

Month.	Date.	Number Admitted.		Number Discharged.		Deaths.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA

Encl. in No. 5.

(C.)

Vessels from Madeira, and their passages :—

1847.	Date.	Vessel.	Days.
Jan.	28.	Brig Lancaster	22
March	18.	Brig Peru	25
"	22.	Schooner Rio Douro	24
April	9.	Brig Duas Annas	30
"	25.	Barque John Willis	16
May	14.	Brig Amelia	21
"	18.	Ship Eleanor	17
"	—	Schooner Eugenia	16
June	30.	Ship Tartar	24
"	24.	Brigantine	19
July	4.	Schooner Loyal	19
"	—	Felucca Da Conçeicao	27
			260

For 12 vessels give an average of 22 days.

(signed) *W. E. Pain,*
Sec. Com. of Pilotage.

12 July 1847.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Monday, 12 July 1847.

[After Prayers.]

THE Honourable Mr. Rose, in pursuance of notice, then moved the following resolution, viz. :—

This Court recommend his Excellency the Governor to authorise the payment of the passage money on passengers brought into this colony from the Island of Madeira, in good health, on the immigration agent-general's certificate to that effect, without reference to the numbers of passengers; the average passage of all the vessels which have arrived from there this year being only 22 days.

The Honourable Mr. Jones having seconded the same, the sense of the Court was taken, and the resolution declared to be carried; the Chief Justice and Attorney-General declining to vote.

(A true Extract).

W. B. Wolseley, Acting Secretary.

— No. 6. —

(No. 232.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 October 1847.

I HAVE received your despatches noted in the margin,* accompanied by a report of a Committee of the Court of Policy adopted by the Court, on the subject of my despatch of the 1st May last, No. 162, which inclosed the copy of a report from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, relating to the mortality amongst the emigrants from Madeira.

I have referred these despatches to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, and I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the copies of two reports which they have made upon them.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I concur with yourself and the Court of Policy in thinking that this emigration should continue for the present; but I do not feel so certain

No. 6.
Earl Grey to Governor Light.

* Nos. 136, 3 July; 145, 14 July; 150, 16 July.

See Parl. Paper, No. 325 of 1847, p. 82.

3 Sept.

20 Sept.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 6.

Earl Grey to Governor Light.
Encl. 1, in No. 6.

as to the propriety of departing from the rule which restricts it to the months of the year which have been considered the most healthy, viz., from September to March. Before that time shall have expired, however, you will have had sufficient experience from this year's emigration to form a more accurate opinion upon this point, and I shall await the receipt of your report upon it before I come to any decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
3 September 1847.

Sir,

No. 133, 3 July
1847.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 24th ult., inclosing a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, in which he states that he has taken measures for discontinuing the payment of bounty upon emigrants from Madeira, except during what is said by the Surgeon-general, Dr. Blair, to be the healthy period for immigration, *i. e.* from September to March, inclusive.

This temporary cessation of bounty immigration appears to have caused disappointment to the planters, but no statements are at present adduced to disprove its necessity, which, on the contrary, appears to be further shown by the fact, that the disease called the "Colony Fever" had been peculiarly fatal to immigrants from Madeira, in the emaciated state in which they at present arrive.

With regard to the resumption of emigration from the beginning of this month, which is involved in the Governor's proceedings, we have the honour to report that the improved accounts which have been recently received from St. Vincent and Trinidad, together with the very favourable account given by Governor Light of the thriving state of the Portuguese emigrants who become acclimatized in British Guiana, dispose us to hope that the emigration may be renewed with advantage at the proper time.

With a view also of preventing, as far as practicable, the mortality which the Governor admits to have taken place, it may be advisable to draw his attention to the necessity of exercising increased care, as is done in the Island of St. Vincent, that the newly arrived immigrants may be located on none but healthy estates.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Elliot,*
Frederic Rogers.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
20 September 1847.

Sir,

No. 145, 14 July.

No. 150, 16 July,
1847.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 7th and 8th instant, inclosing copies of despatches from the Governor of British Guiana, one of which reports the arrival of two emigrant ships from Madeira, and the other transmits a report of the Court of Policy, with reference to the proposed stoppage of bounty on labourers coming from that island.

It will be remembered that owing to the mortality which was officially reported to have taken place among these persons in Trinidad and British Guiana, and the unsatisfactory accounts of their health at St. Vincent, Lord Grey directed the governors of those islands to stop the payment of bounty during certain months supposed to be unsuited for emigration, reserving for future consideration the question whether that bounty should be at all resumed. The amount of the alleged mortality which led to this conclusion will be found stated in our report of 23d April last.

It has appears by later despatches that no serious mortality has taken place at St. Vincent's, and that the mortality at Trinidad has not continued to the same extent. But it has not been thought proper to decide finally on the question of resuming this emigration until a report had also arrived from British Guiana, to which the largest amount of emigration from Madeira has take place.

This report is now received, and raises three questions, viz.: first, whether the bounty emigration should be resumed at all; secondly, whether, if so, the provisions of the Passengers Act should be enforced on vessels employed in it; and thirdly, whether the emigration, if resumed, should be confined to what are supposed to be the healthy mouths.

With regard to the first of these questions the Court of Policy argue that the returns of the centesimal proportion of deaths made by the stipendiary magistrate are incorrect, the number of deaths being fully recorded, while the number of emigrants among whom those deaths take place is most imperfectly so; they ascribe the mortality which has occurred to the want of cleanliness and medical care among the emigrants, to obviate which a stringent hospital ordinance has recently been passed; and they anticipate a suggestion which we had the honour to make in a recent report that greater precautions should be taken to locate the emigrants on their first arrival in healthy situations. Finally, both the Court of Policy and the Governor represent in the strongest terms the benefits which these immigrants confer on the colony; and their own prosperous and improving condition, contrasting the latter with the miserable state in which they exist in their own country, and still arrive in British Guiana.

We

We have but little means of judging of the accuracy of the stipendiary magistrate's reports. The Governor appears to consider that they may be inaccurate, but not to the extent supposed; and it is clear that a very considerable mortality has taken place. But considering the precautions which have been, and are to be taken, to secure the health of the immigrants, and the important advantages which their arrival secures on themselves and the colony, we have no hesitation in recommending that the emigration (which must have been already re-opened by the Governor) should be allowed to proceed.

With regard to the second point, the Guiana Emigration Ordinance requires that no bounty should be paid except when the provisions of the Passengers Act have been observed. But the Governor, acting on an address of the Court of Policy, has decided not to enforce this exception in the case of foreign vessels, though he would have considered himself bound to do so with regard to British ships. We think this construction of the Ordinance mistaken. But we are not inclined to dwell on this point, because we think, with the Court of Policy, that the restriction might safely be removed. The passage is one of 22 days only, before a constant trade-wind, and in a climate in which the passengers can, and do, spend the night and day upon the deck. And the experience of the last year has amply shown that numbers far exceeding those allowed by the English Act can be carried from Madeira to the West Indies without any danger to their health.

While the law exist it should be observed; but we do not see any objection to a repeal of so much of the Immigration Ordinance as requires emigrant vessels from Madeira to conform to the British Passengers Act as a condition of receiving bounty; if, as proposed by the Court of Policy, the Governor is authorised to refuse bounty on proof that the passengers have been inadequately fed, or improperly treated during the voyage.

Lastly, with regard to the proposed restriction of emigration to what are alleged to be the healthy months, from September to March inclusive. The Court of Policy having endeavoured to show that the actual mortality has been exaggerated, and is not of sufficient importance to outbalance the advantages of the emigration, proceed to state that they have made inquiries in every quarter, and cannot ascertain that any months are peculiarly unfavourable to the arrival of immigrants, and they observe that the proposed restriction would operate very unfavourably on the emigration, as the prohibited months are precisely those in which want of employment renders the people of Madeira most anxious to leave their country.

We cannot persuade ourselves that these statements of the Court of Policy, which do not allege any particulars or cite any authority, and on which the Governor expresses no opinion, are of sufficient weight to justify the Secretary of State in rejecting the opinion of the Surgeon-general respecting the unhealthiness of certain months, which derive additional weight from the recommendations which it has been found necessary to make from Trinidad. But we are quite sensible of the inconvenience of checking an emigration which we concur with the Court of Policy in believing to be so highly beneficial to all parties; and we should be exceedingly unwilling to recommend a course which would have that effect, without the fullest consideration. As therefore the question at issue will not practically arise until next April, which is the first of the prohibited months, we would beg to recommend that no definitive decision should be taken on this point until the Secretary of State shall be more accurately informed of the extent of mortality arising out of this year's immigration, and of the effect of the sanitary precautions which have been or are to be enforced by the authorities; and that in the meantime the Governor be requested to obtain in the colony such information as shall best enable the Secretary of State to decide between these conflicting statements.

We have only to add, that the conclusions at which we have arrived with respect to British Guiana, appear to us also applicable on analogous grounds to St. Vincent and Trinidad, excepting that in those islands we do not understand that any doubt has arisen on the necessity of confining the emigration to a healthy season.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) T. F. Elliot.
Frederic Rogers.

— No. 7. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

(No. 194.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have now to acquaint you that, for the reasons stated in the enclosed copy of a report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, I have approved of their providing tonnage for two-thirds only of the coolie emigrants, to be sent to the West Indies during this season, leaving the emigration agents at Calcutta and Madras to provide for the remaining third.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

No. 7.
Earl Grey to
Lord Harris.

See Parl. Papers,
No. 325, of 1847,
p. 97.

21 June 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 7.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Si,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 21 June 1847.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, acquainting us that Earl Grey had sanctioned an emigration of 5,000 coolies to British Guiana, and 1,000 to Trinidad, and that the tonnage for the whole might be taken up in this country, we beg leave to apply for leave to deviate to a certain extent from the latter part of this decision.

We feel doubts, as Lord Grey is aware, whether the Indian agents could succeed in obtaining the whole of the tonnage for the emigration; and it has since appeared that the committee of West India merchants entertain a decided opinion to the same effect. But since the question was under consideration in reference to Mr. Caird's letter, we may observe, first, that Captain Wilson has expressed his belief, that at Madras also he could obtain shipping; and secondly, that the lapse of time has rendered it very unlikely that we could secure vessels in England for the earlier dates in India, except at a great disadvantage. We would propose, therefore, so far to modify the scheme previously contemplated, that the Indian agents should be instructed to hire vessels to the extent of one-third of the whole proposed emigration to the West Indies.

Should this course be adopted, we would suggest that communications ought to go to Mr. Caird and Captain Wilson by the mail of the 24th instant, informing them that it is intended to despatch 3,000 coolies from Calcutta, and 3,000 from Madras, of whom about 500 will in each case proceed to Trinidad, and the rest to British Guiana, and instructing them to commence without delay their arrangements for collecting the requisite number of emigrants.

It also appears advisable to apprise them, that they will be required to take up about one-third of the shipping necessary for this emigration; but in order to afford them a guide to the proper prices, that they are not actually to engage any vessels until they learn by the next mail the result of the contracts, which will be made by this Board in London. The enclosed advertisement, of which we would suggest that a copy be sent to the agents, will show them the periods for which shipping will be engaged here.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) T. Fred. Elliot.
Frederic Rogers.

COOLY EMIGRANT SHIPS WANTED.—Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners hereby give notice, that on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, they will be ready to treat for shipping for the conveyance of Indian emigrants from Calcutta and Madras to British Guiana and Trinidad; the shipowner to be guaranteed a full complement of passengers, not exceeding, however, 350 adults in any ship. Parties must tender each ship to be ready for the reception of passengers on some one of the undermentioned days. There will be no objection to receive tenders of ships which have already sailed for India.

Calcutta.
1 December 1847.
20 December 1847.
1 January 1848.
20 January 1848.

Madras.
20 December 1847.
1 January 1848.
20 January 1848.
1 February 1848.

The tenders will be opened at this office on Tuesday, the 29th June, at 12 o'clock, and parties tendering must attend personally, or by agents authorized to act on their behalf. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of tender and all other particulars may be obtained on application personally, or by letter, at the office of the Commissioners, or else at the offices of the following government emigration agents: Lieutenant Lean, R. N., 70, Lower-Thames-street, London; Lieutenant Hodder, R. N., Liverpool; Lieutenant Forrest, R. N., Glasgow.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster,
19 June 1847.

By order of the Board,
S. Walcot, Secretary.

— No. 8. —

(No. 195.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

No. 8.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 July 1847.

I ENCLOSE herewith, for your information, a copy of a report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, showing the arrangements they have made for providing tonnage for the conveyance of the coolie emigrants to the West Indies.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

3 July.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 8.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
3 July 1847.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, authorizing us to engage shipping for the conveyance of coolies to Demerara and Trinidad, we have the honour to state that we understand that Lord Grey assented to the suggestion contained in our letter of the 21st ultimo, that under the peculiar circumstances of the year, only two-thirds of the whole quantity of shipping required should be taken in England, and the remainder in India.

We issued our advertisements accordingly. Prices, as Lord Grey is aware, are very high this year, and we heard it intimated that we might expect to find it necessary to pay even 20 *l.* a head. We have the satisfaction, however, of reporting that we have succeeded in engaging 14 ships at an average price of 15 *l.* 9s. 8 *d.* a head. The highest price for any one ship, is not even quite equal to the highest price last year, but from the smaller total number of vessels, and the greater proportion of those which are at comparatively high rates, the average price is about 16 *s.* a head more than in 1846. Eight of the vessels have made voyages with coolies before, which we think an advantage, because it secures experience in the commander, and most probably in some of the other officers.

The highest prices, as usual, were required for those ships which were wanted at comparatively short notice. Considering the moderate rate of freight in all the other cases, we should trust that the Indian agents, if not disappointed in their hope of commanding an abundant supply of shipping, will be able to obtain very reasonable terms. One of the ships in our contract, is engaged at the extremely low rate of 12 *l.* 19 *s.* a head; and although this must be viewed as a special case, one-half are taken under 15 *l.* a head.

The numbers for which it was necessary that we should provide, were 2,000 from each presidency. Proceeding on the average number which vessels carried last year, we estimate that the ships we have engaged from Madras will carry 2,007 adults. This closes our contract for that place, and it will be for Captain Wilson to find conveyance for 1,000 more. For Calcutta, we estimate that the ships already engaged will convey about 1,578 adults; and we intend to engage two more vessels for that port, in order to complete the requisite number. It will then be for Mr. Caird to find ships for about 1,000 more.

We would suggest, that Mr. Caird and Captain Wilson be instructed, that as only two-thirds of the emigration are provided for in the vessels which we send out, it will be for them to engage the rest, in the manner and at the time which may best suit their stations; and therefore, that it will be the more incumbent on them, to avoid all risks of forfeiture or of demurrage. They should further be instructed to send from each port one ship to Trinidad, besides those which we have engaged, and to send all the rest to British Guiana. A few of the latter must be engaged to proceed to Berbice, but until the next mail, we cannot say how many, as it will depend on our next contract. As crop-time is confined to the beginning of the year in Trinidad, but lasts all the year in Guiana, we would request that each of the agents be instructed to name one of the first vessels they hire for Trinidad. We presume that the remark we have made on the moderate prices of the vessels which had sufficiently long notice, will be communicated to the agents for their information, and to assist them in making contracts, although we think it should be explained to them, that the Secretary of State does not undertake positively to fix any definite limit of price, but wishes them to adopt the best course which circumstances will admit. Their attention should be drawn to the circumstance, that by the second clause of the charter-party, they are not bound to place more than 350 adults on board any one vessel, whatever may be her size.

It would be desirable to draw the attention of the governors to the circumstance, that in making contracts this year, we have reverted to the mode of payment agreed for in 1845, and have stipulated that the passage-money shall be paid in the colonies themselves, either in cash, or by bills upon England, as the governors may prefer.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
Frederic Rogers.

— No. 9. —

(No. 158.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 13 August 1847.

(Received, 2 September 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Her Majesty's steamer "Growler" arrived here from the coast of Africa on the 10th instant.

The "Growler" received on board at Sierra Leone 476 souls, liberated Africans, lately captured, and by these has been enabled to bring a supply of hands, as her visit to Cape Palmas would have been without result.

The emaciated state of the negroes has, I am sorry to say, produced great mortality during the voyage, and many sick have been sent to the colonial hospital.

0.32.

314

The

No. 9.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 Emigration.
 ———

The reports of the acting agent-general and health officer are annexed. Some remarks by the health officer may be worthy of attention.

I have the honour to annex copy of a memorandum by Commander Potbury, showing the route and periods of arrival and departure between Plymouth and Demerara. This may be useful for better calculation of the number of voyages likely to be made by the "Growler" during the year.

The "Growler" will be delayed some days here, to enable me to collect Kroomen and others entitled to back passage, for which immediate steps were taken by advertisement and notice to the sitting magistrates.

I received from Governor Macdonald a letter, dated Sierra Leone, 21 July, of which, presuming it will be sent in copy by him to your Lordship, I do not send copy. The chief matter of this letter is the necessity for giving every facility of return to Africans from Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, who may desire to leave this colony by the "Growler."

For this I had given orders previous to the perusal of Governor Macdonald's letter, both as of good faith and good policy in the interests of emigration to this colony.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Henry Light.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 238.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

No. 10.
 Earl Grey to
 Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 October 1847.

WITH reference to your despatch, dated 13th August last (No. 158), I transmit to you for your information an extract from the report made to me by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, upon your announcement of the state in which the negroes arrived at British Guiana by Her Majesty's sloop "Growler" from Sierra Leone.

8 October.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 8 October 1847.

WE regret to see the mortality on board the "Growler," but there seems no reason to doubt that it was owing to the emaciated state in which recently-liberated Africans are unavoidably liable to be found. We do not see that it could have been avoided.

With regard to the remarks of the health officer, we have to submit the following observations:

In addition to that which he mentions, we shall send out a supply of fresh lymph for vaccination, to meet the "Growler" by the next West India mail.

The emigration agent at Sierra Leone has been desired to do his best on all occasions to furnish interpreters; but of course this must very frequently be impracticable.

The "Growler" is a man-of-war, and it would not be consistent with the footing on which she is employed to attempt to give the surgeon an authority independent of the commander. Distinct reports, however, on all points affecting the people's health are to be received from the surgeon, through the commander, at the end of every voyage.

James Stephen, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*
C. Alexander Wood.

— No. 11. —

(No. 164.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

No. 11.
 Governor Light to
 Earl Grey.

Government House, Demerara, 16 August 1847.
 (Received 22 September 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship an extract minute of the 9th instant, of the Court of Policy.

It contains three resolutions, the first that the Loan Commissioners should be instructed to raise from time to time such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the drafts of the receiver-general for immigration purposes, in such manner as may be deemed best for the interests of the colony.

The-

The second, that application should be made to your Lordship to authorize the Loan Commissioners under the Loan Ordinance to raise the sum of 250,000*l.* sterling, including what may have already been raised on account of the colony.

The third, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions should be sent to your Lordship, and to the Commissioners for the British Guiana Loan.

It may be proper to observe that the Loan Commissioners have been doubtful of their powers to raise money except in terms of the Ordinance No. 2, 1845.

The Ordinance No. 9, 1847, removes these doubts; but the market appeared so unfavourable, that from what I learn, there has been no money raised on loan, and the colonial drafts have been honoured by the Loan Commissioners and their friends. The colony will pay high, but it must be raised, whatever the market price may be.

The present difficulty of the Commissioners would certainly have been avoided had the Loan Ordinance been carried into effect as soon as it was confirmed.

The colonial treasury is entirely exhausted of funds for immigration purposes. All the money required by your Lordship's instructions to be paid into the commissariat chest has been drawn here out of the colonial treasury. I respectfully submit that the request in the second resolution should be favourably considered; the drains by African and probably Madeira emigration must be provided out of the money raised by the loan; and therefore I do not consider 250,000*l.* beyond what may be necessary to pay off advances by the Loan Commissioners, in 1847, and the possible wants of 1848, particularly as the state of the money market augurs that the Commissioners will have to issue their bonds at a considerable discount.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Appendix, No.
Emigration.
BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 11.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

See Parl. Paper,
No. 322, of 1846,
page 147.

Enclosure in No. 11.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Encl. in No. 11.

Monday, 9 August 1847.

[After Prayers.]

THE Honourable Mr. Rose, in pursuance of notice, moved the following resolutions which being seconded by the Honourable Mr. White were unanimously agreed to, viz.

Resolved—1st. That his Excellency the Governor be requested to authorize the Commissioners for the "British Guiana Loan," to raise from time to time, on account of the colony, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the drafts of the receiver-general for immigration purposes, in such manner as they may deem best for the interest of the colony.

2d. That his Excellency the Governor be requested to apply to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorize the Commissioners for the "British Guiana Loan," to raise under the Loan Ordinance the sum of 250,000 *l.*, sterling, including what may have already been raised on account of the colony.

3d. That his Excellency be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Right Honourable, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Commissioners for the "British Guiana Loan."

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*
Acting Secretary.

— No. 12. —

(No. 263.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 December 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th August last, No. 164, enclosing three resolutions of the Court of Policy relative to the immigration loan.

I now enclose, for your own information and for that of the Court of Policy, a copy of a letter which I have received from the Immigration Loan Commissioners, informing me of the terms upon which they have been enabled to raise a sum of 90,000 *l.*, and I also enclose a copy of a letter which I addressed to those gentlemen, directing them to raise a further sum of 90,000 *l.* before the 1st July next.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

No. 12.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

30 October 1847.
14 December 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. 1, in No. 12.

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

My Lord,

29, Finsbury Circus, 30 October 1847.

ON learning from Mr. Under Secretary Hawes' letter of the 24th July, that your Lordship proposed to submit the amended Ordinances therein referred to for Her Majesty's confirmation, we at once took the necessary steps, in our capacity of Commissioners of the British Guiana Loan, for raising the first portion of the amount thereby authorized to be borrowed.

We have now the honour to report, that in conformity with tenders sent in and accepted, the sum of 90,000 *l.* was duly lodged at our bankers, in exchange for bonds securing 100,000 *l.* to the holders at the expiration of five years, and bearing in the meantime interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

However melancholy a proof of colonial discredit these terms exhibited at the time, we think your Lordship will perceive abundant reason for congratulation, for in consequence of the further lamentable depreciation of West India securities, it would now have been utterly impracticable to raise any part of the amount.

From the funds thus realized, we have been enabled to liquidate the drafts passed on us from the colony for the hire of coolie transports last season, and any balance which may remain after discharging the expenses in India, will be held applicable to the immigration of the ensuing year.

Annexed are particulars of the bonds issued, which together with a copy of the form of bond employed, we forwarded to the loan committee in Demerara, in a despatch dated the 31st August last.

75 bonds of date 21 August 1847 :

No. 1 to 25, for 1,000 *l.* each.No. 26 to 75, for 500 *l.* each.

10 bonds of date 23 August 1847 :

No. 76 to 85, for 5,000 *l.* each.

We have, &c.

(signed) *James Cavan*, and three Others.

The Right Honourable the Earl Grey,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

Encl. 2, in No. 12.

To the British Guiana Immigration Loan Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 14 December 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th October last, informing me of the terms upon which you had been enabled to raise the sum of 90,000 *l.* for immigration purposes.

As it appears from accounts which have been received from the governor of British Guiana that further amounts will be required for this service before the 21st August next, Her Majesty has commanded me to authorize you to raise such further sums before the 21st August next, as shall not in the whole exceed, inclusive of the amount already raised, the sum of 250,000 *l.*; and it will be my duty to convey to you from time to time such directions as may be necessary for your guidance as to the particular periods at which specific portions of the amount may be required.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey*.

Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

Encl. 3, in No. 12.

To the British Guiana Loan Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 14 December 1847.

IN pursuance of the authority conveyed to you in my letter of this day's date, I have now to direct you to take immediate steps for procuring a sum of 20,000 *l.*, as empowered by the provisions of the British Guiana Ordinances, No. 2, of 1845, and No. 8, of 1847. Further sums amounting to 70,000 *l.* will be required before the 1st July next, which you will be at liberty to raise, either at the same time as the abovementioned 20,000 *l.*, or at such subsequent opportunities as may appear to you most suitable for the purpose.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 13. —

(No. 174.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 30 August 1847.

(Received, 8 October 1847.)

My Lord,

HAVING a few observations to make on the subject of emigration to this colony from the coast of Africa, I have considered it expedient to trouble your Lordship with a copy of Governor Macdonald's letter to me brought by the "Growler," as stated in my despatch, No. 158, date 13th instant, with a copy also of my reply to him.

Governor Macdonald's letter lays great stress on the success of emigration from Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, from a liberal permission of return being conceded to the natives of Africa who have come to this country. This was so perfectly my view of the subject, that had there not been a right fixed by the Secretary of State of free passage, and confirmed by ordinance, I should in every way have encouraged the return of as many Africans as could be induced to leave this colony, to prove to their countrymen the advantages it offers for industry.

Governor Macdonald alludes to certain Africans who were brought here by the "Margaret," to whom Mr. Bagot, when agent for the charterers, gave a promise of return. The list was sent me, and a letter, from some of the relatives, addressed to the governor, praying that the persons named in the list might be allowed to return. Every proper measure was adopted for this purpose; some two or three were willing to return, others declined, and some were not to be found, as per letter No. 3.

The "Growler" was here from the 10th to the 21st instant. The letter of the acting agent-general states, that 121 persons embarked, of whom a nominal list is given. Of the men embarked, 33 were Kroomen, 29 of whom deposited in the hands of the commander of the "Growler" 571 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.*; the particulars respecting the remainder are flattering; and if appearances influence, the improved condition of the return passengers will, I have no doubt, help the cause of emigration from Africa.

A question now presents itself to me. The heads of tribes in the Kroo country traffic on the profits of the "boys," as they are called, who navigate ships, as they are desirous of doing with the profits of those who emigrate. Their chiefs require their return, to obtain a per-centage of the gains. Now though a good number of Kroomen did return by the "Growler," yet they were in small proportion to the number who have come to the colony. Several to whom I offered passage personally declined; they had not made money enough. The secret of this, as I understand, is, that they are supposed to have made money, and on the same supposition, they would have to give more of their earnings than they liked: they have found the blessings of independence here, and will be unwilling to exchange them for the dependence on a Kroo chief. Yet if the emigrants from Africa decline leaving this country, it may be ascribed to the preventive measures of the local government.

Mr. Hook, the agent of Sierra Leone, came here in the "Growler." Some difficulties seem to have arisen in regard to his remaining on the Kroo coast, his first destination. I have every reason to be satisfied with his views and zeal in forwarding the scheme of emigration from Africa; he is modest in his remarks, and reasonable in his hopes. It is clear from what I could learn from him, that the inhabitants of Sierra Leone are inimical to emigration to the West Indies; he gave me instances of the dislike already shown by the navy to the service on which the "Growler" is employed, and predicted that it would be a failure, and particularly if the back passage to Africa from the West Indies is to be made without steam, the "Growler" being peculiarly ill adapted for sailing. Though I have mentioned two months in my letter to Governor Macdonald as a long passage, yet better judges than myself have predicted three months as the time to be passed in sailing back. It will be difficult to bring 1,800 emigrants from Africa in the time calculated by printed documents, "Emigration from Africa."

Mr. Hook considers that the whole of the Kroo coast, an extent of 150 miles, should be included in the scheme of emigration; it appears that Governor Macdonald is disposed to limit it to a distance of 25 miles; but on this I do not presume to give an opinion.

I understand from Commander Potbury that his next destination is Trinidad, but that he will call here for return passengers; the uncertainty of the time of his arrival here, ranging between four or five months hence, will probably prevent my giving timely notice for their collection.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosures in No. 13.

(A.)

Sir,

Government House, Sierra Leone, 21 July 1847.

I AVAIL myself of the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Growler" to-morrow, for the colony under your Excellency's government, to submit for your consideration certain points, the observance of which appears to me to be indispensable for securing a supply of emigrants, either from this colony or from the Kroo coast to the West Indies.

0.32.

3 K 2

The

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 13.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

(A.)

(B.)

(1.)

(2.)

(C.)

Encls. in No. 13.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encls. in No. 13.

Males - 252

Females - 224

Total - 476*

Equal to - 314

Statute adults.

* Of the foregoing, 91
have been vaccinated.

The "Growler," perfect in her arrangements, and replete with everything which can conduce to the comfort and accommodation of the emigrants, was fortunate enough to find, on her arrival here, a great number of captured Africans in the liberated African department, from amongst whom she has succeeded in obtaining a full complement of emigrants, as noted in the margin hereof; and I do not think I have ever seen, on the whole, a finer or more promising set of people; and as they are mostly young, and have not mixed with the resident population of this colony, they will the more readily be trained to the description of labour which they may be required to perform, at Demerara.

In consequence of the "Growler" filling up here, this (her first) trip in the emigration service, she will not be enabled to take any emigrants from the Kroo coast; she however, calls off there, on her way over, to show herself to the Kroomen, to intimate the probable date of her return, and to afford an opportunity to the West India emigration agent to make arrangements for securing a supply of Kroo emigrants on her next visit to that coast, as unless she should be again so fortunate as to find a further supply of new people in the liberated African department, on her return to this colony, she will have to depend solely on the Kroo coast for her future supply of emigrants, the resident native population of the colony having, with but solitary exceptions, strenuously set their faces against emigration.

