

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

COPY of CIRCULAR DESPATCH to the Governors of Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad,
British Guiana, and Mauritius.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 September 1857.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, copy of a letter from the Emigration Commissioners, enclosing copies of two letters from Mr. Franklin, the Emigration Agent at Madras, relative to the establishment of the Emigration depôt at Madras, on the same system as at Calcutta, and also to the increase of the salaries of the officers connected therewith, consequent on the commencement of West Indian emigration.

10 August 1857.
Enclosure.

I have to acquaint you that I have sanctioned the arrangements made by Mr. Franklin for the establishment of the depôt, and have consented to the increase of the salaries suggested by that gentleman, which is to date, however, from the reopening of emigration to Mauritius, and not from the opening of that to the West Indies.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Labouchere.

Enclosure in Appendix, No. 1.

Sir,

Emigration Office, 19 August 1857.

IN July 1856, we received a letter from Messrs. Seal & Oliver, employed in the Emigration Office, at Madras, praying that, on account of the commencement of West Indian emigration, and the consequent increase of their duties, their salaries might be increased.

2. This petition we referred to the Emigration Agent, for his report, requesting particularly to be informed whether the addition to the duties of these gentlemen would furnish them with more to do than they could reasonably be expected to perform at their present salaries.

3. In his letter of the 27th of September 1856, Mr. Thomson recommended the establishment of an emigration depôt at Madras, like that which already exists at Calcutta.

4. Feeling little doubt of the propriety of this suggestion, we obtained, and transmitted to Mr. Franklin, Mr. Labouchere's approval of it; but we requested Mr. Franklin to communicate to us his own opinion on the subject, the probable cost of the depôt, and the mode in which he proposed to regulate it.

5. That gentleman has communicated with Mr. Caird, and has now reported both with regard to the clerk's salaries, and with regard to the depôt. It appears from his letters, of which I enclose copies, that the expense of keeping the coolies till placed on board the emigrant ship has hitherto fallen on the Native Collector, who has been paid by a bounty varying from Rs. 4. 12 a. to six rupees a head on the emigrants actually embarked. Under this system, desertions were very numerous and very inconvenient; and Mr. Franklin, after communication with Mr. Caird, has at once adopted the Calcutta system with regard to the Mauritius emigration now in progress, and anticipates from it the following advantages:

21 February.
Sub-Enclosure 1.
6 J. ne.
Sub-Enclosure 2.

1. Natives will not generally enter the depôt unless they have some *bonâ fide* intention to emigrate, of which, therefore, the depôt is some test.

2. The emigrants will be better housed and fed, and will not be able to spend their daily allowance (which the Collector usually makes them in money) upon intoxicating liquor.

3. Disease will be less likely to escape observation.

4. The depôt plan (Mr. Franklin thinks) will be cheaper.

6. I collect that Mr. Franklin is satisfied with the working of the new plan, as far as it has gone.

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Appendix, No. 1.

7. With regard to the clerks he states that they are not, on the whole, overworked, but are certainly underpaid, receiving "less in proportion than men of similar position obtain in Government and in most private offices." The establishment of a *dépôt* will increase their duties, and will also render necessary some increase of the native staff. He proposes, therefore, a revised establishment and scale of pay, which will raise the total expense from Rs. 143. 8*a.* to 288 rupees a month, or from about 171*l.* to 345*l.* a year. The salary of the manager and interpreter (Mr. Seal) will be increased from 48*l.* to 96*l.*, and that of the apothecary and superintendent (Mr. Holmes) from 60*l.* to 108*l.* per annum.

8. The details of the change are exhibited in the table attached to Mr. Franklin's letter, and the duties of Mr. Seal and Mr. Holmes are explained in his letters of the 21st of February and the 6th of June.

21 February,
paras. 3, 4, 5 and 8.
6 June,
paras. 8 and 9.

9. Mr. Franklin further requests that the increased salaries may be drawn from the 26th of January 1856, at which period the West India emigration commenced. And he proposes that the expense of each ship should be paid by the Colony to which it is sent, but that of the establishment by the different colonies in proportion to the number of emigrants which each receives.

10. I see no reason to doubt that Mr. Franklin has acted with judgment in the establishment of a *dépôt*, nor does the proposed establishment seem unduly expensive. I would suggest, therefore, that in both these respects his plan might be approved. But as during a large portion of the last 12 months Mauritius emigration has been wholly suspended, and during the whole 20 months for which it is proposed to award back pay to the clerks, only three ships were dispatched to the West Indies, I see no reason why the increased salaries of the clerks should commence from January 1856. They might perhaps be allowed, with propriety, to commence from the recent re-opening of Mauritius emigration in April or May last.

11. The proposed apportionment of expenses requires, however, one modification. It has been already decided that Mr. Franklin should receive a fixed salary of 200*l.* from the West Indies for the coming season, retaining his previous salary from Mauritius. This arrangement it would seem inexpedient to unsettle. In other respects the mode of apportionment which he suggests, and which is in force at Calcutta, should, I apprehend, be adopted.

T. F. Elliot, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Frederic Rogers.*

Sub-Enclosure 1.

To *S. Walcott*, Esq., Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
London.

Colonial Emigration Office, Madras,
21 February 1857.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 23d July last, 3229 $\frac{1}{2}$, which appears not to have been replied to, enclosing petitions from Messrs. Seal and Oliver, chief and second clerk in my office, for increase of salary, in consideration of the recommencement of emigration to the West Indies, I have the honour to state that the duties of the office are at times laborious, but that they are not more than can be accomplished by those forming the establishment which is noted in the margin,* with the pay of each grade.

2. The clerks are certainly underpaid; they receive less in proportion than men of similar position obtain in Government or most private offices. But although I am ready to admit this, I view as highly insubordinate the appeal to the Commissioners direct, instead of submitting their application to the usual official manner through the agent. They inform me that Mr. Thomson directed them, or gave them leave to do so, but he denies it.

3. The duty of the chief clerk is to be responsible for the due entry of all letters received and dispatched, and of all receipts and disbursements of money, and to keep the account currents of the Mauritius and West India agency, which are made out separately. On individuals presenting themselves as candidates for emigration, he assists the agent in examining them, and ascertaining that no undue influence has been exerted to bring them from their homes, and that they comprehend the terms under which they are about to emigrate. Mr. Seal has a good colloquial knowledge of Tamil, Canarese, and Hindoostanee, and is therefore peculiarly qualified in this respect for his duties.

4. The agent records the names of those people he resolves to take, and it is then the duty of the chief clerk to register them in the *Dépôt Register Book*, with full particulars of their parents, country, height, &c.; a course which not only enables the department to trace any one sought for, but to detect any imposition on the day of embarkation, when occasionally it is attempted to substitute one person for another.

5. On

* Mr. J. R. Seal, 40 rupees; Mr. J. G. Oliver, 20 rupees; Mr. S. G. Stutz, apothecary, 50 rupees; M. Yagapah, 10 rupees.

5. On the day of embarkation the people are again brought to the office, re-examined, and re-registered for shipment before police authorities. It is the chief clerk's duty to write out this register, which is kept in the office records.

6. These duties, with that of the general supervision over the office, require a fair amount of exertion and intelligence, and, as I before observed, are deserving of higher salary than Mr. Seal receives, the more particularly now that the West Indian colonies are also to be supplied from Madras; but as I am in communication with Mr. Caird on the subject of a depôt, it would be premature to submit any recommendation for the approval of the Commissioners until I am in a position to furnish a comprehensive statement of the modifications I would propose for adoption.

7. The duties of Mr. Oliver and of Yagapah Chetty are those simply of clerks; still, as their salaries are very low, I should propose, when submitting my future report on the subject, a moderate increase.

8. Mr. Stutz's task, as apothecary, is to examine the candidates professionally on their first presenting themselves; to visit daily the depôts, muster the registered emigrants, and if any are sick, more particularly with bowel complaints, which if unattended to are likely to induce cholera, to send them to hospital; and on shipping day to assist in the final examination of the people, made on behalf of the Madras Government. His duties are increased by the West India emigration, and his salary might proportionately be raised.

9. When submitting my final recommendations on these points, it will be for the Commissioners to consider whether the disbursements on account of the establishment of the colonial emigration agency should not be apportioned equitably to those colonies for the benefit of which the duties are performed. The fairest way would, perhaps, be for the salary of the agent and others employed, together with office rent and any other minor expenses common to the general management of the agency, to be divided at the close of every year, and debited to each colony in proportion to the number of emigrants shipped to it during the period. The particular expenses incurred for each ship would of course form a charge on the colony to which it was dispatched.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Franklin,*
Colonial Emigration Agent.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

To *S. Walcott, Esq.,* Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
London.

Sir, Colonial Emigration Office, Madras, 6 June 1857.

1. REFERRING to my letter of the 21st February last, No. 29, I have now the honour to request the favour of your laying before the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners the following recommendation regarding the remodelling of the Colonial Emigration Establishment at Madras.

2. Till the present season, it has been the custom to pay a fixed sum, varying from 4 rupees 12 annas to 6½ rupees, to a sort of middleman, for each adult emigrant embarked, this sum having been in consideration of the expenses and trouble of collecting the people and feeding them till they are sent on board ship. The emigrants were kept in places provided by the middleman, who was at the risk of all loss arising from those who deserted prior to embarkation, which occasionally formed a heavy item. I reported, in 2d paragraph of my letter of 10th February last, No. 27, that no less than 168 desertions took place from the parties who had been registered to proceed to Demerara in the "Stamboul." Many of these had been supported for more than two months by the middlemen, whose losses were consequently great.

3. But, besides this, the uncertainty of being able to provide a ship with her chartered complement places the agent in a difficult position. The middlemen, whom we term contractors or head maistries, may have 400 registered in the books of the agency as ready to embark; the ship is prepared to receive them by a certain day, and it is found that 100 or 150 have absented themselves the night previous. The vessel must then either sail without her full number and be paid forfeit, or she must be detained on demurrage.

4. This inconvenience attracted my attention before illness obliged me to seek change of climate in 1855, and on my return, I communicated with Mr. Caird, with the view of ascertaining how his depôt system worked at Calcutta, resolving, if advisable, to establish similar arrangements at Madras.

5. The result of our intercommunication has been that I have adopted his system, and have formed a depôt, paid and entirely under the control of servants in the employ of the agency. In this depôt the emigrants are lodged, fed, and medically attended, and although at first they stoutly refused to submit to the change and left me in a body, they soon after returned, and are now quietly located in the place assigned for them.

6. The advantages of the new system are manifold:—

1st. The emigrants are directly under the eye and supervision of the agent, who has a better opportunity of judging whether they are really persons likely to embark. Many men will be ready, without any intention of emigrating, to appear at a fixed hour each day to receive a certain money allowance wherewith to provide food for the day; but few such will submit to settle down in the depôt, eat our food, and conform to our rules. The result of the last embarkation for the Mauritius fully confirms this opinion.

2d. In a Government depôt the emigrants are better housed and fed, and their food better cooked. Instead of spending their daily batta money in intoxicating liquors, which many did, they receive a due proportion of proper nutriment. The probabilities are, therefore, that they embark in better condition.

3d. The men being under the eye of the apothecary of the agency, who musters and examines them every day, and who is placed in charge of the depôt, are professionally attended to as soon as necessity exists for treatment. Before, it was the interest of the middleman to conceal all sickness among his emigrants, as this might delay their embarkation, and thus impose on him the cost of a few days' extra subsistence. There is, therefore, every likelihood of any incipient epidemic disease being encountered at its outset, and its spread prevented.

4th. Added to these advantages, which are, I think, sufficient to prove the superiority of the Government depôt system, I believe that the expense of despatching emigrants will thereby be lessened. Much, of course, depends on the seasons, and the amount of labour in demand in the country. Indians like their homes as well as people of other countries; they are not enterprising like Europeans, and have a rooted dislike to change, even for their own benefit: and will not emigrate to any distance unless they find a difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life here.

7. Having now explained the system and its advantages, I will proceed to the measures I would propose for the remuneration of my establishment.

8. Mr. Seal, the head clerk, is now in the receipt of a salary of 40 rupees a month. This is not commensurate with the services which have been required of him, and which services will be increased by the establishment of the Government depôt, for he will now have to check the provisions and the various contingent accounts connected therewith. I propose that his salary be increased to 60 rupees a month, with an additional allowance of 20 rupees a month for his services as interpreter.

9. The apothecary's duties are very onerous. He professionally examines every individual before registry, musters and examines them again every day, and is superintendent of the depôt. On embarkation day he also re-examines the emigrants, in conjunction with the emigration surgeon appointed by the Madras Government, to see that no persons are embarked who are physically unfit for work. He at present receives 50 rupees a month. I propose that this should be raised to 75 rupees, with house rent of 15 rupees a month, when quarters cannot be found for him in the depôt, which is at present the case.

10. Mr. Oliver's salary I would propose to raise to 30 rupees, and Yagapah Chetty's to 17½ rupees.

11. The additions already made, in consequence of the depôt being entirely in my hands, are as follow:

One head man to be paid 1½ annas (in English money 2½ d.), on each statute adult embarked. His duties are to keep the men together in the depôt, and to enforce order and regularity under the superintendent.

Two native clerks at 12 rupees a month each, to keep the native register books and provision account books.

Two peons at six rupees a month each.

One scavenger at four rupees.

12. To enable the Commissioners to understand at one view the alterations I propose, I have appended a Table showing the present establishment and that; but, as I before remarked, in para 2, I fully anticipate that the expenditure under the new arrangements will be less than before.

13. Should the Commissioners acquiesce in the arrangements herein proposed, I would solicit permission for Mr. Seal and the clerks to be allowed to draw their increased rates of salary from the 26th January 1856, the date at which operations in the West India emigration commenced.

14. With regard to the apportioning the expenses, I beg to repeat the suggestion contained in the concluding part of my letter of the 21st February last, No. 29, which is similar to that adopted by Mr. Caird, at Calcutta; namely, that the general cost of the establishment should be divided between the colonies, in proportion to the numbers despatched to each during the year; and that the expenses incurred on account of each ship should be debited to the colony to which it is proceeding.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Franklin,*
Colonial Emigration Agent.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENTS.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.		PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.	
Mr. J. R. Seal, Manager - -	Rs. a. 40 -	Mr. Seal, Manager - - -	Rs. a. 60 -
Mr. J. G. Oliver, Clerk - -	20 -	Allowance as Interpreter -	20 -
Mr. J. Holmes, Apothecary -	50 -	Mr. J. Holmes, Apothecary and Superintendent of Depôt -	75 -
M. Yagapah, Chetty - - -	10 -	House-rent, when not provided with free quarters -	15 -
Ruttensing, Head Peon - - -	6 -	Mr. Oliver, Clerk - - -	30 -
Runjiah, ditto - - - -	6 -	M. Yagapah, Chetty - - -	17 8
Mootealoo, ditto - - - -	6 -	Ruthensing, Head Peon - -	* 10 8
Ramsing, Lascar - - - -	3 8	Rungiah, ditto - - - -	* 7 -
Sweeper - - - - -	1 -	Mootealoo, ditto - - - -	* 7 -
Toty - - - - -	1 -	Ramsing, Lascar - - - -	4 -
		Sweeper - - - - -	1 -
		Scavenger - - - - -	1 -
		For Depôt:	
		Jyaloo Raidoo, Tamil Writer -	12 -
		Barthasardy Naioloo, English Writer - - - - -	12 -
		Gopaul Sing, Peon - - - -	6 -
		Vurdaragooloo, ditto - - -	6 -
		Scavenger - - - - -	4 -
	Rs. 143 8		Rs. 288 -

* These are the usual rates for Government peons at Madras. The other salaries are all low in comparison with those paid in the public offices under the Madras Government.

Appendix, No. 2.

COPY of CIRCULAR DESPATCH to the Governors of *British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica.*

Appendix, No. 2.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 September 1857.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, forwarding petitions from certain inhabitants of that place, praying that their relatives who emigrated to the West Indies with the promise of return passages, may be sent back, together with a copy of the Despatch I have addressed to Governor Hill in reply.

The Africans in question, unless they claimed their back passages within two years of the expiration of their five years' residence, and by any inadvertency they may have failed to obtain it, have now no claim upon the Colony to which they emigrated; but it will remain for you to decide whether they might not be sent back, should they really be desirous to go, with a view to inducing further emigration.

I have, &c,
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

Enclosure in Appendix, No. 2.

(No. 116.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
30 June 1857.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward petitions from certain inhabitants of this Colony, begging that their children and relatives now in the West Indies may be granted a free passage back to Sierra Leone, agreeably, as they state, to the agreement made with them when they emigrated.

2. I cannot procure any record of the agreement entered into with these emigrants, but the impression on the minds of the respectable inhabitants is, that they were promised a free passage back after a service of five years. I also find it impossible to learn from the petitioners the names of the particular islands in which their relatives now are; but the prevailing impression is, that all, or the greater number, are at Trinidad, and in a destitute condition.

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3. I regret

No. 116, 30 June,
1857.
Enclosure.
Enclosure 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

3. I regret it is out of my power to afford such dates and particulars as should accompany the enclosed, but I venture to hope, that a Despatch addressed by you, Sir, to the Governors of the West India colonies, would elicit the desired information, as it is more than probable a proper record has been kept in each island of the names and dates of arrival of each emigrant, as well as of the conditions under which they agreed to serve.

4. I beg leave to enclose the only certificate I could procure bearing on the subject of emigration from hence to the West Indies, received from a woman who returned here from the island of Jamaica.

5. Trusting that, under the circumstances stated, I may be excused for not transmitting with these petitions more satisfactory information on the subject-matter contained therein.

I have, &c.
(signed) Stephen J. Hill, Governor.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in Appendix, No. 2.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 18 May 1857.

HAVING heard on Saturday last that a vessel is here for the West Indies, and every person who had their children in that part are requested to send at once to your Excellency, as my son, Joseph Dixon, junior, had left the Colony on the 9th August 1841, and has gone there, I beg most respectfully to apply to your Excellency will please insert his name among others that had already applied for theirs, that by the providence of the Almighty my son may also (with your interest into the same) return to his native country, as he had been very long away from his home. I beg his Excellency will please render such assistance of the same, as this, my son, is the only one I had, and his leaving so long a time disturbs the minds of us at home.

I have, &c.

(signed) Joseph x Dixon, Sen.
his mark.

To his Excellency S. J. Hill,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in Appendix, No. 2.

To his Excellency the Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral and Chancellor of the same.

City of Freetown, 18 May 1857.

WHEREAS the petition of your most humble and obedient servant, Joseph Taylor, showeth that your petitioner is a sawyer by trade for the district of Charlotte, and your petitioner has lived the Colony of Sierra Leone from the 8th August 1844, for Trinidad, with my son, Joseph Taylor, and your petitioner was to Trinidad for the space of a year, and returned back to Sierra Leone on November the 17th, and lived my son, Joseph Taylor, to Trinidad to a man by name James Coker, living at Mr. Lemon state, at Trinidad, and ever since I then left in the same place where I live my son; 'tis about 13 years ago. Your petitioner never hears nothing nor receive any answer from the said man, James Coker, during the said period of time; and your petitioner understood that there is notice out for same, that if anybody having any person living to such or such a distance must come before you; in so saying your petitioner begs and craves to your Excellency honour, that if your Excellency will oblige, the same son, Joseph Taylor, be brought, or by what means your petitioner must step to, as his son might be in Sierra Leone. Your humble petitioner will in duty bonds for ever pray.

I remain, &c.

(signed) Joseph x Taylor, Sawyer of Charlotte.
his mark.

Enclosure 3, in Appendix, No. 2.

To his Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Stephen J. Hill, Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned.

Showeth,

THAT your Excellency's petitioners have children and other relatives each, who had been carried to the West Indies in the year 1842 and 1844 as emigrants, with the promise and assurance that after the expiration of five years a free passage will be granted them to Sierra Leone; now they are there for about 14 long years; that your Excellency's petitioners

tioners' children and other relatives are very desirous and longing to return home to Sierra Leone, but have not the means and opportunity.

Your Excellency's petitioners have received several letters of late from their children and other relatives in the West Indies, in which they expressed that at present they are not in good circumstances, and they are all full of anxiety to return home; and the promise and assurance which had been given them ere they were carried away, that a free passage will be given them, is neglected; therefore they call for our help that a free passage might be granted them. As it is not in the power of your Excellency's petitioners to be at the expense of getting their children and other relatives to Sierra Leone, they humbly pray his Excellency to assist them. Conscious of his Excellency's pitifulness and readiness to assist those in distressed circumstances, your Excellency's petitioners therefore presume to solicit his Excellency to assist them in effecting a free passage for your Excellency's petitioners' children and other relatives in the West Indies.

Your Excellency's petitioners beg to attach a list containing the names of some of their children in the West Indies. Your Excellency's petitioners also beg to state, for the information of his Excellency, that there are good many people in the villages who have children and relatives in the West Indies, but they are not in town, to join with your Excellency's petitioners.

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

Freetown, Sierra Leone,
18 May 1857.

We are, &c.

[19 Signatures.]

NAMES of some of the Emigrants to the West Indies from Sierra Leone.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Eliza Davis. | John Harding. | William Lisk. |
| William Jones. | John Comichael. | James Neville. |
| Peter Coker. | Obadiah William. | Judith Neville. |
| Andrew William. | Edward Senegal. | George Thorpe. |
| Louisa William. | Thomas Wise. | James Thorpe. |
| Moses William. | Catherine Macaulay. | Thomas Thorpe. |
| Robert Turner. | John Macanlay. | Joseph Davis. |
| Thomas Turner. | George Malfay. | Thomas Davis. |
| Jim Taylor. | Betsy Martin. | John Andison. |
| Henry Bull. | William Lewis. | George Railing. |
| Thomas Richard Soe. | Andrew Davis. | Thomas Jackson. |
| Ann Soe. | Edward Gordson. | Thomas Renner. |
| Jenny Franshaw. | William Jarratt. | Isaac C. Taylor. |
| John Davis. | George Macanlay. | |
| Mary Johnson. | Sally Lisk. | |

Enclosure 4, in Appendix, No. 2.

To his Excellency Lieutenant Colonel *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of *Sierra Leone* and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the Undersigned.

Showeth,

THAT since your Excellency's petitioners' last petition to his Excellency, respecting their children and other relatives in the West Indies, and according to the reply received from his Excellency, your Excellency's petitioners have had names of several persons who join to entreat his Excellency, together with the names of their children and other relatives in the West Indies. Since your Excellency's petitioners are well aware that there is none other who could assist in circumstance like this but his Excellency, your Excellency's petitioners now presume to solicit his Excellency to have compassion on them, and relieve them from their present distressed circumstances. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to attach a list of all the names of the emigrants to the West Indies they could possibly get, with the fullest hope that his Excellency will at once assist your Excellency's petitioners.

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

Freetown, Sierra Leone,
28 May 1857.

We beg, &c.

[28 Signatures.]

Appendix, No. 2.

Enclosure 2, in Appendix, No. 2.

(No. 256.)

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to Governor *Hill*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 September 1857.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 116, of the 30th June last, transmitting petitions from certain inhabitants of Sierra Leone, praying that their relatives who emigrated to the West Indies with the promise of return passages, may be sent back.

2. The persons referred to in these petitions appear to have left Africa between the years 1841 and 1844, during which period an emigration to the West Indies was undoubtedly carried on with the promise of a return passage. But it was the intention of the Government that these passages should be granted only after five years' residence, and subject to the condition that they were applied for within two years of their becoming due, and it is distinctly stated in the "certificate of right to a return passage," enclosed in your Despatch, copy of which seems to have been given to each immigrant, that the return passage is only to be granted "within two years after the expiration" of the immigrant's five years' residence. The immigrants in question having omitted to demand their passages within the prescribed period (which expired at latest in 1851) can no longer have any claim to them on the Governments of the colonies to which they have emigrated.

I will, however, communicate copies of your Despatch to the Governors of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, in case the Governments of those colonies may be willing to send back these Africans should they be really desirous to return, with a view to inducing further emigration from Sierra Leone.

The letter to Mr. Charles Mason will be forwarded to the Immigration Agent of Trinidad, in order that he may, if possible, transmit it to the person for whom it is intended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Labouchere*.

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

COPY of CIRCULAR to the Governors of *British Guiana*, *Trinidad*, *Jamaica*, and the *Windward Islands*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 June 1858.

I HAVE had under my consideration the general question of the agency to be employed for collecting emigrants in India for the West Indies.

With respect to the Port of Bombay, the Government of British Guiana has distinctly stated that it would not desire to appoint an agent unless it is to have his exclusive services. The Government of Trinidad has intimated a preference for the same course, although it would not urge it against any decided objection on the part of the Home Government. I see no sufficient reason for opposing the wishes which are entertained by both Governments on the subject; they will be at liberty to appoint separate agents, and it will be competent to any other West Indian Colony which may hereafter enter into the business of seeking for emigrants at Bombay to follow the precedent.

With regard also to Calcutta and Madras, I am led by an examination of the correspondence to believe that it will be better that the services of the existing agents should hereafter be confined to the Mauritius, and that the West Indian colonies should have a distinct agency of their own. Until such officers can be obtained, and reach the scene of their duties, the present agents will continue to act for the West Indian colonies by which they are now employed, and their salaries on account of those colonies will be payable until they are relieved.

From the tenor of the representations already received from them, I concluded that British Guiana and Trinidad will desire to have separate agents at Calcutta and Madras, in like manner as at Bombay; and this will presumably be the case also with Jamaica whenever arrangements may be made there for an importation of coolies. It will of course be open to any two or more of the colonies to combine, if they think proper, for the appointment of a joint agent; and in the case of the smaller colonies, this would seem the most convenient course, in order to avoid the disproportionate expense which must attend the employment of a distinct agent for each of them. It would probably not be difficult for them to settle an order of rotation in which any such joint agent might despatch ships to the several places for which he was retained. The pay of these agents must be fixed by the Colonial Governments. Without being excessive, it ought to be adequate to obtain the services of efficient and experienced men, who would command the confidence of the communities for which they were employed. I doubt not that the question will be settled by the local Governments with a fitting union of prudence and liberality.

The next question is the selection of the individuals to be employed. I shall be very glad to leave this to the Colonial Governments, if there should be on the spot any persons to whom they would wish to confide the appointments; and in some respects this result would be the most acceptable to me, as ensuring, on the part of the local authorities, a

feeling

feeling of confidence in the person named to transact their business in India; but if there should not happen to be in the Colony anyone who would be deemed suitable for this peculiar occupation, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, on the application of the Governor, to do their best to obtain an eligible person in this country, and to consult on the subject, if it should be wished, the West India Committee, or any other advisers whom the Governor may suggest for the purpose.

Whilst I have thus, in deference to the wishes expressed by different authorities in the West Indies, and from a concurrence on my own part in their opinion, agreed to the establishment of separate agencies, I am bound at the same time to state, that I think that this measure must put an end to the idea of keeping up a division of seasons between the Mauritius and the West Indies. India will be open throughout the year to the agents of all the colonies concerned to do their best for the advancement of the service on which they are employed, with the exception only, so far as regards the West Indies, of the few months in which paramount sanitary considerations render it unfit that coolies should be despatched so as to pass the Cape of Good Hope during the cold weather. Due inquiry will be made, in order that the period reserved on this account may be reduced within the narrowest compass compatible with the safety of the passengers.

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

Appendix, No. 4.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Downing-street, April 1859.

I TRANSMIT to you copies of two letters from the India Department, forwarding a report and other documents from Dr. Mouat, showing the result of the inquiries made at Calcutta into the large mortality which occurred on board the emigrant ship which proceeded from that port to the West Indies during the season of 1856-57.

I also transmit to you a copy of the answer returned to the India Department by my desire, with a report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject, and I have to instruct you to guide yourself by the suggestions made by the Commissioners in their letters, so far as the colony under your Government is concerned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Lytton.*

Appendix, No. 4.

9 December 1858.
1 January 1859.

15 April 1859.

1 April 1859.

Enclosure 1, in Appendix No. 4.

Sir,

East India House, 9 December 1858.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I am commanded by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the documents noted in the margin, exhibiting the results of the inquiries into the large mortality on board emigrant ships from Calcutta to the West Indies, in the season 1856-57.

It was at first proposed that the inquiry ordered by the Home Authorities should be prosecuted by a committee of Government officers, but Dr. Mouat, being at the time the only competent officer available for the purpose, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal entrusted the duty to him alone. Dr. Mouat, who holds the appointment of inspector of gaols and general dispensaries in Bengal, has on former occasions been employed on special investigations of a cognate character, and Lord Stanley is of opinion that the report now submitted is such as fully to justify the expectations of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in appointing him to conduct the present inquiry.

Lord Stanley does not think it necessary to express in detail his sentiments with regard to the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Mouat, but he directs me to state that, in his opinion, it is satisfactorily established that the great mortality among the emigrants of 1856-57 was not owing to defects of management at the depôt in Calcutta, or to any laxity on the part of the officers of the Emigration Department, in respect to the selection or care of the emigrants previous to embarkation.

The arrangement of the emigrant ships, and the provision made for the emigrants on board, were thought, by Dr. Mouat, to be in many respects defective, and such as to endanger health. Various changes suggested by that officer seem to have been very properly adopted by the Government of India. With regard to the proposal to reduce the proportion of women and children to accompany the male emigrants, Lord Stanley does not doubt that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton will concur with him in approving the refusal of the Government to take a step, in a matter of such great moral and social importance, which would have been opposed to the tenor of positive orders from this country, in respect to which his Lordship considers that no relaxation ought to be allowed.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Mouat failed to elicit any special reasons for the great and exceptional mortality among the emigrants of 1856-57. The selection of individuals, and the arrangements previous to embarkation are shown, as above observed, to have been

Sub-Enclosure 1. Report from Dr. Mouat, dated 10th May 1858.
Sub-Enclosure 2. Letter from Dr. Mouat, dated 31st July 1858, No. 907.
Sub-Enclosure 3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 23d September 1858, No. 2146.

carefully attended to, and as regards the arrangements considered defective on board ship, no change, except as regards one article of diet, had been introduced in the practice followed in previous years. The case of the ship "Scindian" presents an instance of the difficulty of the question. This ship had, in the previous year, made the voyage to Trinidad with a mortality of only four (the number of emigrants on board is not stated); in 1856-57, with the same commander and the same surgeon, she lost sixty-six souls out of a total of two hundred and eighty-eight.

Notwithstanding, however, the inability of Dr. Mouat to account for the exceptional mortality of the year under consideration, it is the distinct opinion of that officer that such sickness and mortality are to be prevented by proper care and attention, and that there is no ground afforded by such exceptional results for putting a stop to emigration. Lord Stanley entirely concurs in this opinion, and his Lordship does not doubt that such of Dr. Mouat's suggestions for diminishing risks to health and life, as it was not within the competency of the Government of India to act upon, will receive due consideration from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Cosmo Melvill.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

REPORT on the Mortality of Emigrant Coolies on the Voyage to the West Indies, in 1856-57.

To C. T. Buckland, Esq., C.S., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, Fort William, 10 May 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1277, dated the 15th October 1857, quoted in the margin* for reader reference, forwarding certain documents from the Honourable Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Emigration Office, relative to the excessive mortality which occurred during the year 1856-57, among coolie emigrants, on their passage from Calcutta to the West Indies, and intimating that the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to select me to institute a searching inquiry into the causes of that mortality, and to suggest remedies for its future prevention.

2. From the reports of the immigration authorities in the West Indies, and the statements of the officers in charge of the vessels on which the mortality occurred, it is believed that the evil originated in the depot at Calcutta, and it was particularly enjoined that the greatest care should be taken to ascertain if the lamentable mortality were due to exceptional causes which could not be discovered, and of which the effects could not be foreseen; or whether it might have resulted from discoverable causes, had proper care been taken to ascertain them, and to provide against their fatality.

3. To attain this end, the chief points to determine are—1st, the state of the people when they were embarked; 2nd, the measures that are taken in Calcutta to ascertain that the emigrants selected are sound, healthy, and fit to undergo the risks of a long voyage; 3rd, the present mode of fitting up ships for coolies; 4th, the recent alterations in the dietary of emigrants; 5th, the effects of detention in the River Hooghly after the people are on board; and lastly, the reason of the healthiness of the Madras coolies embarked at the same season, and subject to the same regulations.

* No. 1277. To E. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., Inspector of Gaols and Government Dispensaries; dated Fort William, 15 October 1857. Sir,—I am directed to forward to you in original the correspondence noted in the margin, (a) regarding the great mortality which occurred during the past season among the coolie emigrants on their passage from Calcutta to the West Indies, and to inform you, that the Lieutenant Governor has selected you to hold the important investigation which it is necessary to make into the causes which led to such lamentable results, and for the suggestion of such measures as may be calculated to prevent similar disasters hereafter. 2. The Lieutenant Governor has appointed you alone to the conduct of this difficult inquiry, as it would not be easy at the present time to make the services of other competent officers under this Government available for the purposes of a committee, but his Honor has full reliance on your peculiar aptitude for the duty set before you, and is confident that your information and experience on cognate subjects will enable you to submit such a report as the importance of the interests at stake demands. 3. The Superintendent of Marine, the Protector of Emigrants, the Emigration Agent, and the Medical Examiner of Emigrants will be requested to afford you all the information and assistance in their power, and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt, that you will be able to obtain the willing co-operation of the mercantile community if you have occasion to apply to them for aid or information in the course of your inquiry. 4. The Lieutenant Governor will not attempt to prescribe the method in which your inquiries should be conducted. The points to which you will specially direct your attention are noted in paragraph 13 of Mr. Murdoch's letter of 30th June, to Herman Merivale, Esq. You will of course commit to writing the statements of any person whom you may examine, if their evidence appears to be of sufficient interest or importance; but it is not necessary that such statement should be taken on oath; and indeed the power to administer an oath could not be conferred on you by the Lieutenant Governor in the present state of the law. 5. If you should find it necessary to incur any expenses in the prosecution of the inquiry, you will have the goodness to submit a contingent bill for the same to this office. 6. The return of the original papers is requested when no longer required—I have, &c.—(signed) C. T. Buckland, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(a) Letter from Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1900, dated 10th September 1857, and Enclosure. Letter from Emigration Agent at the port of Calcutta, No. 4, dated 20th August 1857, with two Enclosures. Letter from Medical Examiner of Emigrants No. 10, dated 10th August 1857, and Enclosure.

Appendix, No. 4.

4. Sources of information.

5. Reasons for recording them.

6. Cause of delay in transmission of report.

7. State in which the coolies were embarked.

8. The "Welleley."

4. To enable me to conduct the inquiry in the manner most likely to lead to a satisfactory result, I communicated personally with every person likely to possess any information on the subject. I read carefully all the documents forwarded to me, and all the rules and regulations regarding the collection and transmission of emigrants from this country. I personally examined the depôt at Bhowanipore, and was present during the medical examination of two batches of coolies. I went on board of every ship in the river that was selected to carry emigrants, to scrutinize their arrangements for accommodation, ventilation, privies, food, supply of water, fitting up generally, and all that relates to the comfort and health of the coolies in transit. I witnessed the embarkation of three different sets of emigrants, and the arrangements made on those occasions. I examined orally, in the presence of Mr. Caird, as long as he was in Calcutta, every commander and surgeon of every ship in port which had carried emigrants to the West Indies and the Mauritius.

5. When I left the Presidency to take part in the survey of the Andaman Islands, in November last, the commanders and surgeons of such emigrant vessels as visited Calcutta during my absence were examined by Captain Hill, the protector of emigrants, with whom I left written instructions as to the exact nature of the information required. This duty was most kindly undertaken, and well performed by Captain Hill.

6. The oral testimony of all these persons was recorded in writing at the time, and is contained in Appendix No. III., pp. 52—63.

7. I likewise addressed the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, and the emigration authorities at Madras, on the subject of the inquiry, and solicited from them any information they might be able to afford on the important matter under investigation.

8. I also obtained from the Bengal office all documents relating to the health and mortality of emigrants, which have been recorded, and have printed them in the Appendix.

9. I am thus particular in enumerating the sources of my information, to show that I have left no means untried to arrive at the truth in the difficult and delicate inquiry entrusted to me.

10. I could have furnished my report three months ago, but was unwilling to close the inquiry as long as the smallest hope remained of obtaining further information in so important a matter, involving as it does, the lives of many human beings, and the character of those entrusted with their selection in, and transmission from Calcutta.

11. The principal source of the evil having been declared to be the state in which the coolies were embarked at Calcutta, my inquiries were first directed to this point.

12. The emigration agent, the assistant protector of emigrants, and the medical officer at the depôt, all declared that the rules and regulations on the subject of the selection and embarkation of emigrants had been strictly and faithfully complied with, and that, with the exception of a few old people, who were objected to, but embarked in consequence of their being members of families, the coolies were fair average lots, and in good health at the time of leaving Calcutta.

13. The survey and all other reports I found to be perfectly *en regle*. In addition to those of the official persons mentioned above, certificates signed by the surgeon of each vessel, and countersigned by the commander, as well as the pilot's certificates, were placed in my hands.

14. The certificates of the surgeons and commanders of the vessels are at variance with the statements made by the same persons when their respective voyages were completed, while the assertions of the emigration officers in Calcutta are fully borne out by their records.

15. It being obviously impossible at this distance of time to reconcile these discrepancies, it becomes necessary to analyse the returns of the various ships in which the mortality occurred, with a view to establish by the inferences fairly deducible from them, the probabilities of each case.

16. In this attempt I was met *in limine* by extreme difficulty in gathering anything precise from the meagreness of the records submitted to me, and the vagueness of the statements on which the serious charge is founded.

17. It was only in those cases in which the commanders and surgeons of the ships were themselves examined that any satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at. The evidence of Mr. Chennell, the surgeon of the "Wellesley," of Doctor Dyas, of the "Eveline," and of the commanders of the "Bucephalus," the "Sir Robert Seppings," and the "Eveline" are particularly valuable in this respect.

18. For convenience of reference, I will briefly analyse the case of each ship in the order in which they are mentioned in the first document appended to this report.

19. The first vessel alluded to is the "Wellesley," which left Calcutta on the 4th of October 1856, and reached Demerara on the 10th of January 1857, after a passage of 92 days. Out of a complement of 382 she lost 22 persons, viz., 10 men, 6 women, 1 boy, 3 girls, and 2 infants.

20. Of the fatal cases, the largest number, five and four respectively, died in the

Appendix, No. 4. eleventh and thirteenth weeks. The mortality amounted to 7.28 per cent. of the strength embarked.

21. Three of the deaths occurred from accidental causes; the remainder are entered as cases of dysentery, but were in reality chiefly examples of typhoid fever, with dysenteric symptoms, as explained by Mr. Chennell in his oral examination.

22. The printed certificate signed by Mr. Chennell and Captain Parish in Calcutta is to the following effect:

* Adults.	
Men -	- 254
Women -	- 85
Boys -	- 13
Girls -	- 11
Infants -	- 20
Total -	- 382

"I do hereby certify that I have this day carefully and individually examined the Indian labourers about to be embarked on board the emigrant vessel "Wellesley," bound to the West Indies (in number as per margin), and that I find that each person has either had small-pox or undergone vaccination; that they are at present in a good state of health, free from disease, and physically fit to undertake the contemplated voyage.

"S. Payne Chennell, Surgeon.

"Alfred Parish, Commander.

"Calcutta, the 4th October, 1858.

"Two men and two women had been sick prior to their examination, but appeared to be recovered sufficiently to be passed; all the rest are in good health.

(signed) "S. Payne Chennell, Surgeon."

23. The following is a literal transcript of the pilot's certificate:

"To Captain Thomas Hill,
Protector of Emigrants.

"Sir,

"I beg to report, having left the ship "Wellesley," Captain Alfred Parish, commander, at sea on the 7th of October, with the following number of emigrants on board, viz., 382—

Men -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
Women -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Boys under 10 years	13,	equal to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ½
Girls	"	4	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infants—Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ½
TOTAL Adults -										350 †

"2. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no additional emigrants were received on board after my pilotage charge, and that all the provisions of the Emigration Act were observed on board.

"3. No deaths took place among the emigrants up to the time of my quitting the vessel.

"I have, &c.

"H. Cox, Master Pilot."

"The 7th October 1856."

"MEMO. OF DEATHS.

"None.

"Alfred Parish, Commander.

"S. Payne Chennell, Surgeon

"N.B.—The commander and doctor report the coolies to be generally in a good state of health."

24. I have given the above *in extenso* to avoid repetition in speaking of the other vessels, as the certificates were all in the same form.

25. Mr. Chennell in his oral testimony states, that he personally attended at the examination of the emigrants, and was satisfied that the duty was carefully conducted; and that the food, water, ventilation, and every arrangement were excellent.

The people sleeping near the hatches were the most sickly, and the deaths occurred among those so situated.

The ship carried a rice cargo, from which a sickening smell, as well as much heat, were evolved.

The general character of the disease was a low typhoid fever, not paroxysmal in character.

Captain

Captain Parish stated that the majority of the people were stout, able men, with the exception of about a dozen old and decrepit people, who were protested against. I do not find any record of this protest.

He ascribed the sickness to sudden change of temperature during a gale in the Bay of Bengal. He mentions also that 28 of his own men were laid up with low fever and dysentery.

26. This direct testimony is of great importance, as it proves indisputably that, so far as the "Wellesley" is concerned, no blame whatever attaches to the emigration officers in Calcutta, and that the disease from which both coolies and crew suffered, could not by any possibility have been carried from Bengal. I shall have occasion to refer to the latter point again in a subsequent portion of this report.

27. The next ship mentioned in the correspondence is the "Blue Jacket," which sailed from Madras to Demerara, and after a transit of 75 days, lost only four coolies out of 472. The returns are very carelessly drawn up. 9. Ship "Blue Jacket."

28. The health officer states the ventilation of the lower deck to be excellent, and to have contributed in a great measure to the unusually small mortality.

29. This vessel is now in the port of Calcutta, and I examined her most carefully to ascertain if any points in her construction and arrangements are deserving of imitation.

30. She is by far the most perfectly ventilated ship I have yet seen. Fore and aft are two large ventilators, each about four feet square, running from the hold to the upper deck without communicating with the main deck. By the excellent arrangement of her dunnage, no leakage of cargo can find its way to the bilge.

31. To these two circumstances I attribute the entire absence of any bad effects from a rice cargo, which she carried to Demerara, after it had been shipped for four months.

32. The "Blue Jacket" is unusually lofty between decks, and her main deck is ventilated along the greater part of the upper deck, so that in all weathers, and at all times, the emigrants had an abundant supply of fresh air.

33. The commander of his own authority, from previous experience of its usefulness, placed the privies outside in the fore-chains.

34. The Surgeon was well accustomed to the management of natives, and spoke their language fluently.

35. These circumstances were not without considerable influence in the production of the successful issue of the voyage of the "Blue Jacket."

36. Mr. Frost, the owner of the vessel mentioned to me incidentally, when I was examining her, that the regulations regarding emigrants were far more strictly observed in Calcutta than in Madras.

37. The "Bucephalus" follows the "Blue Jacket," and exhibits a most marked contrast in the result of her voyage. 10. The "Bucephalus."

38. She left Calcutta on the 1st of November 1856, and reached George Town on the 3d of February 1857, after a passage of 95 days.

39. She embarked 389 adults, and lost 45, viz. 16 men, 15 women, 3 boys, 2 girls, and 9 infants.

40. The certificate signed by the surgeon and Commander, bears date Calcutta the 1st of November 1856, enumerates the number of emigrants embarked, declares them to be in good health, free from disease, and physically fit to undertake the voyage, and to it is appended the following note by the surgeon, Mr. Hatchell: "of the above (380 coolies) there are two women past the middle age, a boy and one girl, much debilitated from previous sickness, and a young lad with dislocation of the hip-joint and formation of a false joint." There is no mention of junglies, or of any objection being made to any other of the emigrants.

41. The pilot's certificate is dated the 4th of November 1856, is signed Alfred Bond, and, after the usual specification, notes that two men died of cholera on the passage down the river, and that one infant died of dysentery.

42. To the statement is appended a note in the following terms: "the commander and doctor report the coolies to be generally in a healthy state of health."

43. The survey and other reports are satisfactory.

44. In reporting the state in which the "Bucephalus" reached Demerara, the Hon. Mr. Wodehouse remarks, that "the inference above all others to be drawn from the report is, that no matter how excellent may be the rules, the well-being of the emigrants must mainly depend, as in all similar transactions, upon the judgment and efficiency with which they are carried out by the captain and surgeon in charge."

"The commander of the 'Bucephalus' on the other hand, seems to have looked upon the condition of the coolies as a matter with which he had little or no concern. He left them altogether in the hands of the surgeon, who again had neither aptitude for command, nor energy sufficient to contend with the dirty and disorderly habits of the people; his medical treatment of them, however, appears to have been satisfactory."

45. The evidence of the commander of the "Bucephalus," both at George Town and in Calcutta, exhibits the grossest carelessness and culpable neglect of duty on the part of all the officers entrusted with the care of the emigrants.

46. The immigration agent general and health officer attribute the great sickness and mortality to the total absence of hospital accommodation; to the biscuits being unbaked, full of weevil, and unfit for human food; to the entire absence of medical comforts, and the means of cooking them; and beyond all, to the excessive and mistaken kindness which induced the surgeon to allow the people to remain below the greater part of the voyage.

47. Of the fatal cases, those occurred in the first week, 6, the second 10, the third 5, the fourth 1, the fifth 2, the seventh 4, the eighth 3, the ninth 3, the 11th 1, the 12th 3, the 13th 6, the 14th 1.

48. The diseases were chiefly typhoid fever and dysentery: scanty particulars were given only of 27 of the deaths.

49. The remarks of the medical examiner who passed the emigrants are contained in p. 28 of the Appendix. They deny some of the statements made by the commander and surgeon, and question the accuracy of others. Mr. Scriven's remarks are deserving of much consideration.

50. In his examination before me Captain Peppercorne mentioned, that he was four days in making the passage from Calcutta to the Sandheads; that the water was pumped in alongside; that the cargo consisted of rice; that cleanliness was not sufficiently enforced; that when the people were brought up on deck, the improvement in their health was marked and immediate; that they became sickly again, directly they relapsed into their old habits; that those who survived the voyage were a fine healthy set; and that he did not perceive any difference between them and those who died.

51. The circumstances above narrated establish beyond all possibility of doubt or denial, that the causes of disease and mortality existed in, and were due to the grievous mismanagement of the ship; that the maladies were exactly such as would have occurred on shore in any climate, when a large number of human beings were exposed to the same or similar influences; and that there is no evidence whatever of carelessness, neglect of duty, or mismanagement of any kind, as attaching to the emigration agent, or to any other person in Calcutta.

52. The occurrence of cholera in the passage down the river is no proof that the emigrants were in a bad state of health when they were embarked, as similar outbreaks of that inscurable malady have happened in troop-ships, and vessels of all kinds and classes, among robust healthy Europeans, strong able-bodied lascar crews, pilgrims to Mecca, and even in boats with natives on board, who constantly live on the river, and are proof against all the ordinary exhalations and miasmata incident to its banks. This subject will be referred to again.

53. Instead of being surprised at the extent of sickness and mortality, I am astonished that any escaped. The state of health of those embarked must have been unusually good to have enabled them to resist the deadly influence of filth, animal and vegetable exhalations, and a vitiated atmosphere such as would have bred a pestilence in the healthiest spot on the face of the globe.

56. The most important admission of all is that of the Commander regarding the immediate amendment caused by removing the coolies to the upper deck, and the recurrence of sickness the moment they were allowed to remain below again.

57. The next ship reported is the "Sir Robert Seppings," which sailed from Calcutta on the 25th of November 1856, and reached George Town on the 24th of February 1857, after a passage of 88 days.

58. Out of 291 emigrants, she lost 35 men, 12 women, 3 boys, 3 girls, and 8 infants; in all, 61 souls.

59. Of the above, the chief mortality occurred on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th weeks,

weeks, about one-third only of the fatal cases happening in the first eight weeks. The chief diseases were fever and dysentery.

60. The Commission appointed to examine into this lamentable amount of casualties attributed it to "causes existing before the ship sailed, to some defects in the diet, and to defective arrangements on board."

61. The evidence of the commander at Demerara (Appendix, p. 59) and in Calcutta (pp. 59, 60), are somewhat at variance, and he failed to substantiate his charge that the coolies were desired to conceal their sickness at the depot. His assertion that the emigrants believed that they were bound to the Mauritius, while they were actually sent to the West Indies, is equally unfounded. The two are selected by different agencies, and the nature of each is perfectly well known to all persons designing to migrate. It is, in addition, carefully explained to every man before embarkation. At one time he asserts that he "never embarked so bad a lot before;" in another place he declares that he did not anticipate, from the appearance of the men, any unusual sickness or mortality; and that although he considered them a shabby lot, he did not object to any of them.

62. He himself, his surgeon and his crew, suffered from dysentery, which he attributed to "mixing up with the coolies." The people were dirty in their habits, and it was necessary to compel them to cleanliness.

63. The Commissioners arrived at the conclusion, 1st, that the officers of the ship had discharged their duties with zeal and diligence; 2d, that the provisions were sufficient and good; 3d, that many of the immigrants were embarked at Calcutta while actually suffering from the contagious disease, dysentery; 4th, that the disease became intensified and spread, from the absence of means of separating the infected; 5th, that some secondary causes contributed to the fatal results; 6th, that a secondary effect of the impure air and moral causes existing on board these vessels (the "Robert Seppings" and the "Roman Emperor") was the development of fatal typhoid fever.

64. The only one of the causes above mentioned which affects the character of the emigration officers in Calcutta is the third; but I shall analyse them all, as they contain the real origin of the evil, without the necessity of imagining distant reasons for a palpable effect.

65. First those with regard to the charge of many of the emigrants having been embarked at Calcutta while labouring under contagious disease.

66. The certificate, signed in Calcutta by the surgeon and commander, dated the 25th of November 1856, declares all the emigrants embarked to be "in a good state of health, free from disease, and physically fit to undertake the contemplated voyage." There is no exception recorded to any of them.

67. The certificate of the pilot, bearing date the 27th of November, records that no deaths took place while he was on board; and to it is appended a note, in the following terms:—

"The commander and doctor report the coolies to be generally in a perfect state of health." This is signed by Mr. Crawford, as surgeon superintendent.

68. The officers in Calcutta emphatically deny the accuracy of the assertions of both the commander and surgeon, and this denial is fully borne out by their records. The statements of Mr. Scriven are recorded in the 29th and 30th pages of the Appendix.

69. The Commission of Inquiry speak of a contagious dysentery having been taken on board in Calcutta. No such disease exists or is known in Lower Bengal; and from what I have seen of acute dysentery in this city, in both Europeans and natives, in the largest hospital in the whole of India, I am convinced that it could not be concealed from even a cursory medical examination.

That typhoid fever, and the form of dysentery so frequently associated with it, should "be intensified and spread from the absence of the means of separating the affected," is probable enough. But that no effort was made in this desirable direction by the Commander of the vessel is scarcely consistent with the certificate of zeal and efficiency granted by the Demerara Committee. Temporary accommodation might, without very great difficulty, have been constructed on the deck, and greater exertion ought to have been made to keep the people on deck out of the polluted atmosphere below.

70. The development of fatal typhoid fever is stated by the same Committee to be a secondary effect of the impure air and moral causes existing on board the vessels.

The disease referred to is unknown in Calcutta. In an experience of nearly 18 years I have only seen two cases, and these were doubtful. Both occurred in Europeans.

On the other hand, the affection is identical with the disorder that prevailed at Scutari and in the floating hospitals of the Bosphorus, and was evidently due to the same causes.

The commander, his surgeon, and crew suffered from it as well as the coolies. It is not pretended that the former carried it from Calcutta with them, or that they embarked in a feeble state rendering them more liable to attack.

While it is true that the feeble and debilitated from any cause are more prone to succumb to the influence of impure air, filth, and the other causes of disease that existed on board

Appendix, No. 4.

the "Sir Robert Seppings," it is not shown that the sickly suffered most. On the contrary, the Commander states (Appendix, p. 59, 60), that the strongest and finest went off most suddenly. He also mentions "that those who kept themselves very clean did not suffer at all, the women as well as the men."

It is abundantly manifest from the above that the primary cause of the fever that proved so fatal, existed and was produced in the ship, was the result partly of neglect, and in part of the absence of adequate ventilation, and other sources of impure air to which more particular reference will be made hereafter; and that it had nothing whatever to do with the state in which the emigrants were embarked in Calcutta.

71. The conclusions of neither the surgeon nor the committee regarding the prejudicial influence of the food are borne out by the evidence, nor by the experience of other vessels in which exactly the same articles of diet were used.

72. The assertion of Dr. Crawford that the examination of the coolies prior to embarkation was merely nominal on his part is simply discreditable to himself. His attendance was for the express purpose of seeing that the examination was properly performed, and he was armed with sufficient authority to object to any person whom he did not consider in a fit state to embark. That he made no objection, and failed to place on record a single sentiment of disapproval, may not unreasonably be attributed either to his having none to make at the time, or to his having utterly failed to discharge the duty entrusted to him, and to his having signed a statement which he knew at the time to be incorrect. It is to be hoped, for his own sake, that the first-mentioned is the correct supposition.

73. I am unable to reconcile the conclusions of the Commission that the disease was in any way due to the defects in the diet, with their statement that the provisions were good and sufficient. The only article of food to which the emigrants were not accustomed in their own country was the biscuit; and although this may have disagreed with some of them, it could scarcely have exercised any material influence on the mortality that occurred.

74. I have not noticed specially the heavy mortality among the children in all the vessels, as I shall consider it separately, it being chiefly due in all cases to the same great primary cause, the absence of proper diet for children.

75. The next vessel on the list is the "Roman Emperor." She left Calcutta on the 1st of December 1856, and reached George Town on the 26th of February 1857, after a run of 87 days from port to port. She embarked 313 souls, viz.—

Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

76. The certificate of the Commander and surgeon was in the usual form, with a note by the surgeon that he objected to two women as being old and infirm.

77. The certificate of Mr. Young, master pilot, dated the 3d December 1858, stated that up to the time of his quitting the vessel two deaths took place among the women from cholera. The foot note to this document runs thus:—"The Commander and doctor report the coolies to be generally in a fair state of health, but a great tendency to cholera and bowel complaints."*

78. The deaths during the voyage were 88, viz.—

Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

79. The time of occurrence of these were—

First week	-	-	-	-	6	Eighth week	-	-	-	-	12
Second week	-	-	-	-	3	Ninth week	-	-	-	-	2
Third week	-	-	-	-	3	Tenth week	-	-	-	-	13
Fourth week	-	-	-	-	7	Eleventh week	-	-	-	-	14
Fifth week	-	-	-	-	2	Twelfth week	-	-	-	-	8
Sixth week	-	-	-	-	3	Thirteenth week	-	-	-	-	6
Seventh week	-	-	-	-	8						

giving the fearful average of 28.030 per cent. of deaths to strength.

The

12. The "Roman Emperor."

* *Sic in origine.*

The greatest mortality occurred in the 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th weeks. The chief diseases were dysentery, fever, and a few cases of cholera.

80. The Commission appointed to inquire into this mortality attributed it to the causes already enumerated in the case of the "Sir Robert Seppings."*

* Para. 63.

The surgeon general reported the ventilation of the ship to be defective.