But whether she takes emigrants from here, or from the Kroo country, or from both places, it is absolutely necessary, in order to ensure fresh emigrants returning with her to the West Indies, that she should bring back from thence to this colony, and to the Kroo coast, such of the emigrants belonging to either place as delegates, whose period of service has expired; for unless this plan is adopted and faithfully carried out, few indeed will be induced to emigrate to the West Indies.

One of the causes, if not the principal one, of the failure of the measure of emigration from this colony, was the very partial return of delegates, and the difficulty experienced by many of the emigrants (who, disappointed on their arrival in the West Indies, were anxious to return to Sierra Leone), in obtaining a passage back to the colony.

I of course do not advocate the principle that these people may demand a passage back to Sierra Leone, as a matter of right, whenever they may think proper to do so. But it may be a question deserving of deep consideration, whether it is not wiser to place the means of returning to the Kroo coast and Sierra Leone, at the disposal of those who are disappointed, rather than by keeping them in the West Indies, render them disaffected and inimical to the measure of emigration; and this point is entitled to the serious attention of those interested in the scheme of emigration, when they are informed that, on the report of delegates, on the mere word or whisper of their own country people, and not on the advice or opinion of Europeans, are Africans induced to emigrate or not.

In proof of the very great weight attached by the natives of this part to the return of their country people from the West Indies, I beg to enclose for your information copies, first, of an agreement given by Mr. Bagot for the return of certain Kroomen therein named, who accompanied him in the "Margaret" to Berbice, dated 14th January 1846, and secondly an application to me by the friends and relatives of those Kroomen, to obtain their return from Berbice; and I shall feel greatly obliged to your Excellency, if you could secure the return of these people in the "Growler."

Nothing will sooner tend to destroy irredeemably emigration from this colony and the Kroo coast than even an apparent breach of faith with the emigrants; and, as they are by nature a most suspicious race of people, if once the slightest distrust is engendered in their minds, whether well or ill founded, they never forget it, and are not easily, if ever, induced to place confidence again in the same source.

Your Excellency will therefore perceive how essentially necessary it is for the existence of emigration, that good faith in every point should be kept with these people, that they should be treated with liberality by their employers (it will be found wise economy in the long run to do so), their entire confidence gained, and the means of their return to the colony freely secured to them. When they perceive that there is a desire to meet their wishes in this respect, depend upon it they will become far more reconciled than they are or ever have been to the measure of emigration.

You will, I hope, pardon the length to which I have intruded myself on your attention; but, being most anxious that the existing drawbacks to the success of emigration should be known amongst those most interested in that measure, I have deemed it my duty to bring under your Excellency's special notice the most serious one, in the full confidence that you will adopt every means in your power for its removal.

His Excellency Governor Light,
Demerara.

I have, &c.
(signed) Jno. Macdonald,
Governor.

(True copy.)

(signed) A. F. Baird,
Acting Assist. Gov. Sec.

(1.)

IN consequence of several of the inhabitants (Kroomen) of Setra Kroo having come on board of this ship to emigrate to Berbice, in the colony of British Guiana, in the West Indies, I give this memorandum of the fact, with the names of these emigrants, to Jack Purser, head-man of this town.

Jack Purser has also entrusted me with his young son, Jack Purser, thus evincing his desire for his countrymen to emigrate to that part of the West Indies, and in every way that he could; and while giving this strong proof of his confidence, expressing a desire that his son should return or be sent back to give him and his countrymen information of that country, as a means of establishing a belief of what is told them, and as an encouragement for a more extensive emigration there. Jack Purser is the finest man of his nation I have met with, of superior intelligence and sense, and of great integrity and honesty, and this every one who dealt with him will find.

Ship "Margaret," Setra Kroo, this 14th of January 1846.

(signed) *Thomas Bagot*, (L. S.)
Agent of the Charterers of "Margaret."

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Peter John, King John's son. | 7. Peter Harrison. |
| 2. John Purser. | 8. William Walker. |
| 3. Yellow Will, King's brother. | 9. Jonup Jack Purser, Jack's son. |
| 4. Centipede. | 10. Tom Freeman. |
| 5. Tom Swagger. | 11. Governor Tom. |
| 6. Peter Jumbo. | 12. Johnny Guy, from Cape Palmas. |

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encls. in No. 13.

(2.)

To His Excellency Governor *Macdonald*.

Sir,

We beg you, if you can do anything, for to bring back our children that was taken to Berbice, in the West Indies, by the ship "Margaret," about 14 months ago. They faithfully agreed they should bring back our children to us last rainy season, and we are afraid they have done bad. We have no one to look to but your Excellency; and if you can do us the favour, we will ever pray for you. I have enclosed the agent's letter, and sent it to Sierra Leone by the barqué "Venus," Captain Murray.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Jack Purser*, Krooman.

Setra Kroo, 12 March 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.

(B.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

Government House, Demerara, 17 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 21st July, by Her Majesty's steamer "Growler," on the 10th instant.

The "Growler," not having been expected so soon, no steps had been taken for the return passage of such natives of Africa as were entitled to demand it, or who wished to return without having a claim to back passage; which in good faith and policy was most expedient to grant; and is, I am happy to acknowledge, so ably advocated by your Excellency.

Before I received your despatch, I had already given orders, on the "Growler's" arrival, for notice to be issued by advertisement, and to the stipendiary magistrates, of the "Growler's" arrival, and of its being permitted to take back to Sierra Leone Africans desirous of embarking in the "Growler." I suspect a very small number will be found availing themselves of the opportunity.

It has been fortunate for the colony that the slave yard at Sierra Leone was full; for till more Kroomen have returned from this, the hesitation in that part of Africa will be adverse to immigration.

Those with whom I have conversed do not much like going to Kroo country, with a certainty of having to share their earnings with their chiefs.

I understand the "Growler" does not "steam" to Sierra Leone.

I trust this will be altered; for with her build and tackle it will be a two months' voyage.

His Excellency the Governor
of Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*,
Governor B. Guiana.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encls. in No. 13.

(3.)

Sir,

Georgetown, 19 August 1847.

WITH regard to the people named in his Excellency Governor Macdonald's despatch, I have the honour to report that I have made every inquiry for them, and the following is the result thereof:

Tom Freeman has appeared, and goes by the "Growler;" John Purser, Peter John, Yellow Will, and Tom Swagger, are working on estates in Berbice, and decline leaving this country until the next trip. This I have learnt from their head-man Jumbo Tappy, who left Sierra Leone with them, and is now about to return in the "Growler;" the others I cannot find, but shall continue to make inquiry for them so as to offer them a return passage on the next occasion.

The Honourable W. B. Wolseley,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford*,
Ag. Imm. Agt. Gen.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.

(C.)

Sir,

Georgetown, 24 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the departure of Her Majesty's Ship "Growler," from this port on the 21st instant, with 121 return passengers to Sierra Leone, and the coast.

They consist of 75 men, 33 of whom are Kroomen, 25 women, and 22 children. I enclose a nominal list of them, signed by Commander Potbury and myself. The only persons amongst them who were not originally immigrants were Robert Acquedon, and his wife Katherine, a discharged sergeant of the 3d West India regiment, and Kameah Leigh, a Creole of this country, married to William Leigh. By far the great majority of these people arrived by the "Superior" in May 1841, September 1841, and September 1842. Some few who came since as delegates, and who have behaved themselves well, as also some of those sent from Berbice, are the only exceptions.

The whole of these people expressed themselves well pleased with this country, and acknowledged that comfort and good wages are easily obtained here by those who chose to be industrious and well conducted.

The object which they profess to have in returning to Sierra Leone is to see their friends and to advise as many as possible to accompany them back to British Guiana, and I am inclined to think them honest and sincere in their professions, for the advantages derivable from their immigration to this country are apparent in themselves.

They came totally ignorant and helpless; they return improved in their condition in every respect, their ideas enlarged, more civilized in their habits and customs, their miserable personal appearance exchanged for that of able-bodied and useful people; their dress in most cases superior to that of the English peasantry; and I may venture to say that all carry with them some substantial portion of the fruits of their labour. To support the latter assertion, it is only necessary that I should state that Commander Potbury, wishing to prevent anything approaching to gambling, or any temptation to robbery, offered to take care of any money they may have until the expiration of the voyage. Twenty-nine of them deposited with him, in various sums, dollars to the amount of 571*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* others on board preferred keeping their own money, and very many of them have taken articles of merchandize with them, viz. hats, cotton prints, trowserings, &c., to some considerable extent. The smallest sum deposited with Commander Potbury by either of them is 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, the highest 58*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

I have, &c.

(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford*,
Acting Immigration Agent-general.

The Honourable W. B. Wolseley,
Government Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

LIST of EMIGRANTS returned to *Sierra Leone* by Her Majesty's Ship "Growler,"
20 August 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encls. in No. 13.

Jack Labey.	Sammy M'Auley.	Joseph Williams.
Sam Lewis.	James Davis.	John M'Auley.
Ben Cuffy.	Sam Lucis.	Willm. King.
Jack Baba.	Jim Manney.	Joseph May.
John Barber.	Tom Walker.	Thomas George.
Black Will.	John Williams.	Thomas Raffle.
Yellow Will.	Yellow Will.	Sam Thomas.
John Thomas.	Jack Savey.	Katherine Acquedon.
Jumbo Zappy.	Sam Coker.	Jesse Coker.
Tom Grando.	Jack Baba.	Hannah Mitchker.
John Lewis.	Peter Warman.	Lucy Peter and 1 child.
John Robert.	Black Will.	Mary Williams.
Prince William.	Robert Acquedon.	Fanny Taylor.
John Davis.	Salt Water.	Sarah M'Auley and 1 child.
Tom Freeman.	Isaac Richards.	Betsey Davis and 2 children.
Scipio Morris.	Will Leigh and child.	Nancy Carew and 4 children.
Jack Deuce.	William Bliger.	Mary Thomas.
Jack Leophold.	John Petel.	Jenny Williams and 2 chil-
John Fishman.	Thomas William.	dren.
Ben Coffin.	Tom Williams.	Elizabeth Grant and 1 child.
Benny Robert.	Willm. Robert.	Eliza M'Auley and 1 child.
Tom Freeman.	Jim Harding.	Lucy Harding.
Black Will.	John Thomas.	Betsey M'Auley.
Jim George.	Willm. Stobo.	Harriet Stobo and 1 child.
Ben Cuffy.	Henry Cuming.	Nancy Johnston and 1 child.
James Coker.	George M'Auley.	Rebecca Johnston and 2 chil-
Thomas Coker.	Joseph Johnstone.	dren.
John Thomas.	Joseph Grant.	Betsey Williams.
Jim Hook.	James Taylor.	Kameah Leigh and 1 child.
Charles Day.	John Williams.	Eliza Williams and 2 chil-
Tom Toby.	Joseph Johnstone.	dren.
Abdallah.	Thomas Raffle.	Fanny Chambers.
Jack Purser.	James Wilson.	Hannah Cuming.
Tom Peter.	William Dove.	Mary Jarrett and 2 children.

Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Kroomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
TOTAL									121

Number of Passengers - - - - - 121

20 August. (signed) *J. M. Potbury*, Commander,
Her Majesty's Ship Growler.
(signed) *Arthur W. Horsford*,
Acting Immigration Agent-general.
(True copy.)
(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.

— No. 14. —

(No. 177.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara, 3 September 1847.
(Received 8 October 1847.)

No. 14.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the return for the half-year ending 30th June last, showing the centesimal proportion of deaths amongst the troops and emigrants in British Guiana.

As this return refers only to labourers on estates, the amount of deaths of emigrants inhabiting the two capitals, the villages and hamlets, which in regard to Portuguese is in much larger proportion than those residing on estates, must be obtained from the hospital statistics of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which have not yet been sent in.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 14.

RETURN showing the Centesimal Proportion of Deaths to the Strength of the Troops in *British Guiana*, as also the Centesimal Proportion of Deaths amongst the Portuguese, African, and Coolie Immigrants in *British Guiana*, appearing on the Stipendiary Magistrates' Monthly Reports, exclusive of those residing in Towns and Villages and not permanently located on Plantations, from 1 January to 30 June 1847.

	Average Number.	Number of Deaths.	Centesimal Proportion.	REMARKS.
White troops - -	227	5	2.20	The officers of all corps are included in the number of white troops.
Black troops - -	224	3	1.34	
Portuguese - -	4,278	170	3.97	
Africans - -	4,149	28	0.67	
Coolies - -	4,765	122	2.56	

(signed) A. F. Bird,

Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

August 1847.

— No. 15. —

(No. 281.)

No. 15.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 January 1848.

By my despatch No. 263, of the 14th December last, you will have learned that in conformity with the opinion expressed by yourself and the Court of Policy, I authorized the Loan Commissioners to raise such further sums before the 21st August next, as should not exceed, inclusive of the amount already raised, the sum of 250,000 *l.*, and also that I called upon them to raise 20,000 *l.* forthwith, and 70,000 *l.* more by the 1st July next.

I now enclose a copy of their reply, dated the 24th ultimo, reporting that an advertisement for a loan having been issued in behalf of Trinidad, not a single tender had been received in answer, and that the Loan Commissioners felt it useless and inexpedient to make any attempt to raise money for Guiana under existing circumstances. I fear that the correctness of this opinion cannot be questioned. The present result will, I am aware, threaten your administration with considerable financial difficulty, and you may rely upon it that the subject will receive the serious consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Encl. in No. 15.

The British Guiana Immigration Loan Commissioners to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

29, Finsbury Circus, 24 December 1847.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's two letters of the 14th instant, authorizing us to raise such further sums before the 21st August next as shall not in the whole exceed, inclusive of the amount already raised, the sum of 250,000 *l.*, and directing us to take immediate steps for procuring a sum of 20,000 *l.*, and to raise at the same time, or at such time as we might consider expedient, the further sum of 70,000 *l.*, which will be required before the 1st July next.

We have now the honour to inform your Lordship that we postponed taking any steps for raising these sums until the result of an advertisement for a loan at six per cent. interest which had been issued by the Loan Commissioners for Trinidad should be ascertained, and as not a single tender has been made upon that advertisement, we consider it useless and inexpedient to make any attempt to raise money at present under the provisions of the British Guiana Loan Ordinance.

We have, &c.
(signed) A. Colvile.
James Cavan.
Charles Cuve.

— No. 16. —

(No. 283.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 February 1848.

I TRANSMIT to you for your information the enclosed copies of a despatch to the Governor of Jamaica, and of a letter from this department to the Treasury, respecting the encouragement of emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies. The former will show you the general intentions which Her Majesty's Government formed on this subject, and the latter will explain the details by which it was proposed that they should be carried into effect. You will perceive that we resolved that this country should bear the risk of any loss which might be incurred in trying the experiment, supposing no emigrants to be procurable for the emigrant vessels; provided, on the other hand, that the colonies should pay for the passages of such emigrants as might, in fact, be obtained and landed on their shores. But the difficulties which have since prevented the raising of a loan may require some modification in this last particular.

Whilst these measures were resolved upon, with the view of promoting emigration from Africa in sailing ships, the difficulties which have been experienced in the "Growler," and the ascertained unsuitableness of a man-of-war for such duties, have led Her Majesty's Government to determine on discontinuing the employment of that steamer for the present purpose. You will distinctly understand, however, that this is from no indifference to the object in view, but, on the contrary, that more success is expected from sending a constant succession of sailing ships to the coast, whilst the fair wind from thence to the West Indies causes the passage to be almost as short as in a steamer.

In pursuance of the foregoing arrangements, two vessels were chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, to proceed to the coast of Africa for the island of Jamaica, and subsequently two others have been engaged to go there for the colony under your government, subject to the terms which you will find explained in the enclosed Report from the Commissioners of Emigration. Besides these two vessels, viz. "The Arabian" and "Una," the Commissioners have likewise consented that the "Helena" may proceed to the coast for a like purpose, at her owner's risk in case she should get no passengers, but with a claim to payment of the regular rate of passage-money, viz. 35 dollars per adult, in respect of all emigrants whom she may land in the colony.

I had previously given my license to the "Superior" to proceed to the coast upon similar terms; and she, like the "Helena," is restricted from going to the Kroom Coast, as the owner preferred confining himself to Sierra Leone, in order to avoid the necessity of carrying the naval officer, whose presence would be requisite if the vessel were intended to proceed to parts of Africa beyond the limits of British jurisdiction.

Two ships are now about to proceed to Trinidad, and two will follow to Jamaica; but next will come again the turn of Guiana; and whilst the necessity will not be overlooked of furnishing you with some distinct instructions on the mode of payment, I can with confidence assure you that it is very unlikely that so desirable a kind of emigration will be stopped.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 17. —

(No. 7.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

Government-house, Demerara, 10 January 1848.

(Received 25 February 1848.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting the Custom-house return of produce shipped from British Guiana, in the year 1847, with comparative return with 1846; the former shows a large increase, which but for the low prices at which produce has been sold for the greater part of the last year, would have been a remunerating crop to a large proportion of the proprietors.

The introduction of so many emigrants has materially tended to the increase; that increase will probably be much larger in the current year, if the difficulties in the money market cease, and planters are enabled to pay their labourers, which at present few of them have the means of doing, even at reduced wages, which the emigrants seem more willing to receive than the creoles; some of these see the necessity of the reduction,

0.32.

3 L

knowing

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 15.

Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

Despatch to
Jamaica, No. 99,
30 Oct. 1847.

Colonial-office to
Treasury,
11 Dec. 1847.

See Parl. Paper,
No. 62, of 1848,
pp. 89 & 98.

No. 17.
Governor Light
to Earl Grey.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 17.
Governor Light
to Earl Grey.

knowing that they may obtain the old rate of wages by performing a larger tariff of labour than they have hitherto yielded to.

The advantages of thorough drainage seem to be generally acknowledged, and were funds to be obtained, it would generally be established.

The agricultural chemist, Dr. Schier, has produced better sugar from six-months' canes, cut on the experimental drainage field, than any made from canes of full growth in the colony.

The experimental field has laboured under some disadvantages of bad and weak plants, yet it is expected to produce between two and three hogsheads an acre, while the average throughout the colony does not exceed one or one and a quarter hogshead. In March next its value will be known, as its crop will be cut and manufactured in that month.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Port of George Town, Demerara.

AMOUNT of the Quantity of PRODUCE Exported from this Colony in the Year ended the 5th January 1848.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.
	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Puncheons.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Exported from Demerara in the Year 1847 - - - - -	36,676	15,763	9,669	130,800
Exported from Berbice in the Year 1847 - - - - -	10,532	2,720	3,947	58,590
	47,208	18,483	13,616	189,390
Exported from Demerara in the Year 1846 - - - - -	21,286	7,303	12,056	59,175
Exported from Berbice in the Year 1846 - - - - -	4,915	1,081	2,549	43,275
	26,201	8,384	14,605	102,450
Increase - - -	21,087	10,099	- -	86,940
Decrease - - -	- -	- -	989	-

Custom House, Demerara, }
7 January 1848. }

(signed) *Chas. Robinson*, Collector.

(True copy.)

William Walker, Government Secretary.

ST. VINCENT.

— No. 1. —

(No. 12.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Reid, dated Downing-street, 23 March 1847.

I NOTICE with regret that much disease and mortality is stated in the report of Mr. Struth to have occurred among the immigrants who have arrived in this island from Madeira.

I have to instruct you to direct the Lieutenant-governor to inquire into the cause of this mortality, and to state whether any regulations can be devised to guard against it. If, as it has been alleged, this mortality arises, in a great degree, from these emigrants denying themselves the food and clothing necessary for health, to lay by a fund out of their wages, with a view to their return to their native country, perhaps it may be in your power to suggest a plan, (which, however, will require much careful consideration) by which their wages may be paid, partly in money and partly in food and clothing. Upon this I desire to express no decided opinion, but rather to call your serious attention to the subject, in order to guard against similar calamities in future.

— No. 2. —

(No. 17.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Reid.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 May 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23d ultimo, St. Vincent, No. 12, remarking on the mortality which occurred amongst the immigrants who had arrived in that island from Madeira, I have now to acquaint you that accounts have lately reached me from the governors of British Guiana* and Trinidad †, of the great mortality amongst the Madeira immigrants in those colonies also. I have considered it necessary that every precaution should be taken to guard against its recurrence. I have, therefore, to desire you to instruct the Lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent at once to take such measures as the law will authorise for stopping the bounty on the importation of immigrants from Madeira during the unhealthy months, as pointed out by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in their report, of which I herewith enclose a copy.

A notification to this effect should, probably, be made in the island of Madeira, for the information of merchants and commanders of vessels, and you will instruct the Lieutenant-governor to pay the bounties on immigrants who may have left Madeira before the notice could take effect.

I have also to request that you will take an early opportunity of furnishing me with such a report as will enable me to determine further whether the payment of bounties on immigrants from Madeira can be allowed to continue at all.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 3. —

(No. 22.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-colonel Reid to Earl Grey.

Government House, Barbadoes,
24 May 1847.

My Lord,

HAVING to-day received an answer from the Lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent relative to the immigrants from Madeira, with reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 12, dated 23d March, I transmit without delay a copy of what I wrote to Sir John Campbell, and his answer, but I retain the documents accompanying this answer that I may examine them.

I received your Lordship's despatch, No. 17, dated 1st May, on the same subject yesterday, and a copy of it will be forwarded to-day for the guidance of the Lieutenant-governor.

I have, &c.

(signed) Wm. Reid, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

(No. 54.)

Sir,

Government House, Barbadoes,
27 April 1847.

IN compliance with the accompanying copy of a despatch which I have received from Earl Grey, I request your Excellency to supply me with the information called for therein, on the subject of the disease and mortality stated to have occurred among the immigrants in St Vincent.

The impression left on my mind after my late visit to St. Vincent was, that the Portuguese immigrants were, upon the whole, both healthy and doing well.

You will no doubt feel sensible that this subject will require from you a careful report.

I have, &c.

(signed) Wm. Reid, Governor.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor
of St. Vincent.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 1.

Earl Grey to Governor Reid.

No. 2.

Earl Grey to Governor Reid.

* No. 31, 16 Feb. 1847, in Parl. Papers, 325, 1847, p. 82.

† No. 122, 29 Dec. 1846, in Parl. Papers, 325, 1847, p. 108.

23 April.

See Parl. Papers, No. 325 of 1847, p. 83.

No 3.
Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

Barbadoes, No. 54.

27 April 1847.

St. Vincent, No. 61.

26 May 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

St. Vincent.
No. 12, 23 March 1847.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

3.
Windward Report.
Leeward Report.
Kingstown District
Report.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

St. Vincent, Government House,
26 May 1847.

(No. 61.)

Sir,

I HAVE judged that the most satisfactory reply to your Excellency's despatch, No. 54, Barbadoes, 27th April 1847, inclosing one from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, regarding the supposed extensive sickness and mortality among the Madeirese will be found in the inclosed documents. They consist of the reports of commissioners whom I appointed to investigate the salubrity of all the estates in the island, with a view to ascertaining those on which it will not be proper to permit the location of immigrants during their first contract, or at least to preclude the proprietors of such estates from the reception of bounty, which, under existing circumstances, may be looked upon as a prohibition. A reference to these reports will, I think, substantiate the fact, that on the whole the immigrants have enjoyed better health than could at first have been anticipated, and that in this respect the experiment of their introduction has been attended with marked success. When it is considered that many of the people who come here were old and infirm on their arrival, and also when the large proportion of children is taken into account, the mortality will appear by no means excessive, but the reverse. It will also be observed, that by much the greater number of deaths took place soon after the landing of the sufferers; this was to be expected from the great and sudden change in all circumstances, of climate, diet, and labour, and this fact is calculated to hold out encouraging hopes for the future as regards those now in the island.

Additional information on this subject will be found in the tabular returns of the stipendiary magistrates, which, in all essential points, agree thoroughly with the reports of the commissioners, and bear me out in my remarks.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Campbell*, Lieutenant-governor.His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
Barbadoes.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *Robert Kay*, Private Secretary.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-Colonel *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Barbadoes, 29 May 1847.

(Received 8 July 1847.)

My Lord,

I now transmit the documents which accompanied Sir John Campbell's answer to my inquiries on the subject of the health of the emigrants from Madeira, who have been brought to St. Vincent, which documents I stated in my despatch, No. 22, May 24th, I had retained for examination.

It will be seen that at Cane Grove estate in the Buccament Valley some time ago, there were a great many deaths. But no more Portuguese are to be allowed to be sent to that estate on their arriving, and the term for which the first comers engaged has expired. With respect to the other parts of St. Vincent's, there does not appear at present to be cause for supposing that these immigrants from Madeira may not do well by attending to the precautions which your Lordship enjoins and the law requires.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Reid*, Governor.

Windward Report.
Leeward Report.
Kingstown District
Report.

Letter from Hon.
J. Legall, M. C. St.
Vincent, 29 May
1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

Windward District, St. Vincent, 22d March 1847.

We had the honour to receive your Excellency's communication of the 18th February, appointing us Commissioners for the Windward District, to report upon such localities therein as from unhealthiness or other causes may be ineligible for the settlement of immigrants during the period of their first or original contract. We beg to state that we have endeavoured by personal observation, by consulting the medical attendants, and by all other means in our power, to make yourselves acquainted with the sanitary condition of the estates and localities in this district.

There has not been any mortality, or only to a trifling extent, among the Portuguese immigrants on any estate or place, with the exception of the following, viz.: Spring, Mount Greenan, Bellevue, Colonarie Vale, and Mount William.

On the Spring and Peruvian Vale estates a fever of a low form prevailed soon after the arrival of the Portuguese, which proved fatal to many, not only of them, but also of the negroes; but its origin could not be traced to any peculiarity in the natural condition or relations of the estates, the residents on which in general enjoy as good health as their neighbours.

On the other estates above mentioned one great cause of the mortality was dysentery, a malady very apt to follow a sudden change of diet and manner of living. Many of the immigrants were labouring under this disease on their arrival. On Mount Greenan four died of it out of the same batch soon after coming on to the estates, though others who had been located on the same estate for some time previous, had enjoyed the best health since their arrival. One of the immigrants on her way to Mount William died on the road, and her two young children soon after; apparently for want of a mother's care and attention.

The amount of the mortality was much augmented by the backwardness of the immigrants
to

to make known their complaints until a late period, and their great unwillingness for the most part to use the proper remedies. Many of the children arrived in a weak and sickly condition. The want of cleanliness in their persons and habitations renders them liable to sores and various diseases.

We have much pleasure in reporting to your Excellency that to the best of our belief there is no epidemic or infectious disorder at present prevalent, nor is there any estate or land in this district which we consider ineligible for the location of Portuguese immigrants.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alex. M'Leod,*
Robert Sutherland, Sp. J.
William Cumming.

To his Excellency Sir John Campbell, Bart.,
Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.
ST. VINCENT.
Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

St. Vincent, Leeward District,
5 April 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Sir,

WE, the Commissioners for this district, appointed by your Excellency pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for promoting and encouraging the Immigration of Labourers into the colony of Saint Vincent, and for regulating contracts to be entered into with them," to report "of any estate or lands in this district, which, owing to local causes or influence, or the frequent prevalence of fever or other disease, complaint, or sickness, it may not be deemed prudent to select as locations for immigrants during the period of their first or original contract of service," do report to your Excellency:

That immediately on receipt of such commission we forthwith caused advertisements to be inserted in all the newspapers published in the island, stating that we should attend at certain places at fixed days and hours to receive such evidence as might be tendered to enable us to make such report, or in case of no evidence being produced, that we should make a report to the best of our belief.

That your Excellency will perceive this was all we could do; the Act containing no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and that the affirmation being to prove an estate unhealthy, it was not likely any disinterested parties would attend. We had to depend in a great measure on our local knowledge.

That in the schedule annexed is set forth such evidence as we have received.

That we conceive an estate ought not to be considered ineligible merely because the labourers on an estate were located in situations we should deem imprudent for immigrants on their first arrival, provided due means had been taken before, or as soon after the arrival of the immigrants as possible, to locate them on places on the same estate which we consider perfectly healthy.

That we think it most advisable therefore to divide the estates into three classes.

In the first class are those we consider it might not be deemed prudent to select as locations for immigrants during the period of their first or original contract of service.

In the second, those we are unwilling to include in the foregoing class, for the reasons we shall state in adverting to each estate, though we consider that circumstances may arrive which might make it imperative on the commissioners to make a further report regarding these estates about the month of September next, being the middle of the rainy season.

In the third class, the remaining estates of which we entertain no doubt as to their eligibility as localities.

Before alluding to the different estates we would observe that the five first-mentioned estates are situated in the Buccament Valley, in which more rain falls than in any other part of the island, and a portion of which valley adjoining the sea is nearly a dead level, say for nearly half-a-mile from high-water mark.

We now proceed to report on the different estates—

In the First Class:

Cane Grove Estate.—This estate is situated in Buccament Valley, bordering on the sea, and is in a damp situation. It appears that out of 58 Madeira immigrants who arrived here in January 1846, 26 are dead. On referring to the evidence it will appear that it was only from one of the immigrants we were enabled to arrive at the number of deaths. This immigrant had with two others a few days previously applied to the special justice, one of the commissioners, to be removed from the estate on the plea of their continued bad health, and by his desire he attended before the commissioners at the sitting; there were also present several of the Madeira immigrants from this estate, who appeared in a wretched state of health.

In the Second Class:

Pembroke Estate.—Is situated in Buccament Valley, bordering on the sea; from the evidence given by the medical attendant, and from our local knowledge of the situation on which the immigrants are located, and from their good state of health for the very short time they have been in the island, we consider this an estate on which immigrants may at present be safely located on their first arrival, subject to our general observations with regard to this class.

Hope Estate.—This estate is also situate in Buccament Valley, but higher up, and consequently more healthy. From the evidence it will appear that no person immediately interested in the estate appeared before the commissioners, but evidence of the medical attendant was so far satisfactory, that, coupled with our local knowledge, guides us in including it in this class. We have since received a letter from the manager, which is inserted in the Appendix.

Queensbury Estate.—This estate also is in Buccament Valley. From the evidence given

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

by the manager, and from our knowledge of the locality on which the immigrants are living, we think we may safely put this in the second class.

Pennistons Estate.—The old manager house and negro houses on this estate have always been considered unhealthy. But the proprietor last year built a new manager's house and several new houses for emigrants, on a rising ground, at least half-a-mile to the windward of the swamp which was the supposed cause of the previous epidemic. The good effect the change of situation appears to have had on the Barbadian immigrants, and the good health the Madeira immigrants appear to have enjoyed for the short time since their arrival, induce us to include this estate in the second class.

Rutland Vale Estate.—This estate is in a valley to the northward of the Buccament Valley; and nothing can more plainly show the difference there may be in localities on the same estate than the great improvement in the health of the immigrants since their change of abode on this estate. This appears from the evidence adduced, and from the knowledge the commissioners have of the locality of the "Mountain House," and of the works at Grif-fongs referred to, and which they consider most healthy situations. The commissioners were much struck with the healthy appearance of the immigrants on this estate.

Mount Wynne Estate.—This estate is included in this class in consequence of the paucity of evidence given, and no information having been received with respect to a strong impression on the minds of the commissioners of a great mortality having taken place there some years ago amongst some British immigrants, though they believe it was caused by the exhalation arising from the exposure to the sun of some undistributed noxious imported manures. Since this was written we have received a letter from Dr. Orr, which is inserted in the Appendix.

Cumberland Estate.—Many of the grounds which made us include Rutland Vale in this, actuate us with regard to this estate. The improving locality on which they have now placed their immigrants lead us to expect that others may be safely located there on their first arrival.

Richmond Vale Estate.—This estate has had no immigrants located on it. We are of opinion that there are various sites on the estate on which healthy localities might be made for immigrants, but not in the present negro houses, or in or near the manager's late house alluded to in the evidence.

With regard to all the other estates in the district, we consider them quite eligible for the location of immigrants on their first arrival in the colony, and place them, consequently, in the third class.

In the evidence it is invariably noted the estates the commissioner, Dr. Fahy, visits as medical attendant, and with regard to which the other commissioners had the advantage of his information.

We have, &c.
(signed) E. Polson, S. J.
Dr. Fahy,
A. Robertson, Proprietor.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

Pembroke Estate.—Henry Adams, manager of Pembroke Estate, in the leeward district, says Pembroke Estate is situated in the Buccament Valley. I lived on the estate six years ago as overseer; I am now managing it. I have known it during that time; there are no swamps. I consider the estate healthy; there are no cases of fever, except sometimes; during the last 12 months only one death, a negro, he died from consumption. There were no Portuguese on the estate till the arrival of the Eliza, about a month ago; there were then 22 adults and children; there has been no sickness amongst them at all; the negro population is about 80, or more. There have been at times cases of fever on the estate, but the mortality has not been greater than other estates; the accounts of deaths have not been very strictly kept since the abrogation of the apprenticeship. I will forward the commissioners as correct a statement of death for the last six years as I can. The greater number of the Portuguese are living in houses built for them on any elevated situation, being the rising ground in the middle of the valley; I intend to put the others in the same situation. Dr. Kennedy is the medical man on the estate; he has attended for the last four years.

Dr. Kennedy says, I have attended the estate for the last two years, during which time I have met with very few cases of fever, or any other disease. The generality of diseases peculiar to the estate are those of intermittent fever, and occasionally a few cases of lowel complaints, and generally assuming a mild type. I consider Pembroke Estate healthy; since the arrival of the Portuguese, they have been healthy; I think their present location a good situation.

The manager subsequently informed the commissioners that the number of deaths for the last six years were nine; three died between 80 and 90 years of age, two from leprosy, and four from natural causes; the population is about 80; there are now living on the estate six persons of upwards of 80.

The Hope Estate.—No person attended from the estate; but Dr. Kennedy, who was present, said he had attended it six or eight months, and he considers it healthy; there are 11 Portuguese on it. There have been no deaths: one is labouring under intermitting fever, the others are healthy. I do not think there is any swamp. Dr. Fahy attended the immigrants when first arrived.

The manager, Mr. Black, subsequently informed the commissioners by letter that he had been manager 12 months; there had been a few cases of slight fever amongst the natives, but no deaths. That 11 Madeira immigrants were located on the estate on the 18th January 1846; a few suffered from fever in June last, all recovered, and have continued in good health since they were then attended by Dr. Fahy, but latterly by Dr. Kennedy.

Queensbury Estate.—Thomas Slater says, he is manager, has lived on it 35 years; there are a few swamps on the bottom land, but not near where the people are living. I have not had a fever case for six months; there are very few cases of fever, not sufficient to call for a medical man. In October last I hired eight Portuguese labourers, one of them, a boy, got fever soon after his arrival, and I called in Dr. Fahy; he is quite well now, and a woman is now ill, and Dr. Fahy attends her; they are located in a different situation from the negroes, they are higher up behind the dwelling house. There are about 100 negroes on the estate, including children. There have been four deaths during the last 12 months; they did not die of fever, they were of intemperate habits. I will forward the commissioners a list of the deaths for the last six years, and as correct a statement as I can of the population.

From a subsequent communication there appeared to have been 11 deaths in the last six years. Dr. Fahy attends this estate. Population is 114.

Pennistons Estates.—John Cobham, manager of the estate about 11 months. The negro labourers, from the present locality of their houses, are subject to intermittent fever. There have been no deaths from fever during that time, only from old age. I got 11 Portuguese (on the arrival of the Eliza, about a month ago), counting children, and there has been one birth since. They have kept their health whilst they have been there. When I went on the estate I brought about 20 Barbadian labourers from windward with me; they had been in the island about a year previously. At first I was obliged to put them with the other negroes for about three months, during which time they suffered much from intermittent fever; I then changed their place of residence, built houses upon a rising ground, from the swamp near a house, which I had built for myself; the Barbadians have been quite well since. On the arrival of the Portuguese, I put them in houses already built, in the same place. I have kept my own health. I have no idea what the mortality was before I went on the estate.

Dr. Stacpool has attended the estates two months.—It appears to me the situation in which the Portuguese and Barbadians are located is very healthy; during the time I have attended the estate there has been no sickness amongst the Portuguese or Barbadians.

Cane Grove Estate.—John M'Fee, Esq., manager and attorney, has lived on the estate 30 years. The labourers on the estate are occasionally subject to intermittent fevers during the prevalence of southerly winds, and generally accompanied with ague; it lasts during the time wind continues in that quarter, and then disappears. There are few or no cases of death arising from that cause; there is a swamp at the bay, that is a mile and a quarter from the negro houses; there is no other low land in which water lodges nearer than that. I do not think those who are newly located on the estate are more subject to the fever than those who are longer on it. Some Barbadians who have been with me two years are not more sickly than the others. I cannot say exactly what the number of deaths have been of late years, but we have been extremely healthy. The deaths for the last five years have not averaged more than three, I should say. There are a number of old people on the estate. About 14 months ago I hired 56 Portuguese labourers, old and young; for the first six months, from January to July, they were very healthy; after that period they became very sickly, and there were several deaths, I do not exactly know how many, but a great many. I do not attribute deaths to the intermittent fever, but principally from their own filthiness, by keeping their homes in a shocking state, making a temple of ease of it, and all round about it so much so, I was obliged to direct the negroes on the estate to have it cleared away. I also had to direct the interpreter to go and dig holes in the ground to cover the filth, to turn them out of the houses for the purpose of doing it; the stench arising from it in the heat of the day was insufferable, and quite sufficient to make anybody sick. Dr. Kennedy, the medical man who attended the estate, frequently declared, if they were allowed to go on in that way it would cause a plague. They were constantly in the habit of stripping themselves naked at night; though warned repeatedly of the danger, and that it would prove fatal if they continued to do so, they continued in the habit; they indulged in their filthy habits of stripping themselves naked both before and during their sickness; whilst taking calomel they would leave their homes, go out on the wet ground, and lie there for hours together, though warned of the consequences by myself, the sick-nurse, and the interpreter. I think it was in the month of September I took over about 14, at different times, to the Isle à Quatre, some who had intermittent fevers, one or two died there, the others recovered, but those with ulcers did not recover, because they would not allow the attendant properly to clean them. Those who returned got the intermittent fever again, but very slightly, and very few of them; perhaps there might have been one or two who died after coming back. I did not bring Dr. Kennedy to give his evidence, because I did not think it necessary, but I will do so if the commissioners wish it. The Portuguese were comfortably located in floored and shingled houses, in a comfortable situation; I mean the chambers only were floored. The first six months they were with me I fed them, not paying them—not paying them money; about a month after that I fed them partially, and then discontinued altogether feeding them, except those were sick. I think the way they prepared their cakes made from wheat-flour, being not sufficiently baked, caused indigestion, and brought on sickness I understand that was the case in Demerara; they will not assist one another when they

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

are sick, nor will they help to bury the dead. Dr. Kennedy is not the medical attendant at present upon the estate; Dr. Fahy has been since the 1st of March, and has frequently seen them before; they make vegetable soup over night, and take it the next morning in a state of fermentation.

Antonia da Silva, Portuguese interpreter, residing on Cane Grove.—I have resided there since my arrival, which will be a year the 17th of this month; I found about 56 young and old there; some of them have enjoyed their health, some not; they have been subject to fever, ague, and bowel complaint; there have been many deaths, I cannot say exactly, about 20. They do not prepare their food in a proper manner, and I do it for them—I mean when they were sick. The food is not what they were accustomed to in Madeira; in Madeira they lived upon a vegetable diet; on their arrival here they have flour, pork, salt fish, and rice. I had fever about two months after my arrival, it was not strong, but allowed me to walk about. I went with them to the Isle à Quatre; I took 14 with me, and eight arrived afterwards; I think six died there. I cannot say if it is a healthy situation in which they lived. Those who returned from Isle à Quatre did not have fever again, though they have complained of great weakness; I think only one died of those that returned from the Isle. There are now about seven or ten at work.

Dr. Kennedy.—I have attended this estate off and on since 1835, during which time fever did not prevail to any extent amongst the labourers. Mr. M'Fee and family suffered more from the disease. On the arrival of the Portuguese they were located in houses, half between the works and Mr. M'Fee's dwelling, which had been put in repair, and the chambers floored. When they were taken with fever, about six months after their arrival, I attended and prescribed for them, and recommended having them removed, which was done; they were removed first to the bay, when some got better, and the others were removed to the Isle à Quatre; during their sickness Mr. M'Fee was particularly attentive to them in seeing the nourishment given. The cause of the fever is partly owing to the predisposition of the estate to southerly winds, and to the sun causing large volumes of malaria, which is carried to the negro houses at certain periods. The fever is also owing to the way in which the Portuguese cook their victuals, and to the different kinds of vegetables boiled together and left in the pot till fermentation takes place, after which they eat them in that state. Ulcers have also been very frequent, which I ascribe entirely to their habit of body, the filthy way in which they live. I know a great many died, but cannot say the number; eating flour not properly dressed may produce the above diseases. I decline giving an opinion regarding the locality of Cane Grove estate, as a proper situation for immigrants newly arrived from Madeira.

Joseph Mattoss, Portuguese interpreter, said he would interpret faithfully what Joao Saldanha said:

Joao Saldanha says he is a Portuguese immigrant, living on Cane Grove; he had been here a year on the 7th of January last; including himself, there are six in family; there were seven, but one died about Christmas, his youngest child. For the first six months after his arrival he worked and was in good health, never missed but one day; he was only fed for the six months, less a fortnight; he got sick on the 3d July, and part of the family; since that time they have been always sick. He took his wife and eldest daughter to the Isle à Quatre; there were some more Portuguese went with him; about seventeen. He got worse there; he was worse when he came back, and the same with his family; during some days he was at the Isle à Quatre they had nothing to eat but corn meal in grain. Six of the Portuguese who went over to the Isle died there. There were about 57 Portuguese went on the estate at first, when he went; about 26 deaths have taken place. He is not sure how many of those who returned from the Isle à Quatre died.

Rutland Vale Estate.—Alexander Chalmers, manager of the estate upwards of six years, says, the health of the black population has been generally good; at some seasons they have fever and ague; generally August and September. I have never known any of them die from this cause; I do not think there have been more than five deaths from disease whilst I have been on the estate. In 1843 there were about 120 residents on the estate; there are not more now than 40; there is not a drop of stagnant water on the estate. I had out two Scotch ploughmen in 1840, who kept their health; one went home in health after three years' and a half service; the other is there now. In November 1845 I hired 33 Portuguese labourers on their arrival in the colony, and since then I have hired 49, making in all 72 adults and children. At first they were located on the lower part of the estate in the negro houses. They remained there about 10 months. For the first few months they were pretty healthy; after that some got fever and ague. Four or five adults died; two children were born there, who also died; and two children, one two, and the other three years, also died. Dr. Kennedy said it was worms that killed the children; of the five who died, one, a boy, died of fever, and one from constipation. Dr. Fahy saw the latter one first before she died, and her husband told Mr. Mattoss, the interpreter, she was subject to it in Madeira. The husband, knowing the wife was subject to the complaint, and likely to die, brought out a young girl to marry, which he did on his wife's death. The three other adults died of bowel complaints. Between the months of September and December last, I removed the Portuguese up to the higher part of the estate; I fitted up the "Mountain House," which was the residence of the proprietor formerly, for them, and also the works "Greffongs." Immediately after their removal fever and ague left every one of them, they have not been troubled with it since; there have been no cases since their removal. One old man, who did not work from his arrival, had a sore on his leg, which dried up, and Dr. Kennedy said if it did so it would cause his death; his wife, an old woman, died immediately after. In all, 12 died, including
young

young and old. There are four now have sore feet; they are getting better, and able to walk. I attribute the bowel complaint to their eating unripe fruits of all descriptions.

Dr. Kennedy.—I have attended the estate, as medical adviser, for the last four years, during which time I have had very few cases amongst the black labouring population. Since the arrival of the Portuguese, when they were located at the negro houses, intermittent fever, and a few cases of bowel complaints with ulcers, seemed to be most predominant diseases. I thought it proper to recommend the propriety of having them removed to the "Mountain House," a distance of more than a mile from their then location; since their removal, from the change of situation, fever has not prevailed. There have been 12 deaths amongst them previous to their removal, which I ascribe to a change of diet, and eating unripe fruits, and the way they cook their victuals; a few of the 12 were children, who died from worms; one an old man, died from general debility and old age. In my opinion the estate is healthy.

Mount Wynne Estate.—John Wiseman: I have been manager of the estate for seven months; with regard to the healthiness of the estate, I can only speak with regard to the time I have been there. I should think there are a hundred souls on the estate. There have been only a few cases of fever since I have been on the estate. There was only one case of stubborn intermittent fever. There were other slight ones. There have been four deaths; two were old people between 70 and 80, a diseased child, and another child. A blacksmith died of dropsy; this man was sent, from his own desire, from the hospital in town to die on the estate. I do not think there is any stagnant water; very little; there are two streams, one on each side of the estate. Dr. Fahy attends the estate. There are no Portuguese on the estate.

The following is an extract from a letter from Dr. Orr, the former medical attendant, to the manager, and by him forwarded to the commissioners. "The fever which prevailed at Mount Wynne in 1839, was general throughout the islands, owing to a quantity of whale blubber introduced as manure. The manure was used at Mount Wynne, in the southern valley, and was not sufficiently covered when put into the ground. The fever at Mount Wynne was very severe and general, but never attacked those who were living in the new houses about the works. Before this time the estate was very healthy indeed. I should consider it one of the most healthy places in the island.

Peters Hope Estate.—William Leslie, manager of the estate, has been so nearly three years. There are about 70 or 80 black labourers, adults and children, residents on the estate; there has been no fever amongst them, whilst I have been there. They have not been subject to fevers. There are no swamps. I do not think more than three people died since I have been on the estate; two were old people, and one child. I have no Portuguese resident there, or any other immigrants. Dr. Fahy attends the estate.

Wallilabou Estate.—Malcolm M'Intyre says he has been manager nearly six years. There are upwards of 100 negroes, adults and children, living on the estate; since I have been there they have not been subject to fever, and no other diseases. There have not been more than seven or eight deaths during the six years; they were all old people and young children, the former between 70 and 80 years of age. There have been no immigrants of any sort. There are no swamps. Dr. Fahy attends the estate.

Belle Isle Estate.—Malcolm M'Intyre, manager of the estate nearly two years, and has known it well for the last six years. There have been about 40 black population living there. They have been very healthy; subject to no fevers. There are no swamps. There are 39 Portuguese immigrants; 38 were located there on their first arrival about eight months ago. There was one case of fever about five months after their arrival, and one or two trifling cases; there have been no deaths; there is a house erected to give them change of air if required. Dr. Fahy attends the estate.

Spring and Grove Estates.—John Hill is proprietor of the estate; has lived there lately, four years and a half; there is a resident black population of about 100, including children. There have been no cases of intermittent fevers, or any epidemic; there have been only four deaths, old people and children, two of them of scrofula. There are no swamps on the estate. There are no immigrants of any kind. Dr. Fahy is called in when a medical attendant is required.

Mount Hope and L'auce Mahaut Estates.—Thomas C. Mills, lessee of these estates. I have been three years at L'auce Mahaut, and one year and a half at Mount Hope. There were about 20 persons living at L'auce Mahaut when I first went there, and about 15 on the other estate; on both estates they have been quite healthy. There are no swamps on either estates. Three or four old people died at L'auce Mahaut; during that time they did not die of fever, and none on the Hope. I engaged 22 Portuguese immigrants in March 1846. I have had 12 since (in October last year), this includes adults and children; one of the first, a man, died from fever; one also died at Mount Hope, having requested to go there; there was no sickness otherwise amongst them; they are all well now. Dr. Fahy is the medical attendant.

Cumberland Estate.—Henry Hunt has been manager of the estate three years. There are about 65 people of all ages resident on the estate, except immigrants. They are generally healthy, but are subject to bilious fever; there have been four deaths annually, not more. They were most of them old persons. It was old age was the cause of their death; one child died; there are no swamps or stagnant water, the river runs direct down; the house near the works is unhealthy for Europeans, the negroes reside much higher up, and

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 Emigration.
 ———
 ST. VINCENT.
 ———
 Encl. 2, in No. 4.

to windward. In July last I engaged 17 Portuguese immigrants, adults and children; they were pretty well for about two months, when two young people and an old man were taken ill. The medical attendant, Dr. Fahy, told me the children died of consumption, the old man of fever; their country people were very neglectful of them. After their illness I removed the others from the negro houses, where they were first located, to some houses at Coram's, at the top of a hill, near my own residence, and I built premises for them where they now reside; they have been since free from fevers, though subject to sores. I attribute the sores to change of food in the first place, and their dirty habits and inattention to them afterwards. If I had any more immigrants, I should immediately place them at Corams. Dr. Fahy is the medical attendant.

Troumaca Estate.—The following communication was received from the manager of the estate. Daniel S. Paynter manages Troumaca, and has done so for two years. During that time there has been a few cases of fever of a mild character, and children ill generally from worms. The deaths are four children, and one female, a cripple. The native population amount to 38, big and little, on the 22d of May 1846. There were 18 Portuguese immigrants located on this estate on the 1st of January 1847; there were 12 additional Portuguese arrived on the estate, making together in number 30. In September 1846, a sickly child died, and in October a child was born. With the exception of one laid up from sore foot, they enjoy good health; there is a house on the hill for their use when change of air is recommended.

Dr. Fahy attends the estate.

Belmont Estate.—The following written communication was received from the manager. Number of deaths amongst the labourers on this estate during the three years last past, to date, an old woman about 90 years of age died. A young child, about 12 months, died apparently from the effects of worms. A woman drowned in the cistern; total deaths four. This estate's labourers are not subject to fevers at any period of the year. Number of Portuguese located on the estate about 30 from Madeira; two young children of the immigrants died from the effects of worms; two men were drowned off Mount Wynne Point; two children born since their arrival here; they are all in good health, and the adults all at work with the exception of two men at present laid up with sore feet; the average number of people on this estate I believe to be 50. Dr. Fahy attends the estate.—Alexander Robertson, Junior.

Rosebank Estate.—William Parsons has been manager of the estate two years; there were about 60 adults and children living on the estate; they have enjoyed very good health, never saw any of them have fever; two children have died; four old people; they all died of diseases totally unconnected with fever; one in childbirth, one old age, and two from leprosy. There are no swamps or stagnant water; there is a running stream. I engaged 16 Portuguese, adults and children, on the 13th June last; only one, a girl, had fever and ague; she has quite recovered; no deaths.

Dr. Fahy is the medical attendant.

Petit Bordell and Shape Estates.—Charles Stephens says, I have been manager of these estates three years; there are about 100 labourers and children living on them; they are not subject to fever, ague, or epidemic diseases, or at all. There have been about eight deaths in that time, nearly all old people. One was drowned, and one found dead on the Soufriere. There were no deaths from fever. There are no swamps or stagnant water. I have no immigrants.

Dr. Fahy is the medical adviser.

Golden Grove Estate.—Mr. William Fraser has lived on the Golden Grove Estate as manager for seven years. Average population about 70 labourers and children. Very little sickness; no fever. Three old people and four young children have died on the estate during my management. No swamps or stagnant water on the estate. There are no immigrants. Dr. Fahy has been occasionally called as medical attendant.

Richmond Vale Estate.—Thomas Parker; I have been manager seven years. There are about 182 adults and children, residents on the estate; they have been remarkably healthy.

About 18 months ago, there were several people laid up with fever, but not serious; it lasted about two months. I attribute it to a quantity of bush about the negro houses, which, when I removed it, the fever ceased. There was nothing of the kind before or since. Since the epidemic there have been six or seven deaths; these were chiefly old people and young children; I think there were four or five deaths annually. They have been generally from decay, and young children. Dr. Fahy was the medical attendant before the epidemic. I do not consider there is any swamp on the estate. There is no stagnant water; there is a dead level to windward, which was formerly a swamp, but is now filled up, but yet is not fit for cultivation. There is a house situated near the level in which Mr. Hunt, the overseer, now resides. I formerly lived there, but did not enjoy good health, but he does. The Negro houses do not lie in the current of air from the swamp; the Negro houses are situated on the rise of a hill, with plenty of fresh and salt water. I have no immigrants, but if I had I would locate them on the same spot, but higher up.

Richmond Estate.—William M'Kenzie manager of the estate for seven years. There were about 300 adults and children resident on the estate. There has been no epidemic or intermittent fever; at present they appear suffering from a cold, which I attribute to the present state of the weather. The average annual mortality is about four or five. Only two middle aged people have died, one from dropsy, and one from consumption; two children

dren from falls, and the others, some from old age, and some from leprosy, and two drowned. There is not anything like a swamp and stagnant water; it is too dry and sandy. Dr. Cumming was the medical man attendant till lately; now Dr. Fahy. The former often for six months would not have a patient. Dr. Fahy attends this estate at present.

Wallilabon Estate.—Joseph Strafford has lived on the estate for seven years as manager there. There were about 80 adults and children of the native population resident. They always enjoyed good health; no epidemic fevers or ague. There have been about two deaths annually, certainly not more; they were all old people and children, except one woman in childbirth. There are no swamps or stagnant water; it is nearly all a sandy soil from the Souffriere. On the 4th of December last, I hired 24 Portuguese immigrants, including the families. They enjoy good health up to the present time, with the exception of three, two of whom died, one, an infant, from an ulcerated sore throat, and the other, an adult, from dropsy brought on from cold by over-exertion; the other, who recovered, had sore throat and cold.

Dr. Arnot is called when any one is ill.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, under the 20th clause of the Immigration Act, to report upon such localities in the district of Kingstown as, from unhealthiness or other causes, may be considered ineligible for the settlement of immigrants during the period of their first or original contract, beg leave to lay before his Excellency this their report.

And first, the commissioners would express their regret that the difficulty they have experienced in obtaining satisfactory evidence, has delayed their report, and perhaps rendered it less useful than contemplated by the Immigration Act.

In the Kingstown district there are 37 sugar estates, and also six settlements or plantations of arrow-root; of the sugar estates, 29, as comprised in the schedule annexed, marked (A.), the commissioners are enabled to report favourably of their location, as settlements for immigrants upon their first or original contract; but with respect to those marked in schedules (B.) and (C.), being eight in number, they deem it their duty to report less favourably of as healthy localities for immigrants.

The commissioners regret that the testimony respecting these estates is not as full as they could wish, and therefore, in addition to the notes of evidence taken by them, they submit their own opinions, derived from many years' observation, and partly from information from others.

Arnos Vale Estate.—This estate suffers from southerly winds, which prevail usually from the month of August to November, and the position of the labourers' houses then becomes unhealthy, and it does not appear prudent to place immigrants upon this property. The broad range of low swampy lands, but yet very partially drained, may be referred to, and will afford a ready explanation of the cause of this unhealthiness; and it is feared that perfect drainage, "the work of several years," judging from the means at present employed, will alone remedy the evil. Should immigrants, however, be located upon this property, their dwellings should either be to windward of the swamp, or removed far up the valley, when perhaps they might enjoy health.

Villa Estate.—This estate also suffers from low swampy lands, which, unless effectually drained, will always render the people resident liable to fevers. There are lands, however, upon the estate, to which the houses of the labourers might be removed, affording greater protection from the influence of the low lands, the extent or surface of which is not so great as at Arnos Vale estate, and admitting, therefore, of being more easily and more speedily drained.

Brighton Estate is fully admitted to have proved an unhealthy location; the low lands upon this property being the cause of sickness.

Upper Diamond Estate is also unhealthy; the low lands upon this estate and the former generate miasma, which extends to Lower Diamond estate, and sometimes to Belvidere, and is the cause of fever upon both these properties.

The commissioners have deemed it prudent to call attention to the above five properties, in order that, if necessary, further evidence may be obtained; they would have relied much upon a statement of the average of mortality upon each estate, compared with its number of residents, but records of this kind have not been usually kept.

The position of the labourers' houses upon Coubarou estate, and the Rivulet estate, is stated in the evidence to be on low lands, and therefore ineligible as locations for Portuguese immigrants; there is little doubt that similar causes operate in other cases, but it has not been the province of the commissioners to inspect the dwellings upon the several estates in the district.

It is gratifying to the commissioners to be enabled to state, that at the present time the Kingstown district, including the estates named in schedules (B.) and (C.), are remarkably healthy, and, as far as they have obtained information, the Portuguese immigrants are also in full enjoyment of health.

(signed) Daniel Huggins,
W. G. Alves,
John Reily,

St. Vincent, April 1847.

Provisionally appointed Stipendiary Magistrates.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Argyle Estate
 Bellair Estate
 Cane Hall Estate
 Carrapan Estate
 Calder Estate
 Calder Ridge Estate
 Coubmoru Estate
 Clare Valley Estate
 Camden Park Estate
 Cane Garden Estate
 Cane Wood Estate
 Carruth Estate (arrow-root)
 Dauphnie Estate
 Escape Estate
 Evesham Vale Estate
 Fountain Estate
 Fair Hall Estate
 Golden Vale Estate
 Harmony Hall Estate
 Kingstown Park Estate
 Lance Joyeaux Estate
 Liberty Lodge Estate
 Marriaqua, or Aker's Hill Estate
 Mount Pleasant Estate
 Montrose Estate
 Prospect Estate
 Redemption Estate
 Richmond Hill Estate
 Sion Hill Estate
 Ratho Mill Estate.

SCHEDULE (B).

Brighton Estate
 Arnos Vale Estate
 Upper Diamond Estate
 Lower Diamond Estate
 Villa Estate.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Belvidere Estate
 Coubmarou Estate
 Rivulet Estate

Arrow-root Plantations, or other Settlements:

Whim
 Joseph's Land
 Kilburnie Lodge
 Pilgrim
 Mount Agoutie
 George Findlay.