The report of the commander mentions that one case of cholera occurred a quarter of an hour after Mr. Caird's departure, and two others the next day, all of which proved fatal. This is an evident error, as but two were reported by the pilot to have died between Calcutta and the Sandheads.

81. The occurrence of cholera and diarrhoea in the Hooghly are, as mentioned above, no proof that those attacked were in bad health at the time of embarkation.

The troop ship "Thetis" left Calcutta in the cold weather of 1841, with about 300 men of Her Majesty's 50th Foot, bound to Moulmein.

Before they reached the Sandheads they lost from cholera 26 men, and among them some of the finest, strongest, and most steady soldiers on board, who were in perfect health at the time of embarkation. The sick and weakly men of the corps had been left in Calcutta, where cholera, in an epidemic form, was not rife at the time.

I embarked on the steamer "Hindustan" for Madras at day-break on the 16th of April 1845. By the time the vessel reached Kedgeriee at three in the afternoon two persons had died of cholera, one of them a young stewardess, who declared that she was perfectly well in the morning, and had waited at table on the children two hours before her death.†

The occurrence of cholera and diarrhoea in the Hooghly, are not, *per se*, proofs of bad health at the time of embarkation.

82. Both the commander and the surgeon mention the occurrence of bad weather after leaving the Sandheads, with considerable increase of sickness, and so foul and filthy a state of the vessel that the crew refused to go below. Here the type of the disease evidently changed, and to this, increasing in degree as the voyage proceeded, the great sickness and mortality were, in my judgment and belief, due.

83. The typhoid fever occurred shortly before rounding the Cape, and as before stated, had no reference to the state in which the emigrants left Calcutta.

The best account of the causes producing such a state will be found in the report of the Special Crimean Commission on the hospital ships in the Bosphorus. In that case the sufferers were all Europeans, and the evil influences at work were identical with those rife in the "Roman Emperor."

84. On a careful review of the whole of the facts above narrated, I am unable to find in them any evidence of neglect or want of care on the part of the emigration authorities in Calcutta.

85. The next ship to which I shall refer is the "Adelaide." She left Calcutta on the 11th of December 1856, carrying 304 souls, to none of whom exception was taken by the commander or the surgeon.

13. The "Adelaide."

The pilot's certificate dated the 14th of December mentions that one man, one woman, and one boy died while he was in charge, from causes unknown to him. The postscript mentions that the coolies were generally in good health, but that one was seriously ill when Mr. Laing, the branch pilot, left.

86. The deaths on the voyage were seven men, eight women, one boy, eight girls, and four infants. Cholera was said to be prevalent when the ship sailed, and the deaths to have resulted from cholera and dysentery, which attacked the crew likewise, a seaman and a midshipman having died from cholera. The rest of the coolies were reported to be in good order,

† Since this report was written, I embarked for Assam at 5 p.m. on the 16th May. Between the steamer and the flat were 150 European seamen, of whom the majority were in good health when they came on board. Diarrhoea appeared among them in the first night, and increased in the second. Towards the morning of the third day, cholera broke out in the Sunderbunds, and of seven cases, two terminated fatally in a few hours. One was the most powerful man on board, but a hard liver: the other was a very sober, steady man. Both declared themselves to have been in perfect health at the time of embarkation, the evening of the 15th. Between Calcutta and Dacca, 63 other cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred, all of which recovered; a few of them became dysenteric, but yielded to treatment. The lascars crew did not suffer at all. Some of the passengers on board (officers) had diarrhoea as well as the men. The supply of water for drinking and cooking was pumped in alongside, and was very brackish. To it the men, with one voice, attributed their sickness. The lascars had been used to drink the river water, the Europeans were not accustomed to it. Among the men were several old, steady seamen, who stated that they had visited the port of Calcutta several times, and invariably suffered from diarrhoea on their first arrival, until they became accustomed to the river water. Natives and Europeans from all other parts of India complain of the river, tank, and well-water of Calcutta as being unpleasant to the taste, and causing diarrhoea in new arrivals. When Mr. Sims, an eminent civil engineer, proposed his great plan for supplying Calcutta with pure and wholesome water, he fixed on Ishapore, beyond Barrackpore, and about 18 miles from the city, as the position for his reservoirs, that being the nearest point at which the stream of the Hooghly is at all seasons sweet, and free from tidal influences. Some years since I analysed the water in the wells of the Medical College, during the month of May of a very sickly year, and found it to contain a considerable amount of soluble salts, chiefly chloride of magnesium and sulphate of soda. All these facts are of importance in the present inquiry.—F. J. M.

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order, particularly the men from Northern India, and to be likely to prove a valuable acquisition to the colony.

The inspector of health of shipping states the mortality to have been chiefly among elderly and infirm people, who had to be secured as belonging to families.

The evidence of the commander in Calcutta shows that the coolies were a fair average batch, that the cargo was rice, the water pumped up alongside, and the sickness common to both coolies and crew.

In this case there is no charge of malfeasance against the emigration agent.

14. The "Eveline."

87. Succeeding the "Adelaide" is the "Eveline," which made the voyage in 70 days, and out of a complement of 387, lost no less than 71 on the passage, chiefly women and infants.

88. The certificate of the surgeon and commander is in the usual form, and specifies no exception to the healthiness of the convicts at the time of embarkation. It is dated 10th of January 1857.

The pilot's certificate, signed by Mr. Bensley and dated the 12th of January, mentions two deaths from cholera among the women, and that the coolies generally were in a good state of health.

89. The inspector of health of shipping remarks that the medical officer in charge imputed the unusual mortality to the sickly state in which the coolies were embarked, and to 200 of the people being junglies, the lowest of our Indian population. He also mentions that the doctor was allowed no veto with regard to the selection of emigrants.

90. Mr. Scriven comments on certain statements of the surgeon of the "Eveline," which are not in any of the papers submitted to me. The assertions referred to are not sufficient to account for the mortality, or to justify the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Burrows, who is evidently a somewhat inaccurate observer.

91. The evidence of the commander in Calcutta states that there was a large proportion of jungly men, who were much inferior to the others; that Mr. Caird expected him to have some trouble with them, and sent a native doctor to the Sandheads in consequence; that the ship's water was pumped in through the filtering boat; that the crew, consisting of fine, stout, able men, suffered at the same time from the same diseases as the coolies; that he had a rice cargo, of which three bags were damaged, and that there was free communication between the hold and the 'tween deck; that the provisions of the coolies were not properly cooked; that he and the doctor wished to change the diet, but considered that they had no authority to do so.

92. From this, and from the fact that the disease assumed a different type after leaving St. Helena, it is evident that the cause of the disease, affecting as it did alike crew and coolies, was in the ship, and was in all likelihood due to foul air and insufficient ventilation. With a free communication between the hold and the place in which the coolies slept, three bags of damaged rice are capable of evolving an amount of noxious gases quite sufficient to account for more sickness and deaths than happened in the "Eveline."

93. That men from the Chota Nagpore territory, who are termed junglies, but who are very valuable labourers everywhere, should have suffered most from confinement in such an atmosphere, is very probable.

These people live in forests, in the open air, and bear confinement of any kind very ill. In Indian gaols they rapidly pine and die, and they everywhere require more care and management than other classes of Indian emigrants.

Mr. Caird's caution to the commander pointed to this fact, and there is no proof in any of the documents recorded, that they were not in good health at the time of embarkation.

The assertion of Dr. Burrows that the contrary was the case is entirely unsupported, and directly at variance with his own certificate, which was signed when he could have had no motive for recording anything opposed to fact and truth.

Respecting the influence of cargo on health, I shall remark more at length in a subsequent section of this report.

15. "The Sir George Seymour."

94. The "Sir George Seymour" was 93 days on her voyage from Calcutta, and, out of 354 souls embarked, according to the certificate dated 28th December 1856, in good health, lost 10 men, eight women, five boys, and two girls.

The pilot's certificate, signed by Mr. Laing on the 30th of the same month, notes the death, during the passage down the river, of two men from cholera and dysentery.

The coolies were reported to be in a satisfactory state at Trinidad, and the inclemency of the weather was assigned as the chief cause of the mortality among the children.

95. The surgeon of the vessel deposed to the emigrants being in good condition when embarked; none were objected to on the score of sickness, but two were rejected as being aged, and were accordingly withdrawn.

The biscuits disagreed with them, because they were unable to digest it, in consequence of which many did not eat it.

The disease was principally acute dysentery, which prevailed most after a hurricane off the Mauritius, when the decks were constantly wet for some days. The disease was most severe in the wet weather, when the coolies could not be taken on deck. When the weather

weather became warmer the sickness diminished. The cargo consisted of rice, but there was no effluvia from it.

In the case of this vessel, no blame was attached to any one in India or elsewhere.

96. The "Merchantman" was not so fortunate, and reached her port in so deplorable a state, as to lead the chief authority at Demerara to confess, "that, looking to the class of ships on which the mortality has occurred, and to the character of the surgeons and officers employed on board of them, one is forced to the conclusion that there must have been something radically defective in the arrangements made at Calcutta for this season."

16. The "Merchantman."

97. The certificate, signed in Calcutta by Captain Brown, the commander, and Mr. Holman, the surgeon of the ship, reported all to be in good health, free from disease, and physically fit to undertake the voyage. The numbers embarked were enumerated as—

Men	239
Women	96
Boys	18
Girls	12
Infants	20
TOTAL	385

There is no exception recorded to any of the coolies, on any account.

The certificate is dated 8th February 1857.

98. The pilot's certificate of the 11th of the same month, signed by Mr. Laing, announced the death of one woman from cholera in the river; and mentions in the postscript that the commander and doctor report the coolies to be generally in a good state of health.

99. The mortality was most lamentable, having amounted, during the voyage and immediately after the arrival of the vessel, to 120 souls; viz. 59 men, 27 women, 10 boys, 8 girls, and 16 infants.

Of the deaths, there occurred in the—

1st week	6	from cholera.
2d week	16	" "
3d week	6	" cholera and dysentery.
4th week	5	" fever.
5th week	4	" "
6th week	3	" dysentery and fever.
7th week	7	" "
8th week	1	" dysentery.
9th week	13	" dysentery and fever.
10th week	5	" "
11th week	9	" fever and dysentery.
12th week	13	" "
13th week	12	" "
14th week	15	" "

100. The crew suffered as well as the coolies, and while the commander, surgeon, and officers of the ship state the coolies to have been a poor lot, not a word of objection of any kind was placed on record in Calcutta. Mr. Holman objected to a few, who were taken back, with the exception of those belonging to families, proving so far that his wishes were attended to.

All the other statements referred to are emphatically denied by the persons who selected and embarked the coolies in Calcutta.

101. There is no record in the proceedings of the source of the supply of water or of the nature of the cargo, and the particulars regarding the diseases prevailing are most scanty. The register of the surgeon should have been sent to aid in any inquiry carried on in India.

The surgeon did not understand the language of the coolies, and although evidently a most painstaking, conscientious officer, was unacquainted with the peculiar management necessary for natives of India.

102. The typhoid fever and dysentery were most probably of the same type as occurred in the "Wellesley" and other vessels, and were not carried from Calcutta.

The other causes to which the casualties were attributed, I will notice hereafter. The only point for decision in the present place is, the state in which the emigrants were embarked.

103. Regarding this there are two diametrically opposite statements.

The written certificates of the surgeon and commander, and the personal testimony of the emigration officers at the beginning of the voyage would show that they were then in good health in Bengal. The pilot of the "Merchantman," an officer entirely unconnected with emigration, who has taken many vessels to sea with coolies, and is therefore familiar with their physical appearance, represents that the party on board appeared generally strong and healthy.

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Against this direct testimony, is the statement of the officers of the "Merchantman," after arrival, that the emigrants were a poor lot, old and emaciated when put on board, and unfit therefore to undergo the risks of a voyage for what they had previously declared them to be perfectly fitted.

104. The balance of evidence in this case is certainly not on the side of the latter assertion. It is to be regretted that the log was not consulted to ascertain the state of the weather during the weeks in which the greatest sickness and mortality prevailed.

The state of the cargo and bilge of the vessel, and the communication between the hold and the main deck ought also to have been ascertained immediately on the arrival of the vessel in harbour, when such pestilential sickness was found to have prevailed.

105. The statement of the surgeon as to the filth between decks is sufficient to account for great sickness and mortality among the strongest and healthiest people in the world. That the results should be great in the case of the imperfectly clad and ill-nourished natives of Bengal, is not a matter of surprise, as vegetable feeders are at all times less capable of resisting the influence of animal and vegetable exhalations, and sudden and violent changes of temperature, than those nations who subsist on animal food.

106. The "Maidstone" left Calcutta on the 27th of January 1857, with 375 souls on board, viz.:

Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

There was no exception made in the certificate of the commander and surgeon to any of the coolies on the score of health or any other cause.

The pilot's certificate, dated the 30th of January 1857, mentions two deaths in the river, one of a man from cholera, the other of a female child from fever and diarrhœa.

The state of health of the coolies generally was stated, in the same return, on the authority of the commander and surgeon, to be good.

107. The deaths amounted to 92, viz. 65 men, 16 women, 3 boys, 4 girls, and 4 infants. The people were, according to the surgeon, tolerably free from disease in the early part of the voyage, and remained so until they passed the Cape, when dysentery and fever broke out, and produced the serious results above noted.

The theory of the surgeon as to the incubation and character of the disease is erroneous. It happened that Mr. Renton, who was a pupil of mine at the Calcutta Medical College, when I was professor of medicine, and first physician of the hospital attached to that institution, called upon me on his return from Europe, some time prior to my being required to conduct this investigation. In the course of conversation he mentioned to me the great sickness and mortality which had occurred in the "Maidstone," and the difficulty he experienced in accounting for it. He also mentioned his supposition of the latency of the disease and its character, but on requiring him to describe the latter more particularly, I ascertained that it was a genuine typhoid, and not in any way a malarious fever, and that his idea of its probable origin was altogether unfounded.

108. There is no reason to believe that the causes of the deaths in the "Maidstone" were different from those of the other ships already mentioned, nor is there any evidence to prove that a bad selection of subjects had been made in Calcutta.

109. Next follows the ship "Granville," which left Calcutta with 309 souls on board on the 16th of February 1857, all, according to the certificate of the surgeon and the commander, in good health.

The pilot's certificate, dated the 17th of February, declares that no deaths occurred while she was in the Hooghly, and that the commander and doctor reported all to be in a good state of health.

110. She reached Trinidad, after a voyage of 110 days, on the 8th of June, and lost on the passage 37, or 11.97 per cent. of her emigrants, viz. 11 men, 13 women, 4 boys, 5 girls, and 4 infants.

The surgeon, Mr. Ellis, attributes this result to many of the people going on board sick, and to the dietary being such as they were unaccustomed to; but, beyond the mere assertion, affords no proof of the accuracy of either statement.

111. The people landed were pronounced to be "physically unexceptionable, inferior to none yet imported, and to have reached their destination in better order than any Indians received here [in Trinidad] during the last two years." The ventilation of the vessel was reported by the inspector of the health of shipping to have been "somewhat obstructed by the centre fittings."

The statements of Mr. Ellis are obviously inaccurate, and there is no ground in this case for attaching blame to the officers in Calcutta.

112. The ship "Burmah" sailed from Calcutta on the 1st of March 1857, with 326 coolies, all said in the certificate to have been embarked in good health.

The pilot on the 3d of March reported the deaths of a boy and a female infant from dysentery in the passage down the Hooghly, and appended to his certificate the usual statement of the commander and surgeon as to the health of the coolies being good.

113. She

17. The "Maidstone."

18. The "Granville."

19. The "Burmah."

113. She reached her destination after a passage of 119 days, with a loss of 49, viz., 21 men, 14 women, 4 boys, 2 girls, 4 male infants, and 4 female infants. Appendix, No. 4.

The emigrants are described as an unusually fine set, and to this is attributed the small amount of casualties, notwithstanding an unusual amount of bad weather, and long-continued exposure to a vitiated atmosphere below in consequence.

Mr. Caird avers that the same care and attention were bestowed on all the ships, as on the "Burmah," and appeals to this vessel as a confirmation of his statement that no care or precaution was omitted on his part, or that of the other emigration officers associated with him.

114. The mortality is, however, large, and in the absence of more detailed particulars regarding the ship, her cargo, and the diseases themselves, it is difficult to admit the absolute soundness of the conclusions arrived at by the Immigration Agent General.

While it is quite certain that the strong and vigorous will resist the effects of zymotic poisons better than the weak and delicate, the exact parallelism of the cases in which the comparison is instituted, must be established.

115. The last ship reported on is the "Scindian," which was 116 days on her passage to Trinidad. She sailed on the 7th of March 1857, with 288 men, women and children on board, all embarked in good health; and lost on the passage 66 souls, viz., 19 men, 14 women, 10 boys, 5 girls, and 12 infants. 20. The "Scindian."

The pilot's certificate reported no deaths, and that good health prevailed among the people embarked to the time of his leaving the vessel at sea.

116. The master and medical officer complained of the allowance of rice being insufficient, and of the biscuits disagreeing with the coolies. They also condemned the centre platforms.

The Agent General of Immigrants stated that "as this vessel under the same commander, with the same surgeon, and from the same port, arrived here last year with a mortality of only three men and one woman, the opportunity presents itself of ascertaining with some certainty how far the increased percentage of deaths on board the coolie ships of this year depend on avoidable causes."

"The coolies per 'Scindian' were not quite equal to those per 'Granville,' but superior to the others of this year's arrival."

It is much to be regretted that the suggestion of the Agent General of Immigrants was not carried into immediate effect, and a searching inquiry instituted on the spot, as no means of determining the cause of the extreme difference between the results of two consecutive voyages to and from the same port, in the same vessel, and under the same officers, have been made known to me.

117. It certainly proves that exceptional causes, irrespective of bad selection in Bengal, were at work, but gives no clue to those causes, nor does the correspondence submitted to me enable me to consider this all-important question with a knowledge of the facts necessary to arrive at any very definite conclusion regarding it.

118. The consideration of the circumstances attendant upon the disastrous results which have led to this inquiry, and which are hereinafter briefly analysed, warrant the following inferences:— 21. General conclusions from the above.

That the documentary and other evidence produced in Calcutta, show the duties of the emigration agency to have been conducted as carefully in the year under review, as in former years.

That the charge of the selection and embarkation of unfit and sickly subjects is based upon the statement of commanders and surgeons after the disasters had occurred; and that this statement is directly opposed to the written certificates signed by those gentlemen before the event.

That in some of the vessels there was gross negligence and dereliction of duty, quite sufficient to account for the mortality that occurred.

That in all, with the exception of the cases of cholera and diarrhoea which happened in the passage down the Hooghly, the diseases from which the chief sickness and mortality resulted, are diseases either unknown to or excessively rare in Lower Bengal, and such as could not have been taken on board by the coolies, either in a latent or an active state.

That the occurrence of cholera and diarrhoea during the passage from Calcutta to the Sandheads is not *per se* a proof that the people were embarked in bad health.

That the very heavy casualty list has increased since the introduction of platforms, and the use of biscuit as an article of diet; and since the increase of the proportion of women and children who accompany the coolies. To what extent these changes may have operated in producing increased sickness and mortality will be considered hereafter.

That in some of the ships, strong and weak, young and old, coolies and crew suffered alike; and that even in those vessels in which the emigrants were pronounced to be as fine a set as were ever landed in the West Indies, the sickness and mortality were considerably above the highest average of former years.

119. The next point to ascertain is, whether the duties of the emigration agency in Calcutta are ordinarily conducted in such manner as to make reasonable provision against the occurrence 22 The conduct of the duties of the Emigration Agency in Calcutta.

Appendix, No. 4.

occurrence of sickness on board, and to provide for the health and comfort of the emigrants on the passage. Likewise whether it is possible, when all parties act in good faith, that sickly, emaciated, and unfit persons can be embarked in the miserable state alleged by some commanders and surgeons to have occurred in the season of 1856-57.

120. The officers appointed to conduct the duties of the agency are, a Protector and Assistant Protector of Emigrants, an Emigration Agent, and a Medical Examiner of Emigrants. There is also an auditor of accounts, but as his duties are in no way connected with the present inquiry, they need not be further inquired into.

23. Emigration Agent.

121. The Emigration Agent lives at the depôt, and is charged with the duty of collecting and selecting the emigrants. Those for the Mauritius are chiefly obtained through the instrumentality of return coolies; those for the West Indies by paid recruiters, who are reported by Mr. Caird to be men of bad character, no respectable person being willing to undertake the office.

All arrangements connected with the food, clothing, lodging in Calcutta, engagement and embarkation of the coolies are under the immediate control of the Agent, subject to the supervision of the Protector and Assistant Protector of Emigrants.

I visited the agency at Bhowanipore, and ascertained by personal examination that the arrangements made for the comfort and protection of the coolies on their arrival in Calcutta, are all that could be desired, having special reference to the habits and customs of the classes to which they belong.

122. All persons who have any knowledge of natives of India are aware of the extent to which they suffer at first by transplantation from one district to another. To so great an extent are natives of Behar, Oude and Upper India generally affected by a residence in the alluvial plains of Lower Bengal, that sepoy, a strong, healthy, well-fed class, pine away and die in such numbers, as to have led to the relief of regiments of the line every two, instead of every three years. The corps sent to Burmah are decimated; and those serving in the eastern districts of Bengal are equally unhealthy.

The same fact is constantly observed with respect to convicts sent to Alipore, which immediately joins Bhowanipore, for transportation from all parts of the Punjab and Bengal Presidency generally.

This is partly due to the change of diet from wheat to rice, as the staple article of consumption, but is generally attributed by the natives themselves to the difference in the air and water. To a vegetenarian race, whose physical powers are at all times feeble compared with the flesh-eating families of mankind, these influences are more palpably prejudicial than would *à priori* be supposed. Consequently if their vital powers are at all reduced by residence at the depôt prior to embarkation, although not actually labouring under disease at that time, they would suffer severely from any defects of ventilation or want of cleanliness on board. When disease, the result of foul air, finds its way into a body of people collected together, it is extremely difficult to eradicate it, without removing them entirely from the place in which the distemper occurs.

Thus, without any want of care and vigilance on the part of the Emigration Agent, the coolies of one season may have a greater proclivity to disease than those of another, from causes over which he can exercise no control, and which no human foresight can entirely provide against.

Whether such was the case during the cold season of 1856-57, cannot now be ascertained, as no records are kept at the depôt of the sickness that occurs there.

24. Duties of the Protector of Emigrants.

123. The chief function of the Protector of Emigrants is to see that the other persons connected with emigration discharge their duties faithfully and efficiently, and that all regulations regarding the emigrants are strictly observed. He especially regulates the survey of vessels chartered to carry coolies, which is performed by officers under his control, and otherwise quite unconnected with emigration.

As this office is usually held by an officer who has other important public duties to perform, his control is general, and does not ordinarily descend to the minute details of management and selection.

From the high character of the gentlemen who have occupied the Protector's office up to the time of the present inquiry, there can be no doubt that the duties are carefully and conscientiously discharged.

124. The Assistant Protector is the real controlling officer, and examines everything, from the first selection of coolies to their embarkation and departure. The gentleman who held this office during the period which is the subject of the present inquiry, died shortly after giving his evidence.

It is only just to his memory to record that a more careful, conscientious, and experienced officer could not have been employed in such an office. He was well acquainted with coolies, having frequently carried them to the Mauritius, and was one of the most successful commanders who ever sailed from the port of Calcutta. He emphatically declared it to be impossible for any one really very ill, emaciated, or unable to walk, to escape detection from the extreme care with which the duty of selection is performed.

So far then as the ordinary physical characters of health are ascertainable by non-professional persons, the emigrants are first examined and passed by the agent; they are afterwards scrutinised by the Assistant Protector, and generally inspected in addition by the Protector.

25. Duties of the Assistant Protector of Emigrants.

125. Having passed through these preliminary ordeals, they are then individually submitted to medical examination. The absence of venereal diseases and ruptures, is ascertained by the native doctor of the depôt, and on the day immediately preceding embarkation, the examination of the medical officer is held. The nature of this duty is explained in the written statements of Drs. Scriven and Payne. At this examination, the surgeon who is to have charge of the emigrants is invited to attend, for the express purpose of seeing that the duty is properly performed, and that no person in an unfit state to embark is forced upon him. Although he can exercise no actual veto, his objections are usually attended to, and except in the case of old people, whose rejection would cause the rejection of valuable and serviceable families, those whom he considers unsound are remanded. The evidence of Mr. Chennell of the "Wellesley," and Dr. Stevenson, of the "Sir George Seymour," contain direct testimony of the manner in which the duty was performed with regard to two sets of the coolies who are the subjects of this inquiry. At the professional examination are also usually present the Emigration Agent and the Assistant Protector of Emigrants, so that an immediate decision can be given in all disputed cases.

The commander of the vessel is also invited to attend.

Each emigrant appears in turn, and every male is stripped to the waist when examined. Females are only subjected to the same ordeal when the appearance of the countenance or limbs indicates the probable existence of organic disease.

The individual certificates are signed by the medical officer, and a certificate of the whole batch is signed by the surgeon and commander. In addition to this the pilot who takes charge of the ship is required to furnish a health certificate, to see that no other persons are embarked in the progress down the river, and to ascertain the opinion of the surgeon and commander as to the state of health of their charge, after a more intimate acquaintance with them on board ship.

126. In the existing system the personal and pecuniary interests of the commander and surgeon are involved in the careful selection of emigrants, and it is difficult to suppose that they can ever sign an erroneous certificate on the subject.

Their evidence before is very much more valuable than their testimony after the fact, and where the two are in direct antagonism, the former is undoubtedly to be preferred.

In the evidence taken by me, some of the most experienced and trustworthy persons connected with emigration maintain that the occurrence of great sickness and mortality are due to neglect of duty on the part of commanders and surgeons. Hence the attempt to detach blame from themselves by transferring it to others has an obvious origin, and goes far to account for the contradictory statements of commanders and surgeons in Calcutta and in the West Indies.

127. But, supposing that all acted fairly in the matter, it is difficult to suggest any system of checks more complete than that in use, and if the medical examinations in the winter season of 1856-57 were conducted as carefully as those at which I assisted, I have no hesitation whatever in stating my belief, that no person labouring under serious sickness, or obviously unfit to bear the risks of the voyage, could have been embarked, save and except the old people mentioned in the correspondence.

The existence of the chronic forms of the endemic diseases of India are so stamped upon the frames of the natives of the country, as to render it impossible for the most careless observer to overlook them.

Simple cases of diarrhoea might possibly be concealed; but fever, dysentery, consumption, and cholera cannot be hidden from the experienced eye, or the tactus eruditus of officers of such acknowledged ability and professional acquirements as Drs. Scriven and Payne.

The slender form, lank limbs, and obvious muscular weakness of most natives of India, as contrasted with Europeans, might deceive officers so obviously ignorant of the typical characteristics of Bengalis, as were some of the commanders and surgeons, into the belief of their being a sickly set; but such testimony cannot for a moment be accepted against the opposite statement of those really qualified to pronounce a correct judgment on the subject.

128. Judging, then, of the past from the present, my conclusion on the second head of the inquiry is—

That the mode of selecting and examining emigrants for the West Indies is such as to make every reasonable provision for a proper selection, and to render it impossible for weak, sickly, and unfit subjects to be sent, except in the case of old people whom it is not considered prudent or desirable to separate from their families.

129. The causes of the exceptional sickness and mortality of 1856-57, must be sought elsewhere than in any supposed selection of unfit and unhealthy subjects in India.

130. Having thus disposed, as far as the information and evidence accessible permitted, of the ill selection of emigrants as the chief ground of mortality during the year under review, the other causes to which it has been assigned must now be examined.

They are, the introduction of platforms; the absence of a sick bay, or special accommodation for the sick; the increased proportion of women and children; and the changes recently introduced in the diet of emigrants.