Arnos Vale Estate.

The evidence of *W. G. M. G. Grant, Esq.*—Arnos Vale has been under my superintendence for about 10 years past. Its locality is healthy, but from the want of drainage in the low lands it suffers occasionally from fevers. Drainage has however been carried to some extent during the past 12 months, and is yet being perfected, and when completed, will no doubt so improve the estate in respect to health as to render it equally salubrious as any in the island similarly situated. No fever has presented itself during the last 12 months of any consequence, although the seasons have been rainy. Thirty odd Madeira labourers have been located on it since January, and have enjoyed tolerable health during the period, and work cheerfully and are satisfied.

The evidence of *Dr. Kennedy*.—I have attended Arnos Vale for the last six years, and with the exception of one year, when the fever prevailed in the town of Kingstown, I treated at Arnos Vale about 70 cases of fever; no deaths occurred; this was in the year 1841. Since that period fever has not prevailed on this estate, and I am of opinion it is a fit and proper locality for immigrants having recently arrived from Madeira or elsewhere. The mortality on Arnos Vale is not greater than on other estates. There are certain low lands upon this property, which if not properly drained, especially during the prevalence of southerly winds, might engender fevers. During my attendance, there has not been any mortality among the white persons resident upon the estate. An overseer died from fever, but he was brought up for change of air from Mount Wynne estate, where he had a severe fever. A member of Mr. Grant's family died last year from fever. There are about 30 Portuguese labourers on the estate; since their arrival (about three months) two slight cases of fever have occurred, but otherwise these persons are healthy.

Cane Hall Estate.

The evidence of *Francis Winn, Esq.*—I am proprietor of Cane Hall, and it has always been considered a very healthy situation. I have about 20 of the Portuguese labourers; out of that number I lost two, but I do not attribute this to the situation; one a case of dysentery, the other an old man.

The evidence of *Dr. Kennedy*.—I attend the above estate, and have done so off and on since 1836, and have always found it to be a very healthy estate; about 20 Portuguese labourers are located upon the estate. There have been two deaths from dysentery; one died at the colonial hospital, the other an old man, who came to the estate diseased and never performed any hard labour.

Fountain Estate.

The evidence of *Dr. Baillie*.—I have been the medical attendant of the Fountain estate for about three years past; I have always found it a very healthy estate; not subject to any endemic.

Bellair Estate.

The evidence of *W. G. M. G. Grant, Esq.*—This estate is under my superintendence, and may justly be considered one of the most healthy situations in the island.

The evidence of *Dr. Kennedy.*—I attend the above estate, and have done so for a number of years. I have always found it healthy and not subject to fever or other disease. There are at present no Portuguese located here, but the situation is particularly favourable.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Dauphin.

The evidence of *Dr. Huggins.*—No Portuguese have been located here, but I consider the situation very eligible.

Villa Estate.

The evidence of *Johnson Camplin, Esq.*—I am the manager of the Villa, and have enjoyed very much better health since I removed from Pembroke estate (to leeward). I consider it a healthy situation, particularly so, as I am draining the swampy land.

The evidence of *Henry Adams, Esq.*—I was the manager of the Villa about six years, and during that period I enjoyed good health. My family were with me for about 18 months, and generally enjoyed pretty good health. Mrs. Adams died there, but I cannot attribute her death to fever alone. With respect to the health of the estate generally, and especially of the negroes, I would say, I have known fever prevail during the time of the year when southerly and westerly winds prevail; at same time, though the negroes were laid up with fever, I do not remember much mortality; that is, to greater extent than on other estates.

The evidence of *Dr. Baillie.*—I have attended the Villa estate for two years previous to February last. I cannot say the estate is a healthy locality, from the circumstance of the negro houses being built upon too low a part of the estate. The negroes do not enjoy good health from this cause; some of the lands being swampy. As a locality for Portuguese, I cannot recommend it, unless indeed they be provided with houses on higher ground. I allude to the residences only as being unhealthy; the houses should be removed. There were three Portuguese on the property when I had the medical charge; these people were all sick, and I understand two of them have since died. Dr. Stackpole is now the medical attendant.

Revolution Hall Estate.

John Drape, Esq.—I am proprietor of this estate, and deem the situation healthy. The negro houses are not favourable situated as I could wish. I have no Madeira people located.

The evidence of *Dr. Kennedy.*—I attend Revolution Hall, and have done so for some time past, and my opinion is that this estate is healthy and a favourable location for Portuguese or other immigrants.

Fairhall Estate.

Honourable *James Porter.*—I am the attorney of this property; considerable number (I believe 30) Portuguese labourers have been located upon this estate for the past 12 months; they have been generally healthy, and I consider this estate well adapted for these people.

The evidence of *Dr. Baillie.*—I attend as medical practitioner on the above estate, and have done so for the past 18 months. This is a most healthy estate both for native and Portuguese labourers, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the very kind treatment which the latter receive on this property. My orders for nourishment, &c. of every description are strictly attended to, and from this attention on the part of Mr. Dodds, the manager, I attribute the success of my treatment. If similar attention, and proper nourishment (which is especially required by the Portuguese) was given elsewhere, I am of opinion the mortality would not be so great.

*Golden Vale.**Ratho Mill Estate.*

The evidence of *Dr. Baillie.*—I attended Ratho Mill for about 18 months. The situation of the estate is healthy; the labouring population enjoy excellent health. When I attended, no Portuguese (with the exception, however, of two domestic servants, who were healthy) were located upon this property, but I consider the situation very favourable for them.

Prospect Estate.

The evidence of *John Wyllie, Esq.*—I am manager of the Prospect estate, and have been so for the past two years; during that period no sickness, beyond the ordinary sickness, has occurred to any of the people on the estate. I have 30 Portuguese labourers on the estate, 20 of which number were placed on the property in March 1846, and 19 subsequently. We have not lost one, but have one birth.

Dr. Huggins.—I concur in what Mr. Wyllie has stated. I consider this a healthy location for the Portuguese immigrants.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Belvidere Estate.

Honourable *James Porter*.—I am the attorney of this property, and know the estate perfectly well. I consider this a healthy location for Portuguese; there has been but little sickness on the property. I do not consider the negro houses under the influence of the low lands of the Upper Diamond estate, being to windward of it.

William Sinclair.—I am the manager of Belvidere, and a good deal of fever prevails among the negro houses; I think the effect of the swamp on Lower Diamond.

Dr. Sprott.—There are no Portuguese located upon this property, but I consider it healthy.

Harmony Hall Estate (not in cultivation).

Honourable *James Porter*.—I have known this property for a great many years. It is perfectly healthy.

Brighton Estate.

Hon. *James Porter*.—I refer to *Dr. Sprott* for testimony regarding the property.

Dr. Sprott.—Portuguese labourers were located upon Brighton estate on the early introduction of these immigrants, but owing to the sickness which prevailed among them after a short residence there, and the obstinacy of their diseases, principally intermitted fever, which were only partially amenable to medical treatment, the proprietor, the Hon. H. M. Grant, after consulting *Dr. Dakins* and myself on the subject, came to the resolution of removing them entirely to other estates, a measure which was productive of benefit, for although a few died after the change was made from the maladies contracted at Brighton, the majority are at present, so far as I know, useful and able-bodied labourers.

Lower Diamond Estate.

C. A. Cuvillie, Esq.—I am the manager of this estate; have lived upon it for about eleven months, but upon the next estate, the Rivulet, for many years. The Lower Diamond is a healthy estate; myself and family have enjoyed health, one child excepted. At the present time the labourers are enjoying excellent health, but at the fall of the year fevers prevail, which may arise from the swamp upon the lands of the Upper Diamond estate adjoining. Last year we had about 25 or 30 Portuguese located upon Lower Diamond estate; they enjoyed good health, but I parted with them because we could not get a full day's work from them; there was no mortality among them. We have, during the past five weeks, received nineteen other Portuguese, and some little time before that six Portuguese were removed to this estate from the escape, both properties belonging to same proprietor; all these people enjoy good health.

Dr. Sprott.—I was the medical attendant of Lower Diamond, as also Escape estate, for a few months only, after Portuguese immigrants were located there. Fever began to make its appearance among them, but for further information regarding the adaptation of these two properties as initiable localities for Portuguese immigrants, I would refer to my successor in the medical charge, *Dr. Baillie*. I would only state my opinion that as Lower Diamond is situated directly to leeward of the swamp on the Upper Diamond, and is known to be sickly at particular seasons, especially when the drainage of the said swamp is not sufficiently attended to, I much fear that immigrants from Madeira will not continue healthy in this situation, at least until they have become acclimated. At the same time I must state that during the two years I attended these two properties (Escape and Lower Diamond), the sickness and mortality among the negro population was by no means great.

Dr. Baillie.—I consider Lower Diamond estate very healthy for Portuguese immigrants. I attended this estate lately for about six or eight months, and I do not consider the health of the estate suffers from the swamp at the Upper Diamond; at least I have no knowledge of that, having had but one or two cases of fever during my attendance.

Rivulet Estate.

C. A. Cuvillie, Esq.—I lived upon this estate a great many years as manager, and myself and family enjoyed good health, and I believe the estate to be perfectly healthy. *Dr. Sprott* attended the estate formerly.

Dr. Sprott.—I attended this estate formerly, and I would not advise Portuguese immigrants to be located upon this property, though generally healthy, unless the dwellings for the labourers be removed to a different spot.

Dr. Baillie.—I am of same opinion; but otherwise the estate is very healthy.

Carrapan Estate.

Wm. G. Alves, Esq.—This property has always been considered healthy, and suited to the European constitution. I have no Portuguese located here. *Dr. Sprott* is the medical attendant of this estate.

Dr. Sprott.—I attend Carrapan estate; there are no Portuguese immigrants upon it; but from the general healthiness of the situation, I consider it well adapted for them.

Marriagua Estate.

Hon. *James Porter*.—Portuguese immigrants have been located upon this property during the last eighteen months; there has been no particular sickness amongst them during that period, and no deaths have occurred amongst those first located. Several Portuguese were removed to this estate from Brighton estate in consequence of their suffering from fever; two deaths occurred after they were removed, from the effects of previous sickness, but the others recovered, and have remained quite healthy.

Dr.

Dr. *Sprott*.—Akers Hill, or Marriaqua estate, should rank in the highest class as regards the healthiness of the Portuguese immigrants. The returns will show that several deaths have occurred here, and considering the small number of immigrants, would lead to the conclusion, to one not acquainted with the origin of the mortality, that the estate is an unhealthy one, whereas the fact is, almost all the deaths occurred consisted of persons removed from Brighton estate in consequence of protracted sickness.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Calder Estate.

John Parsons, Esq.—I am the manager of this estate, and have been so for nearly two years, and have lived in the locality for the past twelve years; during all this time I have enjoyed very good health, and my family likewise. The labourers are all very healthy, and the Portuguese labourers especially so. Of the total number of Portuguese on the estate, twenty-five have been located since November 1845; these have enjoyed excellent health; no deaths. The remaining twenty-two Portuguese were placed upon the estate in the latter part of last year, and these also have enjoyed good health; no deaths. The estate is attended by Dr. *Sprott*.

Dr. *Sprott*.—At Calder and Calder Ridge estates there has not been a single death among the Portuguese, though they have resided upon these properties upwards of twelve months, a fact which, of itself, is sufficient to prove that these two properties are admirably adapted for this class of labourers, many of whom have been sick, but in most cases only from slight ailments which yielded readily to medical treatment.

Calder Ridge.

Honourable *James Porter*.—A considerable number of Portuguese immigrants were placed upon this estate about 18 months ago; there has been little or no sickness among them, and no deaths have occurred. There are now upwards of 40 Portuguese on this property, and all well.

Argyle Estate.

Honourable *James Porter*.—A considerable number of Portuguese immigrants were placed upon this estate about 18 months ago; they have continued healthy; one death occurred during the first 12 months. Several others have been placed upon the property since, among whom one death has occurred from disease, under which the party was labouring when she arrived, dysentery. The number on the estate at present is about 55. The native population are generally healthy. The houses for the Portuguese are in a different location from the negroes, and preferably situated for immigrants, as fever sometimes makes its appearance.

Dr. *Sprott*.—On Argyle estate there have been many cases of fever, fortunately not of a destructive character. I consider this estate well adapted for Portuguese immigrants, especially when they are a little more acclimated.

Alexander Ligertwood.—I am the manager of the above estate, and have been so since April 1846. During the rainy seasons the Portuguese have been subject to fever. The swamp which formerly existed upon the low lands near the sea has been drained, and is always kept clean. I have always enjoyed good health, and also the native labourers and overseers. There has been but one death since I went to the estate, an old woman, a Portuguese, sick when she came to the estate.

Coubamarou Estate.

Honourable *James Porter*.—The present situation of the negro houses at this estate are not favourably situated, but almost any other location on the property will be perfectly healthy. The present negro houses are situated too low, and the negroes are, in consequence, occasionally subject to fever.

Dr. *Sprott*.—There are no Portuguese located, but I consider this a healthy location for them, provided the houses are placed in a different situation from the present negro villages.

Upper Diamond Estate.

Thomas Ponsonby.—I am the field superintendent of this estate, and have been so for about three years. Since I have lived here I have been in pretty good health, except the first year, when I was very ill with fever; I was attacked about October, and a great many of the labourers were also sick—nearly the whole of them. The last two years the fever has not been so much, but the people have been sickly sometimes; I think the sickness is occasioned by the swamp when the wind shifts to the southward; at the time when the southerly winds blow, the negro houses are under the influence of the swamp. We have no Portuguese on the estate at present. The estate is quite healthy. Dr. *Stackpole* attends the estate.

Mount Pleasant Estate.

Honourable *James Porter*.—Upwards of 40 Portuguese immigrants have been located upon this estate for the last 12 months; they have enjoyed good health; two deaths have occurred, one a sickly child, not expected to live upon its arrival, the other from an accident in consequence of a piece of wood running into his foot, and the boy died from lock-jaw.

Dr. *Sprott*.—Mount Pleasant has been very healthy, I should say as much so as any estate that I attend. The returns will show that two deaths have occurred on this property, consisting of a young infant, and a boy who died from traumatic tetanus. The immigrants upon this estate have, on the whole, enjoyed excellent health.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Escape Estate.

William Bowchett, Esq.—I am the manager of this estate, and have been so for 18 months; I consider the estate generally healthy. The black people on the estate enjoy good health, also the immigrants from Madeira, of which latter we have now located about 60; we have lost but two of them since they were first put upon the property, one a very old man, the other a young man who died very suddenly. We have no fever now, and only the ordinary fever of the country at any time. Dr. Stackpole has recently attended the estate, but Dr. Spratt, also Dr. Baillie, were formerly attending this property.

Dr. Baillie.—I attended Escape estate, and I consider this a good location for Portuguese labourers. When I attended this property, there were many cases of ulcers among the people, which, from inattention to the sores in the beginning, and not reporting in time, so as to have proper treatment, became obstinate cases. I ceased to attend the estate in February last.

Evesham Vale Estate.

G. J. Evelyn, Esq.—I am the manager of this estate, and have been so for the past two years. We have not any Portuguese immigrants. During the time I have lived upon this estate, myself and family have enjoyed excellent health. The ordinary sickness, such as rheumatism, sometimes occurs to the labourers, but generally they are very healthy, and no cases of fever have occurred. I consider the Marriaqua Valley, in which this estate is situate, especially adapted for the location of immigrants, whether Portuguese or European, as the climate is more temperate than upon the coast.

Dr. Huggins.—I concur in the opinion and remarks of Mr. Evelyn.

Cane Garden Estate.

Polson M'Kenzie, Esq.—I am the manager of Cane Garden, and have been so for 7 years past. I consider it a very healthy situation. I have eight Portuguese labourers; they have been upon the estate since July last, and have always been very healthy.

Dr. Kennedy.—I attend the above estate, and have for some years past, and my opinion is, the estate is healthy, and a favourable situation for Portuguese or other immigrant labourers. There are at present a few of the former (I think so) on the property; they have enjoyed excellent health.

Camden Park Estate.

John Whittal, Esq.—I am the attorney and manager of this estate, and have lived upon it for the past 10 years. Myself and family enjoy good health. The labouring population have also generally been healthy; but during the latter part of last year there was greater mortality among the Creoles than for the whole period of the past seven years. I can only attribute this to a remarkably wet season. The estate for the past three months has resumed its accustomed healthiness. So healthy has this estate always been considered, that during sickness from severe fevers among the troops stationed at Fort Charlotte, the troops have been removed under canvas, and located upon this property, from which measure they speedily have become healthy.

Blanks in original.

I have Madeira labourers located upon the estate; they have been placed on the estate at four different periods; of the whole number I have lost _____, and of this number I attribute _____ deaths to old age, persons unable to work _____, and _____ deaths to fever, and _____ children to improved treatment on the part of the mothers in several instances. Those now on the estate are healthy, and working well, with two exceptions, one afflicted with disease of the heart, and one with an ulcerated leg. This last case was six months in the colonial hospital. Dr. Kennedy is the medical attendant.

Dr. Kennedy.—I have attended Camden Park for a number of years, and am of opinion the locality of the estate is healthy; two or three deaths have occurred since the arrival of the Portuguese, of whom there are upwards of 100 located; the deaths have been very few, and these were cases of disease and debility when they arrived.

Lance Joyeux Estate.

James Craigen.—I am the manager of said estate, and have been so for the past two years and nine months; during that period the estate has always been very healthy; we have had but few cases of fever, and no mortality therefrom. Fourteen Madeira immigrants were sent to the estate in July last; they have all been healthy with the exception of one, a little boy of about eight years, who died from the improper manner in which his parents prepared his food. The father of this child was in the same state of health, and after the death of the boy I gave him under charge of the sick nurse, whom I desired to see the food properly prepared, and by restriction of diet in the course of a month he recovered, and has since been perfectly well. I consider the imperfect manner in which these people prepare their food a principal cause of illness amongst them; they are, however, acquiring a better mode of preparing their food.

Dr. Baillie.—I consider there can be no doubt but that Camden Park is a most healthy estate.

Clare Valley Estate.

Dr. Kennedy.—During the period which I have attended Clare Valley estate, which is some years, I have always deemed it healthy. There are no Portuguese on this estate.

Cane Wood Estate.

Thomas Cameron.—I am the manager of this estate, and have been so for nearly four years. The labourers on this estate are very healthy; we have seldom occasion for the doctor. There are no Portuguese located; I think these people would enjoy good health on this property.

Dr. Kennedy.—I have attended above estate for some years; there are no Portuguese at present on the estate; I consider it a healthy situation for Portuguese immigrants.

Montrose Estate.

Dr. Baillie.—I have attended Montrose estate for the past two years. The estate is perfectly healthy, and I consider it a most favourable locality for Portuguese.

Richmond Hill Estate.

Niven M'Kenzie.—I am receiver for this property (under the Court of Chancery). There are no Portuguese upon the estate.

Dr. Kennedy.—I attend above estate, and consider it a desirable locality for immigrants; none at present are on this property.

Kingstown Park Estate.

Niven M'Kenzie, Esq.—We have no Portuguese; but this is a healthy estate.

Dr. Kennedy.—I am at present the medical attendant of Kingstown Park, and find it healthy, and deem it a desirable locality for immigrants.

Dr. Baillie.—I confirm the above.

Redemption Estate.

Niven M'Kenzie, Esq.—This estate is perfectly healthy; there are not any Portuguese immigrants.

Dr. Kennedy.—I have attended Redemption estate for a number of years, and consider the locality highly favourable for immigrants; none at present on this property.

Liberty Lodge.

Niven M'Kenzie, Esq.—This estate is perfectly healthy. No Portuguese upon it.

Dr. Kennedy.—I have attended the above estate for some years, and I consider the situation healthy for immigrants.

Carruth, in Marriagua Valley (an Arrow-root Plantation).

Honourable *James Porter.*—There have been five Portuguese immigrants upon this property for the last 12 months. No particular sickness and no deaths have occurred. I consider the situation particularly healthy, and extremely well adapted for the Portuguese immigrants.

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

Sir,

Enmore, Barbados, 29 May 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, forwarding me, at the request of his Excellency the Governor, a despatch from Sir John Campbell, with the reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the salubrity of the places in the island of St. Vincent on which the Portuguese immigrants have been located, and requesting at the same time to know if any steps had been taken for the removal of those who were settled on Cane Grove Estate, where many of them have died from its unhealthful situations.

I have perused these documents attentively, and indeed had previously heard them read at a meeting of the Privy Council in St. Vincent.

The term of agreement (12 months) of those located on Cane Grove having expired, there are now but few remaining on that property, and these, from having become climatized, are enjoying good health; the necessary steps will however be taken to prevent any others, on their arrival in the island, being sent there, in accordance with one of the clauses in our Immigration Act.

I return the documents, and have the honour to remain,

Robert Kay, Esq.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Le Gall.*

(True Copy.)

Robert Kay, Private Secretary.

Encl. 4, in No. 4.

— No. 5. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lieutenant-Colonel Reid.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 August 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 24th and 29th of May, Nos. 22 and 25, transmitting the reports of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the salubrity of all the estates in St. Vincent, with a view of ascertaining those on which it would be proper to permit the location of immigrants from Madeira during their contract.

o.32.

3 N

I am

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Governor Lieut.-Col. Reid.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Governor Lieut.-Col. Reid.

I am happy to find from these documents, that a large majority of the estates are regarded as salubrious, and that there is only one on which any considerable mortality has occurred; I also observe, that on several of those designated of a more doubtful character, the dwelling places of the labourers have been removed to more elevated spots, a precaution which has been attended with the best results.

Upon the whole the accounts are satisfactory, and I have to request that you will convey to Sir John Campbell my approval of his proceedings in this matter, and especially of the precaution of not allowing any of the immigrants, for whom bounty is paid, to engage themselves during their first contracts on estates decidedly unhealthy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

No. 6.
Governor Lieut.-Col. Reid to Earl Grey.

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-Colonel *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Barbados, 10 July 1847.
(Received 20 August 1847.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 12 and 17, dated 23 April and 1 May, remarking on the mortality amongst the immigrants from Madeira, I have the honour to enclose copy of a despatch from Sir John Campbell, in which he states that he will bring under the notice of the Legislature of St. Vincent your Lordship's wish that Portuguese immigrants should only be brought into that island during certain months in the year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Reid*, Governor.

St. Vincent, No. 76.
5 July 1847.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

(No. 76.)

Sir,

Government House, St. Vincent, 5 July 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch, No. 65, 23 May 1847, enclosing a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 17, 1 May 1847, and also a copy of a letter addressed to James Stephen, Esq., from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of date 23 April 1847, all on the subject of mortality among the immigrants.

In my despatch, No. 61, 20 May 1847, to which I refer in reply, I enclosed reports on the health of the people upon every estate in this island, and stated that the mortality among the Portuguese was upon the whole less than might have been expected.

There has as yet been no cause to alter my opinion so expressed. At the same time, it is most desirable to reduce the sickness and mortality to the lowest possible limit, and with that view, the instruction that immigrants be received only during certain months of the year, I shall bring under the notice of the Legislature at their first meeting. This is the only course which I am authorized by law to take, but have little doubt that such a limitation will be adopted.

The season during which I would propose that immigration should cease, is from June to October inclusive.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Campbell*, Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
Barbadoes.

(True Copy.)
Robert Kay, Private Secretary.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Governor Lieut.-Col. Reid.

(No. 36.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-Colonel *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.

Barbadoes, 8 September 1847.
(Received 8 October 1847.)

My Lord,

I RETURNED yesterday from St. Vincent, having passed a week there, and I am happy to be able to state that I received very favourable reports relative to the Portuguese immigrants. From what I heard, I am led to believe that they are contented and in a healthy condition.

Their numbers in St. Vincent are now about 2,000, and I lose no time in making this short report, from the conviction I feel that the supply of labourers is proving a great benefit to that island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid*, Governor.

GRENADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 26.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-colonel Reid to Earl Grey.

Barbadoes, 23 August 1847.
(Received 22 September 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Mr. Hamilton, transmitting a joint memorial from the Council and Assembly of Grenada, asking to be allowed to share in the advantages of obtaining African immigrants.

I have no hesitation in recommending this application to be granted.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm Reid, Governor.

Appendix, No. 1.
Emigration.
GRENADA.
No. 1.
Governor Lieut.-
Col. Reid to Earl
Grey.

Grenada, 74.
19 August 1847.
Memorial.
15 July 1847.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

(No. 74.)

Government House, Grenada,
19 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a joint memorial of the Council and Assembly of Grenada, praying that this colony may be allowed to participate in the distribution of captured Africans, or such labourers as may be sent to the West Indies from Africa, under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

The memorial states the readiness of the colonial government to bear a fair proportion of any reasonable and necessary expenses attending this measure, and sets forth the grounds on which such immigration is desired.

In my Report, accompanying the Blue Book for the year 1846, I stated my opinion, that this island would be benefited by an increase of population, and invited the attention of Government to the expenditure authorized by the local authorities for the removal and location of a portion of the captured Africans, the sum of 5,000 £. having been authorized to be expended in payment of the expenses which may be incurred in conveying them to Grenada, and for their support and maintenance there until they can be properly located to the satisfaction of the Government.

The only emigrants who have been introduced into Grenada since the abolition of slavery were some Maltese, who were brought here in 1839, and who entirely failed to answer the expectations of the agriculturists, and recently, about 500 people from Madeira, whose arrival and condition have been reported to your Excellency.

The sum of 3,968 £. is now applicable for immigration purposes, with an accruing revenue, which may be expected to yield 600 £. per quarter.

The general agriculture is suffering from the deficiency of labour, and numerous inconveniences, arising from unsteady habits produced by that cause, and which no legislation can now reach, would be removed or be alleviated by an increase of population.

The labouring population of this colony seem to enjoy a large share of temporal prosperity. The supply of provisions is abundant, with great facility of increase; and I imagine no other place could be selected for emigrants, offering greater rewards for industrious employment, attended with present sufficiency.

Considering, therefore, on these grounds, that the introduction of African labourers into Grenada would be beneficial to themselves and conducive to the general welfare of the colony, I beg leave to recommend the accompanying memorial to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(signed) Ker B. Hamilton,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Colonel Reid, C.B.
Governor-General, Barbadoes.

(True Copy.)
Robt. Kay, Private Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

The humble and joint Memorial of the Board of Council and House of Assembly of the Island of Grenada and its Dependencies,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have recently received a letter from Joseph Marryat, esquire, the agent for this colony, inclosing a communication from Mr. Hawes, addressed to him by your Lordship's directions, dated the 10th of May last, in reply to an application addressed to your Lordship, dated the 14th of the preceding month of April, containing a request that

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

GRENADA.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

this colony might be allowed to participate in the captured Africans, or such labourers as might be sent to this country from the Kroo coast of Africa, by the steamer intended to be employed by Government in this service, wherein he alleges the impracticability of extending the advantages of that measure to Grenada.

Your memorialists beg leave humbly to submit to your Lordship's notice and consideration, that Grenada being the chief depôt at which the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers coal, an equal, if not greater facility for the reception of a portion of such Africans can be afforded as at any of the ports of British Guiana or Trinidad.

That Grenada, from its contiguity to Trinidad, and from the bounties formerly held out by that colony to all emigrants, and other causes, has lost a large portion of its labourers by emigration to that island; and your memorialists consider these circumstances as an additional reason for placing this island upon an equal footing with Trinidad in the boon which they now solicit.

That since the Port of Saint George became the depôt of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers, this colony has lost many of its agricultural labourers, by being employed in the work of coaling, and considerable numbers of them have been and still are also employed on the extensive Crown works now in progress at the garrison; such labourers being withdrawn from the cultivation of the land, by the inducement of a much higher rate of wages than the proprietors of plantations can afford to bear, though this colony pays its labourers on a considerably higher rate of wages than the neighbouring islands of Tobago and St. Vincent; all which circumstances have caused the recent abandonment of cultivation by the proprietors of no less than 11 out of 23 sugar estates in the parish of St. George, the parish in which the capital town is situated.

That your memorialists by no means complain of our labourers leaving the estates on which they were formerly located and provided for, as they readily admit their right (and but a natural consequence) to carry their labour to the best market, your memorialists submit these facts merely to show under what peculiar disadvantages this island in particular has been and is suffering.

That the Legislature of Grenada having provided funds for immigration purposes, this colony is in a condition to bear its fair proportion of any reasonable and necessary expenses attending so desirable an object.

Your memorialists, therefore, confidently rely on the zeal and interest manifested by your Lordship at all times to promote the general welfare of the West Indian colonies; and they trust that your Lordship will be pleased to reconsider the subject of their application, and to grant to this colony the important aid which has been and is now earnestly solicited, or such other assistance in the premises as in your Lordship's wisdom and justice you may deem meet.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Wm. Darnell Davis,*

St. George's, Grenada,
15 July 1847.

President of the Council.