131. The evidence as to the influence of platforms on the health of emigrants is tolerably evenly balanced, some considering them a desirable innovation, others regarding them as impediments to ventilation, harbourers of dirt, and essentially unwholesome.

Platforms,

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132. Having carefully examined their construction and arrangement, bearing in mind that they are not used in emigrant vessels from Madras, and that since their introduction in Bengal, sickness and mortality have undoubtedly increased, I am disposed to concur in the latter opinion, and to recommend that the old plan of flush decks be resorted to at once.

133. The platforms are of bamboo-work, closely arranged, and raised about three feet from the deck. Upon them are chiefly placed the women and children, the men sleeping below.

134. It must be difficult, if not impossible, to clean them thoroughly in situ; they are very liable to harbour vermin, and sure to accumulate dirt; they certainly obstruct very materially and injuriously the air of the space beneath them; and thus, in my belief, are by no means unlikely to have added to, although they were probably not the chief agents in the production of, the mortality which has been in part attributed to them.

135. Indian women and children are more dirty in their personal habits than the men of the same race, and their sleeping above the men must have been productive of nuisances injurious to health, and destructive of cleanliness.

136. The opening of the ventilators directly upon the bodies of those sleeping under them on the platforms, as pointed out by the late Captain Wright, must undoubtedly have been injurious. I have myself witnessed acute attacks of fever, inflammation of the lungs, and quinsy caused by sleeping directly under a windsail on a hot and crowded deck.

137. If all could have slept on the platforms the evil would not have been so great, but even then I should regard them as of questionable benefit. It is a mistake to suppose that by arranging human beings in tiers, the amount of fresh air enjoyed by each is increased. The benefits derived by the upper tier are at the expense of those below them, and once typhoid fevers and such like diseases are developed in a confined space, all would suffer alike.

Absence of a sick bay.

138. The authorities in the West Indies are anxious that there should be a special sick bay, and some of them attribute a portion of the mortality to the absence of proper means of separating the sound and the affected during the existence of the contagious forms of fever and dysentery, which caused the greatest proportion of the deaths.

139. I concur in this opinion, and believe that had such means existed or been improvised in those ships which suffered most, much good would have resulted.

140. In ordinary cases it would not be necessary or desirable to separate those suffering from simple complaints from their families. The natives of India are a peculiar race, or rather aggregation of races, full of the most idle fancies, usually utterly regardless of the sufferings of others, and in many instances destitute of the commonest feelings of humanity. They are not deficient in natural affection, yet I have known them in their pilgrimages to Pooree and elsewhere to abandon their nearest and dearest relations to the vultures and the jackals, while yet alive, when they were too sick to travel further.

141. They would then, if not compelled, either refuse to resort to a sick bay, or suffer from neglect if taken there, unless sufficient means of treating and caring for them were provided.

142. One of the Madras regulations provides a sick bay on the lower deck, with a partition to afford the means of separating the sexes.

143. The late Captain Wright suggested that a place should be provided on deck for all serious cases of dysentery, small-pox, and similar diseases.

144. There can, I fear, be no doubt that the mortality, which is the subject of this inquiry, was much increased by the continuance together of the healthy and the sick, and that the means of separating them should form part of the arrangements of every ship carrying emigrants.

145. The sick bay should be near one of the hatchways, and should afford space for the accommodation of at least 5 per cent. of the number of adults embarked. In this should be placed, by compulsion if necessary, all who are seriously ill; and when contagious disease breaks out, a temporary place should be fitted up on deck as suggested by the late Captain Wright. By this means only can even partial separation and arrest of contagion be effected.

Increased proportion of women and children.

146. The Committee appointed to investigate the mortality of emigrants to the Mauritius were decidedly of opinion, that a cause of the increased mortality was attributable to the increase of women and children, whom it is more difficult to keep on deck, and therefore have the between decks clean.

147. This opinion is enunciated by Mr. Scriven, in the following terms: "I have already alluded to the enormous mortality amongst the women and children. Now it is a well-ascertained fact, that amongst masses of people at sea, the women and children always suffer more than men. The dirty habits of the Indian women and the difficulty of controlling them, while the men can be obliged to come on deck to obey the calls of nature, of course

course add greatly to the evil, interfering greatly with the cleanliness of the between decks, and thus doubtless affecting injuriously the health also of the men; accordingly, we find the per-centage of mortality great among the men, but high beyond all proportion among the women and children."

"Unfortunately the returns have not always been regularly sent from the West Indies, so that I find it impossible to trace, as I could have wished, the exact influence of cubic space, proportion of women, &c. on mortality. The voyages, however, certainly appear to have been less successful, since the minimum of women was raised to 33 per cent. in 1855, having been formerly 15 per cent., but even since that change there have been many prosperous voyages; indeed, of all vessels whose results have been recorded since 1851, I find only three approaching the mortality of those under consideration, viz., the "Canning" in 1855-56, which lost 14.37 per cent.; the "Bank of England," in 1852-53, which lost 12.86 per cent., and the "Apolline," in 1852-53, which lost 11.26 per cent."

"Seeing, then, that we cannot calculate with certainty on our emigrants being consigned to careful and vigilant superintendents at sea, we must turn our attention here, as in the case of cubic space, towards guarding against the evils of probable mismanagement; and for that purpose, I would recommend that fewer women be sent with each batch; I would say not more than 15 per cent of the whole."

148. Captain Bethune, of the "Shah Jehan," the surgeon of the "Adelaide," the late Captain Wright, assistant protector of emigrants, and Mr. Caird, all concur in the belief that the increase in the proportion of women and children has much augmented sickness and mortality.

149. The following tabular statement of the ships included in the present inquiry seems to bear out this view, for while the average mortality among the male adults was 12.39 per cent., that among the women was 18.58; among the boys, 28.08; of the girls, 36.30; and of infants, 55.91.

Names of Ships.	Number of People entertained.					Mortality among Males.		Mortality among Females.		Mortality among Boys.		Mortality among Girls.		Mortality among Infants.	
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Deaths.	Per Centage.	Deaths.	Per Centage.	Deaths.	Per Centage.	Deaths.	Per Centage.	Deaths.	Per Centage.
SEASON 1855-56.															
Wellesley - - -	254	84	13	11	20	10	3.94	6	7.14	-	-	2	18.18	4	20.00
Bucephalus - - -	232	84	20	9	15	16	6.95	15	17.86	3	15.00	2	22.22	9	60.00
Robert Seppings - - -	197	59	13	13	9	35	17.77	13	20.34	3	23.07	3	23.07	8	88.88
Roman Emperor - - -	207	68	14	12	12	50	24.15	21	30.88	4	28.57	6	50	7	58.33
Adelaide - - -	213	62	10	8	11	7	3.29	9	14.52	-	-	2	25.00	7	63.63
George Seymour - - -	238	75	21	5	15	10	4.20	8	10.66	5	23.80	2	40.00	11	73.73
Eveline - - -	231	96	20	17	23	33	14.29	18	18.75	4	20.00	7	41.18	10	43.48
Maldstone - - -	208	68	18	10	11	65	24.25	16	23.53	3	16.67	4	40.00	4	36.36
Merchantman - - -	239	96	18	12	20	59	24.69	27	28.12	10	55.56	8	66.67	16	80.00
Granville - - -	154	100	25	14	16	11	7.14	13	19	4	16.00	5	35.71	4	25.00
Burmah - - -	230	58	10	16	18	21	9.13	14	24.14	4	40.00	2	20.00	8	44.44
Scindian - - -	156	81	21	14	18	19	12.18	14	17.28	10	47.62	5	35.71	12	75.00
TOTAL - - -	2,639	931	203	135	186	336	12.73	173	18.58	50	24.03	48	35.55	100	53.76

GRAND TOTAL - - - 4,100. - - - Deaths, 704. - - - Per centage, 17.17.

150. In the absence of any records of the mortality when the proportion of women and children was lower, it is difficult to estimate the exact extent to which the increase referred to, operated in producing so unfavourable a result as the table reveals.

The results are, in themselves, however, very striking, and deserving of the most serious consideration.

151. While on the one hand it is most desirable to encourage the emigration of families on political and social grounds; on the other, it is absolutely necessary to regard the sanitary results of the measure.

152. It would be out of place to dwell in detail upon the medical reasons for the greater liability to sickness and death of children at sea, when crowded together. The fact that they are so is undoubted, and it admits of satisfactory explanation.

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153. The excessive mortality among the infants and the young children is, in a great measure, due to the absence of proper food, and the constant care and attention which little beings in the beginning of life require.

154. From sea sickness, the unaccustomed life at sea, and the total change in their habits, women, with children at the breast, rapidly lose, and in the majority of instances do not again recover, their milk.

There is no supply of food fitted for infants furnished. Hence the excessive mortality recorded.

155. In the "Wellesley," in which there was a cow, Mr. Chennell informed me that the lives of many of the children on board were saved by the timely supply of a small quantity of milk. The fact is significant and suggestive.

156. The same causes operate in a minor degree with boys and girls under five years of age, for whom a sufficient supply of suitable food should be embarked.

157. Having, in the year 1851, accompanied a large number of return coolies from the Mauritius to Calcutta, I personally witnessed the extreme difficulty of compelling the women to habits of personal cleanliness. Compulsion was always necessary to make them bathe, and very frequently was forcibly resisted. It is not difficult to understand how fatally his must have operated in those vessels of the past season in which cleanliness was not strictly enforced.

158. I am distinctly then of opinion, that much of the sickness and mortality is fairly to be assigned to the increased proportion of women and children, the sickness among whom would rapidly react upon, and influence the health of the men.

Change in diet.

159. By some the increase of sickness and mortality was attributed partly to a change in diet. The only change which I can ascertain has been the introduction of biscuit; and although this could not have produced any very material influence on the result, I am of opinion that the change was not desirable, and that it should be discontinued.

Most of the experienced commanders prefer the old diet scale. If the introduction of biscuits were to secure a wholesome article of diet, to be used in bad weather, or when it was not possible to cook, that object would be better answered by laying in a stock of chubenee and choora, to which natives are accustomed, which need no preparation, and which they themselves use in long journeys and voyages, to save the trouble and expense of cooking.

160. Upon a careful examination of the question, added to my knowledge of the effects of diet upon the 25,000 prisoners under my general charge, I much prefer the Madras diet scale, and to it I am disposed to attribute a portion of the better health of emigrants from the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

161. The following is the Madras scale for the West Indies:—

"The quantity of provisions allowed to each emigrant shall not be less than the following; two children, under the age of 10 years, being considered as equal to one person only:—

"Each Emigrant per day.

Rice	-	-	-	20 oz.	Turmeric	-	-	-	1/2 oz.
Dhall	-	-	-	4 "	Onion	-	-	-	2 "
Ghee	-	-	-	1 "	Tobacco	-	-	-	1 "
Salt	-	-	-	1 "	Chillies	-	-	-	1 "
Tamarind	-	-	-	2 oz.	Black pepper	-	-	-	1 1/2 drachm.
Salt fish	-	-	-	2 "	Mustard seeds	-	-	-	1/2 "
Firewood	-	-	-	2 lb.	Garlic	-	-	-	1 "
Gingely oil	-	-	-	1/2 oz.	Coriander seeds	-	-	-	2 "
Water	-	-	-	-					1 gallon.

"Fresh Provisions.—Sheep and goats, equal to one day's supply during every week of the voyage; yams and potatoes may, in a certain proportion, be supplied as a substitute for pumpkins; and as vegetables must be served out twice a week equal to a quarter of a pound per man, the whole quantity must accordingly be provided.

"Six sheep or goats to be supplied per every 100 men for the voyage.

"Dry Provisions for bad weather when the usual provisions cannot be cooked:—

"Each Emigrant per day.

Choorah or aval	-	-	-	-	1 seer, or 2 lb.
or biscuits	-	-	-	-	1/2 " or 1 "
Bhoot gram or cuddeley	-	-	-	-	1/2 " or 1 "
Sugar	-	-	-	-	1 chuttak, or 2 oz.

Eighteen days' stock of the above dry provisions to be laid in for the voyage.

"Water.—The water laid in should be of the purest description that can be obtained, and great attention should be paid to the sweetness and sufficient strength of the casks in which it is carried, and if new they should be charred.

"The casks should be constructed of staves of at least one inch in thickness for the ground tier, and of not less than three-quarters of an inch for the upper tier."

162. The above does not differ very essentially from the Calcutta scale, and will not exceed it in cost; yet, in my belief, it is more suitable, and will prove more wholesome. The directions in regard to the water supply are important; should iron tanks be used, equal care and attention should be bestowed upon their cleanliness.

163. From this section of the inquiry I am disposed to deduce the following conclusions:—
That the recent introduction of platforms has exercised a prejudicial influence on the health of emigrants. Conclusions from the above.

That when typhoid fever, scorbutic dysentery, and similar diseases prevail in crowded ships, the absence of the means of separating the healthy from the sick, is prejudicial.

That the increase in the proportion of women and children has caused a considerable augmentation of sickness and mortality.

And that the introduction of biscuits, as a compulsory article of diet, has not been attended with good effect, and should be discontinued.

164. The only exception I would propose to the Madras diet scale is as regards natives of Behar and Goruckpore, for whom a supply of flour should be laid in, to make the chupatties or unleavened cakes, which is their customary diet. For them I would substitute eight ounces of flour for twelve ounces of rice, leaving the rest of the diet as it is in the scale mentioned. This would give them one meal of farinaceous food daily.

A healthy durwan or sepoy eats daily 24 ounces of chupatties, in the proportion of 16 for his principal meal, and 8 for his supper.

165. From the above considerations it will be seen that I attribute the great mortality and sickness under consideration to the neglect of proper sanitary measures on board; to the shipping of water of the Hooghly in some cases, when it is brackish and certain to cause sickness; and to the causes mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. To these must be added the prejudicial influence of grain cargoes; the pollution of the bilge water of the ship with the filth of the between decks, and, in some cases, with damaged rice; and to imperfect ventilation. The combined causes of the exceptional mortality.

These are conditions, however, that have always been more or less in operation; and although they are, therefore, insufficient in themselves to account for exceptional mortality, they would certainly operate prejudicially when unusual sickness, from other causes, prevailed.

166. To what extent sanitary precautions were neglected with impunity in previous years, it is impossible to determine, from the entire absence of detailed or trustworthy records.

But where the increased proportion of women and children of itself was productive of greatly-increased sickness, it is not impossible that an amount of neglect, previously comparatively innocuous, would be followed by very serious and fatal consequences.

I am quite aware that this is not an entirely satisfactory solution of the question; yet it is the best that can be offered, where direct testimony is either hopelessly irreconcilable or altogether absent.

167. For the guidance of the future, rather than as throwing light on the past, it is desirable to consider the effects of grain cargoes on health, and the influence of brackish water and insufficient ventilation.

168. The evidence on this point is conflicting, and not a little perplexing. Many witnesses deny altogether that the health of coolies is in any way influenced by the cargo carried in the same ship with them. Others admit that rice and grain generally heat and give off unpleasant exhalations, but that this only occurs when they are damped, or leak into the bilge. Captain White, of the "Fiery Cross," mentions an instance in which a small quantity of grain, in the bilge water of the anterior compartment of that steamer, produced an exhalation that killed one person and nearly asphyxiated two others, who breathed it in a concentrated form. Mr. Chennell, surgeon of the "Wellesley," distinctly declares that the fatal cases in that ship happened among those who slept close to the hatchway, and were exposed to the steam rising from the hold. Cargo as affecting health.

169. On the other hand, it must be remembered that all emigrant vessels leaving the port of Calcutta carry grain cargoes, and that the mortality in a large proportion of them has been very small.

170. It has been supposed that the immunity of ships from Madras is due to the fact of their being ballasted with dry shingle or stones, but this turns out to be an absolute fallacy, as they also carry grain cargoes.

171. The truth, as stated by some of the most intelligent witnesses, lies between the two extremes.

172. So long as the cargo is dry and does not heat, it is perfectly wholesome. As soon as it becomes wet, or any portion of it leaks into the bilge, it undergoes fermentation, and disengages gases which are offensive to the senses, and injurious to health.

173. The chemical reason for this is simple, and easily explained. All organic bodies,*
vegetable

* When deprived of life.

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vegetable as well as animal, undergo chemical changes from the combined action of heat and moisture.

In vegetable bodies this change constitutes the process known as fermentation, during which various gases, chiefly compounds of carbon and oxygen, and sometimes of sulphur, hydrogen, and nitrogen, are disengaged.

All of these are more or less injurious to health even when present in small quantities in the atmosphere; some of them are deadly poisons in a concentrated or a moderately diluted state. It has been ascertained that they may prove prejudicial even when not palpable to the senses.

174. The classes and types of disease caused by them are exactly the adynamic typhoid fevers and bloody fluxes, which destroyed so many of the coolies in the voyage to the West Indies, during the year which forms the subject of the present inquiry.

175. They are never known to cause the purely periodic diseases resulting from the marsh poison on land, and which are so deadly in their influence in the deltas of great tropical rivers or the alluvial plains of all countries south of the equator.

176. Where there is any communication between the hold and the main deck, by the law of the diffusion of gases, even those which are specifically heavier than atmospheric air find their way from the former to the latter, and assist materially in the deterioration of the atmosphere in which the emigrants live for the greater part of every 24 hours.

177. To this I attribute the unwholesomeness of all grain cargoes. Few ships are so tightly fitted as to prevent all communication between the hold and the main deck. In all emigrant vessels, there is a more direct communication by the scuppers communicating with the hold, through which all water used in washing the deck finds its way to the bilge.

178. In the valuable and interesting communication from Mr. Cowell inquiry is made as to the practical remedy for preventing the chemical changes referred to, particularly in the case of jute.

179. The remedy is the free access of air, and this can be accomplished in all ships at a cost that would be amply repaid by the improved state of the cargo, from a single voyage.

180. There should be, fore and aft, two ventilators of considerable size, running from the hold to the upper deck, without any communication with the between decks. These ventilators should be open in all weathers, as in the "Blue Jacket," and the cargo should be so stowed as to permit the general penetration of pure air and the easy escape of foul air.

181. In all ships carrying emigrants or troops, and laden with grain or sweating cargoes, the hatches should be air-tight, and there should be no communication with the hold, save and except through the ventilators above-mentioned.

182. The next subject of consideration is the state of the bilge of a vessel, as liable to influence the health of persons exposed to exhalations from it. To this I am of opinion may be attributed some of the unexplained outbreaks of cholera, fever, and dysentery, at sea, in large ships crowded with troops or emigrants.

183. The testimony of Captain White, of the "Fiery Cross," on this point, is of great value, and concurs with the views of the Sanitary Commissioners who examined the hospital ships in the Bosphorus during the late war.

184. In addition to the possibility of rice, grain, and such matters finding their way to the bilge, in coolie ships there is constant material for pollution in the remains of food unconsumed by emigrants, and dirt of every kind, which, when the main deck is washed, finds its way into the bilge through the scuppers.

185. The mixture of sea and fresh water in the bilge is said by Captain White to cause a disengagement of noxious gas; hence, as suggested by him, it should be carefully pumped out dry, after the water tanks and casks have been filled.

186. The bad effects of brackish water need scarcely, I think, be dwelt on further; its evil influence being universally known and acknowledged. During the season at which emigration to the West Indies is conducted, the water of the Hooghly is at all times of the tides more or less brackish off Calcutta, and no such water should ever be permitted to be laid in.

187. Much as merchants and shipowners complain of the cost of ventilating coolie ships, the extent to which it is practised is, I am afraid, insufficient. Ports and scuttles are practically useless, as they are always closed in bad weather, and are too frequently so in all weathers. Windsails are of little use unless carefully trimmed. In addition to the existing ventilators, whenever it can be accomplished, a plank should be taken out of each side of the deck, as in the "Blue Jacket," under the long boat, and this should be so protected as to be open at all times and in all weathers.

188. The privies should invariably be outside the ship, in the fore-chains, properly secured. The evidence on this point is clear, and concurred in by all who have any experience of emigrant ships. I have no doubt, that when diarrhoea, dysentery, or any similar diseases prevail to any extent, they are increased and aggravated by the effluvia from the
necessaries

The state of the bilge as a cause of unhealthiness.

Influence of brackish water.

Insufficiency of ventilation.

Position of privies.

necessaries when placed within the bulwarks. In that position it seems to be nearly impossible to keep them perfectly clean and sweet, and to prevent their tainting the air of the deck to a most injurious and disgusting extent.

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189. The supply of medicines and medical comforts appears to be ample. The only complaint recorded is that of the surgeon of the "Wellesley," who recommends an increase in the amount of opium. In ordinary circumstances the amount now allowed is ample; but it would certainly be insufficient on the occurrence of diarrhœa or dysentery to any great extent. It might, therefore, as a measure of precaution, be increased to the extent of doubling the amount of solid opium, leaving the allowance of laudanum and Jeremie's opiate as they are at present.

Medicines and medical comforts.

190. Having thus considered all matters relating to emigration from Bengal involved in the present inquiry, the question of the superior healthiness of emigration from Madras remains to be examined. Upon this point I consulted, by correspondence, the late Captain Biden, and Mr. Franklin, the Colonial Emigration Agent.

Emigration from Madras.

191. From these papers it will be seen that the checks are stricter in Calcutta than in Madras, where the duty of selecting, arrangements, &c., devolves almost entirely upon the agent. The system of recruiting is similar for the West Indies, and a depôt has now been established at Madras.

192. Captain Biden, whose knowledge of and experience in all such matters was very great, attributes the unhealthiness of emigrants, when it occurs, to want of cleanliness, crowded decks, insufficient ventilation, bad provisions, improper cooking of food, too much salt, and a lack of anti-scorbutics. He did not regard any particular class of men as more liable to sickness and mortality than another.

193. Mr. Franklin's impression is, that the people themselves are less susceptible of disease, none but the strong and healthy being selected.

194. The races of different parts of India differ as much from each other as the various nations of Europe. This difference is as apparent in physical development as it is in customs, language, and prejudices. It is impossible, therefore, to deduce any general conclusions from comparisons where the terms of comparison are essentially different.

195. The native of Madras is familiar with the sea before he embarks; the "black water" is an object of dread to every native of Bengal, who is therefore much more liable to succumb to depressing agencies during his first voyage.

196. Those commanders who have carried both assure me that the difference of behaviour on board of Bengal and Madras coolies is most striking. The Madrassee is a lively, singing, merry fellow, who delights in remaining on deck, seldom stays below if he can help it, day or night, is always ready to bear a hand in pulling ropes or any other work going on in the ship, and is much less troubled with prejudices of any kind.

197. The Bengali, on the other hand, is so much given to remaining below, that compulsion is necessary to bring him on deck. He rapidly gives way to sea sickness and depression; when taken ill, always imagines that he must die; and remains in an apathetic state of torpid indifference, the very reverse of the mercurial propensities of the Malabar.

198. From what I myself saw of emigrant labourers in the Mauritius and Réunion, a few years since, I believe this to be a true picture. Its influence on health, I need scarcely say, would be very great indeed.

199. The position of Madras again is much more favourable than that of Calcutta, and is without the very serious risk of the voyage down the Hooghly to the Sand Heads. To a person quite unacquainted with natives of India, the intense ignorance and stolidity of a Cole or a Dhangar must appear incredible; yet, it is undoubted, that if fresh water be not at hand, they will, if not prevented, swallow, apparently without a consciousness of its ill effects or bitter taste, a draft of brackish or salt water.

200. The water supplied at Madras must certainly be more wholesome than that pumped in alongside in Calcutta, and I consider their diet scale to be more wholesome, as mentioned before.

201. To the above reasons I am inclined to attribute the superior healthiness of Madras emigrants, and not to any superiority of the arrangements on shore, or on board vessels sailing out of that port. My belief is, that the Calcutta regulations are more stringent than, and quite as strictly carried out as those of Madras.

202. The conduct of the present inquiry has been much embarrassed by the absence of proper records. Not only are the reports and returns kept on board in themselves meagre and insufficient, but they are rarely forwarded to the emigrant agent in Calcutta. The consequence is, that it is now impossible to determine what castes and classes are most liable to sickness and death, and which actually suffered most during the season 1856-57.

System of records.

203. The means of accomplishing this are simple and inexpensive.

204. In

204. In addition to the emigration certificate granted to each cooly, a general register of all embarked in each ship should be prepared in duplicate. It should contain the ship number, name, father's name, sex, caste, age, village, zillah, and pergunnah of every emigrant embarked man, woman, and child. One copy of this should be kept at the depôt in Calcutta, the other be given to the commander of the ship. For his or her identification at all times, each emigrant should be furnished with a small wooden ticket, to be hung round the neck, with the ship's number cut upon it legibly in English and Bengali or Hindustani figures. This should be produceable at all times. When sick, the number of the emigrant should be entered in his daily register by the surgeon, as hereinafter mentioned.

205. Upon arrival at the port of debarkation, in the column of remarks of the general register in the hands of the commander, should be entered the state in which the emigrants are landed, whether in perfect health, sickly, &c. Opposite the names of those who died on the passage should be entered "died," with the date of decease. This register should be signed by the commander, sent on shore immediately on arrival, and placed in the hands of the immigration agent general in the West Indies, for transmission to Calcutta.

206. The surgeon should keep two registers, one a daily journal, the other a special mortality record.

207. In the former should be entered daily the ship number, disease, and general treatment very briefly of every emigrant sick during the passage. Of those who die, a special mortality register should be kept in a separate form, specifying the ship number, name, sex, caste, village, and zillah, disease which caused death, and date of decease of every emigrant. These records should be signed by the surgeon, and likewise placed in the hands of the immigration agent general, for transmission to Calcutta.

208. To ensure regularity and correctness in those returns no payments of any description should be made until the general and mortality registers are examined, and their correctness ascertained by the emigration agent general and health officer of the port of debarkation. They should then be countersigned by those officers, with a declaration of their correctness, and be transmitted by the earliest opportunity to the agency in Calcutta.

209. The surgeon's general register should be retained as a record in the Colonial Emigration Office.

210. The exact forms of registers referred to are contained in the Appendix, No. IV., they should be printed and supplied by the emigration agent in Calcutta.

211. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of such a record, which can be kept with very little trouble, and will be of far more value than any statements of commanders and surgeons unsupported by the rigid testimony of trustworthy documents.

212. Lest they should be lost in transit, an authentic duplicate of the general and mortality register should be filed in the records of the immigration office of the colony which receives the immigrants.

213. Having thus carefully considered the subject of inquiry entrusted to me in its bearings upon the heavy mortality of the year under review, and its relations to the prevention of such calamities for the future, the following is a summary of my general conclusions, viz.—

214. That the evidence as to the state in which the emigrants referred to were embarked in Calcutta, tends to disprove the assertion of some commanders and surgeons, and the strong suspicion of the colonial authorities that the great sickness and mortality were due principally to the primary selection of sickly and unfit subjects in Bengal.

That the general and medical arrangements of the depôt at Bhowanipore are such as to afford every reasonable precaution against the embarkation of persons unfit to undergo the risks of a voyage to the West Indies.

That the lamentable sickness and mortality under investigation were caused by the increased proportion of women and children, by the neglect of proper sanitary precautions on board most of the vessels, by the shipment of water of the River Hooghly when it was unwholesome, by the absence of the means of separating the healthy and the sick; by the change in the diet of the emigrants; by the absolute want of suitable food for young children and infants; by the presence of grain cargoes; by the probable foul state of the bilge; and in some instances, I fear, by the inexperience of the medical officers, in others by their being unable to communicate with the emigrants, and being unaccustomed to the treatment of the diseases of natives of India.

That the causes above enumerated operated in very various degrees, but that there is no evidence to show how far they were exceptional.

That the cause of the superior healthiness of Madras emigrants seems to be chiefly due to their being an entirely different race to Bengalis, and better suited to a sea life. The open roadstead of Madras, the absence of the voyage down the Hooghly, and the greater purity of the water laid in, with the more suitable diet, may also exercise some influence in producing a favourable result.

215. The remedies which I venture to suggest to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable sickness and mortality, are the following:—

I. The removal of platforms, and the restoration of the old flush deck.

II. A separate sick bay and the further means, when very great sickness prevails, of placing persons suffering from contagious diseases, on deck.

III. The adoption of the Madras diet scale, with the exception noted; and the laying in of suitable food for young children and infants.

IV. The diminution in the proportion of women and children to 25 per cent. If possible, it is desirable not to embark pregnant females or those who are nursing infants at the breast.

V. The absolute prohibition of the water of the Hooghly being pumped in alongside off Calcutta from the 1st of November to the 15th of June.

VI. The improvement of the ventilation of the hold and between decks in the manner suggested.

VII. The purification of, and attention to the bilge of the vessel. A supply of Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid should be carried by every vessel.

VIII. It being compulsory on a certain proportion of the emigrants, at least a third, remaining on deck, whenever it is practicable.

IX. The proportion of Topazes being increased to 1 per cent. of the whole number embarked, children counting as units.

X. The selection of medical officers with some knowledge of the treatment of the diseases of natives of India; and of such only as are capable of understanding the coolies.

Young surgeons fresh from Europe, and youths who have just completed their professional education, should not be employed in this duty.

XI. An improved system of records, which it should be incumbent on commanders and surgeons to keep, and on colonial immigration authorities to transmit to Calcutta without delay.

XII. The increase of the amount of solid opium to double the present quantity.

XIII. The placing of the privies securely in the forechains outside the vessel.

216. It is deserving of consideration whether it would not be desirable to employ a different class of vessels for the conveyance of emigrants. The experience of the past year has shown the incalculable advantages of large and powerful screw steamers in the transport of troops. Similar advantages would, in my belief, result from the use of such vessels in the transport of coolies. They could always put to sea in one day, and the rapidity of the voyage would much diminish its risks.

Whether it would pay, as a commercial speculation, is a question which I am unable to determine.

217. I am distinctly and decidedly of opinion, that the great sickness and mortality of 1856-57 need not recur; that, whether exceptional or not, they can be prevented by proper care and attention; and that there is no need to prohibit the continuance of emigration, on grounds either of humanity, or of policy.

218. The penalties for neglect of proper sanitary arrangements on board should be more stringent than they are; and the examination of the condition of both ships and emigrants should be more minute and searching, at the ports of debarkation, than they appear to be at present.

I have, &c.

(signed) F. Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S.,

Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries, Lower Provinces.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(No. 102 of 1857.)

Our Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1. We transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Under Secretary at the Colonial Office, dated 6th July 1857, with its enclosure, from the Commissioners of Emigration calling attention to the great mortality which has occurred during the past season among coolie emigrants on the passage from Calcutta to the West Indies. From the report of the Commissioners it appears that on nine of the ships which sailed from Calcutta containing 3,171 emigrants, there died on the voyage 561 or 17.6 per cent, the smallest mortality occurring in the "Wellesley," in which 23 or 5.7 per cent. died out of 382, the largest on the "Merchantman," in which 114 or 29.6 per cent. died out of 385. In the previous years the largest average mortality since 1850, that of 1855-6, amounted only to 5.8 per cent., almost the same as the smallest mortality of the last season, while the average of the six years would not exceed 3.7 per cent. This mortality is not attributed to negligence or inhumanity on the part of any officer of the emigrant vessels, nor to any unfitness of the vessels

Appendix, No. 4.

vessels themselves for the purposes for which they were taken up; some of the internal arrangements, indeed, for increasing the means of ventilation and the better arrangements of the necessaries on board still call for improvement, and the want of separate hospital accommodation is again brought to notice, but the vessels seem on the whole, to have been well adapted for the service, and it is not to these circumstances, however, much for the comfort and well being of the emigrants they may need reform, that the present lamentable mortality is to be referred. The evil appears to have originated in the depôt itself, sickness is said to have prevailed there, the deaths commenced in some vessels before they had left the Hooghly, and in many instances the emigrants are described as being in a miserably emaciated state, and totally unfit to endure a long sea voyage. It must be borne in mind, too, that the emigration from Madras, which is conducted under the same laws and regulations, has during the past season been remarkably healthy. Everything, in fact, points to the condition in which the coolies were put on board as being the real cause of this great evil, and we desire that you will take immediate steps for thoroughly investigating the matter either by the appointment of a committee for the purpose, or by such other measures as you may deem best calculated for arriving at the cause of the evil, and for its prevention in future.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ross D. Mangles.*
F. Currie.
C. Mills.
and other Directors.

London, 22 July 1857.

(No. 1.)

REPORT by Dr. *Scriven* on the West India Mortality.

Sir,

General Hospital, Calcutta, 21 July 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 190, of July 7, forwarding copies of reports recently received from Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, relative to the unusual mortality that occurred among the coolies sailing from Calcutta to the West Indies, on board the ships "Eveline," "Bucephalus," "Sir Robert Seppings," and "Roman Emperor," during the season 1856-57, and requesting a special report upon the subject, with my opinion as to the causes. The mortality appears to have been as follows:—

	Number of Souls on Board.	Mortality.	Per-centage.
Eveline - - - -	387	72	18·60
Bucephalus - - -	380	45	11·84
Robert Seppings - -	291	61	20·96
Roman Emperor - - -	313	88	28·11
		Per-centage of Mortality of Women and Children to Strength of Women and Children.	
Eveline - - - -	not given.		not given.
Bucephalus - - -	6·34		22·65
Robert Seppings - -	17·76		27·65
Roman Emperor - - -	24·15		35·51

With these data before me, I beg leave to submit the following observations:

Embarkation of Coolies.

1st. I consider that every possible care is always taken to embark healthy people; the doctor of the ship attends at the medical examination, and in every instance, as well as I remember, his consent has been given to the embarkation of each individual, as evidenced by his initials at the head of every certificate which he is always requested to sign, to show that he approves of the emigrant.

2d. A few old people, or such as are hardly capable of labour, are occasionally embarked in order not to break up a large family, or for similar reasons; a remark to the effect being made on the ticket, or the cause notified by letter.

3d. Besides the final examination by the medical examiner, the emigrants are first examined by the native doctor; moreover, those who live at the depôt are kept under his surveillance during their stay there; and his report of their state of health at my final examination always receives due attention; but as there are a considerable number that cannot be made to reside at the depôt, their health must necessarily be decided on at the time.

4th. It

4th. It is quite impossible for the native doctor to be perfectly acquainted with the state of health of every one of a large number of coolies, especially as they are, generally speaking, anxious to conceal their maladies, and this for two reasons; 1st, because the natives of India are, as a rule, averse to the European mode of medical treatment; and 2d, because they know, that if discovered to be sick, they will not be allowed to embark.

5th. These two causes likewise diminish the efficacy of the final examination of the medical examiner, as the word of a native so prejudiced, cannot be depended on, and nothing remains to guide the doctor except the absence or presence of physical signs of disease; and of some diseases, there are none at first; thus, if a man have diarrhoea of a day's standing, he may appear to the doctor to be in perfect health, none but himself being cognizant of the fact that he has had more frequent evacuations than usual. Now this very disease, so insidious in its onset, and so readily concealed, is not only a serious one in itself, but is the very form in which the still more fatal ones, dysentery and cholera, generally begin.

6th. It is likely that a certain number of the coolies on every emigrant ship are accustomed to the use of opium, and that, when deprived of the habitual stimulus, they immediately begin to suffer from bowel complaint. This habit, of course, is easily concealed.

Working under these disadvantages, which are irremediable, the medical officer can only certify that the men are, "to the best of his knowledge and belief," in good health; and as this is done within a few hours of embarkation, in order that the doctor's report may be, as nearly as possible, a true index of the people's state at the time of going on board, I do not see that further precautions can be taken.

As the above has ever been the mode adopted for the examination of the emigrants, and, as I think, all connected with the *dépôt* will bear me out in the assertion, that the medical officer has certainly not relaxed his vigilance in the task, it is evident we must look for some other cause for the increased mortality of the past year.

The diet of the coolies is, in my opinion, as near that to which they are accustomed, as their altered circumstances from shore to shipboard will admit of. There is no doubt of its sufficiency in quantity, nor has any objection been raised to it on that ground. It has been somewhat altered from the original diet, so as to admit of the coolies having two meals per diem instead of one, which must universally be allowed to be an improvement. During fine weather, the native would live almost in his usual manner; the biscuit, as a substitute for cakes, is indeed the only deviation from his habitual diet, and this an unimportant one, both being made of wheat. The two kinds of dhal (a species of pea) form a daily article of food for the native on shore, and agree well with him. It is only when weather is so bad as to prevent cooking that the people are deprived of their accustomed food, and biscuits and sugar are served out instead. How different is the practice with large bodies of Europeans at sea, sailors or recruits, who are at once put upon salt provisions, with little or no vegetables, and yet, says Dr. Edmonds, "lately I had charge of 248 convicts from England to Australia without losing one of them," whereas on board the "Roman Emperor" he lost 88 out of 313, during a voyage of 87 days. I think, then, we cannot attribute this enormous mortality to the diet.

Diet.

An ample supply of medicine is always provided for the coolies, and no complaint has been made as to its quantity or quality.

Medicine.

The statistics of the General Hospital have been lately examined for the last five years, and the result, compared with that of a similar investigation for the 30 years from 1808 to 1838. Now during the period from 1808 to 1857, medical practice has undergone the greatest possible change; treatment was formerly pursued so opposite to that of the present day, that if the latter be right, the former must have been worse than useless; yet our mortality is diminished only 1.65 per cent.; the deaths from 1808 to 1838 being 10.27 per cent.; from 1852 to 1857, 8.62 per cent.; therefore, I believe, that no amount of carelessness or ignorance in the administration of medicine, can have produced the terrible mortality of the coolies.

Medical treatment.

The diseases which caused the mortality appear to have been principally dysentery, typhoid fever, and cholera. A question might arise, can any of these have struck the ships as epidemics? The first, dysentery, we may exclude, as it is always endemic, *i.e.* is produced by causes existing among the people that suffer from it. The second, typhoid fever, sometimes appears on shore in a form which almost deserves the name of epidemic, passing from town to town and village to village, but as it is propagated by contagion, it is difficult to prove that it is ever truly epidemic. I am not aware, however, that it has ever been known to sweep the world, crossing the ocean, and attacking ships in their course; it is in fact, as a rule, if not always, essentially an endemic. Cholera is well known to be sometimes epidemic in the widest possible sense, yet such epidemics of cholera are only of occasional occurrence: when they do occur, they are well known and recognised as such, but none that I remember occurred last year. The cholera, therefore, that broke out on board these ships must have likewise been endemic.

Disease causing mortality.

What are the endemic causes of these three diseases? Noxious emanations from decomposing vegetable and animal matters, particularly the latter, and bad ventilation: they are emphatically diseases of filth and impure air. Having thus excluded all other causes worth taking into account, it appears to me that to these we must look as the productive elements of disease on board the ships reported on. The very high mortality would at once suggest it, and the fact of the percentage being so much greater among the women and children, than among the men would confirm the idea, in consequence of the greater difficulty of enforcing

Causes of disease.

Appendix, No. 4.

a proper regimen amongst the latter, as well as from their feebler constitutions rendering them less able to resist the evil influence of a poisoned atmosphere.

The natives of India, particularly the jungly people, are excessively dirty and lazy in their habits, and would, no doubt, become still more so at sea, where cleanliness would cost a little more trouble than on shore.

However well ventilated the lower deck of a ship may be, it is obvious that the atmosphere cannot be as pure as in the open air, in which the natives always spend a large portion of their time; and their dirty habits, especially when increased by circumstances of ship-board, would tell upon their healths with great virulence; so that, I think, it is incumbent on captains and doctors of ships, to have one-third of the emigrants always upon deck: such a rule is considered essential to the health of European recruits, and, I should say, is even more necessary for natives; but it is obvious from the captain's own statement, that this was not attended to on board the ship "Bucephalus:" "the coolies," he says, "were allowed to remain below too much, and were only compelled to be on deck twice a week."

Cleanliness.

With regard to cleanliness, the captains and doctors of ships are, perhaps, better judges than I am, of whether their establishments are sufficient to ensure it; it would appear, however, from the result of former years, that cleanliness sufficient to prevent the access of serious disease can be attained; for, says Mr. Austin, in his letter now before me, dated March 12th 1857, "for years we have carried on emigration from the east with such success as apparently to require no hospital, and as if no disaster could occur." Passing over, however, the difficulties which we may admit were great, there remains abundance of proof from the admissions of the captains and doctors themselves of the foul state in which the ships and coolies were kept. In the journal of the surgeon of the "Bucephalus" is this remark, says Mr. Austin, with reference to one of the men who died, "it was only from the filthy state of his billet that he was found out;" of another it is reported, "worms were actually crawling amidst filth in his clothes." Again, the captain says, "many of the coolies voided their excrement in their clothes, and on the spot where they slept, which could only result, as it did, in the most abominable stench through the lower deck in the morning; again, "every thing had been done by himself" (the captain), "to secure cleanliness, by having the closets cleaned"!!! Was this all the care the captain took of his living cargo? "did not like to interfere with the emigrants; did not consider it incumbent on himself to require such energy on the part of the doctor as would have secured greater cleanliness."

"Those embarked," says the doctor of the same ship, "were filthy in the extreme, as well in their persons as their habits, voiding and carrying their excrement for days in their clothes."

"The vessel," says the captain of the "Roman Emperor," "was so filthy from the sea-sickness and dysentery during the gale, that the crew refused to go down at first."

"The topases,"* says Dr. Edmonds of the same ship, "were also very sick, so that there was much difficulty in removing the nuisances from the deck. By the second week dysentery cases were very numerous, and the dirty habits of the people extended the disease:" again, "the predisposing causes were their natural filthy habits, the evil of which was increased by the difficulty of finding topases to remove the filth as soon as found."

On board ships, where the sanitary arrangements were evidently so imperfectly carried out, it is no matter of surprise that sickness was so prevalent. Dr. Burrows of the "Eveline," though evidently very anxious to ascribe the disasters of the voyage to some bad management of the coolies on the part of the emigration agent has, most unfortunately for himself, stated, that "one sailor died in four hours, and every one, from the captain to the cabin-boy more or less suffered." Is not this the strongest possible evidence that the causes of sickness were on board? for Dr. B.'s remarks with regard to the bad arrangements for the emigrants before they started, and their diet cannot of course apply to the captain and ship's company, who obviously suffered, in common with the others, from the foul emanations from the lower deck.

Origin of disasters.

The above observations appear to me to point to the internal management of the ships as the origin of the disasters on board of them.

I believe the emigrants would do very well without any medical treatment, that is to say, other things being equal, there would scarcely be any difference between the mortality of a cargo of coolies with both doctor and medicine, and one without either; but, I believe, that the difference between good ventilation, with scrupulous cleanliness, and absolute neglect of sanitary precautions, would prove so great as scarcely to be estimated; for confinement in the midst of filth and foul air, tells not only in the development of actual disease, but by slowly undermining the constitution, producing weakness, emaciation, unfitness for labour, and liability to disease. Is it a wonder then that we find in the report of the emigration agent and health officer on the coolies from the ship, "Bucephalus," the following remark: "Those coolies allotted to the estates were, on the whole, much emaciated, and anything but favourable specimens of the cooly race!"

To show the value of sanitary precautions, I may remind you of the American ship, "Kate Hooper," which left this port for the Mauritius with coolies on August 18th, 1855. There were 444 souls on board; the mortality was five or six.

On the 22d of the same month sailed the "Sultana," with 453 souls. Her mortality was twenty-four coolies and eight of the crew. Now these two ships may be fairly compared, sailing within four days of each other, having almost the same number of coolies on board,

* Sweepers for cleaning the vessel.

board, the cargo being made up as it were from the same batch, so that, had there been disease among them, it would probably have been the same for both; but what makes the contrast more remarkable is the fact, that the "Kate Hooper" had not a single port or scuttle, whereas the "Sultana" had ports from stem to stern, besides every other facility for ventilation; but then the "Kate Hooper" was a model of good management. "I found her," says the protector of emigrants at the Mauritius, "in a remarkable state of cleanliness;" and I doubt not it would be found, if close inquiry were made, that the windsails were carefully attended to, that all on board were obliged to wash and bathe daily, and that a considerable proportion of the people were kept constantly on deck.

With regard to ventilation, I have no evidence of its inefficiency on board these four ships, except from the diseases engendered; but I know that it is most difficult to persuade captains to attend properly to it, as the chief ventilators, and those most constantly available, viz. the windsails, require to be adjusted to every change of wind. Scuttles are often closed from necessity, and are seldom opened when that necessity ceases. "To take ports or scuttles into consideration,"* says Dr. Wilson, "in estimating the means of ventilation, is a delusion; practically they are useless at night, and often during the day." The instance just related of the "Kate Hooper" shows how much can be done without them. A complaint is made about the smallness of the scuttles on board the "Roman Emperor." This would, perhaps, appear of less importance, if we could learn precisely how often they were open during the voyage. If windsails be large enough, and numerous enough, a very free circulation of air can be kept up upon the lower deck by constant attention, in order to keep them well trimmed; but this, I fear, we can scarcely expect from such commanders and medical officers, as some of those above alluded to.

Ventilation.

I have heard the water of the Hooghly, which is taken on board as drinking-water, objected to as a cause of the bowel complaints; yet the same water has ever been used for the same purpose in vessels that have carried their emigrants with almost no mortality, and is daily used for the numerous passenger ships that leave the port without any bad results. However, there is no doubt, that it is slightly brackish, and that tank water would be better for the coolies.†

Water.

No objection has been made to the space allotted to each cooly, viz. 72 cubic feet to every adult, and 36 to every child under 10 years of age. This is more than is allowed for European troops, viz.: 66 cubic feet per man, but it must be remembered that both of these are increased considerably by the deduction of hatchways, &c., and by the fact of the height between decks being always reckoned at 6 feet, whereas most vessels are 6½, and some 7. Moreover, it often happens on the cooly-ships that all the available superficial space is not taken up, as was the case on board the "Wellesley" and "Bucephalus" last season, both of which had, nevertheless, a very high mortality, though the cubic space must have been greatly above regulation.

Space.

The breathing space, however, enjoyed by Europeans, is only rendered sufficient by one-third of them being always upon deck, which is not the case with the coolies, though it ought to be; and, I fear, seeing the apathy of the captains and doctors that have charge of them from time to time, and the real difficulties attending it, we can never hope to ensure so desirable an arrangement. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that it would tend greatly to the preservation of health of the native emigrants, that the actual measured cubic space, exclusive of hatchways, masts, deck beams, &c., should be extended to 96 cubic feet for every adult, and 48 for every child under 10 years of age.

For the same reason, I am of opinion, that an increase in the number or calibre of windsails regulated according to the number of people, would be conducive to health.

Windsails.

I have already alluded to the enormous mortality amongst the women and children. Now it is a well ascertained fact, that amongst masses of people at sea, the women and children always suffer more than men. The dirty habits of the Indian women, and the difficulty of controlling them, while the men can be obliged to come on deck to wash and to obey the calls of nature, of course add greatly to the evil, interfering with the cleanliness of the between decks, and thus doubtless affecting injuriously the health also of the men. Accordingly, we find the per-centage of mortality great among the men, but high beyond all proportion among the women and children.

High mortality among women and children.

Unfortunately, the returns have not always been regularly sent from the West Indies; so that I find it impossible to trace, as I could have wished, the exact influence of cubic space, proportion of women, &c. on mortality. The voyages, however, certainly appear to have been less successful, since the minimum of women was raised to 33 per cent. in 1855, having been formerly 15 per cent., but even since that change, there have been many prosperous voyages; indeed of all the vessels whose results are recorded since 1851, I find only three at all approaching the mortality of those under consideration, viz. the "Canning" in 1855-56, which lost 14·37 per cent., the Bank of England in 1852-53, which lost 12·86 per cent., and the "Apolline" in 1852-53, which lost 11·26 per cent.

Seeing, then, that we cannot calculate with certainty on our emigrants being consigned to careful and vigilant superintendents at sea, we must turn our attention here, as in the

case of the "Sultana" in 1852-53, which lost 14·37 per cent., the Bank of England in 1852-53, which lost 12·86 per cent., and the "Apolline" in 1852-53, which lost 11·26 per cent.

* Dr. Wilson's "Guide to health in troop ships and emigrant vessels."

† Since writing the above, I have learnt that some of the most experienced men in the coolie-trade are of opinion that the stipulated amount of fresh water is frequently not served out to the coolies. If this be the case, it is probably a most fruitful source of sickness; for an ignorant up-country native would have no hesitation in drinking the salt water if fresh were deficient.

Appendix, No. 4.

case of the cubic space, towards guarding against the evils of probable mismanagement; and for that purpose, I would recommend that fewer women be sent with each batch; I would say not more than 15 per cent. of the whole.

It is said that the increase of numbers on board a ship increases the per-centage of mortality, though the cubic space allowed for each individual be not diminished. The cause of this has not been fully made out; but we seem almost to return to the sanatory precautions, as the real element in preserving health; "for though, generally speaking,"* says Dr. Wilson, "the greater the number in one ship, the more sickly it is, exceptions are numerous, and how to account for these in emigrant ships I know not, unless we assume that they are partly occasioned, first by the favourable construction of particular vessels by arrangements and by superior judgment, tact, and the influence of particular surgeon superintendents, enabling them to exert a more salutary discipline, so much more required in a crowded vessel." As, however, these excellent qualities do not shine pre-eminently in some of our surgeon superintendents, perhaps it would be safer to embark only 250 people at a time.

It only remains for me to notice certain statements contained in the documents before me, by the captains and doctors of the ships, which seem to have been framed with the view of exonerating themselves, rather than of assisting the investigation of the truth; also the report of the emigration agent and health officer on the "Bucephalus," and that of the committee on the "Robert Seppings" and "Roman Emperor."

I take the papers in order, selecting only those passages not already replied to.

No. 1.

Dr. Burrows, of the "Eveline," states "that our coolies were not long enough at the depôt to undergo the necessary cleansing, and that cholera was endemic amongst them."

The necessary cleansing, as far as I am aware, consists in taking a bath and putting on a clean suit of clothes, the work of an hour, without which, I believe no cooly is ever embarked.

As sporadic cases of cholera are perpetually occurring in Calcutta, it is quite probable that the seeds of it may have been sown in some cases before leaving, but these must have developed themselves within a few days, and cannot by any means account for such a mortality as 72 out of 387. The official report indeed from the Sand Heads, signed by Dr. Burrows, states that two deaths only had occurred up to the time of the pilot leaving, and has the following postscript.

"The commander and doctor report the coolies to be generally in a good state of health."

The place of embarkation is two miles distant: the coolies never start before 4 A.M. I certainly was never before aware of the terrible consequences likely to result from getting up for once at that hour and marching two miles. I have been with native troops starting at 2 A.M., and marching 10 miles day after day, without any bad effect, and that upon empty stomachs, whereas the coolies had had a full meal before they left the depôt, which accounts

"I am of opinion," continues Dr. Burrows, "also that marching them in the middle of the night from the depôt to the place of embarkation, several miles distant, was not judicious."

for the otherwise apparently extraordinary statement that follows, viz.: that the coolies had no food for 24 hours after embarkation, except their biscuit and rum.

The matter of the diet during the voyage has been already disposed of.

No. 2.

Contains Mr. Austin's letter with reference to the "Bucephalus." The points touched upon in it, I shall have occasion to allude to hereafter.

No. 3.

The captain of the "Bucephalus" states "that many of the people put on board were miserably emaciated by starvation."

None such have ever been passed by me; they may have appeared emaciated to a lusty English captain, as the natives of this country are small men, less muscular than Europeans, and living chiefly on vegetable diet.

Of these jungly people, a large proportion of our emigrant coolies always consist. They are, as Mr. Austin observes, "the best labourers," and do very well on board-ship, if cleanliness and good ventilation be enforced, as the result of former years proves.

The doctor states "that a race of coolies, called junglies, had been improperly placed on board."

Nothing but an ordinary saucepan is necessary for cooking sago: this surely must have been procurable on board: the means of making soup, &c. should likewise have been provided by the captain.

The means of cooking medical comforts deficient.

No such attendance is allowed even to our European soldiers, who, when sick, are attended only by coolies of similar class to many of the emigrants, who should have been made to attend upon each other.

Privies recommended to be placed outside. I believe they have almost always been inside, even on the most successful voyages, but I think they would be better outside if possible.

I see no objection to the formation of a separate hospital; but I believe that, breathing the pure air of the open sea, the emigrants ought, by judicious management, to be kept in a state of health such as to require but little medical treatment; yet it must be allowed, that the odour arising from a sick man is often anything but wholesome; moreover, the moral effect of the presence of a person very ill or dying is obviously bad.

In the report by the emigration agent and health officer on the "Bucephalus," I find the following subjects for remark:—sickness attributed to total absence of hospital accommodation;

—purest air next the deck—platforms objectionable.

I am much surprised at the first of these assertions, as the report bears the name of the health officer signing himself M.D. He should certainly have

* "Guide to health in troopships and emigrant vessels."

have given us the process of argument by which he arrived at a conclusion so directly opposite to the first principles of Hygiene. Appendix, No. 4.

Does he not know that the carbonic acid of the expired air is the principal element of contamination of the atmosphere breathed by masses of living beings, that it sinks from its weight, and, if left at rest, remains in the lowest stratum of air? The converse of his proposition, therefore, is the true one, viz. that the most impure air is closest to the deck: it was for this reason chiefly, I presume, that platforms were given to the coolies, as by their means half the people are raised well above the lowest stratum of air, and therefore breathe a purer atmosphere; also to allow of a freer circulation of air round each individual: there is therefore no doubt theoretically that the platforms are a vast advantage. If, however, it can be shown that they materially interfere with the cleansing of the ship, it is possible that the advantages may thus be counterbalanced. I would recommend inquiry from the captains of ships on this subject.

Why, I would ask, was Dr. Crawford's examination only a nominal one? He was not requested to be present in order to make a nominal examination, but to record his opinion, and attest his approval of each individual coolie, by affixing his initials to every card. It is quite true that I had power to overrule his objections, but I certainly had not power to enforce his recording an opinion agreeable to mine. If, therefore, he disapproved of any, why did he not withhold his signature? I do not remember at this distance of time whether any difference of opinion did arise between Dr. Crawford and myself: the only way of ascertaining would be by reference to the cards, when, if it be found that all of them bear both signatures, there will be proof either that Dr. Crawford agreed with me in every case, or that he made so careless an examination, as ought for ever to disqualify him for any responsible charge hereafter.

I have already shown that the coolies are, as far as possible, kept under medical surveillance.

Fever is a disease in most cases readily detected by the heat of the skin, and I see no complaints in any of the papers before me of the coolies being embarked suffering from fever.

I have explained the difficulty of guarding entirely against the existence of diarrhoea, which may run into dysentery.

With regard to contagious diseases, I really know of none except small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, and hooping cough, to which the natives about here are subject, and I have never heard of a case of any one of these on board the emigrant ships. The fevers of this country and dysentery are well known to be non-contagious, and cholera is generally admitted to be so likewise.

Fevers of this kind I have already shown to be essentially diseases of filth and deficient aeration. The prophylactics would be, scrupulous cleanliness of the vessel and clothes, frequent ablutions of the body, constant attention to the windsails, and daily exposure to the open air on deck. The disease did not break out till near the Cape, at least one month's voyage hence, so that it was not carried from here: moreover, a hot climate is unfavourable to its production: it is therefore rare within the tropics, so much so, that Dr. Morehead in his work on tropical diseases recently published, says, "typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers are unknown in India." They are, however, not absolutely unknown. I have seen about eight cases.