Robt. Stronach,

Speaker of the House of Assembly.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Earl Grey to Governor
Lieut.-Col. Reid.

(No. 37.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lieutenant-Colonel Reid.

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 November 1847.

I HAVE received your despatches, Grenada, Nos. 25 and 26 of the 23d August, the former accompanied by a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Grenada, inclosing an abstract from the reports of the stipendiary magistrates on the present state of the Madeira emigrants, and the latter transmitting a memorial received through Lieutenant-governor Hamilton from the Council and Assembly of Grenada, praying to be allowed to share in the advantages granted to British Guiana and Trinidad, of obtaining African immigrants.

With reference to the first despatch, as some of the sickness under which many of the emigrants from Madeira appear to have been suffering, is attributed to their having arrived at the most sickly season of the year, I request that you will report to me what months constitute the season most unfavourable to health in Grenada.

In reply to the memorial from the Council and Assembly of Grenada, you will desire the Lieutenant-governor to inform them, that there is no intention of placing that island on a less favourable footing than the other West Indian colonies in respect to African immigration. But the use of a Government steamer, to ascertain if emigrants could be procured from the Kroo coast, is a measure which could obviously be tried for only one or two colonies at a time. And on the other hand, those colonies in which it is not tried will equally participate in the result of the experiment, if it succeed, without having shared the previous expense.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Governor Lieut.-
Col. Reid to Earl
Grey.

(No. 40.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-Colonel Reid to Earl Grey.

Barbadoes, 12 October 1847.

(Received 20 November 1847.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Grenada, by which it will be seen that he intends to propose to the Legislature, that power

No. 88, 4 Oct. 1847.

GRENADA.

No. 3.

Governor Lieut.-Col. Reid to Earl Grey.

8 Enclosures.

power shall be given to withhold the bounty on immigrants from Madeira, in vessels clearing from that port from April to September inclusive.

Appended to Mr. Hamilton's despatch will be found reports from magistrates and medical practitioners in the island.

These reports having been submitted by the Lieutenant-governor to three military medical officers, their opinion will be found at the end, and it is a document deserving of attention.

I have reason to think, from what I heard at St. Vincent as well as Grenada, that the opinion of the military medical officers is correct, viz. that the number of deaths soon after the arrival of the Portuguese from Madeira is, in some degree, owing to their state of starvation and disease on embarking.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid*, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

(No. 88.)

Government House, Grenada,
4 October 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, No. 90, of the 17th August 1847, recommending steps to be taken to prevent bounty being paid on immigration from Madeira during the unhealthy season.

Having in my despatch to your Excellency, No. 73, of 17th August, transmitted information respecting the condition of the Portuguese immigrants, I have now the honour to state, that with a view to perfecting that information, and carrying out the investigation entered upon by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, I addressed the medical gentlemen in charge of the Portuguese immigrants in this island, by means of a letter to Mr. Special Justice Romney, which was circulated between the stipendiary magistrates of the districts in which such immigrants are located, and I inclose duplicate reports of those medical gentlemen, with the observations thereon of the army medical officers in the colony, and Mr. Stephenson, another surgeon and old inhabitant.

With reference to the further information now transmitted, it would seem desirable to withhold the bounty on emigrants from Madeira in vessels clearing from that port from April to September inclusive, and I shall bring the subject under the consideration of the Assembly in order that measures may be adopted to prevent the payment of bounty on Portuguese emigrants arriving in the unhealthy season.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Colonel Reid, c.n.
Governor-general, Barbadoes.

(True copy.) *Robert Kay*, Private Secretary.

Lieut.-Governor Hamilton to Mr. Romney, 1 Sept. 1847.

With reports of Messrs. Romney, Richard, Aquart, and Reith, Encl. No. 1.

Lieut.-Governor Hamilton to Staff-surgeon Connell, &c. 24 Sept., and reply 29 Sept. 1847. Encl. No. 2.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Sir,

Government House, Grenada, 1 September 1847.

I HAVE to request your attention more particularly to the subject of the mortality which has occurred among the Portuguese immigrants.

Accounts have been transmitted to the Secretary of State, showing a great mortality among the same description of immigrants in British Guiana, Trinidad, and St. Vincent; the proportion of deaths in the first-mentioned colony having been at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

Emigration from Madeira to those colonies has been, therefore, or will be restricted to certain months; and as regards Trinidad it is reported that the months during which arrivals can be safely permitted are from November to March inclusive.

I request you will make as full and complete a report as you can respecting the causes and rate of mortality among the emigrants from Madeira since the first importation of those people, and state what are the most favourable months for their arrival in this colony, and whether it would be advisable, on principles of humanity, to restrict their immigration to such months; and during what months such immigration should, on those grounds, be prohibited.

You will also convey to me your opinion whether these people are likely to thrive and become advantageously settled in this colony.

J. F. Romney, Esq., S. J. P.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*, Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Encl. 3, in No. 3.

Sir,

St. Patrick's, 7 September 1847.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 1st September on the subject of the mortality which has occurred among the Portuguese immigrants since their first importation.

I have been unavoidably late in furnishing your Excellency with that full and perfect account which it is my duty as well as anxious desire to give you.

The accompanying letter from Dr. Richard, received last night, affords valuable information. His opinions coincide with those of the other medical gentlemen who have had the

Appendix, No. 1. charge of the Portuguese. My own observations, in addition, I should hope will satisfactorily answer all questions respecting those people.
 Emigration. Should my report not be in such form as your Excellency would desire, and there be time to make the alteration, I shall take pleasure in meeting your Excellency's wishes and obeying your commands.
 GRENADA.

Encl. 3, in No. 3.

His Excellency Ker B. Hamilton,
 Lieut.-Governor.

I have, &c.
 (signed) James F. Romney, Surgeon.

REPORT respecting the Causes and Rate of Mortality among the Emigrants from Madeira.

On or about the 1st June 1846 the ship *St. Vincent*, of the Port of Glasgow, landed in this island a certain number of Portuguese emigrants, of which seventy-nine were located on estates in the parish of *St. Patrick*, viz. :

On Mount Rose	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	of these died	8
„ Plaisance	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	„	1
„ Mount Rodney	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	„	1
				<u>50</u>				„	<u>10 Total.</u>

Per the ship *Leguan*, from the same, in April 1847,

The number on Plaisance	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	Died—	none.
„ Observatory	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	„	„

29

50

79 Emigrants and 10 deaths ;

giving a per-centage of nearly 12½ per annum.

Of this total number, six were landed diseased: four to *Mount Rose*, one to *Plaisance*, and one to *Mount Rodney*. These died very shortly afterwards. On *Mount Rose* four others died within six months after their arrival, from the change of climate, or possibly from their own imprudence.

The year 1846 is said to have been rather productive of fever and dysentery, and not less among the Portuguese than the native and African labourers, eight of whom are said to have died in that year on *Mount Rose*. The very young, and such as were well advanced in years' were the subjects for disease. It is proper to state that the Portuguese were driven by famine and its consequences from their native country to another, perhaps, not less congenial to them, and abounding in the necessaries of life. They may, if industrious and frugal, become independent in course of time, as the native labourers are. They make a valuable addition to the peasantry, and from every appearance are happy and contented, not regretting their removal; and it would be both wise and humane to give them every encouragement and afford them every care and attention.

The most eligible period of the year for their introduction into the island would be from the middle of November to that of May, and not in any other month. They would thus have a proper seasoning before the heavy rains and sultry weather commenced.

The months usually considered most unhealthy are July, August, September and October; but November, December, and January are now and then productive of fevers and some other disorders.

I would likewise recommend a choice of locality, for some estates are very healthy, whilst others are sure to occasion fever.

(signed)

James F. Romney, Surgeon,
 Stipendiary Magistrate, Parish of
 St. Patrick, Grenada.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

Encl. 4, in No. 3.

Sir,

St. Patrick's, 7 September 1847.

I HAVE considered, as well as the shortness of the notice permitted, the queries in the letter of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, regarding the immigrants into this colony from Madeira, and am of opinion that many of the deaths arose from disease brought along with them, and that after the first year, when their seasoning may be supposed over the survivors will enjoy as good health as previously to their emigration, and will become advantageously settled in the colony. But I would recommend that any future arrivals be prohibited during the months of July, August, September, and October.

The habits of these people, and their peculiarities of constitution being now better known their seasoning will in future be less dangerous.

I am, &c.

J. F. Romney, Esq., S.J.P.

(signed) Alexander Richard, Surgeon.

P. S.—I may add, that latterly they have been fleeing from famine, and concomitant disease.

Enclosure 5, in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 1.

Mon Plaisir Estate, Parish of St. John, Grenada,
5 September 1847.

Emigration.

GRENADA.

Encl. 5, in No. 3.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of a letter I received from Stipendiary Justice Hutcheson, of the 4th instant, that the Portuguese that have come under my charge, as a medical practitioner in the parish of St. John, are those located on Palmiste estate. Twenty-five of them were indented in the beginning of July last, and 17 others, of a new importation, in the beginning of August.

In the first set several were landed sickly, particularly two infants, one, "Francesca," had an extensive scald on the head, which was then a large unhealthy ulcer, extending nearly from ear to ear, and presenting the denuded skull in many places; the other, "Amelia," was a very reduced and weak infant, born at the seventh month of pregnancy.

Particular care was taken of both cases, but they ultimately died—"Francesca" from constitutional irritation, pain, and debility; "Amelia" by diarrhoea. Several of the grown persons have had slight attacks of dysentery, but it was neither so general or severe on them as I had expected it would have been at this particular season of the year; a few cases of lumbago and pain in the shoulders should hardly be noticed, occasioned by handling the hoe, and cured by a day's rest.

The 17 others, of a subsequent importation, were far from looking so well as the first ones; many of them had marks of impaired health; among them, a boy had dysentery and incipient dropsy; though a very capricious appetite, he has had several relapses. They have been more subject to bowel complaints than the first ones, though not more severe in the attacks. The general appearance of all is much improved since their residence here, even in this short time; and it is more striking in regard to the children, and I think they will still improve.

As for the time of the year the most favourable for their introduction into this island, I would certainly say it was from the beginning of December to the end of March; the ground provisions at that time of the year are of a better quality; there is not that great abundance of fruit, upon which they indulge immoderately, and the weather is dryer, cooler, and more settled, and I am of opinion that their general health would be better if they arrived during those months.

John G. Garraway, Esq.,
Private Secretary.

I am, &c.
(signed) Modest Aquart, M.D.

Enclosure 6, in No. 3.

Encl. 6, in No. 3.

Sir,

Grenada, 17 September 1847.

IN reply to his Excellency's communication relative to the Portuguese immigrants located in St. Andrew's parish, I subjoin the following remarks:—

1stly. As regards those first imported in the ship, St. Vincent, 165, in June 1846, many of the deaths arose from disease under which they laboured on their arrival. An epidemic bilious fever likewise prevailed at that time among the resident Europeans, who suffered much therefrom, and which carried off many of the immigrants.

2dly. Several were located on unhealthy situations; viz., the Conferences and Tivoli estates. I am happy to add, that the houses on these estates have been changed, much to the benefit of their health, and that no death has occurred amongst them this year.

3dly. Those imported per Leguan 42, in April 1847, were distributed as follows:

15 on Plaisance Estate, parish of St. Patrick.
14 on Observatory ditto ditto.
13 on Bellevue ditto, parish of St. David.

No death has yet occurred amongst these.

4thly. By the Hallyards, in July this year, 205 arrived; of these are located on Carriere estate 24—no casualties as yet, and in good health now; nine on Tivoli estate still remain healthy; nine on Conferences, one woman died of venereal disease, and one man of dropsy and dysentery, under which he laboured on his arrival. These are all located in St. Andrew's parish.

5thly. The months of July, August, September, and October, are more sultry and rainy than the others, and may forbid the propriety of locating them on unhealthy situations in those months. But to assure the health, comfort, and usefulness of the Portuguese immigrants, none of them should be located but where the Lieutenant-governor is assured of the salubrity of the situation.

6thly. As my practice extends to all the Portuguese in St. Patrick's parish likewise, and leads me to be acquainted with their habits as well as those on my own estate of Plaisance, I may safely affirm that they will thrive and become advantageously settled in the colony.

7thly. Of the last arrival by the Reo d'Ouro, 70 of whom were settled in St. Patrick's parish, viz.: Mount William, Snell Hall, and Montreuil estates, all healthy situations. I regret to state, that from the diseased state in which they were landed, and from frequent opportunities of observing their habits, in addition being all nearly of detached individuals, I do not think they are so likely to become settled in the colony and prove beneficial.

I have, &c.,
(signed) Robert Reith.

Appendix, No. 1.

Emigration.

GRENADA.

Encl. 7, in No. 3.

Enclosure 7, in No. 3.

Government House, Grenada,
24 September 1847.

Gentlemen,

THE subject of emigration from Madeira having necessarily engaged the attention of Government, and the statistics furnished by different colonies, showing a rate of mortality which necessitates the adoption of rules for regulating this emigration, I am desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the medical officers in this colony respecting the months during which such emigration should be permitted.

I submit, for your consideration, a despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Reid, dated 1st May last, with a report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to Mr. Secretary Stephen, dated 23d April; also abstract of information respecting Portuguese immigrants introduced into this colony from Madeira, from June 1846 to June 1847, and copy of a letter to Mr. Special Justice Romney, dated 1st September, with information thereon furnished by the medical gentlemen attending the Portuguese in this colony.

It occurs to me, that no bounty should be allowed in respect of emigrants leaving Madeira between April and September inclusively; but I should wish to receive your opinion in respect of the months during which it is desirable that such emigration should be discouraged.

I also request your attention to the facts and statements contained in the documents herewith submitted for your consideration, and invite such observations as your experience may suggest on this subject.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Governor.

James Connell, Esq., P.M.O.

The Hon. W. Stephenson.

John Browne, Esq.

H. S. Sanders, Esq., Assist. Surg. 3d W. I. Regiment.

Encl. 8, in No. 3.

Enclosure 8, in No. 3.

Sir,

Medical Office, Grenada, 29 September 1847.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 24th instant, requesting our opinions as to what months emigration from Madeira to this island should be permitted; and calling our attention to the documents therewith transmitted for consideration, with a view to our furnishing such observations as our experience in the matter might suggest.

Having carefully considered the subject, and also the statements contained in the documents alluded to, it appears to us, that according to the best official authority extant—"Statistical Report, &c. for the West Indies, prepared from the records of the Army Medical Department, and War-office Returns, 1838," as regards Grenada, "the influence of the seasons in producing sickness and mortality is by no means very strikingly marked, either in the admissions (into hospital) or deaths, except in the month of September; that "sickness has principally prevailed from April to September, and the greatest mortality from August to November."

This is the record of British troops taken as an average of 20 years, and seems to us to be the only authentic source from which to draw inferences in this matter, because the immigrants from Madeira have been of too short standing in the island, and too few in number to enable us to draw any useful conclusions, grounded upon statistics connected with them in Grenada.

As it is not clear to us there are any records to show that one part of the year is essentially more unhealthy than another (for malignant endemics have raged here as well in those months which are generally termed healthy, as in the others), we concur in the view taken by Mr. Aquart in his report of the 5th instant to your Excellency, viz., that "from the beginning of December to the end of March the ground provisions are of better quality; there is not that great abundance of fruit, upon which the Portuguese indulge immoderately, and the weather is dryer, cooler, and more settled;" and these considerations we believe of importance in the selection of the months most proper for immigration.

We also concur in the report of Dr. Reith to your Excellency, dated 17th inst., where it is stated that "July, August, September, and October, are more sultry and rainy than the other months," and these months should not therefore be selected for arrivals from Madeira.

These being facts ascertained, carry, in our opinion, more weight towards throwing light as respects the best months for immigration into Grenada, than the supposed influence of particular months on sickness and mortality; and we would therefore submit, that all things considered, from the middle of November to the middle of March would be preferable, our experiments, for the arrival of the Madeira emigrants at this island.

From actual experience, as connected with the individuals under consideration, we can offer no observations; but we submit the following for your Excellency's consideration, drawn from the facts and statements contained in the documents accompanying your Excellency's letter to us on the subject.

It

It does not clearly appear whether the whole of the arrivals in Grenada from June 1846 to June 1847, is contained in the Table compiled by Mr. Romney; but in the absence of such information, and taking that Table as a guide so far as it goes, the following seem the main points deducible therefrom.

That in certain parishes therein named, the arrivals between the 1st June 1846, and the 31st May 1847, were - - - - - 195
Of these died - - - - - 40

Retraining on 31st May - - - - - 155

Appendix, No. 1.
—
Emigration.
—
GRENADA.
—
Encl. 8, in No. 3.

This would give a mortality, supposing the entire number to have been one year in the island, of nearly 20 per cent. per annum; but, as they were not all for a year in Grenada, the calculation of mortality would exceed 20.

But either would be a very incorrect calculation, where the question is not how many immigrants died in the year in Grenada, but how many died in consequence of immigration into Grenada? For, looking into the several Reports furnished by the medical gentlemen to your Excellency, it is evident a great proportion of those deaths occurred in consequence of disease brought from Madeira.

The Report of Mr. Romney from St. Patrick's, shows that of 10 who died there, six landed diseased, and the fact that these six died "very shortly" after they arrived, tends, in our opinion, to exonerate the climate of Grenada from the onus of deaths in these particular cases; and in fact the 10 deaths enumerated should, as regards the real question, be called four.

In the Report of Mr. Richard from St. Patrick's it is stated that "many of the deaths arose from disease brought along with them." Whether Mr. Richard alludes to the foregoing 10 deaths, or to others, there is nothing in his report to show; but it is nevertheless clear, that to whatever deaths he alludes, they cannot be attributed to the climate of Grenada.

In Mr. Aquart's Report from St. John's, it appears that in 42 arrivals, the first set of 25 came in July; and he says, "Several landed sickly, particularly two infants," which two infants died; and these deaths cannot be laid to the account of Grenada, nor does there appear anything in Mr. Aquart's Report to show that amongst the 42 any further deaths took place.

Mr. Reith from St. Andrew's informs us that "many deaths arose from disease under which they laboured on arrival," and that "some were located in unhealthy situations."

These people landed in June 1846, 165 in number; and there was a death from dropsy, which disease the individual laboured under on arrival; there were two deaths from parturition, and these three cannot be considered as caused by the climate.

Of the total deaths, 19 occurred in children, "most of them diseased on arrival; six of them from hooping-cough, which they brought to Grenada with them, and which is a disease little seen in Grenada; the majority, if not the whole of those 19 deaths, should be thrown out of the calculation of mortality caused by immigration into Grenada. If data existed to show with accuracy what deaths occurred from disease brought into this island, and from accidents after arrival, on the one hand, and what took place from disease originating in healthy subjects after they landed, on the other, we are of opinion the mortality amongst the Portuguese immigrants from Madeira, in consequence of removal to Grenada, would assume a materially diminished aspect, to what it does, counting the mortality as a whole; and, without the distinction, which alone can give the deaths, *bonâ fide* caused by immigration either to Grenada or any other colony.

It occurs to us to add that the immigrants in question landed for the most part at the commencement of what is considered the sickly season; and that they came in a particularly unhealthy year. The latter adding not a little to the disadvantage of the last year's arrivals; and finally, we beg to state, that taking a review of all things connected with this subject, it is our conviction if those people were brought into this island in good health, and then well lodged, moderately and regularly fed, had a sufficient change of clothing to meet the exigencies of wet weather, with prompt and efficient medical attendance when sick, they would thrive fully as well in the island of Grenada as in that of Madeira; and we would submit to your Excellency's consideration, whether it would not be productive of much good in many ways, were the bounty in future paid for such immigrants only as passed a careful health-inspection on landing in this island.

We have, &c.
(signed) James Connell, Staff Surgeon,
(Second Class) P. M. O.

(signed) William Stephenson, Surgeon.
Henry Shearly Sanders,
Assistant Surgeon, 3d W. I. Regiment.

His Excellency
Lieut.-Governor Hamilton, Grenada.

Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

COPY OF A PETITION FROM LONDON MERCHANTS.

(Referred to at Q. 5524; 2 March 1848.)

THE following is a Copy of a PETITION which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Government by some of the most eminent houses in *London*, praying that Cane Juice may be admitted at a fixed duty.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Clarendon*, &c., &c., &c.,
President of the Board of Trade.

Petition of West
India Merchants,
&c.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned West India proprietors, merchants, and importers, respectfully showeth,—

That your memorialists consider it highly important, that every possible impediment and restriction affecting the importation of concentrated cane juice from our colonial possessions, should forthwith be removed.

That were sufficient encouragement afforded, the raw, or unmanufactured article referred to, might be imported largely into this country, and the following results undoubtedly obtained.

1. A very considerable saving of labour, in the colonies would be effected.
2. The loss that, at present, takes place by the wastage and drainage of the produce in the colonies, and during its transit home, would be avoided.
3. An improved description of sugar, as well as an increased quantity, (the process of manufacture being perfected in this country), would be imported, and the revenue thereby increased.

That the preceding advantages combined, might enable the West India planter, notwithstanding the recent alterations in the sugar duties, to compete successfully with the foreign sugar growers.

That the difficulties, uncertainties, and delays, which have hitherto attended the importation of concentrated cane juice, up to the present time, have been most injurious to every interest concerned; there being no fixed duty on the article, each shipment has been subjected to analysis, and occasionally referred to one, two, or more chemists or refiners, before a duty can be fixed.

That, in support of this statement, your memorialists would respectfully refer to an importation of five puncheons of concentrated cane juice per "Lucy," from Antigua; warehoused by Messrs. T. Daniel & Co., as far back as the 10th of July 1846, and upon which, up to the present time, the duty has not been fixed, consequently, delivery cannot be obtained, to the great inconvenience and detriment of the importers, as well as actual loss to the revenue.

That, in order to obviate the delay, loss, and inconvenience, that will otherwise attend the future importations of concentrated cane juice, as well as to afford planters the required encouragement for successfully meeting the competition they have been compelled to encounter, your memorialists respectfully urge, that her Majesty's Government will cause steps to be taken to fix a permanent duty upon the article of concentrated cane juice, and, with a view that this application may be the more readily granted, your memorialists would even suggest, rather than suffer from a continuance of the present unsatisfactory arrangements, that her Majesty's Government should fix a maximum rate of duty, say the highest rate that the article can equitably bear, supposing that the concentrated cane juice be boiled to the striking point, consequently containing, with the exception of a small proportion of unevaporated water, nothing but sugar and molasses, which, in Demerara, is estimated at about half of each, and that upon payment of such fixed duty, all shipments may, at once, be cleared upon importation.

That, in order to terminate, if possible, the many vexatious difficulties that have hitherto attended the non-adjustment of this protracted question, your memorialists would further venture to state, that the revenue cannot fail to be increased, either by the adoption of the suggestions herein respectfully offered for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, or by charging the sugar duty on one-half, and the molasses duty on the other moiety of
all

all future importations of concentrated cane juice; an arrangement that your memorialists consider strictly equitable, and in accordance with the results arrived at by the Demerara planters, which your memorialists have already alluded to.

Appendix, No. 2.

May it, therefore, please your Lordship to take this very important subject into your Lordship's immediate consideration, and to give such directions thereon as to your Lordship may seem most advisable.

Petition of West India Merchants, &c.

London, 6 October 1846.

(Signed)

<i>Thos. Daniel & Co.</i>	<i>J. W. Chapman.</i>
<i>Hibbert & Co.</i>	<i>Reid, Irving & Co.</i>
<i>Cavan Brothers & Co.</i>	<i>Josh. Marryat & Sons.</i>
<i>Davidsons & Co.</i>	<i>Grant & Kemshead.</i>
<i>Alex. and Geo. Milne & Co.</i>	<i>Anderson & Smith.</i>
<i>Cottam, Morton & Co.</i>	<i>Alice, Kinnear & Co.</i>
<i>J. Liggins & Co.</i>	<i>A. Denoon & Co.</i>
<i>John Kingston & Co.</i>	<i>Block & Grey.</i>
<i>John Constable.</i>	<i>Cornfoot & Elmslie.</i>
<i>Boddington & Co.</i>	<i>Thos. and Wm. King.</i>
<i>Baillie, Kerr & Co.</i>	<i>Langford Lovell Hodge.</i>
<i>Jonathan Hopkinson.</i>	<i>John H. Noding.</i>
<i>Bosanquet & Naghten.</i>	<i>Hawthorn & Shedden.</i>
<i>W. A. Parker & Co.</i>	<i>Archd. Paull & Co.</i>
<i>Rainey, Bruce & Co.</i>	<i>Chas. Richardson.</i>
<i>Timperon & Dobinson.</i>	<i>Cruikshank, Melville & Co.</i>

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

A RETURN of the Quantity of SUGAR Imported by the East India Company in each of the last Ten Years in which the East India Company imported Sugar on its own Account; also, an Account of the COST of these SUGARS, in each Year, free on Board, in the Bengal Presidency, distinguishing the Value paid for the Sugars, and the Charges on Transit and Shipment (converted into Sterling at 2s. per Sicca Rupee, the rate at present made use of in the Company's Accounts).

Sugar imported by the East India Company.

	Quantity Imported.	Cost of the Sugar at the Factory (Benares).		
		Value Paid for the Sugars.	Packing Charges and Charge of Transportation to the Presidency.	Commission and Charge of Factory Establishment.
	Cwts.	£.	£	£.
1824-25 - -	39,123	34,135	3,543	2,560
1825-26 - -	47,367	45,063	3,859	3,140
1826-27 - -	61,910	57,877	5,762	3,536
1827-28 - -	109,858	101,544	8,717	6,656
1828-29 - -	118,283	123,986	6,448	8,341
1829-30 - -	109,941	119,831	6,262	7,797
1830-31 - -	108,935	110,598	7,031	7,758
1831-32 - -	77,797	70,120	5,159	5,975
1832-33 - -	67,720	62,797	7,024	3,224
1833-34 - -	71,196	53,147	4,495	3,056
Average per Annum	81,213	76,910	6,824	5,204
Average per Cwt. -	- - - -	18s. 11 ³ / ₁₀ d.	1s. 6 ⁰ / ₁₀ d.	1s. 3 ¹ / ₁₀ d.

APPENDIX TO THIRD REPORT FROM THE

Appendix, No. 3.

Sugar imported by
the East India
Company.

	Custom Duty.	Charges at the Presidency.		Total Cost of the Sugars at the Presidency of Bengal, including Charges of Establishment.	Average per Cwt.
		Re-packing and Shipping Charges.	Per-centages pnt upon the Sugars to cover Charges of Establishment.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
1824-25 - -	1,067	508	1,452	43,260	1 2 1 ¹ / ₁₀
1825-26 - -	1,292	776	1,804	55,934	1 3 7 ¹ / ₁₀
1826-27 - -	1,688	1,025	1,129	71,017	1 2 11 ³ / ₁₀
1827-28 - -	2,996	1,691	1,972	123,576	1 2 6
1828-29 - -	3,226	1,513	2,371	145,885	1 4 8
1829-30 - -	2,999	1,409	3,182	141,480	1 5 8 ² / ₁₀
1830-31 - -	2,971	1,406	4,364	134,128	1 4 7 ⁵ / ₁₀
1831-32 - -	2,122	1,011	2,793	87,180	1 2 4 ² / ₁₀
1832-33 - -	1,847	921	1,480	67,293	- 19 10 ⁵ / ₁₀
1833-34 - -	1,942	920	1,477	64,977	- 18 3
Average per Annum	2,215	1,118	2,202	93,473	-
Average per Cwt. -	6 ⁵ / ₁₀ d.	3 ³ / ₁₀ d.	6 ⁵ / ₁₀ d.	- - -	1 3 - ² / ₁₀

An Account of the AVERAGE PRICE realized by the East India Company in the respective Years.

	£. s. d.
1824-25 - - - - -	1 6 11 ⁶ / ₁₀ per cwt.
1825-26 - - - - -	1 12 6 ³ / ₁₀ "
1826-27 - - - - -	1 12 7 ⁵ / ₁₀ "
1827-28 - - - - -	1 15 9 ² / ₁₀ "
1828-29 - - - - -	1 12 - ² / ₁₀ "
1829-30 - - - - -	1 6 7 ⁸ / ₁₀ "
1830-31 - - - - -	1 7 9 ⁸ / ₁₀ "
1831-32 - - - - -	1 3 4 ⁸ / ₁₀ "
1832-33 - - - - -	1 4 2 ² / ₁₀ "
1833-34 - - - - -	1 8 - ⁷ / ₁₀ "
Average of Ten Years - - £.	1 9 -

East India House, 28 February 1848.

James C. Melvill, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 4.

PAPER delivered in by *S. B. Moody, Esq.*, 2 March 1848, and referred to in Answers to Questions 5443-47.

Appendix, No. 4.

Cost of Interest of Capital laid out in Machinery, &c.

TABLE to show the Cost of Interest of Capital laid out in Machinery and Fuel, to make 400 Tons of SUGAR from the Cane by the Beet-Root Machinery, Grinding included, with the necessary Skilled White Labour, and Unskilled Black and White Labour, in Slave and Free Labour Colonies respectively.