Dr. Edmonds' proposed precautions as regards habituating the coolie to his ship-diet before he starts, appear to me unnecessary, as I have already said that his diet is really very little different to what he eats on shore. Dr. Edmonds' further proposals for railings, bamboo gratings, &c., I think would serve no useful purpose, as they would greatly increase the difficulty of cleaning the ship, and would obstruct ventilation very much more than the platforms to which so many objections are made.

I do not know the character of this disease in the West Indies, but I certainly never heard and never read of contagious dysentery; and I know that it does not exist in any part of India of which I have experience; so that it is useless to argue on the paragraph which follows, in which it is stated that the disease "spread and became intensified, in consequence of there having been no means provided for the separation of the infected."

With reference to the proposal in a letter signed Alfred Parish, that two experienced sirdars should be appointed to go down with each vessel to the Sandheads to break the men in for the voyage, in the same way as two sergeants go with the troops from Gravesend; I think the idea is a good one, but the practical difficulty would be to get good men, who would really perform the arduous task. Many of the captains and doctors must work under great difficulties at first, seeing that many of them are entire strangers to the language and habits of the natives of India, and utterly ignorant of the mode of acquiring influence over them, a thing which is absolutely necessary for the proper management of a large body of men.

No. 4.

Dr. Crawford, surgeon of the "Robert Seppings," states, "there was a nominal examination made by me prior to embarkation, but the real power was vested in the doctor at the depôt, by whom all objections in reference to the emigrants were overruled."

Dr. Edmonds, of the "Roman Emperor," says, "the coolies intended for embarkation should be kept separated for a time, and under the special surveillance of the medical officer, and not embarked if fever, dysentery, or any contagious disease occur amongst them."

Dr. Edmonds again says, "shortly before rounding the Cape, fever of a typhoid type, attended with much delirium and tendency to diarrhoea, appeared and continued to increase with one short lull until we arrived here."

The committee on the "Robert Seppings" and "Roman Emperor" attribute the mortality to the embarkation of coolies, "actually suffering from the contagious disease, dysentery."

Appendix, No. 4.

Lastly, it may perhaps be expected that I should propose some more definite regulations for the preservation of health on board the emigrant vessels; but though I may lay down principles, I feel that details must be better understood by those who are well conversant with the management of ships at sea. The rules supplied by you are excellent, but I would also recommend to the careful perusal of every medical man that takes charge of coolies, a pamphlet entitled "A Guide to Health in Troop-ships and Emigrant Vessels," by T. W. Wilson, M. D., Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College, Calcutta. Though specially applicable to Europeans, it contains much that is equally so to natives: indeed, sanitary precautions, such as are therein laid down, must be equally necessary for all varieties of the human species, and, if properly carried out, are likely to save and prolong the lives of vast numbers of the emigrants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Scriven,*
Medical Examiner of Emigrants to the West Indies.

To T. Caird, Esq.,
Emigration Agent.

(No. 2.)
J. B. Scriven,
Medical Examiner of Emigrants to Mauritius.

SUGGESTIONS by Dr. Payne regarding Emigration to the Mauritius.

From Assistant Surgeon *A. J. Payne, M. D.,* Medical Examiner of Emigrants to Mauritius, to *A. Young, Esq.,* Secretary to Government of Bengal; dated Calcutta, 23 June 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of requesting that you will, at your convenience, do me the favour of submitting for the consideration of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the following remarks on the medical examination of emigrants to the Mauritius, in case it should be thought fit to make a communication to the Government of Mauritius on the subject.

1st. Since I received from this Government the appointment of medical examiner, several embarkations of coolies have taken place, and in two or three instances already reports have been received of fatal cases of sickness having occurred on board certain ships, shortly after leaving Calcutta; I am anxious to state how far in my opinion medical examination can be relied upon to prevent these occurrences, lest they should in future be ascribed, as I am informed by the emigration agent they have been in past instances, to neglect of proper examination here.

2d. This Government is already well aware that a sudden change in the mode of life of a large number of persons, such as these people undergo when they are sent on board ship, must have a tendency to create sickness and mortality, and beyond this general fact, that a special cause in the increased portion of women and children, has of late been in operation to add to the ratio of deaths.

3d. Again, that the most careful examination of persons will, in some instances, fail to detect constitutional proneness to disease, and even present disorder will escape when, as is often the case, its manifestations are wanting; and more particularly when the object of persons examined is to represent themselves sound and healthy, and they are one and all prepared to deny the existence of any symptom of illness that they may be questioned upon.

4th. In some recent instances the diseases that have proved fatal have been cholera and dysentery; and in one case the report of the ship's officer was accompanied by a statement to the effect, that the elements of these diseases must have been present before embarkation. This of course is a simple assumption, and one most easy to advance on the occurrence of any case of sickness shortly after leaving the place. There may be latent germs of cholera and dysentery, which in any or all cases precede the outward signs of the disease; such, if they exist, are known by no symptoms, and as the present state of medical knowledge does not admit of my denying them, the same imperfection should prevent any credence being given to statements in the affirmative.

5th. Every band of coolies shipped, is now furnished with a statement in my own handwriting, of the names, age, &c., of all persons who are beyond the prime of life, or from any other cause unlikely to prove able-bodied, with the reasons that determine their being accepted as emigrants, notwithstanding their defects. The object of this paper is to show that these defects were not overlooked, but that there were strong reasons for acting in spite of them.

6th. I must admit, that as instances of large mortality occur, and the cases are reported here when they are beyond the reach of special investigation, it does not sound satisfactorily to reply by a general assurance that no pains are spared by the emigration agent and myself to secure the soundest men, women and children that can be secured. But such is the case, every

every emigrant is carefully examined before his certificate is signed, and if he have the general appearance of illness, or any of its particular symptoms, he is not suffered to embark unless under peculiar circumstances, which are then noted in the paper described in para. 5.

7th. I am quite unable to suggest any improvement in the present system, for I believe that where it fails, it fails of necessity from the nature of the case, and not from any inherent defect, and I am desirous now of placing before the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor this statement of what I believe can, and what cannot be effected by precautions, and of showing that certain conditions exist, such as the emigration of a family, which require that in some individuals too great regard should not be had to the present health, or the inconvenience of rejecting the whole must be borne for the sake of one unsound; I wish also to point out how much easier it is on the occurrence of a death to assume a cause for it, than it is to predicate of any apparently healthy man that he shall or shall not continue so.

8th. The above remarks are submitted in the hope that a communication may be made to the Government of Mauritius on the subject of them, and that in future all inquiry or remonstrance may be addressed by the authorities there to the Government of Bengal, to whom I hope to be allowed to offer any explanation that occasion may require.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Arthur J. Payne, M.D.,*
Medical Examiner of Emigrants to Mauritius.

Proposed by Dr. Payne regarding Emigration to the Mauritius.

REPORT of a Committee appointed to examine into the Causes of Mortality in Coolie Emigrant Vessels.

President, *Dr. Wilson*; Members, *Drs. Macpherson and Bedford.*

The following are the subjects of inquiry which were brought before us by the emigration agent:

SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY.

1st. The causes of the unusual frequency with which emigrant ships now reach the Mauritius with Asiatic cholera on board.

2d. Whether a more strict examination into the state of health of each individual before embarkation would tend to diminish the evils complained of?

3d. Whether the coolies take cholera on board with them, or whether it originated afterwards?

4th. What sanitary precautions could be taken in India, or on board the ships, by which the risk might be diminished?

5th. Whether cholera prevails more at one season of the year than another in India, and if so, whether it would be expedient not to ship coolies during the cholera season?

6th. Whether the cause of the mortality complained of be Asiatic cholera, or some other form of bowel complaint?

7th. The expediency or otherwise of sending fewer emigrants by each vessel.

8th. The expediency of securing better medical attendance during the voyage.

9th. The expediency of paying more attention to diet, the change in which from their food at home is probably in many cases very great, the effect of which requires to be carefully inquired into.

REPORT.

In the course of our inquiry, we did not deem it necessary to follow exactly this order, but our opinion on every point raised is embodied in the following report.

The committee met several times at the emigration depot, and examined various ships' captains and native doctors, either now or formerly engaged in Mauritius emigration ships. But no very novel information was elicited, and on the main object of the inquiry, the increased rate of mortality during the present and the preceding year, no light was thrown excepting by the accompanying statistical papers, compiled from documents in the emigration agent's office. From these tables the following facts respecting the mortality have been deduced.

(*N. B.*—The tables are not absolutely accurate, but sufficiently so for practical purposes. The documents furnished did not admit of greater accuracy.)

The average mortality during the voyage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, during the past eight years, has been 1.77. The mortality in 1848 was only 1.1, and in 1850 as low as 0.13.

3 N 3

0.47 per

0·47 per cent. From this it gradually increased to 3·63 in 1855, and to a still higher rate during the early part of the current year.

To account for this increased mortality we inquired whether the coolies sent of late years were shipped in as good a state of health as formerly, or whether there was any material change in the character of the emigrants, with the exception of a great increase in the number of women and children, among which two classes the mortality is usually largest, especially among the young. To this last point we shall have occasion to refer again, and its extent is shown by Table No. 1.

Our next inquiry was, what effect the season of embarkation had, and whether if there were an unhealthy season, an unusual number of emigrants had, of late years, been dispatched during it. The Table No. III. shows very distinctly that the greatest mortality is among emigrants embarking in February, March, and April; the mortality being in those months 3·21, 3·50, and 2·76 respectively. These months are, on the whole, the months in which cholera is most prevalent in Calcutta, they are also the months in which the river water is most brackish, and we learn that the coolies are in the habit of drawing it up to drink while they are in the Hooghly; and at this season, there is of course the greatest risk that water in barrel may not be perfectly sweet or free from all brackishness, if the water cask be filled in the river.

Looking still further, and taking the months from February to the end of September, that is, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and comparing them with those from October to February, that is, with October, November, December, January, February, we find a marked difference in the mortality, that in the first eight of 2·10, being somewhat more than double the mortality of the other months, it being only 1·02. If we now look at the number of emigrants dispatched at the different season of the year, although we shall not find that the months of greatest mortality are absolutely those in which most emigrants go, still, in the eight unhealthy months, the greater proportion are sent, 49,909 in eight months; being in proportion to 11,510 in the four cold months, or about two to one. This is singular in its coincidence with the double rates of mortality.

It follows, as a natural inference from this, that the best season for dispatching coolies is that of the four cold weather months, or probably, if we had the means of ascertaining the dates more accurately, from the 15th October to the 15th February. This is the season of most settled weather in Calcutta and in the Bay of Bengal, when the emigrants are least likely to be much confined between decks by rough weather.

It would seem on the whole that since 1852 there have been fewer shipments than formerly during the healthy months, for since that date up to the end of 1855 there were no fewer than five of the healthy months, two Januaries, one October, one November, one December, in which no shipments at all were made, while in the preceding four years shipments appear to have been made in all the favourable months, with the exception of one October.

We next inquired whether the average number of emigrants embarked in each ship has been greater during the sickly than during the other years under review, for it appears from extensive averages deduced from the other times of emigration, that on the whole there is something injurious to the maintenance of health in the congregation of large bodies of human beings, even although the tonnage allowed may be ample, and 250 has been found to be about the safe number; accordingly we find that the four years preceding the year 1852, the average was 254; for the four years after, 293, and in the year of greatest mortality, 1855, it amounted to as much as 309.

Our next object of inquiry was of what do the emigrants die, and is there any evidence of great mortality either during the voyage, or on their arrival previous to their being permitted to land at the Mauritius?

We ascertained, although the medical records are kept in a very imperfect manner, that a few die of fever and cholera, but that the great amount of deaths is from bowel complaints, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Cholera occasionally occurs while the ship is proceeding down the river, but generally quits the ship soon after it leaves the Sandheads. In a few instances cholera has broken out a fortnight after the ship has left the pilot, but we could find no evidence that any ship had ever arrived off the Mauritius with cholera on board. No ship probably arrives without a few cases of diarrhoea and dysentery on board, it being all but impossible for natives of Bengal to be at sea for any length of time without suffering from those complaints. The remedy is change on shore, and we consider the ordering a vessel to cruise off the island until it is free from bowel complaints to be worse than useless.

It was not within the scope of our inquiry to examine into the causes of the almost unheard of mortality in Gabriel and Flat Islands, but enough evidence came before us to make it clear that it was not dependent on board-ship life, or on disease carried by the emigrants from India, but on the treatment which they received after their arrival.

We were much struck with the evidence of increasing vigilance on the part of the emigration agent, with reference to the dieting and the care of the emigrants, and a good deal came out, on inquiry, to show that a very great deal in preserving the health of the coolies depended

depended on the care and judgment of the captains, and that vessels of inferior quality, but well commanded, have been very fortunate in the small loss of life during several successive voyages.

Nevertheless, although satisfied in the main with the existing regulations, we were induced to make some suggestion for improving the diet of the coolies, and for their being better attended on board ship. These we shall not allude to further than by annexing the improved table of diet and of the regulations to be observed in coolie ships, as they contain the gist of our recommendations which were immediately adopted by the emigration agent.

Before giving our opinion as to the causes of increased mortality, we should have wished to have been furnished with detailed accounts of the Bombay, and more especially the Madras shipments of coolies, as it seems to be agreed that they are more successful than those from Calcutta, and we have not had any reason for this assigned, except the difference in the class of men shipped.

We, therefore, as far as the evidence before us enables us to judge, attribute the increased mortality to late years —

(A.) To the increase of women and children, whom it is more difficult to keep on deck, and therefore have between decks clean.

(B.) To the smaller number of ships despatched during the cold weather months than formerly, and to the progressive increase of the number of emigrants embarked. Having expressed this opinion it only remains for us to suggest the remedies.

It is difficult for us to recommend that the number of women and children should be reduced, as it is on other accounts desirable that they should accompany the heads of their families; but the custom of allowing individuals sometimes to proceed, although in a broken state of health, in order that the family party may not be broken up, should be abandoned.

We most strongly recommend that no ship, whatever its tonnage, should be allowed to carry more than 250 emigrants.

Shipments should also be made to a much greater extent than at present during the cold weather months.

To render it more the interest of captains of vessels to land the coolies in health we should recommend (in addition to what has already been done by the emigration agent) that one rupee per head be allowed to the captain for every man landed, and that from the total of this 10 rupees should be deducted for every death on board.

The medical records should be better kept, and we think that a detailed explanation should be required from the captain and medical officer of the cause of the mortality, whenever it exceeds one per cent.

As we consider that the preservation of the health of coolies is more a matter of judicious management than one of medical treatment, and as the great majority of European medical men that could be induced to go in charge are altogether ignorant of the language and habits of natives, we do not deem it necessary to recommend a superior class of medical officers to the common native doctors for their medical charge.*

(signed) *T. W. Wilson,*
Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, President and
Member of Committee.

J. Macpherson,
President Surgeon and Member of Committee.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *W. Grey,*
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* Dr. Bedford died during the investigation, hence his name is not appended to this report.—*F. J. Mount.*

TABLE exhibiting the PROPORTION of MORTALITY in each Class of Indian Emigrant Coolies, proceeding from Calcutta to Mauritius, during Eight Years.

YEARS.	Males.			Females.			Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total Ratio per Cent.
	Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Deaths.	Ratio per Cent.	Total Number of Females.	Total Number of Deaths.	Ratio per Cent.	Total Number of Boys.	Total Deaths.	Ratio.	Girls.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Infants.	Deaths.	Ratio.	
1848 - - -	4,990	67	1.34	642	5	.77	299	2	.66	54	2	3.70	114	7	6.14	12.61
1849 - - -	5,915	70	1.18	898	9	1.00	357	6	1.68	97	2	2.06	190	12	6.31	12.23
1850 - - -	4,308	23	.53	608	3	.49	355	2	.56	72	-	-	200	10	5.00	1.63
1851 - - -	4,986	44	.88	884	16	1.80	296	1	.33	115	1	.86	271	15	5.53	9.40
1852 - - -	5,822	62	1.06	1,550	43	3.73	520	13	2.05	313	13	4.15	500	55	11.00	22.05
1853 - - -	6,040	88	1.45	927	25	2.69	284	11	3.87	124	4	3.22	315	25	7.93	19.16
1854 - - -	7,293	120	1.64	901	25	2.77	319	9	2.08	150	3	2.00	260	25	9.06	18.81
1855 - - -	5,055	130	2.05	1,209	41	3.39	357	23	6.04	192	11	5.07	307	41	10.09	28.89

TABLE exhibiting the PROPORTION of MORTALITY in each Month of Eight Years of Indian Emigrant Coolies, proceeding from Calcutta and Mauritius.

From the Years 1848 to 1855.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Numbers Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Numbers Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Numbers Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Numbers Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Numbers Embarked.	Number of Deaths.														
1848	94	-	-	-	317	10	516	6	534	8	837	16	810	7	586	11	476	7	505	3	807	8	298	5
1849	563	4	854	9	990	8	279	2	507	21	1,142	16	449	6	929	13	777	4	255	4	492	4	539	10
1850	369	-	552	5	306	3	707	7	314	3	432	5	459	4	568	7	547	3	No report.	655	1	310	-	
1851	324	-	290	8	617	4	324	17	817	7	762	3	701	7	590	5	1,232	15	276	3	187	1	756	7
1852	581	2	1,025	32	1,387	29	941	12	593	7	1,314	30	1,297	35	596	27	171	-	579	9	-	-	-	-
1853	221	3	308	15	908	17	1,018	59	-	-	1,543	22	1,074	9	631	14	542	8	307	3	679	3	680	3
1854	-	-	901	42	905	58	925	14	635	5	1,282	28	1,386	11	2,066	15	No report of Mohasser. 628	7	195	1	394	3	340	3
1855	-	-	637	36	440	9	285	21	973	29	672	13	1,362	52	1,376	59	641	21	-	-	320	23	763	34
Ratio per Cent. of Death	2,152	9	4,567	147	5,870	138	4,995	138	4,373	80	7,984	133	7,538	131	7,342	151	5,014	65	2,117	23	3,534	43	3,686	62

(True Copies.)

(signed) W. Grey,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE exhibiting the PROPORTION of MORTALITY of Indian Emigrant Coolies, in different portions of the Voyage between *Calcutta* and the *Mauritius*, for Eight Years.

YEARS.	Total Number of Ships dispatched in each Year.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number to a Ship (average).	Total Number of Deaths between Calcutta and Sandheads.	Ratio per Cent.	Total Number of Deaths between Calcutta and Mauritius, so far as can yet be ascertained.	Ratio per Cent.
1848 - 92 - 02 -	23	5,985	260	10	·16	75	1·31
1849 - 92 - 00 -	30	7,267	242	8	·11	88	1·32
1850 - 11 - 21 -	24	6,257	260	2	·03	28	·47
1851 - 11 - 00 -	24	6,281	262	2	·03	62	1·01
1852 - 11 - 21 -	30	8,205	273	17	·20	128	1·76
1853 - 11 - 00 -	25	7,375	295	9	·12	131	2·19
1854 - 11 - 00 -	31	9,225	297	11	·11	182	2·08
1855 - 11 - 00 -	23	7,120	309	13	·18	246	3·63

STATEMENT of People who have gone from hence to the *Mauritius* during the following Years, showing the great increase of Women and Children.

YEARS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	INFANTS.
1853 - 11 - 00 -	6,040	927	408	315
1854 - 11 - 00 -	7,567	923	473	202
1855 - 11 - 00 -	5,055	1,209	549	307
1856 - 11 - 00 -	4,202	1,541	687	542

(No. 4.)

MR. CAIRD'S REPORT.

To T. Caird, Esq., Emigration Agent.

Dated Fort William, 23 October 1857.

Sir,

With reference to the inquiry which I have been directed to conduct, into the mortality that occurred among the emigrants to the West Indies during the past season, I have the honour to request the favour of your furnishing me with the following information from your records, regarding the emigrants who have been shipped during your incumbency, whether to the West Indies or the Mauritius.

1. The parts of the country from which emigrants generally come; the probable length of time occupied by their journey, and their state generally when they reach the depôt.
2. The proportion that come voluntarily, and that which is crimped, and the motives generally which induce them to migrate.
3. The average length of time they remain at the depôt, the scale of diet which they receive there, and their general condition when leaving, as compared with that of their entering the depôt.

4. The

Appendix, No. 4.

4. The influence of season on the health of the depôt, and the means of treating the sick at your disposal.
5. The mortality at the depôt, at different seasons and in different years.
6. The condition of the emigrants generally at the time of embarkation as affected by season.
7. The influence of detention in the river on their health, so far as your records throw any right upon it.
8. The number of emigrants, if any, which you obtain from the Madras Presidency; who they are, and where they come from; their healthiness on board-ship as compared with Bengal coolies; and the causes to which you attribute any difference, should such exist.

II. I have addressed separate communications to the surgeons in charge of the depôt, which are enclosed, and which I shall feel obliged by your transmitting to those officers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Mouat*,
Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P.,
Conducting Special Inquiry.

(No. 227.)

To *F. Mouat*, Esq., Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant.

* Benares, Azimghur, Goruckpore, Juanpore, Ghazee-pore, Mozufferpore, Chuprah, Shahabad, Patna, Gya, Chota, Nagpore, and Hazareebaugh.

1. Labourers with their families come mostly from the districts noted in the margin,* and the length of time occupied by their journey is, according to the distance of each district respectively from the Presidency. Goruckpore and Azimghur, the two most distant districts, generally take single men from 30 to 35 days, but if accompanied by women and children, forty days at the least to reach Calcutta. The coolies from all the districts, with the exception of those from the Chota Nagpore agency, generally speaking, arrive at the depôt in very fair order, considering the distance they have come down by forced marches. Many of the women and children however arrive footsore, but after a little rest they get perfectly well again. The coolies from Chota Nagpore seldom or ever arrive in good condition, as their means of living in their own country is precarious in the extreme, and their health does most certainly not improve by a residence in Calcutta. I am consequently compelled to reject large numbers who offer themselves, being unfit to undertake a voyage by sea, however short.

2. The whole of the coolies come voluntarily. The greater portion for Mauritius are brought down through the agency of old men from that colony, while others again come of their own accord on hearing of the wages that are obtainable in Mauritius. I also procure some by the aid of paid recruiters.

The coolies who emigrate to the West Indies are all collected by paid recruiters (men of bad character, no respectable person being willing to undertake the office of recruiter) the inducement to emigrate is the same as to Mauritius, the hope of earning high rates of wages.

3. The average length of time they remain at the depôt can be shown by the feeding book, it varies from five to 25 days.

Some improve by remaining here, while others again fall off in condition, and they always attribute their illness or weakly appearance to the drinking water, which does not, they say, assist in digesting their food. The whole of the people who emigrate have been accustomed to drink well water from their childhood, here they can get none but tank water. The rations allowed to each adult emigrant are as follows:—

Rice - - - - -	8	Chuttacks.
Dholl - - - - -	1½	ditto.
Salt - - - - -	¼	ditto.
Oil - - - - -	¼	ditto.
Chillies and Turmeric - - - - -	¼	ditto.
Firewood - - - - -	2	Seers.
Earthen Pots for cooking, when required.		

4. The most unhealthy period I think may be said to be from February to the end of May; in those months cholera always prevails more or less all over India.

The native doctor, assisted by a second man looks after the sick, and the Examiner of emigrants also visits any dangerous cases. Medicines are procured from the Government dispensary, and paid for by the agency.

5. The mortality at the present time is comparatively nothing to what it was in 1844 and 1845, and during the last four years the depôt has been unusually healthy.

6. The condition of the people at the time of embarkation is precisely similar to the condition

condition of labourers generally throughout India, and the season has no apparent effect on their general appearance. Appendix, No. 4-

7. The health of the coolies in the river has much improved during the last ten years. Prior to 1847 the deaths in the river were very great. The present arrangements however are such, that immediately the coolies are embarked, the ship proceeds at once to sea under tow of a steamer; formerly they remained a day or two waiting for a steamer.

8. I have obtained no coolies from the Madras Presidency since 1851, the Mauritius Government having interdicted my sending any unless accompanied by women from their own villages. Those who were shipped by me came from the Ganjam Berhampore, and I have seldom seen finer men.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
31 October 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Caird,
Emigration Agent.

(No. 5.)

REPORT from Dr. Scriven.

To Dr. Scriven, Medical Examiner of Emigrants for the West Indies.

Sir,

Fort William, 23 October 1857.

WITH reference to the special inquiry into the mortality among emigrants to the West Indies during the past season, which I have been appointed to conduct, I have the honour to solicit the favour of your furnishing me in writing, with the following information—

1. The nature and extent of your duties in connexion with the Emigration depôt.
 2. The times at which you ordinarily visit it, and the means at your disposal for the treatment of the sick.
 3. The state usually in which coolies reach the depôt, and the influence of residence at the depôt upon their health.
 4. The seasons at which they are most sickly, the nature of the diseases from which they suffer, and the average actual mortality among them.
 5. The classes and castes most prone to sickness, and those who suffer most at sea, if you have information on the subject.
 6. The nature of the medical examination to which you subject them prior to embarkation, stating when, where, and how it is conducted, in detail.
 7. The means which you take to ascertain the concealment of sickness, and what cases are rejected and remanded to the depôt.
 8. Who assists in, and is present at the examination, and what power, if any, he possesses of objecting to your selections.
 9. Whether in your belief there are any seasons of the year, or any classes of emigrants at which, or whom it is undesirable to embark for transmission to the West Indies or elsewhere.
 10. The influence of detention in the river on their health, and the causes to which you attribute any sickness that occurs in consequence.
 11. Any suggestions that you yourself may wish to make regarding the present medical arrangements, or any changes you would propose to introduce in them.
- II. I shall take an early opportunity of personally examining all the arrangements of the depôt.

I have, &c.
(signed) F. J. Mouat,
Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P., Conducting Special Inquiry.

To F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P.

Sir,

General Hospital, 23 October 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2, of to-day's date, with reference to the causes of mortality amongst the emigrants to the West Indies during the past season, and to offer the following observations in reply to your inquiries, taking the latter in order.

To examine the emigrants before embarkation, and to certify that each has been either vaccinated or inoculated, or has had the small-pox, and is in good health: to attend the sick at the depôt, and to examine the medicines supplied for each voyage. I have also taken a good deal of pains, in communication with the emigration agent, in the sanitary arrangements

Nature and extent
of medical
examiner's duties.