Supposing both estates to use coal as fuel, in order to save the crushed cane as manure: the saving of fuel, if crushed canes were used as fuel, would be nearly the same, but could not be as accurately distinguished, as the balance of fuel saved by slave labour would tell in the crop as manure.

	Slave-Labour Colony.	Free-Labour Colony.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Interest at 10 per cent. per annum on 4,000 <i>l.</i> worth of machinery erected, and calculated to grind and boil 400 tons of sugar in 100 days of 24 hours each	400 - -	- - -
Interest at 10 per cent. per annum on 8,000 <i>l.</i> worth of machinery erected, and calculated to grind and boil 400 tons of sugar in 100 days of 12 hours each	- - -	800 - -
Amount of coal necessary to grind and boil 400 tons of sugar in 100 days of 24 hours each, requiring 45-horse power steam-boilers, working 24 hours per day, and consuming about 12 lbs. of coals per horse-power per hour, which is at the rate of 7 <i>s.</i> per ton of sugar, ground as in 1832; 585 tons at 30 <i>s.</i>	870 - -	- - -
Amount of coal necessary to grind and boil 400 tons of sugar in 100 days of 12 hours each, requiring 90-horse power steam-boilers, working 12 hours per day, and consuming 37 lbs. per horse-power per hour, or 18 tons per day of 12 hours for 90-horse power, which is at the rate of 3 hogsheads of coal 14 cwt. for a 10-horse power steam-engine, grinding 3 hogsheads of sugar of 16 cwt. of sugar each, or 1 hogshead of coal to 1 hogshead of sugar, which is the average colonial rate; 1,800 tons at 30 <i>s.</i>	- - -	2,700 - -
Skilled labour to attend to the machinery: one engineer during crop time, 100 <i>l.</i> ; and one superior overseer for the boiling house at 100 <i>l.</i> per annum	200 - -	- - -
Skilled labour to attend to the machinery: one engineer engaged for the year at 300 <i>l.</i> per annum; and one sugar-boiler engaged for the year at 360 <i>l.</i> per annum	- - -	660 - -
Black and coloured labour: about 16 people, at the rate of the annual expenses of a negro, from the returns of an estate, without interest of any description, at 8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per negro per annum, or 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each per 100 days	44 - -	- - -
Black and coloured labour: about 20 people, four extra hands being required to work by spell at the steam-boilers in the colony of Demerara, at 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per task of 8 hours, or about 3 <i>s.</i> per task of 12 hours, or 15 <i>l.</i> each negro per 100 days	- - -	300 - -
	£. 1,514 - -	4,460 - -
Expenses per cwt. of sugar made	- 3 9	- 11 -

Being a balance in favour of slave labour about 7 *s.* 3 *d.* as long as the West Indian planter has the slight degree of control over his labourer which he now has, and which is quite unable to enable him to ensure steady attention to his machinery, economical consumption of his supplies, and the continuous labour necessary for day and night work.

Appendix, No. 5.

A RETURN of all PAROCHIAL and PUBLIC TAXES, RATES, and DUES, Laid,

	PAROCHIAL TAXES.								
	Hereditaments.					Riding Horses. (Agricultural exempted).			
	Annual Value.	Rate per Cent.	Assessed Annual Value.	Rate per Pound.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.		
MIDDLESEX:									
St. Catherine	496,628	6	26,197 13 2	2 -	2,619 15 3 1/4	990	7 6	371 5 -	
St. John	269,389	6 6	16,163 7 1	2 2	1,751 - 6	682	8 -	272 16 -	
St. Dorothy	204,510	8 4	12,270 12 6	1 -	613 10 - 1/4	626	7 6	235 5 -	
St. Thomas in the Vale	347,360	"	20,841 12 -	2 -	2,084 5 11	946	7 6	354 15 -	
Clarendon	496,969	"	29,818 2 11	2 -	2,981 16 3 1/4	1,316	7 6	493 10 -	
Vere	405,081	"	24,304 2 4 1/2	2 -	2,430 8 2	891	7 6	334 2 6	
Manchester	735,500	"	44,130 -	2 -	4,412 19 10	929	7 6	348 7 6	
St. Mary	594,844	10 6	35,690 13 10	2 6	4,461 6 2 1/4	1,653	9 -	743 17 -	
St. Ann	1,129,850	"	67,791 10 -	1 6	5,084 7 3	2,403	7 6	901 2 6	
SURREY:									
Kingston	969,350	"	57,161 - -	3 6	10,003 3 6	280	including mules, 37 at 27 s. 6 d.	385 - -	
Port-Royal	211,027	6 5	12,631 12 8	2 -	1,266 3 9	438	4 -	87 12 -	
St. Andrew	548,833	13 4	32,930 - -	2 -	3,293 - -	1,166	7 6	437 5 -	
St. Thomas in the East	789,225	"	46,153 10 -	2 -	4,615 7 -	1,266	7 6	474 15 -	
St. David	250,840	"	15,050 8 -	1 6	1,128 15 -	438	7 6	164 5 -	
Portland	202,203	3 5 1/2	12,128 3 11	2 -	1,212 12 4 1/2	194	7 6	72 15 -	
St. George	281,224	6 1	16,873 9 2	2 -	1,687 6 11	618	7 6	231 15 -	
Metcalfe	563,325	1 4	33,799 10 1	2 -	3,379 19 -	1,331	11 6	765 6 6	
CORNWALL:									
St. Elizabeth	689,808	4 -	41,388 10 -	1 -	2,069 8 6	1,321	7 6	495 7 6	
Westmoreland	851,961	"	51,117 13 1	2 -	5,111 14 4 1/2	1,847	7 6	682 12 6	
Hanover	644,032	10 -	38,641 19 -	2 -	3,864 3 10	2,625	7 6	984 7 6	
St. James	1,098,333	6 8	65,900 - -	2 -	5,590 - -	2,550	7 6	956 5 -	
Trelawny	1,196,600	"	71,796 - -	1 10	6,581 6 -	2,347	5 -	586 15 -	
TOTAL	12,896,795 16 10 1/2	"	772,807 9 9 1/2	- -	77,242 9 9 1/2	26,857	- - -	10,389 1 6	
TOTAL by last Return, £.	13,051,849 13 2 1/2	"	783,111 11 9 1/2	- -	67,670 9 -	28,102	- - -	10,536 12 6	

A RETURN of the Estimated ANNUAL EXPENDITURE of

	Number of Establishments.	CHURCH PURPOSES.								
		Rectors.	Curates.	Parish Clerks and Chapel Clerks.	Sextons, Beadles, and Assistant Beadles.	Organist and Organ Regulator.	Contingent Expenses.	Building, Repairs, Purchases, and Grants.	Total Amount.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
MIDDLESEX:										
St. Catherine	3	126 - -	- - -	115 4 -	156 10 -	120 - -	151 5 3	65 - -	733 19 3	
St. John	2	18 - -	- - -	60 - -	10 - -	- - -	397 - -	- - -	485 - -	
St. Dorothy	3	60 - -	60 - -	94 - -	28 - -	26 - -	14 - -	826 14 11	1,108 14 11	
St. Thomas in the Vale	3	228 - -	- - -	60 - -	30 - -	40 - -	94 1 6	30 - -	482 1 6	
Clarendon	3	210 - -	60 - -	130 - -	53 4 -	6 8 -	- - -	- - -	459 12 -	
Vere	2	162 - -	- - -	44 - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -	448 - -	676 - -	
Manchester	5	78 - -	- - -	69 - -	15 - -	- - -	120 - -	180 - -	472 - -	
St. Mary	4	40 10 -	70 - -	130 - -	59 - -	50 - -	57 19 -	308 - -	715 9 -	
St. Ann	6	30 - -	350 - -	115 - -	33 - -	100 - -	57 15 6	798 - -	1,483 15 6	
SURREY:										
Kingston	3	166 - -	- - -	186 - -	151 - -	226 - -	213 - -	- - -	942 - -	
Port-Royal	2	78 - -	- - -	75 - -	62 - -	36 - -	80 - -	200 - -	531 - -	
St. Andrew	5	190 - -	- - -	110 - -	75 - -	60 - -	- - -	60 - -	435 - -	
St. Thomas in the East	6	153 - -	300 - -	145 - -	74 - -	40 - -	110 - -	- - -	822 - -	
St. David	2	138 - -	30 - -	30 - -	20 - -	- - -	23 8 -	30 - -	271 8 -	
Portland	4	84 - -	- - -	54 - -	56 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	304 - -	
St. George	3	180 - -	- - -	39 - -	27 - -	- - -	35 13 6	6 - -	287 13 6	
Metcalfe	1	118 - -	- - -	20 - -	10 - -	- - -	10 8 -	- - -	158 8 -	
CORNWALL:										
St. Elizabeth	4	20 - -	- - -	138 - -	30 - -	64 - -	- - -	150 - -	412 - -	
Westmoreland	6	128 - -	150 - -	140 - -	102 - -	215 - -	60 - -	300 - -	1,093 - -	
Hanover	3	90 - -	- - -	42 - -	42 12 -	33 12 -	- - -	- - -	208 4 -	
St. James	3	30 - -	- - -	100 - -	60 - -	80 - -	30 - -	230 - -	530 - -	
Trelawny	5	198 - -	- - -	250 - -	150 - -	205 - -	170 - -	- - -	973 - -	
TOTAL	78	2,473 10 -	1,030 - -	2,146 4 -	1,268 6 -	1,302 - -	1,734 10 9	3,639 14 11	13,584 5 8	
TOTAL by last Return, £.	72	2,461 - -	750 - -	2,227 4 -	1,258 10 -	1,284 - -	1,336 13 -	6,291 7 11	15,008 14 11	

Appendix, No. 5.

Received, or to be Collected, for the Current Year 1844, in the Island of Jamaica.

PAROCHIAL TAXES.

Breeding Mares and Followers.			Horned Stock and Mules.			Asses.			Dogs.		
Number.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.
	s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.
542	1 6	40 18 -	3,810	- 9	142 17 6	270	1 -	13 10 -	665	6 -	129 10 -
403	2 -	40 6 -	1,504	1 6	112 16 -	134	2 -	13 8 -	155	4 -	31 - -
252	1 6	16 18 -	3,071	- 6	76 15 6	56	1 -	3 16 -	266	3 -	39 18 -
523	1 6	39 4 6	3,087	- 9	139 15 -	561	1 -	26 1 -	284	6 -	85 4 -
1,022	1 6	76 13 -	6,619	- 9	248 4 3	233	1 -	11 13 -	281	6 -	84 6 -
591	1 6	44 6 6	4,495	- 9	168 11 3	64	1 -	3 4 -	125	6 -	37 10 -
2,213	1 6	165 19 6	9,400	- 9	352 10 -	38	- 9	1 8 6	391	2 -	33 2 -
854	2 -	85 8 -	5,653	1 -	232 13 -	124	2 -	12 8 -	559	3 -	83 17 -
3,489	1 6	261 13 6	20,226	- 9	758 9 6	452	1 -	22 12 -	898	2 -	89 16 -
			31	1 -	1 11 -	11	1 -	- 11 -	371	4 -	74 4 -
67	1 6	5 - 6	483	- 9	18 2 3	515	2 -	51 10 -	203	2 -	20 6 -
193	1 6	14 9 6	2,557	- 9	95 17 9	1,177	1 -	58 17 -	548	4 -	109 12 -
236	1 6	17 14 -	7,533	- 9	282 9 9	844	1 -	42 4 -	413	6 -	123 18 -
519	1 -	25 19 -	2,221	- 6	55 10 6	1,092	- 8	26 8 -	190	4 -	38 - -
129	1 6	9 13 6	1,962	- 9	73 11 9	136	1 -	6 16 -	194	2 -	19 8 -
335	1 6	25 2 6	1,756	- 9	65 17 -	204	1 -	10 4 -	296	1 -	14 16 -
962	1 6	72 1 6	5,041	{ 3,544, at 9d. 2,397, at 2s. 9d. }	462 9 9	474	4 -	94 16 -	459	3 -	68 17 -
5,529	1 6	414 12 -	14,716	- 9	551 17 -	436	1 -	21 16 -	761	1 -	38 1 -
2,531	1 6	189 16 6	16,392	- 9	613 11 6	216	1 -	10 16 -	442	3 -	66 6 -
704	1 6	57 6 -	13,018	- 9	488 11 -	85	- 9	3 3 9	532	4 -	106 8 -
420	1 6	31 10 -	10,503	- 9	393 17 3	166	1 -	8 6 -	540	6 -	162 - -
549	1 6	41 3 6	13,799	- 9	517 9 3	415	- 3	5 3 9	620	4 -	124 - -
22,122	- -	1,677 10 6	148,747	- - -	5,003 7 9	7,703	- -	459 12 -	9,138	- -	1,649 19 -
22,827	- -	1,610 9 -	156,888	- - -	5,494 8 7	8,229	- -	381 17 4	11,621	- -	2,257 1 -

Continued on p. 472.

the several Parishes in the Island of Jamaica, for the Year 1844.

SCHOOLS.	PAROCHIAL OFFICERS.									
	Schoolmasters and Catechists.	Clerks of Vestry and Common Council.	Clerks of Peas and Common Pleas.	Collecting Constables, and Deputies.	Criers of the Courts.	Town Clerks and Recorder.	Clerks and Keepers of Markets.	Keepers of Town Clock.	Clerks to Magistrates.	Captains of Fire Engines.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	210 - -	300 - -	100 - -	60 - -	60 - -	60 - -	20 - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -
- - -	150 - -	112 - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
60 - -	120 - -	72 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	211 - -	- - -	100 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	220 - -	200 - -	100 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	120 - -	42 - -	100 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	200 - -	508 12 6	120 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
116 9 -	323 10 -	550 17 1 1/2	132 - -	10 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	245 11 6	- - -	- - -
- - -	300 - -	240 - -	170 - -	15 - -	12 - -	25 - -	3 - -	240 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	500 - -	- - -	240 - -	15 - -	66 - -	170 - -	20 - -	- - -	54 - -	- - -
130 - -	180 - -	150 - -	120 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
303 - -	250 - -	300 - -	100 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
60 - -	300 - -	300 - -	100 - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
30 - -	120 - -	150 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	100 - -	140 - -	100 - -	4 - -	- - -	3 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
60 - -	250 - -	300 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
135 - -	250 - -	350 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	150 - -	200 - -	100 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	200 - -	278 - -	100 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
50 - -	180 - -	300 - -	100 - -	13 - -	- - -	30 - -	4 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
350 - -	220 - -	300 - -	100 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
400 - -	265 - -	- - -	120 - -	30 - -	- - -	25 - -	42 - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -
1,034 9 -	4,879 10 -	4,749 9 7 1/2	2,652 - -	328 10 -	137 - -	313 - -	145 16 -	1,375 11 6	90 - -	- - -
1,783 - -	5,063 - -	5,282 - -	3,491 - -	307 - -	223 - -	345 - -	143 16 -	1,090 - -	90 - -	- - -

Continued on p. 472.

APPENDIX TO THIRD REPORT FROM THE

A RETURN of all Parochial and Public Taxes, Rates, and Dues,

PAROCHIAL TAXES—continued.									
	Wheels.			Rum Licences.			Tavern Licences.		
	Number.	Rate per Pair.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.
MIDDLESEX :		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>
St. Catherine - - -	366	36 -	329 8 -	22	15 - -	330 - -	5	{ 2 at 100 s. 3 at 60 s. }	19 - -
St. John - - -	28	40 -	28 - -	10	10 - -	100 - -	-	-	- - -
St. Dorothy - - -	106	24 -	63 12 -	12	10 - -	120 - -	6	40 s.	12 - -
St. Thomas in the Vale	100	36 -	90 - -	35	12 - -	420 - -	6	40 s.	12 - -
Clarendon - - -	104	24 -	62 8 -	30	9 - -	270 - -	3	60 s.	9 - -
Vere - - -	94	36 -	84 12 -	20	12 - -	240 - -	4	40 s.	8 - -
Manchester - - -	70	12 -	21 - -	50	6 - -	300 - -	3	40 s.	6 - -
St. Mary - - -	22	24 -	19 4 -	30	10 - -	300 - -	1	60 s.	3 - -
St. Ann - - -	242	24 -	145 4 -	63	6 10 -	425 - -	-	-	- - -
SURREY :									
Kingston - - -	440	80 -	880 - -	98	24 - -	2,352 - -	2	24 l.	48 - -
Port-Royal - - -	8	12 -	2 8 -	9	5 at 10 l. 4 at 7 l.	78 - -	-	-	9 - -
St. Andrew - - -	518	24 -	310 16 -	40	12 - -	480 - -	3	3 l.	- - -
St. Thomas in the East	168	24 -	100 16 -	50	12 - -	600 - -	-	-	6 - -
St. David - - -	42	24 -	25 4 -	9	6 - -	54 - -	2	3 l.	3 - -
Portland - - -	24	20 -	12 - -	11	18 - -	198 - -	1	3 l.	- - -
St. George - - -	12	2 -	12 - -	15	8 - -	120 - -	-	-	- - -
Metcalf - - -	18	20 -	9 - -	17	15 - -	255 - -	1	5 l.	5 - -
CORNWALL :									
St. Elizabeth - - -	160	24 -	96 - -	54	7 10 -	405 - -	2	2 l.	4 - -
Westmoreland - - -	210	32 -	168 - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -
Hanover - - -	120	12 -	36 - -	30	5 - -	150 - -	-	-	- - -
St. James - - -	190	36 -	171 - -	41	12 - -	492 - -	1	40 s.	2 - -
Trelawny - - -	332	20 -	166 - -	35	12 - -	420 - -	-	-	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	3,374	- -	2,815 4 -	681	- - -	8,109 - -	40	- - -	146 - -
TOTAL by last Return, £.	3,760	- -	2,831 16 -	675	- - -	7,742 - -	31	- - -	147 10 -

A RETURN of the Estimated Annual Expenditure

PAROCHIAL OFFICERS—continued.								
	Keepers of Fire-Engines and Pumps.	Police-Officer and Town Warden.	Inspectors of Weights and Measures.	Tything Men.	Pound-Keepers.	Surgeon to Poor and Poor-House.	Matron of Poor-House.	
MIDDLESEX :	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
St. Catherine - - -	30 - -	84 - -	60 - -	6 - -	70 - -	200 - -	60 - -	- - -
St. John - - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Dorothy - - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -	- - -	30 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
St. Thomas in the Vale	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	36 - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -
Clarendon - - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Vere - - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	18 - -	44 - -	- - -	- - -
Manchester - - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	120 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Mary - - -	- - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	150 - -	60 - -	70 11 6	- - -
St. Ann - - -	9 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	25 - -	63 - -	30 - -	- - -
SURREY :								
Kingston - - -	159 - -	150 - -	95 - -	- - -	- - -	360 - -	40 - -	- - -
Port-Royal - - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	24 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
St. Andrew - - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	50 - -	60 - -	43 - -	- - -
St. Thomas in the East	- - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	54 - -	95 - -	- - -	- - -
St. David - - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	40 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -
Portland - - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	30 - -	30 - -	25 - -	- - -
St. George - - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Metcalf - - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
CORNWALL :								
St. Elizabeth - - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	60 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Westmoreland - - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	60 - -	34 8 -	- - -
Hanover - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	168 - -	18 - -	- - -
St. James - - -	15 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	30 - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
Trelawny - - -	30 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	243 - -	234 - -	934 - -	126 - -	992 - -	1,436 - -	320 19 6	- - -
TOTAL by last Return, £.	243 - -	84 - -	938 - -	146 - -	1,257 - -	1,306 - -	383 - -	- - -

Laid, Received, or to be Collected, for the Current Year 1844—continued.

PAROCHIAL TAXES—continued.

Waggon Licences.			Dray and Cart Licences.			Hawkers' Licences.			Gunpowder Licences.			Billiard Licences.		
Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.	Number.	Rate each.	Amount of Taxes.
	s.	£. s. d.		s.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
9	40	10 - -	111	12	66 12 -	7	60 s.	21 - - -	1	10	10 - - -			
			16	12	9 12 -	3	20 s.	3 - - -	2	10	20 - - -			
						18	4 l.	72 - - -						
						6	4 l.	24 - - -						
			20	20	20 - - -	10	3 l.	30 - - -						
						2	20 s.	2 - - -						
			70	24	84 - - -	50	20 s.	50 - - -	2	6	12 - - -			
						6	20 s.	6 - - -				1	15	15 - - -
						10	60 s.	30 - - -						
						1	40 s.	2 - - -						
						2	20 s.	2 - - -						
						3	40 s.	6 - - -						
						3	80 s.	12 - - -						
						3	60 s.	9 - - -	2	10	20 - - -			
						20	20 s.	20 - - -						
						8	20 s.	8 - - -						
118	90	177 - -	365	15	273 15 -	10	30 s.	15 - - -						
126	-	193 - -	580	-	453 19 -	102	-	312 - - -	7	-	62 - - -	1	-	15 - - -
10	-	20 - -	280	-	235 12 -	463	-	739 - - -	6	-	40 - - -	1	-	15 - - -

Continued on p. 474.

of the several Parishes, for the Year 1844—continued.

PAROCHIAL OFFICERS—continued.

Deputy Marshal.	Treasurer's Clerk.	Parish Printer.	Harbour Master.	Keeper of Court-House.	Registrar of Births and Deaths.	Keeper of Fire Arms.	Parish Solicitor.	Surveyors of Roads and Streets.	Collectors of Transient Tax.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
24 - - -	30 - - -	24 - - -							
		19 - - -	36 - - -	10 - - -					
12 - - -		60 - - -		20 - - -	10 - - -	5 - - -		100 - - -	
		30 - - -		10 - - -					
26 - - -		6 - - -	36 - - -	24 - - -					
60 - - -		42 16 -		6 - - -			31 10 8		
60 - - -		93 1 6	60 - - -	15 - - -		11 5 -			
60 - - -				18 - - -		60 - - -		6 8 -	100 - - -
40 - - -	60 - - -			36 - - -				150 - - -	
24 - - -		40 - - -		6 - - -					
48 - - -		100 - - -					20 - - -		
24 - - -		54 - - -		12 - - -					
		24 - - -							
10 - - -		6 8 -		10 - - -					
24 - - -		18 - - -		18 - - -					
24 - - -			30 - - -	4 - - -					15 - - -
25 - - -		30 - - -		6 - - -					
		12 - - -	18 - - -	18 - - -					
24 - - -		60 - - -	36 - - -	15 - - -			30 - - -		
		100 - - -		36 - - -	40 - - -				50 - - -
		115 - - -	84 - - -	30 - - -			36 - - -		
401 - - -	90 - - -	827 5 6	300 - - -	294 - - -	50 - - -	76 5 -	117 10 8	256 9 -	165 - - -
481 12 -	90 - - -	831 3 6	348 - - -	305 - - -		28 - - -	386 - - -		

Continued on p. 474.

A RETURN of all Parochial and Public Taxes, Rates, and Dues,

		PAROCHIAL TAXES—continued.						
		Contingencies of Town Police.	Contingencies of the Census.	Pounds.	Markets.	Trades, Business, or Professions.		
		Amount of Taxes.	Amount of Taxes.	Amount of Taxes.	Amount of Taxes.	Assessed Value.	Rate Per Cent.	Amount of Taxes.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX:								
	St. Catherine	622 16 4½	608 12 6	100 - -	150 - -	38,340 - -	½ per cent.	191 14 -
	St. John	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	4 - -
	St. Dorothy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,575 - -	- - -	37 17 6
	St. Thomas in the Vale	- - -	684 10 1	65 4 1	- - -	3,745 - -	- - -	18 14 8
	Clarendon	- - -	318 16 9	- - -	- - -	16,050 - -	- - -	80 5 -
	Vere	- - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	6,500 - -	- - -	32 10 -
	Manchester	- - -	- - -	61 11 2	- - -	9,640 - -	- - -	49 4 -
	St. Mary	- - -	- - -	320 15 -	- - -	10,420 - -	- - -	52 2 -
	St. Ann	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 4 -	31,800 - -	- - -	159 - -
SURREY:								
	Kingston	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	204,460 - -	1 per cent.	2,044 12 -
	Port Royal	- - -	- - -	30 - -	35 - -	3,100 - -	½ per cent.	15 10 -
	St. Andrew	- - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	1,308 - -	- - -	6 6 4
	St. Thomas in the East	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,500 - -	- - -	57 10 -
	St. David	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Portland	- - -	- - -	32 - -	- - -	16,050 - -	- - -	80 5 -
	St. George	- - -	- - -	38 2 -	- - -	7,800 - -	- - -	39 - -
	Metcalfe	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	22,750 - -	- - -	118 15 -
CORNWALL:								
	St. Elizabeth	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,035 - -	- - -	90 3 6
	Westmoreland	- - -	318 11 -½	- - -	- - -	37,060 - -	- - -	185 6 -
	Hanover	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37,662 10 -	- - -	189 7 11½
	St. James	- - -	- - -	21 - -	- - -	98,560 - -	- - -	492 16 -
	Trelawny	- - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	58,350 - -	- - -	291 15 -
	TOTAL	662 16 4½	1,928 10 4½	1,283 12 3	268 4 -	641,900 10 -		4,231 13 9½
	TOTAL by last Return	635 17 6½		1,091 - 1	235 - -	436,976 5 -		4,517 2 2

Continued from p. 473.

A RETURN of the Estimated Annual Expenditure

		PAROCHIAL OFFICERS—continued.									
		Surveyor of Fire Wardens.	Clerk to Fire-wardens.	Purveyor to Hospital.	Messenger, &c. &c.	Collectors of Petty Debts.	Almoner.	Surgeon of Lock-up.	Keeper of the Lock-up.	Coroner.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
MIDDLESEX:											
	St. Catherine	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. John	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. Dorothy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. Thomas in the Vale	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Clarendon	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Vere	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Manchester	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. Mary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. Ann	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
SURREY:											
	Kingston	100 - -	40 - -	160 - -	52 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Port Royal	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. Andrew	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. Thomas in the East	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. David	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Portland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	St. George	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Metcalfe	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	35 - -	20 - -	- - -	
CORNWALL:											
	St. Elizabeth	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	
	Westmoreland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	350 - -	
	Hanover	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -	
	St. James	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	Trelawny	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	TOTAL	100 - -	40 - -	175 - -	52 - -	93 - -	12 - -	35 - -	20 - -	850 - -	
	TOTAL by last Return		24 - -	201 - -		52 - -	12 - -			799 19 -	

Continued from p. 473.

Laid, Received, or to be Collected, for the Current Year 1844—continued.

PAROCHIAL TAXES—continued.							PUBLIC TAXES.	
Parish Surcharges.	Parish Land.	Marine Hospital.	Church and Poor.	Total Amount.	Riding Horses.		Breeding Mares and Followers.	
Amount of Taxes.	Rent.	Amount of Taxes.	Amount of Taxes.	Of Parochial Taxes.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
110 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,979 17 2½	2 6	129 15 -	- 6	13 11 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,494 6 6	- - -	85 5 -	- 0	10 1 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,230 4 -¾	- - -	78 5 -	- 6	6 6 -
- - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	4,044 14 1	- - -	115 15 -	- 6	19 18 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,708 8 3¼	- - -	164 10 -	- 6	25 11 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,478 4 5	- - -	111 7 6	- 6	14 15 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,776 2 6	- - -	116 2 6	- 6	55 6 6
- - -	- - -	204 15 2	- - -	6,613 5 4¼	- - -	206 12 6	- 6	21 7 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,932 8 9	- - -	300 7 6	- 6	87 4 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,728 18 -	20,658 10 6	- - -	35 - -	- 6	- - -
1 15 5¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,626 7 11¼	- - -	54 15 -	- 6	1 13 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,021 3 7	- - -	145 - -	- 6	4 16 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,344 13 9	- - -	158 5 -	- 6	5 18 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,586 1 6	- - -	54 15 -	- 6	12 19 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,722 1 7¼	- - -	24 5 -	- 6	3 4 6
2 16 8¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,236 12 1¼	- - -	77 5 -	- 6	8 7 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,338 4 9	- - -	166 7 6	- 6	24 - 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,215 5 6	- - -	165 2 6	- 6	138 4 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,356 5 11	- - -	230 17 6	- 6	63 5 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	215 - 0	6,114 8 -¾	- - -	326 5 -	- 6	18 15 6
26 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,355 - 7	- - -	318 15 -	- 6	10 10 -
- - -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	10,119 7 6	- - -	293 10 -	- 6	73 15 -
141 2 1½	4 16 -	1,004 15 2	4,938 18 -	123,887 3 7	- - -	3,352 7 6	- -	552 16 6
- - -	- - -	800 - -	5,665 14 9	118,607 7 2½	- - -	3,512 15 -	- -	570 18 6

Continued on p. 476.

of the several Parishes, for the Year 1844—continued.

OFFICERS—continued.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.					
Inspector of Public Buildings.	Total Parochial Salaries.	Law Business.	Coroners' Inquests.	Out-door Paupers.	Hospitals.	Road and Street Repairs.	Ordinaries and Extraordinaries.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	1,410 - -	178 - -	40 - -	600 - -	390 - -	900 - -	138 19 5
- - -	641 - -	97 - -	80 - -	40 - -	- - -	860 - -	70 - -
- - -	559 - -	200 13 -	87 13 10¼	46 17 9	- - -	16 - -	99 18 6
- - -	646 - -	90 - -	78 19 -	127 8 -	7 9 6	1,399 10 -	310 15 -
- - -	820 - -	30 - -	100 - -	73 - -	- - -	2,680 - -	410 - -
- - -	578 - -	90 - -	118 - -	100 - -	- - -	500 - -	350 18 6
- - -	1,336 19 2	- - -	150 - -	120 - -	- - -	2,100 - -	750 - -
- - -	1,802 6 7¼	6 9 7	133 16 -	225 - 6	202 12 5¼	1,805 19 10	209 - 9
- - -	1,476 8 -	13 4 -	146 8 -	314 3 -	483 2 9	2,480 - -	420 9 6
- - -	2,506 - -	1,100 - -	200 - -	1,530 - -	1,080 - -	650 - -	1,763 - -
- - -	632 - -	50 - -	80 - -	122 8 -	- - -	60 - -	145 - -
- - -	1,004 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	600 - -	200 - -
- - -	1,107 - -	150 - -	120 - -	140 - -	- - -	1,575 - -	345 - -
- - -	459 - -	- - -	90 - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	130 - -
- - -	530 8 -	97 14 3	70 - -	53 - -	70 - -	400 - -	150 - -
- - -	630 - -	23 19 8¼	122 17 -	19 14 -	- - -	400 1 8	208 1 10
- - -	958 - -	- - -	150 - -	106 - -	- - -	1,950 - -	430 - -
100 - -	1,307 - -	- - -	- - -	450 - -	- - -	1,200 - -	400 - -
60 - -	913 8 -	- - -	300 - -	1,080 - -	- - -	3,000 - -	429 - -
- - -	1,388 16 -	- - -	90 1 -	- - -	49 - -	100 16 -	- - -
- - -	1,035 - -	30 - -	260 - -	935 - -	450 - -	2,300 - -	750 - -
- - -	1,303 - -	- - -	60 - -	1,000 - -	800 - -	3,400 - -	9 - -
220 - -	23,220 5 9¼	2,012 - 6¼	2,486 14 10¼	7,181 11 3	3,525 4 8¼	28,477 7 6	7,719 3 6
60 - -	24,636 18 6	628 18 9	2,283 8 -	7,402 2 9	2,991 - -	23,513 8 9¼	11,915 9 7¼

Continued on p. 476.

A RETURN of all Parochial and Public Taxes, Rates and Dues,

	PUBLIC TAXES—continued.							
	Horned Stock, and Mules.		Asses.		Dogs.		Wheels.	
	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Rate per Head.	Amount of Taxes.	Rate per Pair.	Amount of Taxes.
MIDDLESEX:	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
St. Catherine	3	47 12 6	4	4 10	2	66 10	12	109 16
St. John	3	18 16	4	2 4 6	2	15 10	12	8 8
St. Dorothy	3	38 7 9	4	18 8	2	26 12	12	31 16
St. Thomas in the Vale	3	47 11 9	4	9 14 8	2	28 10	12	30
Clarendon	3	82 14 9	4	3 17 8	2	28 2	12	31 4
Vere	3	56 3 9	4	1 1 4	2	12 10	12	28 4
Manchester	3	117 10	4	12 8	2	33 2	12	21
St. Mary	3	70 13 3	4	2 1 4	2	55 18	12	6 12
St. Ann	3	252 16 0	4	7 10 8	2	89 16	12	72 12
SURREY:								
Kingston	3	7 9	4	3 8	2	37 2	12	132
Port-Royal	3	6 9	4	8 13	2	10 18 0	12	2 8
St. Andrew	3	31 19 3	4	19 12 4	2	54 16	12	155 8
St. Thomas in the East	3	94 3 3	4	14 1 4	2	41 6	12	50 8
St. David	3	27 15 3	4	18	2	19	12	12 12
Portland	3	24 10	4	2 5 4	2	19 8	12	7 4
St. George	3	21 19	4	3 8	2	20 12	12	3 12
Metcalf	3	74 5 3	4	7 18	2	45 18	12	5 8
CORNWALL:								
St. Elizabeth	3	183 19	4	7	2	76 2	12	48
Westmoreland	3	204 10 6	4	3 12	2	44 4	12	63
Hanover	3	163 18 3	4	1 8 4	2	53 4	12	36 12
St. James	3	131 5 9	4	2 15 4	2	54	12	57
Trelawny	3	172 9 6	4	6 18 8	2	62 6	12	100 4
TOTAL	£.	1,869 9 9		127 17 8		913 6		1,013 8
TOTAL by last Return	£.	1,961 2		137 3		1,162 2		1,005

Continued from p. 475.

A RETURN of the Estimated Annual Expenditure

	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	Printers' Accounts.	Contingencies of Census Act, and Registry of Births and Deaths Act.	Debts Due by the Parish.	Refreshments at Elections of Members of Assembly.	Pounds.	Public Buildings, Bridges, &c.	Indoor Paupers.
MIDDLESEX:	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
St. Catherine	100	215	2,273	30	6		
St. John		134					
St. Dorothy			1,339 17 11½		72 14		
St. Thomas in the Vale		196			62 4		
Clarendon		230					
Vere					50		
Manchester					5	70	
St. Mary		343 4		30	74 6 7		205 4 2½
St. Ann		300			26 2 6	626	
SURREY:							
Kingston		580	6,500				
Port-Royal		141 12	76 16			44	
St. Andrew		280	3,000		108	100	200
St. Thomas in the East		200	836				
St. David		100				258	
Portland			3,000		10		
St. George		108			6	28 19	24 18
Metcalf	78 8	168	1,182 7 7			500	
CORNWALL:							
St. Elizabeth			500				
Westmoreland		280				200	
Hanover							280
St. James		352	3,750			410	315
Trelawny		282			120	100	700
TOTAL	£.	1,899 16	22,458 1 6½	60	540 7 1	2,336 19	1,725 2 2½
TOTAL by last Return	£.		43,135 14 6		657 2 3	3,101 11	1,000

Continued from p. 475.

Laid, Received, or to be Collected, for the Current Year 1844—continued.

PUBLIC TAXES—continued.								
Trades.		Land Tax.	Quit Rent.	Public Surcharges.	Capitation Tax.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	
Rate per Cent.	Amount of Taxes.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount of Public Taxes.		
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
1/4	95 17 -	408 3 - 1/2	333 9 7 1/2	25 12 2	- - -	1,128 16 4 1/2	7,108 10 7	MIDDLESEX:
1/4	2 - -	402 15 7	80 11 1	- - -	- - -	625 11 10	3,050 18 4	St. Catherine.
1/4	18 18 0	257 12 - 1/4	56 13 5 1/2	4 10 8 1/2	25 16 -	546 16 4 1/2	1,776 - 5 1/2	St. John.
1/4	0 12 3	457 10 1 1/2	93 10 - 1/2	- - -	- - -	805 2 3 1/2	4,840 16 4 1/2	St. Dorothy.
1/4	40 2 6	1,035 9 10	207 2 -	- - -	- - -	1,618 13 9	6,327 2 - 1/2	St. Thos. in the Vale.
1/4	16 5 -	371 10 8 1/2	74 6 1 1/2	- - -	- - -	686 3 10 1/2	4,159 8 3	Clarendon.
1/4	24 12 -	1,090 19 6	218 3 10	- - -	- - -	1,677 9 -	7,453 11 6	Vere.
1/4	26 1 -	427 12 4 1/2	91 16 10	- - -	- - -	908 14 3 1/2	7,521 19 8 1/2	Manchester.
1/4	20 10 -	1,507 19 10 1/2	338 14 -	- - -	- - -	2,736 11 - 1/2	10,868 19 9 1/2	St. Mary.
								St. Ann.
								SURREY:
1/4	511 3 -	10 17 3	3 19 5	- - -	- - -	730 13 1	21,308 12 7	Kingston.
1/4	7 15 -	191 14 1 1/2	58 13 2 1/2	- 16 - 1/2	- - -	352 8 7 1/2	1,978 16 7	Port-Royal.
1/4	3 5 2	483 7 7	98 8 6 1/2	- - -	- - -	906 13 4 1/2	6,017 16 11 1/2	St. Andrew.
1/4	28 15 -	748 17 6	177 17 6	- - -	- - -	1,319 11 7	7,664 5 4	St. Thos. in the East.
1/4	- - -	317 19 11	64 3 5 1/2	- - -	- - -	527 5 1 1/2	2,113 6 7 1/2	St. David.
1/4	40 2 6	323 7 0	105 3 8 1/2	- - -	- - -	549 10 6 1/2	2,271 12 2 1/2	Portland.
1/4	19 5 -	406 11 1 1/2	110 2 3	12 3 2 1/2	- - -	692 5 1	2,928 17 2 1/2	St. George.
1/4	57 7 6	456 8 9 1/2	107 15 9 1/2	- - -	- - -	945 9 4	6,283 14 1	Metcalfe.
								CORNWALL:
1/4	45 1 9	1,427 4 10 1/2	285 8 11	- - -	- - -	2,376 3 - 1/2	6,591 1 6 1/2	St. Elizabeth.
1/4	92 13 -	1,195 4 0	239 - 11 1/2	- - -	- - -	2,136 8 2 1/2	9,492 14 1 1/2	Westmoreland.
1/4	128 10 -	698 3 1 1/2	129 5 9 1/2	- - -	- - -	1,496 2 - 1/2	7,610 10 - 1/2	Hanover.
1/4	240 8 -	817 10 4 1/2	168 11 10 1/2	8 1 3	- - -	1,810 6 7	11,165 7 2	St. James.
1/4	110 12 6	919 1 4	183 14 4	- - -	- - -	1,862 11 4	11,981 18 10	Trelawny.
- -	1,603 16 11	13,905 10 4 1/2	3,121 12 8 1/2	51 5 3 1/2	25 16 -	26,537 6 0 1/2	150,424 10 4 1/2	
- -	2,350 11 1 1/2	14,890 18 10 1/2	3,733 2 11 1/2	- - -	13,311 0 -	41,921 17 11 1/2	160,529 5 2 1/2	

of the several Parishes, for the Year 1844—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—continued.						
Surveyors' Account.	Indemnity for Houses pulled down.	Night Watch and Fire Company.	Total Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total Expenditure of the Parishes.	Total Revenue of the Parishes.	
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,850 19 5	7,008 18 8	5,979 17 2 1/2	MIDDLESEX:
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,287 - -	2,413 - -	2,434 6 0	St. Catherine.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,813 15 1 1/2	3,541 10 - 1/2	1,230 4 - 1/2	St. John.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,202 5 6	3,330 7 -	4,044 14 1	St. Dorothy.
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,522 - -	4,801 12 -	4,708 8 3 1/2	St. Thomas in the Vale.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,138 18 6	2,390 18 6	3,473 4 5	Clarendon.
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,195 - -	5,008 19 2	5,776 2 6	Vere.
189 10 -	- - -	- - -	3,425 3 3 1/2	6,119 7 11 1/2	6,013 5 4 1/2	Manchester.
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,809 9 9	7,700 13 3	7,932 8 9	St. Mary.
- - -	- - -	- - -				St. Ann.
- - -	4,000 - -	- - -	17,403 - -	20,651 - -	26,658 19 6	SURREY:
35 - - -	- - -	- - -	754 16 -	2,047 16 -	1,626 7 11 1/2	Kingston.
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,548 - -	6,350 - -	5,021 3 7	Port-Royal.
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,966 - -	5,355 - -	6,344 13 9	St. Andrew.
- - -	- - -	- - -	778 - -	1,538 8 -	1,586 1 6	St. Thomas in the East.
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,850 14 3	4,685 2 3	1,723 1 7 1/2	St. David.
- - -	- - -	- - -	942 11 2 1/2	1,980 4 8 1/2	2,230 12 1 1/2	Portland.
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,554 15 7	5,806 3 7	5,338 4 0	St. George.
- - -	- - -	- - -				Metcalfe.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,550 - -	4,269 - -	4,215 5 6	CORNWALL:
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,289 - -	7,295 8 -	7,356 5 11	St. Elizabeth.
- - -	- - -	- - -	621 17 -	2,108 17 -	6,114 8 - 1/2	Westmoreland.
- - -	- - -	250 - -	9,793 - -	11,707 - -	9,355 - 7	Hanover.
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,471 - -	9,146 - -	10,119 7 6	St. James.
224 10 -	4,000 - -	250 - -	87,075 5 7 1/2	125,574 6 1	123,887 3 7	Trelawny.
- - -	- - -	3,456 4 -	103,030 19 8	145,039 13 1	118,607 7 2 1/2	

Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6.

PAPERS delivered in by *H. Crossley, Esq.*, 11 March 1848.

Qualities of Sugars defined for Duty. THE QUALITIES of the different SUGARS defined, with reference to the Duties to be charged thereon.

THE subject as to differential duties appears to rest upon the following points:—

1st. What is muscovado sugar, and wherein consists the difference of quality?

2d. What is clayed sugar?

3d. What are the variations in the qualities of clayed sugar, and wherein consists the difference between white clayed sugar, or sugar equal thereto, although not clayed?

First, then, muscovado or raw, generally known to consumers as moist sugar, is the primary production from the juice of the cane, or any other vegetable substance containing saccharine, convertible into real, and not fictitious sugar; the former obtained from the cane and beet root, the latter from the potato, sago, &c.

To convert the juice of the cane into sugar, it undergoes several operations—not general, but variable; as some, who make fine qualities, filter and decolour the syrup; while others who have not the means of doing so, make inferior. But in either instance, from the semi-crystallized mass a drainage naturally ensues, which liquid matter (the lees of crystallization), is the molasses imported from the colonies, or from which rum is distilled.

The crystal, or grain of raw sugar (muscovado)—indeed, of every description of sugar, even refined—when first formed, is coated more or less, according as the quality is superior or inferior, with a coloured substance, varying from pale yellow to the darkest brown; which substance is partially created by heat, necessarily employed in evaporating the syrup, which, when concentrated to the consistence for crystallizing, is then poured into a mould or vessel. And to improve the quality of raw sugar after its primary formation, various means are employed in the sugar-producing countries; such as an admixture of clay and water put upon the surface of the raw or muscovado sugar, in the mould or vessel, by which means this coloured and inferior substance is separated, or the like effect is produced by pure water combined with atmospheric pressure, or by a magma of sugar, or with thick syrup; each method operating to dissolve the coloured matter surrounding the white or purer part of the crystal or grain of sugar, which, accordingly as it is more or less acted upon by repetition of the means used, is white, partially so, or of a yellow tinge; and the two lastly-described qualities, not in reality muscovado in its natural state, are, nevertheless, erroneously supposed to be only equal thereto, and therefore are classed and charged with the same duty as that on muscovado or raw sugar.

Secondly. Clayed sugar, such as is made in Cuba, Brazil, &c., (and scarcely any other sort than clayed is made in those countries; whilst in the British West India colonies raw sugar only is made,) is produced by the admixture of water with clay to a consistence suitable for pouring upon the muscovado; viz., the semi-crystallized mass is put into large receivers in Brazil, and in Cuba into moulds, similar to those in which lump sugar is made. By this operation the sugar is not wholly rendered white. The upper part is so; the under part partially so; the middle less; and the bottom, or head, as it is termed, is brown; but each of these qualities, to a certain extent, has had the benefit of this process of claying; and the last-mentioned quality (brown), although it may be, and is, considered and classed in those countries as muscovado, and not superior in colour to that of the British West Indies, nevertheless it is partially clayed sugar.

Thirdly. White sugar, not clayed, but equal thereto; such as is made in the East Indies, and particularly in Manilla, Java, &c. The difference consists merely by using substances holding water or moisture in their natural state; such as grass, leaves, &c., or any other substance moistened, from which the water or moisture is absorbed by the softer and inferior part, or coloured matter, that envelopes each crystal or grain of the raw or muscovado sugar; and the same or a better effect is produced than that by claying as before described. Again; in Demerara the pneumatic process is employed (pure water and atmospheric pressure) upon muscovado sugar of large crystals, denominated crystalline sugar, which is consumed in this country; and, if white, it is equal, if not superior, to refined sugar. Consequently, in these respects, sugar operated upon by either of the modes lastly described, although not clayed, is, in reality, equal thereto, and in some cases superior.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the 28th Feb. 1845, an hon. Member stated, according to the report of a leading journal, “that, although sugars made in the East Indies were not clayed, they were of a peculiar manufacture, being filtered through wet grass, by which the colour was greatly improved, and the sugar rendered very white; but that process diminished

diminished the strength of the sugar, and rendered it intrinsically of less value." And, further, that, "the rich muscovado sugar of the West Indies was principally used by the rich; while the East India sugar, from its being free from impurity, and of a better colour, was principally used by the middling and lower classes."

The foregoing remarks, illustrative of the causes that produce sugars of different qualities, would not, without further elucidation, meet the arguments of the hon. Member alluded to, and rebut their fallacy as to the superior saccharine quality of British plantation muscovado sugar.

The honourable Member stated, that filtering the sugar through wet grass rendered the sugars of the East Indies very white. It is not by filtering the sugar through wet grass, but by putting wet grass upon it, or any other moist substance, such as clay and water, magma of sugar, sponge, damped woollen or linen, &c., from which the water or humid matter mixed, or in union therewith, is absorbed by the sugar; and percolating through the mass, separates the outward inferior part of each crystal or grain, and thereby renders the sugar more or less white, according to the quality of the muscovado, which also varies in colour and strength proportionately as the cane is at maturity or not, the soil in which it has been cultivated, seasons, and the modes of manufacturing the juice.

It is true that the sugar of British India is generally inferior in sweetness to that of the West Indies, and so is beet-root raw sugar; therefore, in this respect, the quality of East India is not quite equal to some sorts of West India sugar; but it must be observed, that both East India sugars and also beet in a raw state (muscovado) can be made, as they have been, by a simple elementary process, as sweet as West India muscovado; and this I positively assert, and can prove incontestibly.

Therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, as to the propriety and equity of charging the present and supposed protecting and differential duty of 6s. per cwt. on foreign sugar, "Brown sugar, being muscovado, or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed sugar," as classed by the Act of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63; and as such clayed sugar, admitted as muscovado, is intrinsically of very superior saccharine quality to raw or muscovado, like that solely imported from the British West Indies, and also partially from the British East Indian possessions, upon which description of clayed sugars the duty is charged at a supposed protecting rate. It follows, therefore, that the revenue sustains a considerable loss, and that the present duty on foreign sugar also operates to ruin the manufacturers of East and West India sugars, who most certainly, must cease to cultivate the sugar cane unless they are protected by duties on foreign sugar equivalent to the real quality thereof.

Emerson-street, Southwark, London,
31 January 1848.

Henry Crosley.

Emerson-street, Southwark, London,
9 February 1848.

My Lord,

HAVING had the honour, about 12 months ago, of personally conferring with your Lordship as to the production of sugar, I am emboldened to take the liberty of addressing you at this momentous period, on the important question you have raised for the consideration of the Legislature, respecting the protection of the proprietors of sugar estates in the West India colonies and in other British possessions.

On the 31st ult. I addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject in question, accompanied with a definition of the different qualities of sugar imported, which has especial reference to the said letter; the copies of these documents I beg leave to transmit herewith, although, possibly, they are already in your Lordship's possession; and as your Lordship has obtained the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, notwithstanding the tone of the Chancellor's communications to The House, I presume that, in furtherance of the laudable object your Lordship has in view, any additional information will be acceptable; I therefore most respectfully beg leave to state, according to my humble opinion,—

1st. That the question of protecting the British growers of sugar rests upon the pivot of differential duties now charged, and intended to be charged, on the importation of sugars of foreign production, whether by slaves or free labourers, and most especially upon a particular species of clayed sugar generally imported from Cuba and Brazil.

2dly. That the principle of charging duties according to the quality of the sugar imported from the British West India colonies was recognised by former Legislatures, and acted upon until 1829, up to which period clayed sugar, if there produced, was chargeable with 6s. per cwt. more duty than upon (raw) muscovado; but, from causes hereinafter named, it was then (about 1829) deemed expedient to permit the importation of either of these sorts of sugar, clayed or muscovado, at the same rate of duty, although it was then well known that clayed sugar was not a product of the British West India colonies, which made, as they now do, muscovado raw sugar only. This injudicious equalization of duties arose from the desire to favour certain individuals interested in British West India sugar estates, who held an exclusive patent right in the West Indies for a scientific process; by which, and, as a substitute for claying raw, or muscovado sugar could, immediately after its formation, and almost instantaneously, be divested of the inferior part; thus rendering the beautiful product crystalline white sugar, the intrinsic saccharine quality of which is equal to that of refined loaves and lumps; yet, notwithstanding this, superior crystalline white sugar, and also that somewhat inferior in colour, by a shade, were permitted to importation at the same rate of duty charged upon the brownest and lowest quality of muscovado.

Appendix, No. 6.

Qualities of Sugars
defined for Duty.

As the drawbacks in 1830 allowed upon the exportation of refined sugar were calculated to be equal only to the duty upon raw or muscovado, which does not possess the same quantity of pure saccharine matter as clayed or crystalline sugar; as a much greater weight of refined loaf and lump and bastard sugar was obtained from the cleansed or crystalline, not white; as the revenue thereby sustained a great and incalculable loss by the disproportionate rate of drawbacks allowed upon the exportation of refined sugar made from both muscovado and the purified sugar, which drawbacks were fixed upon the representation of the committee of sugar refiners, according to their incorrect statement of products obtained from 1 cwt. of raw or muscovado sugar, which statement was adopted by the Government as the basis upon which the drawbacks upon the exportation of refined sugar were allowed; as the refiner's trade, although benefited in this instance, was injured in another, inasmuch as the crystalline white sugar imported from Demerara was consumed and preferred to loaf and lump sugar, the retail price of the former being equal to that of the latter; and, moreover, as few of the West India proprietors could even then afford to expend 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* for machinery, apparatus, &c., to manufacture the superior crystalline sugar, white, or a shade in colour less so,—all these united reasons induced me, in 1830, to represent to Government the results of the injudicious scale of duties and drawbacks as previously stated; and it was only after years of exertion, by memorials to, and conferences with, certain members of the Administration, that I succeeded in convincing them of the impropriety of permitting crystalline white sugar to be imported, to prevent the injury sustained in one way by the refiners of sugar, and also by almost the whole of the West India body; accordingly, such crystalline white sugar was thenceforth rated as foreign refined sugar, then subject to the prohibitive duty of 8*l.* 8*s.* per cwt., and by subsequent acts and regulations of the sugar trade the revenue was eventually protected by adopting my suggestions (as contained in my pamphlet of July 1830,) and requiring that foreign, and optionally British plantation sugars, should be refined under bond, (and without payment of import duty), to export the whole of the products obtained by refining.

3dly. That when the Act of the 9th & 10th Vict. was passed, the principle of charging differential duties, according to the quality of sugar, was again recognised, as priorly to 1829, at which period, clayed sugar was charged 6*s.* per cwt. more than upon muscovado. By the said Act, "White clayed sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, for every cwt. 16*s.* 4*d.* Brown sugar, being muscovado, or clayed, or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white, per cwt. 14*s.*" But it is most important to remark, that the said Act especially, and with reference to determining the qualities of clayed sugar imported, directs that the same are to be determined by standard samples, and with reference to colour, grain, and saccharine matter;" which latter property is the essential quality of sugar of all descriptions.

Under this false classification of "brown sugar, being muscovado," unjustly rated at the same duty as "clayed not being equal in quality to white clayed," although the processes have been particularized by which clayed can be, and is made; but as many persons not conversant with the art of refining sugar believe that the foreign clayed sugar not white, now charged with 20*s.* per cwt. duty, is upon a par with muscovado, as the duty is the same, it is necessary to state—

4thly. That the mode prescribed by the said Act to determine the quality of white clayed "not being refined," is an erroneous distinction, because, by a proper clarification of the juice of the sugar cane, and by subsequently filtering the syrup through decolorant or other substances well known and in general use, the syrup, so divested of any remaining impurities in the clarified cane juice, can be, as it is (even without employing decolorant substances), converted direct into refined sugar, without making a solution of the raw or muscovado sugar, which otherwise would be the first product of the cane juice: this fact, that refined sugar is thus made direct from the raw material or juice, has long since been established and demonstrated in the beet-root sugar factories in France and elsewhere. The Cuban and Brazilian clayed sugar so made direct from the raw material or juice, is virtually refined sugar, and it is in colour or whiteness equal to that denominated and known in the trade as single refined ordinary lump sugar, which is inferior in saccharine quality to clayed; yet, under the Act in force, such Cuban and Brazilian clayed sugars are permitted for consumption into Great Britain at the trifling and disproportionate and supposed protecting duty of 6*s.* per cwt., comprised in the duty of 20*s.* per cwt.!!

In Cuba the process scarcely differs from that in making European single refined sugar. The boiled and semi-crystallized mass is poured into moulds like those used in our refineries,—clay mixed with water, and formerly used by refiners, is employed in Cuba to purge the inferior or brown part from the superior or white,—stoves, or the high temperature of the climate of Cuba, dry the sugar in the moulds; and, as the sugar when turned out of the mould is a lump, from which (as with a lump of single refined sugar made in England) the inferior part at the apex of the cone is separated, and the superior part (which is as hard as British single refined sugar) is broken, pounded, or crushed by a mill such as is used in England for the like purpose. Therefore, the processes are alike, or scarcely variable, but the saccharine quality of the falsely denominated clayed sugar is superior to that of British single refined lump sugar, because the latter is generally made from the exuded syrup from other lump or loaf sugar, whilst clayed sugar is the virgin and primary product of the cane, not deteriorated, as is the case with the exuded syrup of which single refined sugar is made, by the repeated boilings and action of heat, necessary to concentrate the syrup to the degree for crystallization.

5thly. That the last-mentioned definition of the quality or qualities of clayed sugar, and the mode of manufacture, is an irrefragable proof that the existing scale which governs the importation

importation of various descriptions of sugar, both foreign and of British colonial production, is founded upon an unjust and disproportionate basis, highly detrimental to a variety of British interests, and operative, so far as foreign sugars are concerned, as a bounty for increasing the slave trade.

I could adduce other, and more minute, and equally cogent reasons in support of the arguments and statements I have advanced, to explain the cause and effect of the ruinous position of the British West India colonies, which our Eastern possessions partake of in a great measure; and with great deference to your Lordship's superior judgment, I venture to suggest most respectfully, and in conclusion, that by a differential and real (and not as now a supposed) protective duty on foreign sugars according to their intrinsic quality, founded on the only just criterion, viz. the saccharine properties of sugars imported,—that such accordance by the Legislature, even though not accompanied, as justice demands it should be, with aid from Government, by introducing free African labourers into the British West India colonies, together with other minor ameliorations as regards the exportation from the colonies of their products, such measures would enable the proprietors of sugar estates to stem the present crisis.

Finally, I respectfully solicit your Lordship to permit me verbally to point out more minutely than I have done by this letter and by the accompanying documents, the true bearings and ramifications of the case; as, upon a just determination by the Legislature depend the renewed prosperity of our once esteemed and valued West Indian colonies, or their annihilation as an appendage to the British Empire.

To the Right hon. Lord G. Bentinck, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

With the utmost respect, &c.
(signed) *Henry Crosley.*

To the Right honourable Sir C. Wood, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

Sir,

I RESPECTFULLY take the liberty of representing to you that upon various occasions during the last 18 years I have memorialized the Right honourable the Lords of the Treasury, and also certain members of the Administration, upon matters connected with the protection of the revenue, with reference especially to duties on sugar imported, and refined sugar exported for drawback and bounty; and also upon other matters appertaining to regulations of the sugar trade; which representations have chiefly, but with modifications, been adopted by Government; and for such services, verbally acknowledged by gentlemen in office, I have received their thanks.

As it is presumed that Government purpose to remodel the scale of duties upon sugar imported, I again take the liberty of submitting to your consideration various statements to prove that, by the present rates of duty charged upon a particular description of foreign clayed sugar, on which 20s. per cwt. is paid, that such rate, which it was supposed gave a protecting duty of 6s. per cwt. in favour of sugars of British growth charged at 14s. per cwt., is not in reality so, but on the contrary; and that from this cause must principally be attributed the wide spreading ruin of the growers of sugar in the British West India colonies and in British India; who, as they cannot manufacture the particular description of foreign clayed sugar alluded to, as their factories and means are not available for such purpose, they cannot for this reason, and also on account of the disproportionate duty thereon, compete with the manufacturers of such sugar in Brazil, Cuba, &c., who make it almost exclusively, whilst in the British West India colonies and possessions in the East Indies, muscovado, or raw sugar, not clayed, is nearly the only production; therefore, unless the Legislature protect these British interests, by charging an equitable duty proportionate to the real, and not, as at present, the supposed quality of such foreign clayed sugar, the British manufacturers of raw or muscovado must of necessity cease to cultivate the sugar cane.