- Appendix, No. 4. arrangements of the depôt, so as to avoid noxious emanations, nuisances, &c., as far as possible.
- Times of visiting and means of treatment. When there are sick at the depôt, I generally visit it every other day, or every day, or sometimes twice a day, according to the nature of the cases presenting themselves. There are all means of treatment usually supplied to native hospitals,—a native doctor, medicines, and hospital comforts in abundance.
- The state in which coolies reach the depôt, and the influence of the depôt upon them. Many come in an emaciated state, but many likewise in perfect health. I am not prepared with accurate numbers on this point, as I do not necessarily see men who are simply emaciated; for the lack of food is generally the cause of this, and it is remedied in a short time by the diet of the depôt, without medical treatment. Their residence at the depôt is generally beneficial, as it is, on the whole, a very healthy and desirable place, though there is a certain drawback to be mentioned hereafter.
- Seasons at which coolies most sickly; nature of diseases; mortality. Emigration to the West Indies lasts only six months in the year, viz., from September 1st to February 28th; most of those that die at the depôt, I think, die during the latter half of this period, but the deaths are more influenced by epidemics of cholera than by season. The mortality is commonly very small, it is principally produced by cholera; but I have no records from which I can gather the actual or average mortality.
- Classes and castes most prone to sickness. Of this likewise I have no records. I think that the very dark race, called Dhangurs, or Choars, form the majority. Still less have I information of the classes that die at sea; but I believe that the Dhangurs still form the mass of the mortality.
- Nature of medical examination. All single men are first examined by the native doctor, to see that they are not suffering from syphilis, gonorrhœa, hernia, or any other disease about the genital organs: those that he considers fit subjects are then marked with a stamp, and brought before me. I usually feel their pulses, look at their tongues, take their general appearance into consideration, examine for pits of small-pox, &c. People in obviously robust health are passed at once: doubtful cases are put aside and undergo a careful examination when the rest have been seen. This examination is conducted at the depôt generally the day before the ship in which the party is to embark sails. Married men and women do not undergo the native doctor's examination alluded to above.
- Means taken to ascertain concealment of sickness. The diseases most frequently concealed are, bowel complaints, to detect which, the only means I have is the observation of the native doctor; that is, unless the disease has gone so far as to make the patient look ill; under which latter circumstances particular examination is made as to abdominal tenderness, &c. Cases of bowel complaint, and sometimes of fever, of emaciation and debility from whatever cause, are remanded to the depôt. Cases of scrofula, of phthisis, of blindness, or of any chronic or permanent disease, are rejected, if they occur; but the coolies having previously undergone examination by the native doctor, and careful selection by the emigration agent, such are very rarely brought before me.
- Cases rejected and remanded to depôt. The surgeon of the ship, the native doctor of the depôt, and a native vaccinator, assist. The emigration agent is generally present during a part of the examination, or at hand for reference. The surgeon of the ship can object, and is requested to do so, if he sees reason. He seldom does so, however. A case objected to by him is remanded or rejected, unless the objection be removed by explanation, or unless the objectionable individual be member of a large family that cannot be divided, in which case a remark to that effect is invariably made.
- Persons assisting or present at the examination; their power of objecting. I think the cool season has been wisely selected for West India emigration; a summer, or at worst an autumnal voyage round the Cape being thus secured. For reasons the converse of this, the hot weather would be undesirable.
- Seasons of the year or classes of natives undesirable for emigration. I have no reason to think the mortality is so much greater among one class than another as to render any undesirable. I believe the Dhangurs lose most; but yet we have evidence from former years that voyages may be conducted with little detriment to any class.
- Influence of detention in the river on health. Women and children, in large numbers, are the people to whom I object, for reasons stated in my report addressed to the emigration agent, which is in your hands.
- Suggestions as to present medical arrangements. Detention in the Hooghly, and even sailing at once down it, is, no doubt, a cause of the occurrence of some cases of cholera, dysentery, and fever, from the shore miasmata, from the unexplained partiality of the cholera for rivers, and, possibly, likewise, from the coolies drinking the brackish water. I have been long convinced, though the point may be difficult to prove, that to the open roadstead of Madras is to be attributed, in part, the superior success of emigration from the sister Presidency.
- Filthy state of Tolly's Nullah. On this subject I have nothing to add to those already made in the report to the emigration agent already alluded to, which it is needless to repeat.
- Lastly, I beg leave to record my opinion, that the grand drawback to the cooly depôt, in short, the great obstacle to its perfect salubrity, is the filthy state of the banks of Tolly's Nullah, on which it is situated. During the north-east monsoon, the season of emigration, the noxious effluvia wafted directly into the midst of the mass of human beings collected there, cannot but be injurious; and though I do not suggest this as by any means a principal element in the causes of mortality, yet, it appears to me to be one of the numerous evils, by a careful investigation and removal of which, we may hope eventually to better the condition of the West India emigrants.
- I have, &c.
- (signed) J. B. Scriven,
First Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital,
Medical Examiner of West India Emigrants.

(No. 6.)

Appendix, No. 4.

REPORT from Dr. Payne.*

To F. Mouat, Esq., Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, Lower Provinces.

Sir,

General Hospital, 29 October 1857.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your letter, No. 5, requesting information on certain subjects connected with the emigration of coolies from hence to Mauritius. I beg in reply to offer the following remarks, arranging the details in the order of your questions.

1. My duties consist in a general supervision of the arrangements of the depôt, and emigrant ships, exercised in matters that influence the health of the coolies, the physical examination of every man, woman, and child before embarkation, with inspection of medical stores laid in for the voyage by commanders of vessels, and the management of the hospital where the sick of the coolies resident at the depôt are located.

2. No regular times for visiting the depôt are observed. When a ship-load of coolies is ready for embarkation, a notice is sent to me by the emigration agent and an hour appointed for their examination. As regards treatment of the sick, a native doctor is entertained, whose duty it is to visit the huts of the coolies daily, and ascertain whether all are well; to remove the sick to the hospital, and in cases of grave illness, to summon me at once. In case any considerable number of sick persons present themselves at one time, a report of the fact is made to me, and the nature of the cases stated.

3. The state in which coolies reach the depôt varies very much from time to time, some are well-fed and healthy looking, others again are lean, emaciated, and half-starved; the difference is probably due to the circumstances under which they leave their homes, and the distance they travel. The influence of residence at the depôt is, for the most part, that a large number previously weak and ill from living low, are strengthened and fitted for the voyage, wholesome food is provided, and they are sheltered from the weather.

4. My experience as examiner is scarcely sufficient to admit of my answering this question satisfactorily. It has, however, been remarked, that the months of January, February, and March are the most unhealthy. The diseases from which they suffer chiefly are diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera, and the actual mortality of the past year has been as stated below:

January - - - 3	April - - - - 2	July - - - 1
February - - - 6	May - - - - 1	August - - 0
March - - - - 4	June - - - - 10	September - 5

The average daily number resident at the depôt being, for the several months, as follows:

January - - 148	April - - - 1,124	July - - 824
February - - 159	May - - - 1,581	August - 364
March - - - 568	June - - - 1,234	September 273

5. On this subject, I regret to say, I possess no information in consequence of the vague, irregular and unsatisfactory manner in which the details of each voyage are furnished to the agency here from the Mauritius.

6. The medical examination of each shipment is conducted at the depôt, on the day immediately preceding embarkation. This would be more correctly described as the final examination, since the coolies are previously inspected: 1st. By the emigration agent; 2d. by the native doctor of the depôt, who ascertains if rupture, venereal, or any disease of the genitals be present; and 3d., by the vaccinator who seeks for marks of small-pox or inoculation, and if both are wanting, performs vaccination at once. The manner of my examination is as follows: Emigrants are brought before me in families, and the emigration certificate of each is produced. This paper contains name and parent's name, caste, age, place of birth, and a column for remarks, which is occupied by noting any peculiarities of appearance, scars, permanent but important defects, &c. After looking carefully at each person, I decide on accepting or rejecting the family, and if the former, and any member of the family, be doubtful, or manifestly unfit, but still it does not seem desirable to reject the whole on account of one, the name, age, &c. of this one are written in a separate paper, and the cause of his being passed as an emigrant in spite of his defects is stated.

7. The means of ascertaining concealment of disease are the preliminary and final examination of coolies, and the regular inspection of them in their houses by the native doctor of the depôt. The cases rejected are those who from any cause seem permanently unfit to labour, those remanded on the other hand are sent; such as are suffering from present sickness or its effects, or may have been weakened by low living and fatigue, and give fair promise of being fit to embark within a reasonable time.

8. Whoever has medical charge of the coolies embarked, whether he be European or native, attends with me and examines each man. If he raises an objection to any individual, the latter is rejected or remanded as the case may be. The decision is final as regards the present shipment, for I am careful never to urge the passing of any coolie so objected to, though

* The letter addressed to Dr. Payne was the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as that sent to Dr. Scriven.—F. J. M.

Appendix, No. 4.

though the grounds of objection seem to me ever so trivial, indeed I never assert my own opinion when that of the ship doctor has been given, and then if he be a native, I escape the danger of mistaking obsequious submission for acknowledgment of error on his part.

9. For the reasons set forth in para. 5, I am not able to offer a reply to this question.

10. In cases where from accidental causes detention in the river has occurred, which have been very few indeed, this effect has been undoubtedly very prejudicial; this is a fact so undisputed, as far as I know, that all possible steps are taken to prevent detention.

11. The only suggestion I would offer in reply to para. 11 of your letter is, that means should be adopted to secure regular and detailed reports of the sickness and mortality that occur on the several voyages, unless particulars of this nature are received regularly and punctually it is impossible that past experience, however lengthened, can be made of prospective value in determining the circumstances of season, class, caste, age, sex, and management that are favourable or otherwise to emigration. Proposals that I have to make from time to time are generally concerning minor matters of detail, and are adopted under the authority of the emigration agent.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Arthur Payne*, M. D.
Medical Examiner of Emigrants to Mauritius.

(No. 7.)

CORRESPONDENCE with Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To *H. W. J. Wood*, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

Fort William, 23 October 1857.

WITH reference to letter No. 1278, dated the 15th instant, to your address, from Mr. Secretary Buckland, I have the honour to state, that I am prepared to receive any evidence, oral or written, which members of the Chamber may wish to offer on the subject of the inquiry which I have been appointed to conduct daily from 12 to 3 p.m., at my office in the Bengal Secretariat.

2. The subject is one of great interest, and any suggestions or information with which I may be favoured, will be most carefully weighed and considered.

3. There is one point on which members of the Chamber may possibly have it in their power to afford valuable information. I mean the influence of cargo on health, where a large number of human beings are collected together on the main deck, as occurs in emigrant vessels. I refer particularly to rice, sugar and jute, the staple products of this country.

4. The importance of this matter extends beyond emigrant vessels, and if it be established that such cargoes are unhealthy as ordinarily stowed, it would be well to consider by what simple and efficacious means the deleterious gases disengaged, may be removed without affecting health, or running the risk of damaging the cargo itself.

5. Should any other hours than those mentioned above, be more convenient to the members of the Chamber, I should be happy to adopt them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. J. Mouat*,
Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P., Conducting Special Inquiry.

H. W. J. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,

Calcutta, 2 November 1857.

IN reply to your communication, dated 29th ultimo, inviting information elucidative of the great mortality during the past season among the coolie emigrants to the West Indies, I am unable, I fear, to offer any that may be deemed practical or acceptable to Dr. Mouat.

The consideration of various circumstances in connection with the subject above named, with some twelve years' continuous experience that I have had as agent for vessels with coolies, to Mauritius more especially, constrains me to be somewhat sceptical of the prejudicial influence (at least without other concurring combinations favourable to disease), of a rice cargo on health, for to rice, as constituting almost invariably the entire dead weight in the lower hold of vessels carrying emigrants out of this port, I imagine the present inquiry will be principally directed.

The excessive mortality to which the attention of the authorities is now properly called, has only occurred within the past season or two, but since the emigration was thrown open, ships have always carried rice as their dead weight, exclusively so to Mauritius, with a comparatively small admixture of wheat, gram and dholl; and rice, as I have above shown, is also the principal dead weight of the emigrant ships to the West Indies, with occasionally some proportion of sugar and saltpetre for the round, when no noticeable or consecutive mortality was ever before recorded that I am aware of. If, however, disease be engendered

by

by exhalations thrown off from rice, the same exciting cause of disease must have long pre-existed to produce it before.

From the extreme precautions to preserve the health and well-being of the native emigrant that every one knows are always adopted and carried out by the Emigration Agent, as regards space in the 'tween-decks (which for the cooley is considerably in excess of the prescribed allotment for the accommodation of the British soldier in troop ships, even from this port), provisions, medicines, including surgical attendance and ventilation, (the last indeed under all and every circumstance entailing a constant and heavy expenditure by the shipowner), it is only natural to infer that other causes for disease must exist, and should now be sought after and traced if possible, and the exhalations from cargo in a more or less heated state by compression and exclusion from air, and sometimes possibly from moisture, seem to afford a most legitimate and proper inquiry. I am inclined to believe, judging from a recent incident within my experience, that although the exhalations from such cargoes as are above mentioned may not alone be sufficient seriously to deteriorate health, that when other causes of probably an atmospheric or meteorological nature, act in combination therewith, that a great amount of mortality may be possibly produced, especially among emigrants who may have embarked carrying within themselves the idiosyncrasy of disease. The following incident seems to encourage this supposition.

The ship "Granville," of the burthen of 700 tons, left the Sandheads on the 18th February last, with two hundred and seventy adult emigrants for Trinidad, without the occurrence of a single casualty among them in this river. The dead weight consisted of three hundred tons of iron, and only two hundred and twenty-seven tons of rice, including two or three hundred bags of other grain. This vessel was afterwards spoken in the Bay of Bengal on the 10th March in lat. 5° N., when I received a letter from her commander, advising that up to that date there had been twenty-one deaths by cholera, including the chief mate, which were attributed to constant calms and light winds experienced during that stage of the voyage. From such a commencement I naturally anticipated to hear eventually of a great number of additional deaths before the voyage was terminated, but I was happily deceived by subsequent intelligence, that scarcely another death afterwards occurred, the ship soon after getting out of the latitude of the variable, and falling in with the regular trade winds, and the usual weather for the rest of the voyage. The mortality among the emigrants on board the "Roman Emperor," which left this port some weeks previously, was, I believe, three or four times greater than that of the "Granville," and even in the fine roomy ship "Wellesley," leaving still earlier, a number of deaths, I am informed, likewise occurred during the same season.

I would with deference suggest to those whose province it may be to introduce new safeguards for the preservation of the health of the native emigrant, not to lay too great a stress upon the alleged fact of the immunity from excessive mortality on board of vessels, for example, from the Madras Presidency, by reason of many of them having to be ballasted with sand and stones only, in the absence of cargo of any kind, for it is so well known to the emigration authorities in England (who have had to deal with emigration on so gigantic a scale), that exhalations productive of great mortality do sometimes arise out of such ballast, that in the port of London at least nothing but washed shingle or boulder stones are admitted as ballast on board of emigration, troop, or convict vessels. As it is only of recent date that disease has become rife on board of emigrant vessels carrying cargo, which they have for so many years taken before harmlessly, so may the same mortality appear hereafter on earth or sand ballasted ships, when the presence of the same unknown and mysterious agencies act in concert with other causes.

Dr. Mouat refers to the risk of cargo itself being damaged by the gases evolved from other portions of such, apart from the inquiry as to the influence which these gases may have on health itself. This we know to be already established in the case of what is ordinarily termed the "steam from sugar," hitherto considered as innocuous in other respects. The worthy doctor would confer a substantial boon on the mercantile community (on the shippers of jute more especially), if he could tell us of some practical remedy to neutralise or exercise this evil doer overboard (which is likewise, if not pernicious, extremely disagreeable to the lungs of passengers of every description), which is known to occasion frequently much damage by rotting and discolouring jute and other fibre, although these, as measurement goods, are always stowed apart in the 'tween decks of ships. Indeed, it is found that the higher the strata of bales, the more subject are they to injury, as the density of the ascending steam increases. Experienced and careful ship-masters, aware of this fact, are in the habit of removing their hatches in fine weather to facilitate ventilation, and the escape of this confined steam, and the vessels they command are generally remarkable for delivering jute in sound condition. If of any importance, I imagine the elements of this gas from sugar may be easily detected by the analytic grasp of the chemical operator, since when generated freely, it leaves a tangible deposit upon the bulk-heads of ships and on the cargo it may damage, which might be scraped off and collected, which is otherwise with the gas emitted from rice, an agent too invisible and subtle to be laid hold of, I apprehend.

In conclusion I beg to be permitted, without the risk of giving offence, to express the hope that it is not the intention of the authorities to inaugurate with this preliminary mooted of the subject, any further addition to the heavy pecuniary outlay for fittings and provisioning, &c., of vessels for the reception of emigrants that is already imposed upon the shipping interest, and which, during the last few years, has been constantly increasing. The Committee of the Chamber, while facilitating inquiry, and the adoption of real practical

Appendix, No. 4.

improvements, will not, I trust, on the other hand, countenance any new theoretical experiments being practised against the destroyer, cholera (which has baffled and still almost wholly defies medical research all over the world), which are not to be paid for directly by the authorities themselves.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) *Edwd. M. Cowell.*

H. W. J. Wood, Esq.,

Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

(No. 8.)

CORRESPONDENCE with Protector of Emigrants, Madras.

To Captain C. Biden, Protector of Emigrants, Madras.

Sir,
Fort William, 31 October 1857.
HAVING been appointed by the Government to conduct an inquiry into the mortality during the past season which occurred among emigrants from this port to the West Indies, and having been specially directed to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the immunity from sickness enjoyed by those sent from Madras, I have the honour to solicit information on the following points:—

1. The officers appointed to superintend emigration from Madras, their duties and responsibilities.
2. The nature, situation, and arrangements of the depôts.
3. The castes and classes who emigrate; the part of the country they come from, whether inland or on the seaboard; the length of time they spend on the road; the general condition in which they reach the depôt; the average stay at the depôt, and whether they improve in health there or otherwise.
4. The agency employed to obtain them, and the motives which usually induce them to migrate.
5. Their diet, clothing, and general management at the depôt.
6. A list of ships which have carried coolies to the Mauritius or West Indies, specifying name, tonnage, cargo, date of departure, date of arrival, number of men, women and children shipped, mortality on the voyage, and causes of the same.
7. Whether any particular castes and classes are more liable to sickness and mortality than others, and why?
8. To what cause or causes unusual sickness and mortality is ascribed.

II. I am afraid this will give you a great deal of trouble to furnish; and, if you think that a personal visit to Madras is necessary to enable me to form an accurate judgment on the matter, I shall feel much obliged by your kindly communicating the same to me.

Your most obedient Servant,

F. J. Mouat,
Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P.; conducting Special Inquiry.

From Captain C. Biden, Protector of Emigrants, Madras, to F. Mouat, Esq., M. D.,
Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, &c., Calcutta.

Sir,

Protector's Office, Madras, 27 November 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date the 31st ultimo, acquainting me that you had been appointed by Government to conduct an inquiry into the mortality which had prevailed among the emigrants embarked from Calcutta for the West Indies during the last season, and especially to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the immunity enjoyed by those sent from Madras.

1. The duty of the Agent is to obtain and despatch emigrants, and that of the Protector to see that they are not enticed away by false promises, and that proper ships, clothing, and food are provided for them.

2. There are no depôts belonging to Government until the present season, but each maistry or supplier had his own place for the reception of the coolies he collected.

3. All classes emigrate, except Brahmins, but those who principally offer themselves are of the different Malabar castes from the southern districts, and Gentoos from the northern ones. A few Mussulmans emigrate, but their number is very trifling.

4. The coolies are chiefly from Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot in the south, and from Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Rajahmundry in the north, and their villages are generally inland and not on the seaboards; those from the north exhibit the effects of their long journey. In coming from Tanjore they are 8 to 10 days on the road, while from Rajahmundry they are from 30 to 40. The average stay at any depôt is about 10 to 15 days, during which time they generally exhibit an improvement.

5. The mode of obtaining them is by native maistries, and their motive for emigrating is the advantage to be derived by industrial labour in the West Indies, as they have examples of several return emigrants who have brought back large amounts of savings from their earnings in those colonies.

6. With regard to the diet, they are at present fed by the Emigration Agent at the Government depôt, where their meals are prepared by high caste people. Each emigrant is, moreover, allowed 3 pice per day for condiments. An apothecary as superintendent is attached to the depôt, who lives in the compound, attends to their wants, and affords them immediate medical aid when necessary.

7. Serious cases are sent to the district hospital, over which an European surgeon presides, but others are treated in the depôt hospital.

8. All emigrants on applying for registry at the depôt are professionally examined by the apothecary superintendent, but prior to their being embarked they are again submitted to the inspection of the emigration surgeon.

9. During the term of my experience as Protector of Emigrants, nothing has occurred to show that any particular class was more liable to sickness and mortality than another, whilst proceeding on the voyage to the West Indies, and I am almost certain that the want of cleanliness on the part of the emigrants, crowded decks, insufficient ventilation, bad provisions, and their rice not being well cooked, too much salt, and a lack of anti-scorbutics, &c., are the causes for the outbreak of scurvy, dysentery, cholera, &c., which have caused so great a havoc on board some emigrant ships.

10. I have also enclosed two additional statements, giving all the information in my power respecting the ships that conveyed emigrants to the West Indies as well as the Mauritius from this port.

11. In the hire of ships for emigration every attention should be paid to their perfect efficiency as regards qualifications; they must be ably commanded, well manned, and be thoroughly provided with the means of ventilation and cleanliness, together with a suitable provision of wholesome diet and good clothing for all the vicissitudes of climate to which the emigrants may be exposed.

12. The blue books published under the authority of the House of Commons contain much valuable information on this important and interesting subject, and I would refer you to their useful pages, but, suffering myself from severe indisposition just now, I am unable to enter more fully into detail.

13. I may here mention Mr. J. J. Franklin, the Secretary to the Marine Board and Emigration Agent, whose past experience and able management of that department well qualify him to afford the fullest and most complete information on this very important subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Chris. Biden*, Protector of Emigrants, Madras.

1845.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Statute Emigrants, calculated according to the Act No. 21 of 1844, and Act No. 25 of 1845.	Date of Sailing.	Remarks.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.			
1	Nester - - -	458	Hugh Macmeikan -	188	37	6	1	228	1845: 5 October.	
2	Tory - - -	402	J. Row - - -	174	35	20	-	219	1846: 3 January.	
3	Morley - - -	578	J. W. Hurst - -	241	38	13	9	285 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "	
4	William Abrams -	706	J. Hamlin - - -	257	69	27	5	330 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 "	
5	Martin Luther -	450	Jas. Hutton - -	167	52	23	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 "	
6	John Wickliffe -	661	B. Daly - - -	263	46	22	3	320	14 "	
7	Tropic - - -	380	John Torar - -	146	28	26	4	187	17 "	
8	Lady Kennaway -	583	B. Avery - - -	237	42	25	5	291 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 "	
9	Britannia - - -	497	W. Hardie - - -	194	39	30	2	248	6 February.	
10	Raymond - - -	498	Hugh McKay - -	198	31	12	-	235	17 "	
11	Sir Robert Peel -	723	W. Champion - -	264	72	29	7	350 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 "	
12	Lord Wm. Bentinck	443	John Allen - - -	169	44	16	3	221	28 "	
				2,498	593	240	39	3,155 $\frac{1}{2}$		

1846.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Statute Emigrants, calculated according to the Act No. 21 of 1844, and Act No. 25 of 1845.	Date of Sailing.	Remarks.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.			
1	City of Poonah - -	575	C. Nelson - - -	210	50	22	3	271	1846: 3 September.	
2	Hashmy - - -	638	J. Reas - - -	226	41	16	-	275	9 "	
3	Barossa - - -	729	J. Dodd - - -	239	59	37	7	317	27 "	
4	Martin Luther - -	450	J. Hutton - - -	147	54	48	3	225	6 October.	
5	Timandra - - -	432	J. Lowther - - -	148	41	22	6	200	9 "	
6	John Line - - -	695	H. Arnold - - -	220	73	39	4	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 "	
7	Duke of Portland -	533	W. J. Cubitt - -	171	66	57	4	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 "	
8	Anne Armstrong -	889	F. Brad - - -	284	95	42	2	400	31 "	
9	Lady McNaghten -	653	J. Hibbert - - -	202	83	59	6	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 November.	
10	Athenian - - -	673	J. Poyntz - - -	199	79	59	16	307 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 December.	
11	Sea Park - - -	835	T. Humphries - -	100	99	82	14	330	23 "	
12	Macedon - - -	528	C. Redknap - - -	190	52	44	7	264	1847: 16 January.	
13	Lysander - - -	475	J. Sangster - - -	143	66	56	7	237	20 "	
14	Morley - - -	578	J. W. Hurst - - -	189	74	46	6	286	4 February.	
15	Thetis - - -	550	D. Mainland - - -	187	62	52	6	275	16 "	
16	John Calvin - - -	510	R. L. Hunter - - -	196	40	34	4	253	23 "	
17	Cornwall - - -	872	T. Canney - - -	168	60	54	6	255	28 "	
				3,309	1,094	770	101	4,788		

1847.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Statute Emigrants, calculated according to the Act No. XXI of 1844, and Act No. XXV of 1845.	Date of Sailing.	Remarks.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.			
1	Poitiers - - -	756	J. Molison - -	260	50	15	4	317 ½	1847: 28 September	
2	Emerald Isle - - -	501	N. W. Palmer - -	198	41	22	2	250	1848: 8 January -	
3	Candahar - - -	642	J. Goss - - -	217	66	33	4	290 ½	12 " -	
4	Lord Hungerford - - -	796	W. H. Norman - -	222	94	68	5	350	18 " -	
5	Apolline - - -	512	F. W. Gardner - -	174	61	42	3	256	26 " -	
6	Morley - - -	578	J. W. Hurst - -	200	69	34	-	286	8 February -	
7	Macedon - - -	528	O. Edwards - -	181	61	43	3	263 ½	15 " -	
8	Orestes - - -	680	E. W. Beazley - -	204	73	62	5	308	25 " -	
				1,656	515	319	26	2,390 ½		

1850.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Passengers, calculated according to the Act No. XV of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Remarks.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Ship Samarang - - -	582	W. Buckle, esq.	162	36	12	4	204	1850: 25 April -	5 June -	1 death.
2	Barque Lord Elphinstone	465	J. G. H. Porter	172	48	17	4	228 ½	18 May -	26 " -	1 ditto.
3	" Macedon - - -	528	O. F. A. Edwards	221	35	16	5	264	6 June -	4 July -	1 ditto.
4	" Minerva - - -	829	G. Coleman - -	332	57	24	12	401	18 " -	14 " -	Nil.
5	" Defiance - - -	512	J. B. Sergeant - -	196	50	20	6	256	26 " -	20 " -	1 death.
6	" Nonpareil - - -	455	J. Brown - -	174	45	16	9	227	6 July -	30 " -	Nil.
7	" Dudbrook - - -	600	D. Smith - -	239	43	28	5	296	25 " -	22 August -	Nil.
8	Ship Carnatic - - -	632	C. Nelson - -	271	29	4	4	302	13 August -	6 September	9 deaths.
9	Barque Lord Elphinstone	465	J. G. H. Porter	198	32	4	6	232	16 " -	18 " -	14 ditto.
10	" China - - -	658	F. F. Maclean - -	180	30	14	7	226	28 " -	19 " -	1 ditto.
11	" Defiance - - -	512	J. B. Sergeant - -	185	62	18	30	256	12 September	5 October -	Nil.
12	" Nonpareil - - -	455	J. Brown - -	185	38	7	17	226 ½	29 " -	28 " -	Nil.
13	" Lady MacNaghten	653	J. Hibbert - -	227	53	8	16	284	24 October -	20 November	1 death.
14	" Ramilles - - -	757	J. Carvell - -	186	50	19	30	254 ½	23 November	23 " -	Nil.
15	Ship Sophia - - -	537	J. Clobon - -	196	63	19	27	268 ½	21 December	21 December	Nil.
				3,124	680	226	182	3,926			29, or 0.74 per cent.

1851.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total No. of Passengers calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Barque Ramilles	757	J. Carvell, Esq.	245	76	12	36	327	1851. 4 February	26 February	Nil.
2	Ship Phoebe Dunbar	704	F. Michie	221	71	14	34	299	20 March	3 May	Nil.
3	Roman Emperor	793	W. Champion	220	76	16	48	304	24 April	26 "	Nil.
4	Randolph	761	W. Dale, Esq.	207	44	6	21	254	28 May	25 June	19 Deaths.
5	Regina	801	G. H. Quinton	222	44	8	31	270	11 June	12 July	3 "
6	Eliza	912	T. Pain	280	64	10	55	340	28 "	24 "	Nil.
7	Roman Emperor	793	W. Champion	255	43	14	25	306	15 July	6 August	Nil.
8	London	720	T. Seales	254	47	8	33	305	31 "	27 "	1 Death.
9	Sir Robert Seppings	628	R. S. Stewart	169	40	16	31	217	15 August	15 September	Nil.
10	Tartar	567	J. Rudge	172	40	6	11	215	13 September	9 October	Nil.
11	Defiance	512	J. Sergeant	177	49	14	21	233	4 October	6 November	Nil.
12	Ship Windsor	676	W. B. Pryce	101	37	14	19	145	30 "	23 "	Nil.
13	Futtah Salam	502	G. C. Carrew	150	60	30	26	234	3 December	1 January	57 Deaths.*
14	Ship Diadem	714	H. C. Cayzer	123	20	3	17	147	20 "	17 "	Nil.
				2,805	711	176	386	3,604			

80, or 2-22 per cent.