To elucidate the position advanced, I beg leave most respectfully to crave your attention to the definition of the different qualities of sugar transmitted herewith; and in order that you may appreciate as to the faith to be placed in this and other statements of mine, I beg leave to mention that, from early life, and for upwards of 30 years, I have been extensively and practically occupied and interested in the refining and manufacture of sugar; and although not so now, as a refiner of sugar, yet for the last 18 years I have been established as an engineer and maker of improved machinery and apparatus for manufacturing colonial sugar; the orders for which have, however, ceased to be given in consequence of the discouraging aspect in the British sugar colonies and possessions in the East.

By the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 69, folio 695, the duty on foreign "brown sugar, being muscovado, or clayed, or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white clayed, for every cwt. 20s." The 7th head provides that the duties upon such sugars shall be with reference to "samples of white clayed sugar, and of sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed sugar"; but "with reference to colour, grain, and saccharine matter." Therefore it is evident that the intention and true meaning of the said Act was not to confine the fixing of the quality of the sugar to colour and grain only, but to that quality which constitutes the intrinsic value of all descriptions of sugar, viz. the saccharine matter; and this property or quality is the main object sought by the refiners and by domestic consumers of sugar, grain and colour being but secondary considerations, as exemplified and acknowledged with reference to the defective saccharine quality of East India muscovado sugar, and that produced from beet-root; which, although possess-

Appendix, No. 6.
Qualities of Sugars
defined for Duty.

ing colour and grain equal to West India, and especially beet sugar, from the superior mode in which it is manufactured; nevertheless, both sorts are greatly inferior to West India raw or muscovado. Yet, under the said Act, and contrary to its true intent (as is supposed), the raw sugar of the British West India colonies, which is the only sort of sugar there made, whilst in Brazil and Cuba the chief and almost only sort is clayed sugar, which is divested of the brown and inferior part combined with raw sugar; which sugar of British growth, and of inferior saccharine quality, is charged at the same duty as the superior quality of clayed, excepting the supposed differential and protecting duty of 6 s. per cwt.; and in proof that foreign clayed sugar, not white, such as is charged at 20 s. per cwt. duty, is of a superior saccharine quality, I beg leave to state, that,

1 cwt. of such clayed sugar when refined yields about 102 lbs. refined loaves and lumps. whilst 1 cwt. muscovado yields about - - - - 80 lbs. " " "

Again, and in furtherance of the statements advanced, I have, by actual workings under my inspection, operated (but not by claying) upon at least 10,000 tons of muscovado or raw sugar, of almost all growths, to divest it of the inferior part, and to render the cleansed sugar like unto the foreign clayed sugar, on which the duty of 20 s. per cwt. is charged; and the results were, that upon an average, about 168 lbs. of muscovado was required to produce 112 lbs. of the cleansed sugar; and, in order to protect the revenue from loss sustained by allowing, as in 1830, disproportionate drawbacks upon the exportation of refined and bastard sugar, under the Act of 9 Geo. 4. c. 93, which drawbacks were calculated to equalize exactly the duty of 27 shillings then charged upon muscovado or raw sugar; at that period I memorialized the Right hon. the Lords of the Treasury upon that and other subjects connected with the regulations of the sugar trade, and particularly pointed out the results stated as to 168 lbs. of raw sugar being equivalent to 112 lbs. of cleansed sugar; and I have had the satisfaction, not only in this instance, but subsequently in others, to see that the Ministers of the Crown have acted upon my suggestions. In 1830 I published a pamphlet, which had especial reference to the operations last-named, and also to the manufacture and refining of sugar, drawbacks, &c.; and such pamphlet, which was presented to the Right hon. the Lords of the Treasury, is I believe a recorded document in their offices.

With respect to the foregoing statements as to the quantities and qualities of foreign clayed and British muscovado sugars, and the duties respectively charged thereon under the Act now in force, and the effects operating thereby, to the injury of the revenue, and destructively to the growers of sugar in the British West India colonies, and in the possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited; it appears equitable that—

As 168 lbs. or 1½ cwt. of muscovado or raw is required for the production of 112 lbs. or 1 cwt. of sugar resembling such foreign clayed sugar,

although by the process of claying in Cuba and Brazil, a greater quantity of muscovado is required to produce 112 lbs. clayed;—that the duty ought to be charged on its representative, or at least upon

	£.	s.	d.
168 lbs. or 1½ cwt. at 20 s., amounting to - - - -	1	10	-
To equalize the differential and supposed protective duty on British muscovado; and as 112 lbs. or 1 cwt. of muscovado really represents only 75 lbs. of clayed, the duty on the former ought to be at the rate of 14 s. per cwt., or - - - -		9	4½
Thus showing that the grower of British muscovado sugar pays an excess of duty upon each cwt. of - - - -		4	7½
The Duty charged - - - -		14	- per cwt.

Consequently, the differential and protective duty upon foreign clayed sugar, not white, contrasted with that upon British muscovado, to equalize the duties, the foreign clayed ought to be charged 16 s. per cwt.; which rate of 16 s. per cwt. would justly be the differential and protecting duty, in addition to 14 s. per cwt., or total 30 s. per cwt. upon foreign clayed sugar, not white, in lieu of 6 s., in addition to 14 s. or 20 s. per cwt. now charged upon this description of sugar. Therefore the revenue sustains a loss of 10 s. per cwt. on foreign clayed sugars, not white, imported under the Act of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, which also operates to the disadvantage of the growers of British muscovado raw sugar, who, eventually, if the said Act is not remodelled to give them only a fair protection, must be ruined altogether.

Finally, and in order to corroborate and prove to your entire satisfaction, that 112 lbs. British muscovado sugar is only equal to 75 lbs. or thereabouts, of foreign clayed sugar, not white, I will, with your permission, operate in your presence, or in the presence of any person or persons you may be pleased to appoint, and wherever you may think proper in London, upon a given quantity of raw or muscovado sugar.

I beg to apologise for intruding upon your invaluable time this verbose detail; yet hoping that the importance and magnitude of the subject under review will be accepted as an excuse for the liberty I have taken in addressing you,

I have, &c.
Henry Crosley.

Emerson-street, Southwark, and Grove, Camberwell,
31 January 1846.

Appendix, No. 7.

Appendix, No. 7.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. *Shand*, 9 March 1848, and referred to in Answer to Question 8104.

Expenses of Harts and Royals Estate, 1 Aug. 1846 to 31 July 1847.

ABSTRACT of EXPENSES of HARTS AND ROYALS ESTATE, from 1 August 1846 to 31 July 1847.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	Labourers	2,081	9	4½	2,442	13	6½
	Tradesmen	31	6	3			
	Manager	183	17	-			
	Overseer	106	-	11			
	Town agent	40	-	-			
Lumber	6,167 feet pitch pine lumber	101	1	3	590	6	-½
	9,000 feet white pine lumber	124	-	-			
	11,240 feet spruce lumber	128	17	4			
	4,000 red oak staves	68	8	-			
	57,005 shingles	156	17	1			
	10 bundles wood hoops	8	9	6			
	2 empty hogsheads	2	12	10½			
Stock	1 horse	68	-	-	85	10	-
	1 bull	22	10	-			
Food	Various provisions, &c. (use of emigrants)	83	9	10	206	-	10
	206 bushels corn	103	15	-			
	2 hogsheads oats	17	-	-			
	4 bushels salt	1	16	-			
Taxes	Parochial	33	9	6	56	7	10½
	Public	22	18	4½			
Small Stores	56,000 nails	23	12	9	68	17	6
	1,200 bricks	4	6	3			
	15 hoes	3	7	6			
	2 hogsheads coals	1	6	9			
	Salaratus	10	1	9			
	Oil	9	8	-			
	Tallow	2	4	-			
	Pitch and tar	6	6	-			
	14 hs. rope	1	1	-			
	2 iron pots	3	-	-			
	2 kegs white lead	3	4	6			
Stationery	19	-	-				
Miscellaneous	Doctor	45	-	-	132	8	10
	Farrier	27	-	-			
	Black and copper smith	59	13	10			
	Porterage	-	15	-			
TOTAL Expense		£.			3,582	4	7½
C R E D I T S.							
		£.	s.	d.			
By sale of sundries in the island		104	3	1			
By sale of rum in the island		36	-	-	140 3 1		
					3,442	1	6½
At 220 p' ct. ex.		£.					
Equal to Sterling		£.			1,564	11	7

Appendix, No. 7.

Harts and Royals
Plantation Account,
5 Aug. 1833 to
20 Aug. 1834.

HARTS AND ROYALS PLANTATION ACCOUNT, from 5th August 1833 to 20th August 1834.
(The last Year of Slavery.)

SUGAR ACCOUNT.

Date.	DISPOSAL.	Hogheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Pounds Gross.	Pounds Nett.
1834:						
15 April	- Shipped per Phoenix - - -	10	-	-	19,825	18,239
6 May	- Shipped per Planter - - -	16	-	-	30,925	28,451
28 —	- Shipped per Denison - - -	16	-	-	31,375	28,866
19 June	- Shipped per Grace - - -	20	-	-	38,350	35,282
25 July	- Shipped per Phoenix - - -	23	-	-	46,250	42,550
August	- Shipped per Denison - - -	51	-	-	101,315	93,210
	Total shipped - - -	136	-	-	268,040	246,597
	Paid the Customs - - -	6	-	-	* 11,845	* 10,900
	Total crop of 1834 - - -	142	-	-	279,885	257,497

* Four and a half per cent. Tax.

MOLASSES ACCOUNT.

Date.	DISPOSAL.	Puncheons.	Gallons.	Price.	Amount.
1833:					
6 August	- William M'Farlane - - -	3	364	at 2/ x 36	£. s. d. 41 16 -
1834:					
12 March	- Francis Shand - - -	8	967	1/9 x "	99 - 3
31 —	- Sold per cash account - - -	2	241	1/6 x "	21 13 6
11 June	- Ditto - ditto - - -	2	238	1/6 x "	21 9 -
13 —	- Darrell & Co. - - -	1	120	1/9 x "	12 6 -
11 July	- Daniel B. Garling - - -	2	226	1/4 1/2 x "	19 2 9
6 May	- Shipped per Planter - - -	14	1,778	—	—
19 June	- Shipped per Grace - - -	4	402	—	—
5 July	- Shipped per Corsair - - -	16	1,894	—	—
		52	6,230	£.	215 7 6

Molasses yet to be shipped by the "Two Sisters."

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN.

Date.	In whose Favour.	Sterling Sum.	Exchange.	Amount.
1833:				
20 August	- Daniel B. Garling - - -	£. s. d. 63 10 3	200 p.	£. s. d. 127 - 6 1/2
4 November	- Samuel Nelson & Co. - - -	125 - -	210 p.	262 10 -
		£. 188 10 3	£.	389 10 6 1/2

RUM ACCOUNT.

1834: 6 September. Shipped per "Denison," 4 puncheons: 440 gallons.

Harts and Royals Estate,		Dr.	To sundry Persons.				
					£.	s.	d.
1833:							
5 August	-	To Hornell and Coletart, for 6 dry good puncheons, at 30 s. each	-	9	-	-	
5	-	To James Armour & Co., for 1 ditto - ditto	-	1	7	-	
5	-	To Will. M'Farlane, for 4 barrels of herrings, at 64 s.	-	12	16	-	
13	-	To cash account, paid the 4 ½ per cent. duty on 6 puncheons rum, shipped per "Denison"	-	1	18	-	
27	-	To Francis Shand, for 2 puncheons corn meal, at 21 dollars per	-	18	18	-	
4 September	-	To cash account, paid the 2 ½ per cent. import tax on herrings received per "Phoenix"	-	-	12	6	
6	-	To cash account, paid L. L. Hodge, for a cattle mill	-	54	-	-	
19	-	To Francis Shand, for 2 puncheons corn meal, at 21 dollars per	-	18	18	-	
26	-	To cash account, paid Andrew Pirie for a dry good puncheon	-	1	10	-	
3 October	-	To Francis Shand, for 2 puncheons corn meal, at 21 dollars per	-	18	18	-	
3	-	To Peter P. Walter, for a half crown beam	-	9	-	-	
3	-	To Thomas M'Coard, for 20 ½ lbs. bar iron, at 6 d. per lb.	-	-	10	3	
15	-	To John Jones & Co., for 2 puncheons corn meal, at 21 dollars per	-	18	18	-	
29	-	To - ditto - ditto - for 2 puncheons corn meal, at 21 dollars per	-	18	18	-	
1 November	-	To D. B. Garling, for 3 months' salary as bookkeeper, 40 l. per annum	-	10	-	-	
1	-	To James Boyle, for 3 months' wages as blacksmith	-	11	10	-	
1	-	To A. Geddes, for 3 months' wages as manager, at 140 l. per annum	-	£. 35	-	-	
		Paid for 14 fowls, 28 s.; 5 lbs. mutton, 10 s.; arrow-root, 5 s.; wine, 6 s.; gin, 4 s. 6 d.; candles, 2 s. 3 d.; and paid towards the burial of 2 negroes, 54 s.	-	5	9	9	
			-	40	9	9	
1	-	To Thomas F. Baily, for 3 months' salary as overseer, at 100 l. per annum	-	25	-	-	
1	-	To Francis Shand, for 4,000 red oak staves, at 41 ½ dollars per	-	74	14	-	
8	-	To James P. Darrell, for 2 puncheons corn meal, at 21 dollars per	-	18	18	-	
16	-	To - ditto - for 2 American horses	-	91	-	-	
26	-	To cash account, paid John H. Moore, for bleeding and curing a grey horse of lameness	-	3	12	-	
30	-	To cash account, paid Nathaniel Humphrys for 2 puncheons corn meal	-	19	16	-	
3 December	-	To James P. Darrell, for 2 puncheons corn meal	-	19	16	-	
8	-	To cash account, paid Mary Marchant, for 2 oxen	-	36	-	-	
13	-	To R. B. Eldridge, for 2 puncheons corn meal	-	19	16	-	
13	-	To - ditto - for 53 feet pitch pine lumber, at 18 l. per	-	-	19	1	
13	-	To Matthew George, for a pair of cart-wheels	£. 12 12	-	-	-	
		To - ditto - for a pair of cart pipe bones	1 16	-	-	-	
			-	14	8	-	
26	-	To C. and W. Shand, S. S., for 44 ½ lbs. beef, supplied for the manager's and overseer's Christmas present	-	3	7	1 ½	
1834:							
15 January	-	To cash account, paid the negroes for extra work done on the estate	-	2	2	-	
23	-	To cash account, paid apprehending "Jack," a runaway	-	-	8	-	
1 February	-	To D. B. Garling, for 3 months' wages, at 40 l. per annum	-	10	-	-	
1	-	To A. Geddes, for 3 months' wages as manager, at 140 l. per annum	-	£. 35	-	-	
		Paid a nurse, 18 s.; sick house expenses, 75 s. 6 d.; pitch, 6 s.; and for 2 funerals, 36 s.	-	6	15	6	
			-	41	15	6	
1	-	To Thomas F. Baily, for 3 months' wages, at 100 l. per annum	-	25	-	-	
1	-	To James Boyle, for 3 months' wages as blacksmith	-	11	10	-	
11	-	To Wood & Bennett, for 28 ½ bushels oats at 6 s. 9 d. per bushel	-	9	12	4 ½	
26	-	To John Jones & Co., for 28 lbs. rod iron, at 6 d. per	-	-	14	-	
26	-	To Francis Shand, for 6,000 red oak staves, at 41 ½ dollars per	-	112	1	-	
28	-	To William Fairclough, for freight, between 1st March last and date, of 3 hogsheads sugar and 16 puncheons molasses, at 6 s.	-	5	8	-	

Harts and Royals Plantation Account, 5 Aug. 1833 to 20 Aug. 1834.

Appendix, No. 7.
Harts and Royals
Plantation Account,
5 Aug. 1833 to
20 Aug. 1834.

1834 :			£.	s.	d.
28	February	To John Furlonge, for 12 months' medical care of and attendance on 108 slaves, at 6s. each per annum - - - £.32 8 - £.10. per 100 slaves, allowed in the lieu of charges for surgical operations, midwifery, &c. 10 16 - A year's care of one overseer - - - - 5 - -	48	4	-
28	—	To John Furlonge, for 2 empty oat hogsheads - - - - -	8	12	-
28	7	To Parish St. John, for tax on 107 slaves, at 6s. 6d. each per annum - - - - - £.34 15 6 And on 206 acres of land, at 1s. 3d. per acre - 12 17 6	47	13	-
15	March	To cash account, paid the negroes for extra work done - - - - -	4	-	-
29	—	To William Fairclough, for 109 feet hardwood, at 9d. per foot - - - - -	4	1	9
31	—	To cash account, paid W. & F. Harvie, for a double-reined bridle, &c. - - - - -	2	5	-
31	—	To Langford L. Hodge, for 2 hhd. building lime, at 45s. per hhd. - - - - -	4	10	-
1	April	To Francis Shand, for 4,700 feet deals, at 11l. 8s. per 1,000 - - - - -	53	11	7
19	—	To cash account, paid the negroes for extra work - - - - -	1	16	-
21	—	To John Jones & Co., for 50 lbs. tallow at 1s. 9d. per lb. - - - - -	4	7	6
1	May	To Daniel B. Garling, for 3 months' salary, at 40l. per annum - - - - -	10	-	-
1	—	To Archibald Geddes, for 3 months' wages - - - - - £.35 - - - Paid for 4 fowls, 8s.: 1 lb. mutton, 2s.; 1 bottle gin, 4s. 6d.; cotton wick, 4s.; paid towards the burial of an old negro, 18s. - - - - - 1 16 6	36	16	6
1	—	To Thomas F. Baily, for 3 months' wages, as overseer, at 100l. per annum - - - - -	25	-	-
1	—	To James Boyle, for 3 months' wages, as blacksmith - - - - -	11	10	-
1	—	To Treasury, for record tax on 117,208 lbs. net of sugar, at 1d. per cwt. - - - - - £.4 17 8 686 gallons of rum, at 3d. per 100 gallons - - - 1 8 6,733 gallons of molasses, at 3d. per 100 gallons - 16 10 200 acres of land, at 1/4d. per acre - - - - - 4 3	6	-	5
14	—	To Thomas F. Baily, for his salary as overseer, from 1st instant to date, 14 days, at 100l. per annum - - - - -	3	16	8
15	—	To Elias A. Brown, for 9 molasses casks, at 4 dollars per - - - - -	16	4	-
24	—	To William Wardle, for a sugar shovel - - - - -	-	13	6
24	—	To John Jones & Co., for 1 hank mill lacing - - - - -	-	12	-
27	—	To Daniel B. Garling, for 4 pieces cinnamon - - - - -	2	5	-
9	June	To cash account, paid for 18 molasses puncheons, at 36s. each - - - - -	32	8	-
11	—	To James Armstrong, for 20 thousand eightpenny and tenpenny nails, at 7s. per thousand - - - - -	7	-	-
11	—	To cash account, paid the 2 1/2 per cent. import tax on invoice per "Perseverance," "Montrose," and "Phoenix" - - - - -	8	17	11
26	—	To cash account, paid for 2 molasses puncheons, at 36s. each - - - - -	3	12	-
30	—	To cash account, paid for vitriolic acid - - - - -	-	4	-
2	July	To cash account, paid for 4 molasses puncheons, at 4 dollars per - - - - -	7	4	-
11	—	To cash account, paid the 2 1/2 per cent. import tax on goods received per "Phoenix" - - - - -	-	12	-
18	—	To cash account, paid Owen Pell for 4,131 lbs. yams, at 7s. per cwt. - - - - -	14	9	2
31	—	To Andrew Gardner, for one year's salary, due to him for superintending the windmill for the crop - - - - -	25	-	-
31	—	To Daniel B. Garling, for 3 months' salary as book-keeper - - - - -	10	-	-
31	—	To James Boyle, for 3 months' salary as blacksmith - - - - -	11	10	-
31	—	To John Dickson, for 2 months' salary as overseer, at 90l. per ann. - - - - -	15	-	-
31	—	To Archibald Geddes, for 3 months' wages - - - - - £.35 - - - Paid 54 negroes for extra work, 108s.; basil skins, 6s. 9d.; apprehending Cuffy, 9s.; cotton wick, 4s.; castor oil, 9s.; candles, 2s. 8d.; arrow root, 1s.; and paid towards burying a child, 9s. - - - - - 7 9 -	42	9	-
4	August	To cash account, paid free labourers - - - - -	9	10	-
6	—	To Francis Shand, for 200 rivets, at 2s. 8d. per 100 - - - - -	-	4	6
15	—	To Samuel Nelson & Co., for 3 barrels of pork, at 16 dollars per - - - - - £.21 12 - For 3 barrels of flour, at 8 dollars per - - - - - 10 16 -	32	8	-

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 487

1834:		£. s. d.	Appendix, No 7.
15 August -	To cash account, paid free labourers - - - - -	16 14 9	
20 - - -	To cash account, paid proportion of the expenses of the smith's shop at Nibbs's, at which place Royals blacksmith work is done, say from 1st May 1831 to 1st August 1833 - - - - -	11 10 -	Harts and Royals Plantation Account, 5 Aug. 1833 to 20 Aug. 1834.
20 - - -	To John Jones & Co., for 4 puncheons corn meal, at 18 ³ / ₄ dollars per - - - - -	33 12 -	
20 - - -	To Francis Shand, for 2½ rum puncheons, at 40 s. each - - - - -	42 - -	
		£. 1,404 5 10 *	

* Currency, at 220 per cent. exchange, equal to 638 l. 6 s. 3 d. sterling.

Cr.

1833:		£. s. d.
22 Oct. -	By John Furlonge, for 1 hogshead of oats - - - - -	6 10 6
1834:		
20 August -	By amount of molasses disposed of - - - - -	245 7 6
20 - - -	By amount of bills drawn - - - - -	389 10 6 ³ / ₄
20 - - -	By C. & W. Shand, for balance transferred to close - - - - -	792 17 3 ¹ / ₂
		£. 1,404 5 10

Appendix, No. 8.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of SUGAR, the Produce of British Possessions, Imported into the United Kingdom in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

	Quantities of Sugar, the Produce of British Possessions, Imported into the United Kingdom.								
	1845.			1846.			1847.		
	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.
British West Indies and British Guiana; viz.	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Antigua - - - - -	209,971	-	209,971	102,644	-	102,644	240,201	-	240,201
Barbadoes - - - - -	351,484	2	351,486	302,496	-	302,496	469,021	1	469,022
Dominica - - - - -	57,888	-	57,888	52,700	-	52,700	65,451	-	65,451
Grenada - - - - -	71,249	-	71,249	76,931	-	76,931	104,952	-	104,952
Jamaica - - - - -	742,855	-	742,855	572,875	-	572,875	751,416	-	751,416
Montserrat - - - - -	10,286	-	10,286	5,316	-	5,316	7,657	-	7,657
Nevis - - - - -	30,858	-	30,858	26,665	-	26,665	41,833	-	41,833
St. Christopher - - - - -	122,773	-	122,773	90,075	-	90,075	149,096	-	149,096
St. Lucia - - - - -	71,251	-	71,251	63,562	-	63,562	88,370	-	88,370
St. Vincent - - - - -	132,673	-	132,673	129,870	-	129,870	175,615	-	175,615
Tobago - - - - -	62,709	-	62,709	38,822	-	38,822	69,240	-	69,240
Tortola - - - - -	6,175	-	6,175	6,342	-	6,342	8,285	-	8,285
Trinidad - - - - -	364,151	-	364,151	353,293	-	353,293	393,537	-	393,537
Demerara - - - - -	499,102	-	499,102	252,449	-	252,449	522,892	151	522,543
Borbice - - - - -	120,575	-	120,575	73,307	-	73,307	112,777	2	112,779
	2,853,995	2	2,853,997	2,147,347	-	2,147,347	3,199,843	154	3,199,997
Mauritius - - - - -	716,173	-	716,173	845,197	-	845,197	1,193,572	277	1,193,849
British Possessions in the East Indies - - - - -	1,338,440	19	1,338,459	1,432,274	5,750	1,438,024	1,407,171	11,511	1,418,682
Other Parts - - - - -	361	-	361	17	1	18	9	-	9
TOTAL - - - - -	4,908,969	21	4,908,990	4,424,836	5,751	4,430,586	5,800,595	11,942	5,812,537

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 7 March 1848.

(signed) W. Irving.

APPENDIX TO THIRD REPORT FROM THE

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantities and the different Countries from which FOREIGN SUGAR
Account of FOREIGN SUGAR

Quantities of Foreign Sugar, Imported

	Quantities of Foreign Sugar, Imported					
	1845.			1846.		
	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.
Imported from Countries the Produce of which during the operation of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 28 (now repealed) was admitted, by Orders in Council, to entry for Home Consumption, at the distinctive Rates of Duty then applicable to Sugar not the Produce of Slave Labour:	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Java - - - - -	46,854	20	46,874	80,911	-	80,911
Philippine Islands - - - - -	118,581	-	118,581	73,120	-	73,120
China - - - - -	5,744	14	5,758	58,222	3	58,225
Siam - - - - -	163	-	163	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies - - - - -	2,219	1	2,220	38,368	1	38,369
United States of America - - - - -	22,232	-	22,232	199	4	203
New Granada - - - - -	6,890	-	6,890	1,956	5	1,961
Venezuela - - - - -				11,593	-	11,593
	202,683	35	202,718	264,389	13	264,402
Imported from other Countries and Colonies:						
Brazil - - - - -	325,359	-	325,359	300,509	1,558	302,067
Cuba - - - - -	197,460	16	197,476	499,907	13,292	513,199
Porto Rico - - - - -	151,053	-	151,053	96,471	-	96,471
St. Croix - - - - -	-	-	-	168	-	168
St. John - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Eustatius - - - - -	3,308	-	3,308	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana - - - - -	641	-	641	1,493	-	1,493
British Possessions in America - - - - -	24,972	8	24,980	13,861	2	13,863
Prussia - - - - -	-	-	-	2,323	-	2,323
Hanseatic Towns - - - - -	-	3,012	3,012	-	139	139
Holland - - - - -	4,484	198,345	202,829	7,558	70,509	78,067
Belgium - - - - -	-	14,421	14,421	10,978	5,279	16,257
France - - - - -	-	290	290	-	1	1
Tuscany - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Parts - - - - -	1,961	6	1,967	15	4	19
	709,238	216,093	925,331	933,263	90,784	1,024,047
Aggregate of the Quantities of Foreign Sugar Imported, and of the Quantities entered for Home Consumption	£. 911,921	216,133	1,128,054	1,197,872	90,797	1,288,669

Office of the Inspector-General
of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London,
7 March 1848.

has been Imported into *Great Britain*, in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847; also, a similar entered for Home Consumption.

into the United Kingdom.			Quantities of Foreign Sugar entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.								
1847.			1845.			1846.			1847.		
Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.	Unrefined.	Refined and Candy.	TOTAL.
Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
193,699	513	194,212	15,388	-	15,388	73,956	-	73,956	114,029	3	114,032
173,838	1	173,839	59,016	-	59,016	76,305	-	76,305	63,187	1	63,188
99,011	2	99,013	2,158	2	2,160	37,515	3	37,518	41,836	2	41,838
17,948	-	17,948	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,724	-	8,724
13,718	4	13,722	312	-	312	51,488	1	51,489	6,819	4	6,823
307	180	487	15	-	15	20	-	20	168	4	172
1,044	25	1,069	458	-	458	1,316	-	1,316	765	-	765
4,858	-	4,858				3,830	-	3,830	1,935	-	1,935
494,413	675	495,088	77,287	2	77,289	244,425	4	244,429	237,463	14	237,477
699,219	2,474	701,693	5	-	5	109,403	2	109,405	202,287	199	202,486
861,088	27,632	908,720	21	-	21	154,817	13,585	168,402	350,143	16,074	366,217
248,484	-	248,484	10	-	10	81,220	-	81,220	120,235	-	120,235
72,298	147	72,445	-	-	-	185	-	185	58,808	147	58,955
724	-	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
2,270	-	2,270	-	-	-	12	-	12	1,010	-	1,010
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4,733	-	4,733	16	-	16	8,018	1	8,019	4,080	-	4,080
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38
-	717	717	-	-	-	-	10	10	1	336	337
-	37,216	37,216	-	12	12	4,106	7	4,113	-	13	13
4,144	8,882	13,026	-	10	10	566	-	566	796	12	808
1,718	87	1,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	118
4,003	-	4,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,580	4	1,584	5	4	9	102	3	105	504	5	509
1,920,252	72,161	1,992,413	57	26	83	358,430	13,608	372,038	738,070	16,786	754,856
2,412,665	72,836	2,485,501	77,344	28	77,372	602,855	13,612	616,467	975,533	16,800	992,333

W. Irving.

CHEC
2003-04