* This vessel experienced two hurricanes, in the second of which all the fresh water was damaged by the casks breaking adrift, and most of the deaths occurred from want of water.

1852.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total No. of Passengers calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Barque Labuan	547	W. Scott, Esq.	157	55	20	15	222	1852. 20 January	17 February	Nil.
2	Ship John Line	695	J. H. Palmer	168	35	13	11	209	3 March	31 March	Nil.
3	Anna Maria	487	E. M. Smith	202	36	11	3	243	18 April	20 May	Nil.
4	Rodsley	734	J. Sheil	318	27	19	3	354	26 "	26 "	Nil.
5	Lady Nugent	668	F. C. Knight	251	44	22	12	306	11 May	11 June	Nil.
6	John Line	695	J. H. Palmer	307	20	16	6	344	28 "	11 July	Nil.
7	Lancaster	756	T. B. Thwaites	258	49	51	6	332	10 June	10 "	Nil.
8	Barque Bengal	582	S. Eddington	221	29	38	14	290	19 "	10 "	1 Death.
9	Ship Hempsyke	663	G. Barlow	237	38	26	10	288	29 "	31 "	Nil.
10	Anna Maria	487	E. M. Smith	215	25	7	4	243	7 July	2 August	Nil.
11	Lady Nugent	668	T. C. Knight	241	52	26	9	306	17 "	13 "	Nil.
12	William Prowse	602	W. William	236	50	26	13	299	5 August	31 "	Nil.
13	Barque Agincourt	669	E. S. Pashley	195	102	67	21	330	14 "	7 September	7 Deaths.*
14	Jane Morrice	323	J. Browne	112	32	20	9	154	28 "	18 "	2 "
15	Ship John Line	695	J. H. Palmer	261	64	38	17	344	14 September	24 October	1 "
16	Sir George Seymour	850	H. Naylor	274	103	68	34	411	17 October	15 November	Nil.
17	Barque Albion	550	J. Easton	201	57	24	8	270	2 November	25 "	Nil.
				3,854	827	492	195	4,927			

10, or 0-20 per cent.

* Cholera broke out on board.

1853.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total No. of Passengers calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Futtah Sultan	330	J. Norman, Esq.	105	50	20	6	165	7 January 1853.	31 January	1 Death.
2	Euphrates	557	J. Monro	219	49	21	7	278	29 "	1 March	2 "
3	Mary Harrison	659	J. Mackintosh	213	63	38	11	295	22 April	18 June	3 "
4	Futtah Sultan	330	W. Johnson	140	16	18	2	165	15 May	28 "	1 "
5	Catherine Mitchell	851	J. Baikie	343	67	31	8	425	19 June	10 July	2 "
6	Nepaul	405	T. Heddle	135	44	15	11	180	25 "	19 "	Nil.
7	Anglia	570	C. Gardener	185	77	46	26	285	29 "	23 "	1 Death.
8	Diadem	714	J. Gillies	257	72	56	12	357	11 July	8 August	1 "
9	Sea Nymph	463	W. Ward	192	33	14	5	232	10 August	31 "	Nil.
10	Appleton	967	J. A. McDonald	345	78	42	14	444	27 "	28 September	1 Death.
11	Culloden	726	H. Fergusson	245	60	23	16	310	6 September	8 October	Nil.
12	Bellairs	609	H. Rees	217	60	30	14	292	17 "	21 "	4 Deaths.
13	Diadem	714	J. Gillies	273	66	36	15	357	5 October	28 "	2 "
14	Edward	671	W. Ware	277	63	25	19	352	18 "	15 November	Nil.
				3,146	798	415	106	4,151	18, or 643 per cent.		

1856.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total No. of Statute Emigrants calculated according to the Act No. XXI. of 1844 and Act No. XXV. of 1845.	Date of Sailing.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.			
1	Ship Devonshire	851	J. G. L. Steere	212	91	54	13	330	29 February 1856	
1	Ship Blue Jacket	1,557		313	121	77	15	472	16 Nov. 1856	
2	" Stamboul	800	J. W. Smith	230	94	52	8	350	22 January 1857	
				2504	1000	600	100	3500		

1854.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Passengers, calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Chatham - - -	539	W. Wharton -	199	44	16	9	251	1854: 6 January -	12 February -	1 death.
2	Duke of Argyll -	629	C. R. Suckling -	222	71	44	12	315	14 February -	16 March -	6 "
3	Nonpareil - - -	455	H. C. Tulloch -	171	43	28	3	228	16 " - - -	22 " - - -	3 "
4	John Brightman -	404	T. C. Gahan -	141	50	23	9	202 1/2	28 " - - -	2 April - - -	2 "
5	Pekin - - - - -	562	G. Whitby - - -	187	52	33	9	255 1/2	25 March - -	2 May - - -	1 "
6	Benjn. Bucks Greene	544	J. E. Gammon -	194	54	48	16	272	29 " - - -	2 " - - -	1 "
7	Ship Dominion -	583	W. Green - - -	272	10	7	2	285 1/2	7 April - - -	10 " - - -	1 "
8	Emerald Isle - - -	537	G. Pellat - - -	215	38	31	5	268 1/2	15 " - - -	12 " - - -	nil.
9	Mary Ann - - - -	480	J. H. Roallans -	167	56	34	16	240	26 " - - -	3 June - - -	nil.
10	Coldstream - - -	756	J. Adams - - -	276	75	54	20	378	30 " - - -	12 " - - -	1 death.
11	Diana - - - - -	575	E. Fletcher - -	201	57	60	10	288	4 May - - -	15 " - - -	2 "
12	Sir George Seymour	850	H. J. Naylor -	349	51	22	10	411	10 " - - -	1 September	2 "
13	Diana - - - - -	377	H. Grant - - -	125	50	28	12	189	16 " - - -	18 June - -	nil.
14	Anna Maria - - -	487	R. Anvyl - - -	174	49	42	21	244	14 June - - -	13 July - - -	nil.
15	Barque Nonpareil -	455 1/2	H. C. Tulloch -	143	60	51	13	228 1/2	17 " - - -	22 " - - -	1 death.
16	Ship Thomas Lawry	588	J. Dobson - - -	227	53	28	11	294	1 July - - -	27 " - - -	nil.
17	Emerald Isle - - -	537	G. Pellat - - -	186	58	50	18	269	7 " - - -	4 August - -	7 deaths.
18	Australia - - - -	721	B. Avery - - -	200	119	84	32	361	2 August - -	31 " - - -	2 "
19	Jullander - - - -	530	G. Bilton - - -	148	81	72	30	265	6 " - - -	2 September	nil.
20	Sir George Seymour	850	H. J. Naylor -	248	115	98	46	412	9 " - - -	15 June - - -	3 deaths.
21	Clairvoyant - - -	429	S. Bird - - - -	145	55	29	11	214 1/2	19 " - - -	No date - -	2 "
22	Narwhal - - - - -	380	A. Vaulking -	120	43	28	14	177	26 " - - -	23 September	1 "
23	John Brightman -	404	T. C. Gahan -	140	42	41	20	202 1/2	4 October - -	31 October -	1 "
24	Coldstream - - - -	756	J. Adams - - -	143	31	25	9	186 1/2	7 " - - -	17 November	1 "
				4,593	1,357	976	358	6,438			45, or 0-69 per cent.

1855.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Passengers, calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Barque Robert Passenger.	478	G. H. Forster, R.N.	170	53	35	20	240 1/2	1855: 8 February -	9 March -	1 death.
2	Ship Clara - - - -	708	H. Peachey - -	223	96	73	29	355 1/2	28 " - - -	4 " - - -	23 "
3	Barque Futtah Sultan	330	C. W. P. Smith -	112	41	24	6	165	24 March - -	19 May - - -	nil.
4	Teazer - - - - -	388	A. R. Scandalls -	123	51	41	10	194 1/2	25 April - - -	9 June - - -	1 death.
5	Narwhal - - - - -	380	A. Vaulking - -	128	45	34	14	190	8 May - - -	14 " - - -	nil.
6	Defiance - - - - -	512	J. Brown - - -	196	52	24	7	260	11 " - - -	15 " - - -	nil.
7	Robert Passenger -	478	G. H. Forster -	177	63	43	14	261 1/2	21 " - - -	17 " - - -	nil.
8	Prizm - - - - -	659	P. McFarlane -	194	69	35	13	280 1/2	29 June - - -	26 July - - -	nil.
9	Nonpareil - - - -	455	W. Farley - - -	153	56	43	15	230 1/2	30 " - - -	3 August - -	1 death.
10	Ship Sir Edward Parry	575	J. Gray - - - -	188	50	28	7	252	6 July - - -	5 " - - -	1 "
11	Colgrain - - - - -	623	H. C. Looney -	196	56	34	11	269	20 " - - -	22 " - - -	nil.
12	Barque Teazer - - -	388	G. A. Phipps -	130	49	33	11	195 1/2	24 " - - -	24 " - - -	nil.
13	Lord Hungerford -	928	J. W. Hurst - -	243	113	73	19	392 1/2	4 August - -	1 September	1 death.
14	Barque Kossuth - -	559	T. Markham - -	155	43	26	10	211	4 " - - -	6 November	1 "
15	Ship Lady Macdonald	678	H. Biles - - -	248	69	44	7	339	10 " - - -	3 September	4 "
16	Barque David Malcolm	538	J. B. Lee - - -	174	49	38	10	242	10 " - - -	12 " - - -	2 "
17	Diana - - - - -	377	H. Gurner - - -	144	30	19	6	183 1/2	26 " - - -	25 " - - -	nil.
18	Ship Blue Jacket -	1,567	E. Underwood -	473	158	88	24	675	19 September	23 October -	23 deaths.
19	Sir Edward Parry -	575	J. Gray - - - -	150	78	48	23	252	26 " - - -	28 " - - -	nil.
20	Barque Minerva - -	829	R. H. Johnston -	234	104	74	35	375	12 October -	9 November	2 deaths.
21	Teazer - - - - -	388	G. A. Phipps -	129	51	28	10	194	16 " - - -	19 " - - -	nil.
22	Narwhal - - - - -	380	A. Vaulking - -	128	50	24	14	190	20 " - - -	22 " - - -	nil.
				4,008	1,425	900	315	5,948 1/2			41, or 0-68 per cent.

1856.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Passengers, calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Barque Nonpareil	455	H. A. Wood	145	64	36	15	227	1856: 22 February	23 March	1 death.
2	Ship Granville	698	J. G. Baker	208	86	60	17	324	29 March	7 May	24 deaths.
3	Barque Ramillies	757	C. Hodder	222	82	56	20	332	1 April	2 "	nil.
4	Elizabeth	423	D. H. Eaton	142	56	27	18	211 ½	18 "	27 "	nil.
5	Ship Defiance	512	J. Brown	163	70	46	22	256	30 "	5 June	1 death.
6	Australia	721	J. Gray	262	76	44	18	300	15 May	12 "	nil.
7	Barque Cressy	720	A. Tanner	221	79	40	17	320	4 June	27 "	nil.
8	Ship Northumberland	759	J. W. Gill	275	60	30	14	350	13 "	6 July	1 death.
9	Barque Nonpareil	455	J. Rose	151	58	36	10	227	21 "	26 "	10 deaths.
10	Ramillies	757	C. Hodder	254	62	32	14	332	8 July	5 August	1 death.
11	Teazer	388	G. A. Phipps	132	46	32	13	194	12 "	10 "	1 "
12	Elizabeth	440	D. H. Eaton	143	53	31	3	211 ½	18 "	19 "	1 "
13	Ship Australia	721	J. Cray	261	75	48	18	360	7 August	6 September	3 deaths.
14	Defiance	512	J. Brown	163	67	52	10	250	20 "	23 "	nil.
15	Barque Nonpareil	455	J. Rose	142	64	42	18	227	9 September	5 October	nil.
16	Teazer	388	G. A. Phipps	130	49	30	7	194	18 "	13 "	nil.
				3,014	1,047	642	234	4,382			43, or 0.98 per cent.

1857.

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	COMMANDER.	Number Embarked.				Total Number of Passengers, calculated according to the Act No. XV. of 1842.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	REMARKS.
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Under 1 Infant not included.				
1	Ship Minden	917	E. H. Marshall	297	40	12	5	343	1857: 21 May	21 June	nil.
2	James Fernie	1,037	B. Daily	232	87	62	10	350	13 June	11 July	3 deaths.
3	White Eagle	909	W. Gibbs	278	82	59	19	380 ½	19 "	12 "	nil.
4	Hydroos	506	H. C. Hart	162	42	32	8	220	27 "	4 August	nil.
5	Sir E. Parry	375	J. Gray	175	60	34	9	252	1 July	—	—
6	Electra	606	H. C. Cayzer	206	68	59	17	303 ½	4 "	31 July	nil.
7	Marshal Pelissier	612	F. Anderson	191	83	64	17	306	12 "	29 "	nil.
8	Beemah	887	J. Pickernell	226	90	69	14	350 ½	16 "	—	—
9	Sea Nymph	464	H. Morwick	170	48	27	6	231 ½	21 "	—	—
10	Ship Balaklava	621	T. Hobson	209	81	41	12	310 ½	11 August	—	—
11	Duke de Malakoff	458	J. B. Sergeant	154	58	34	7	229	7 September	—	—
12	Marshal Pelissier	612	F. Anderson	182	89	70	22	306	18 "	—	—
13	Defiance	512	W. Beenlen	148	79	59	17	256 ½	21 October	—	—
								3,848			3, or 0.08 per cent.

(No. 9.)

Sir,

Fort William, 12 February 1858.

AT the suggestion of Captain Biden, I venture to trouble you for any information you may be able to give me relative to emigrants from Madras.

2. I enclose copy of a letter which I addressed to Captain Biden on the subject.

3. The point which I am especially desirous to ascertain is the cause of the immunity enjoyed by Madras coolies.

4. Do you believe it to be in any way due to the cargoes of the vessels carrying them? This point, a very material one, is not referred to by Captain Biden. I should be glad, therefore, if you could furnish me with a statement of the cargoes of the ships enumerated in Captain Biden's list.

5. I wish also to have printed copies of your rules, regulations, diet lists, and all papers relative to emigrants from your port, and any reports on disease and mortality among them that may exist in your records.

I have, &c.

(signed) F. J. Mouat,

Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, L. P.,

Conducting Special Inquiry.

J. J. Franklin, Esq.,

Secretary to the Marine Board, and Emigration Agent,
Madras.

From J. J. Franklin, Esq., Colonial Emigration Agent, and Acting Protector of Emigrants, Madras, to F. J. Mouat, Esq., Inspector of Gaols and Dispensaries, conducting Special Inquiry.

Sir,

Colonial Emigration Office, Madras, 8 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th February 1858, No. 9, enclosing copy of a letter you had addressed to the late Captain Biden on the subject of emigration, and requesting such information thereon as I might be able to afford.

2. I regret that a heavy press of business, consequent on Captain Biden's illness and death, has prevented my replying to your communication earlier. I had, however, seen your letter to him; and, although I did not reply, I furnished him with the information upon which the reply was drawn.

3. The principal aim of your inquiries is to ascertain the cause of the immunity from sickness of the Madras coolie.

4. The only cargo from Madras to the Mauritius is rice and dhol, occasionally intermixed with a sprinkling of ghee, salt fish, and other articles of food. I imagine that the cargoes carried by the Bengal ships are of a similar kind, and I do not attribute the healthiness of our emigrants to the presence or absence of any particular kind of cargo. Occasionally, although not often, they have been sent in a ship with a general cargo; but the result is the same.

5. My impression is that the people themselves are less susceptible of diseases. They are strong and healthy; principally drawn from agricultural employment, and are generally kept in the depôt from eight to 10 and 15 days, or longer if necessary, before embarkation, to allow of their recovering from the fatigue of their journies. Much care is of course taken that none should be sent on board ship with the germ of disease in them. When the slightest indications of cholera show themselves, embarkations are postponed until all probable danger on this score is at an end. But this precaution is doubtless equally practised at Calcutta.

6. I will now proceed to reply seriatim to the various queries put in your letter to the late protector.

1st. The officers appointed to superintend emigration from Madras; their duties and responsibilities.

7. The only three officers appointed by Government are the agent, protector, and surgeon; but the latter two officers being unpaid, the whole supervision practically devolves on the agent. He dispatches emissaries up country to recruit, and arranges, through the collectors of districts, to supply them, and, in fact, not to allow them to leave for the Presidency without sufficient funds for the support of their bands during the journey. The result of this is, that the emigrants arrive in better condition than they otherwise would. On their reaching Madras they are examined by the agent, the apothecary attached to the establishment, and the vaccinator. Those who are considered fit for emigration are registered and sent to the agent's depôt, where they are lodged and fed until embarked. Those rejected are sent back to their country with funds for the journey.

8. On a sufficient number having been collected, the agent arranges for the engagement of a ship, selecting, if possible, one with side ventilation, although this is not considered absolutely indispensable. The vessel being then fitted up in accordance with the regulations attached to the tender, of which a copy is herewith forwarded, the emigrants are then embarked, after being passed by the emigration surgeon. Clothes are supplied at the same time, according to the scale, likewise enclosed.

9. Prior to embarkation, the agent visits the ship to satisfy himself that the space for the emigrants is clear; that water and provisions are on board of good quality, and to the regulated extent; and that she is in all respects ready for their reception.

10. The protector is of course nominally responsible that these several points are duly attended to; but, as I have before said, they are practically left to the agent, who is paid for the work. The protector has lately received an allowance of 100 rupees a month for his services in examining and reporting on ships arriving from the Mauritius and the West Indies with return coolies, but no remuneration is allowed in consideration of the other duties which might be supposed to devolve on him.

11. The emigration surgeon is merely the surgeon of one of the districts, whose time is so occupied in his other duties that he could not possibly personally examine every individual embarked. This duty therefore practically falls on the emigration apothecary, who is in charge of the depôt.

2dly. The nature, situation, and arrangement of the depôts.

12. Formerly the native maistries, or head men, whose province it was to bring coolies to the agent, had their own depôts, in which the parties were lodged and fed until embarked. This system I found was open to many objections, the principal of which were, that the emigrants were under little or no control; that their daily state of health could not be properly ascertained; and that it opened a door to the desertion from their families of many who were but too willing to abandon them. During the last year I therefore established a depôt of my own, in an airy situation, placing it under the immediate charge of the emigration apothecary, who lives on the ground. The accommodation consists of three lofty and airy cadjan covered sheds, built on three sides of a square, aggregating about 600 feet in length. The ground is well drained by pipes, and a hospital is erected apart from the sheds. Their food, two meals a day, is cooked on the premises by a contractor; and they are allowed a money payment of a quarter of an anna a day to buy tobacco, or any other little matter.

13. By care and attention to cleanliness, and the proper quality and cooking of the food, the depôt is ordinarily the healthiest spot in Madras. A few months back, when cholera was very prevalent all over the town and outskirts, and while the sepoys in their lines, which adjoin, were dying fast, our depôt boasted of perfect immunity for weeks. The scourge, however, at last reached us, for embarkation being stopped, the numbers increased, and on its making its appearance, the emigrants were, as usual in such cases, sent away to a distance, where they were fed and cared for until the disease had ceased.

3dly. The castes and classes who emigrate.

14. The castes are principally Tamuls and Gentoos, the former preponderating. Some Mussulmans also emigrate.

They are principally cultivators, but some artisans proceed also; likewise a few carpenters, bricklayers, &c., and occasionally a domestic servant.

4thly. From what part of the country, &c.

15. Principally from Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Madura, South Arcot, Masulipatam and Ganjam likewise furnish emigrants in smaller proportions. They are mostly from inland, and are from 10 to 50 days on the road. Those who have performed but a short journey, are generally in a fit state for embarkation a few days after their arrival: the others require longer care.

5thly. How long in the depot, &c.

16. From 10 to 15 or 20 days, during which they show increased improvement.

6thly. The agency employed to obtain them, and their motives for emigration.

17. The agency has already been described. Native recruiters are authorised, by written passes, to proceed up country to collect persons willing to emigrate. These are taken before a Government officer, generally a civilian, and on his ascertaining that they have not been led away by undue promises, he causes their names to be inscribed in a register in duplicate; handing one to a peon, who accompanies them on their journey, with funds for their daily expenses, and sending the other by the post to the agent.

18. The motives that induce emigration are simply those which actuate all persons under similar circumstances; the prospect of bettering their condition.

7thly. Their diet, clothing, and general management at the depot.

Appendix, No. 4.

19. The emigrants have six ollocks of raw rice, issued twice a day in a cooked state, with curry stuff and vegetables—

In the morning for each adult—

Dholl - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ ollock.

Vegetables - - - - 4 oz., with curry stuff, ghee, and condiments, &c.

In the evening for each adult—

Salt Fish - - - - - 2 oz.

Vegetables - - - - 4 oz., with curry stuff, ghee, and condiments, &c.

20. For sick emigrants in depôt hospital, they are dieted according to their disease by the emigration apothecary. Clothing is not issued at the depôt, unless in exceptional cases, where persons are found to be almost in a state of nudity. As regards management, they are roused up at daylight, their sheds clean swept, and the mats on which they sleep taken out and aired. They are then mustered, and any ailments attended to. They are, moreover, made to take as much exercise as possible, although, like all natives, they are averse to it.

21. Lists of ships which have carried coolies to the Mauritius and West Indies since 1850 are herewith forwarded, showing the mortality in each as far as has been ascertained.

22. By these you will perceive that our losses are very slight, not equal to that experienced among a similar number of individuals on shore. Dysentery is the principal disease under which the emigrants succumb during the passage, excepting when cholera or small-pox break out. This, however, is not frequently the case. No particular castes are more subject to sickness than others, but deaths of course occur more frequently among infants and the old than among the middle aged; and, if humanity did not lead us to permit the embarkation of old persons with their relatives, our losses would be even less than they are.

23. I think I have now furnished you with as full information on the various heads of your letter as can be desired, and hoping that it will be useful.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. J. Franklin,*

Colonial Emigration Agent,

and Acting Protector of Emigrants.

ORAL TESTIMONY of Persons examined in *Calcutta*.

Captain BETHUNE, commanding the "Shah Jehan," stated that he had made three voyages to Mauritius in charge of coolies. His first trip was an unfortunate one, as he had cholera and dysentery on board, from which the emigrants suffered severely.

His ship was always laden with a grain cargo, to which he attributed much of the disease, as the smell from the grain was very offensive, and much heat was caused by it.

He attributed the absence of mortality in emigrant vessels from Madras to their never carrying a cargo of grain, and to their being ballasted with stone and shingle.

He approves of the platforms, and considers them wholesome.

He is of opinion that the existing regulations regarding food, water, space, ventilation, and all that relates to the accommodation of the coolie, to be unexceptionable. He would compel the emigrants to eat their food when it is cooked, and not to reserve a portion until it is cold and unwholesome, as they do at present.

He thinks that ventilators should be carried from the hold to the upper deck, so as not to allow any foul air from the bilge or cargo to find its way among the coolies.

He is strongly of opinion that water, pumped up alongside the ship in Calcutta during the months of February, March, April, and May, is very injurious to health, as it is always brackish and bad tasted.

He does not consider a native doctor to be qualified or sufficient for the medical charge of emigrants, as they have no moral control over them; are not trustworthy; and are not sufficiently careful in enforcing cleanliness.

He is of opinion that the Australian emigration system, with an European surgeon, is the best plan to adopt in coolie ships.

He is sure that rice cargoes never reach their destination without suffering some damage, and that the amount which leaks from the bags, and finds its way to the bilge, is always sufficient to taint the air of the hold.

He is of opinion that the very heavy mortality among the children is due to their being sent at too early an age; to their being too numerous; and to the entire absence of any suitable food for them. Those at the breast suffer most, as from sea sickness and other causes the supply of their natural nourishment fails, and they rapidly pine and die.

Considers the scale of diet for adults to be ample.

Captain W. H. LONGMAN, commanding the ship "Adelaide," deposed that he left the port of Calcutta in the month of December; that the coolies embarked were a fair average batch, and that he had only objected to two old women who were kept alive during the voyage on port wine and sago, but died ultimately in sight of Trinidad.

The

The supply of water taken on board was pumped up from the widow's and orphan's boat, and was filtered river water.

The food was good in quality, sufficient in quantity, and objected to by no one.

The new diet scale was adopted.

His cargo consisted chiefly of rice, but from keeping the hold constantly open, there was no bad smell from it.

His crew was composed of strong, healthy Europeans, who suffered from the same disease as the coolies.

Sickness began near the Sand Heads, and two of the ship's company died, one when they were five days out, the other on the seventh day from leaving the pilot. Both were in good health at the time of embarkation; one was the strongest man in the ship; the other was a midshipman, and both were temperate.

Four coolies died between Calcutta and the Sand-Heads, to which the passage occupied four days. The vessel was provided with platforms. The whole of the coolies were turned up on deck daily, while the main deck was being cleaned. They were kept on deck all day in fine weather, a proceeding essential to their health.

The very sick were always kept near the hatchway, to give them as much fresh air as possible; those who were not seriously ill, or who were only a little out of sorts, were allowed to remain in their own berths.

The "Adelaide" is more than ordinarily well ventilated, having separate ventilators on the deck. In wet weather charcoal braziers were used to dry the lower deck.

Sickness has increased naturally, since the proportion of women and children was augmented. The chief mortality is among infants, for whom no special food was provided on the failure of their natural supply; they all despond, and soon give way under sickness.

In fine weather they all washed their clothes and bodies daily, the men on one side of the deck, the women on the other. A little oil for inunction was given to them every day. They were a cheerful, cleanly lot, and as good a batch as he ever carried, even when he had no sickness on board.

A committee of investigation visited the ship at Trinidad. They took a walk between the decks, but made no particular inquiries or examination, as every one said he was satisfied.

He heard at the colony that the coolies of some ships complained of ill-treatment, particularly those of the "Eveline," and that an inquiry was instituted in consequence.

In his ship the biscuit only was complained of. The coolies could not break it with their teeth, and preferred the biscuit dust to mix with the dholl.

He did not consider himself justified in departing from the strict letter of the charter party, except in very serious circumstances, such as any great amount of sickness.

Did not consider the sickness and mortality on board of his ship to be anything unusual or extraordinary.

Considers experience in their management, both in commanders and surgeons, to be necessary to secure healthiness among coolies.

Does not consider that cargo has any influence on health unless it sweats, as in the case of sugar. Rice would only become an unhealthy cargo if damped, or damaged by wet.

Thinks that it would be well to have special ships fitted and devoted expressly to the transport of coolies, as a regular branch of trade.

Considers the platforms to be useful at the sides of the ship, but to be useless amidships. Never perceived any unpleasantness below.

Captain HILL states, that he is a protector of emigrants; his duty is to see that his assistant, upon whom the minute details of examination into all that concerns the coolies devolves, discharges that duty carefully and faithfully.

He is also responsible that all regulations for the health and comfort of the emigrants are strictly observed, and that no individual is embarked against his will.

The emigration agent reports the arrival of the coolies, and the ship in which he intends to embark them, to the protector, who immediately sends down his assistant to examine them. He is ex-officio inspector of the depôt, and can exercise complete supervision over all its departments at any time.

Tenders for the conveyance of the emigrants are regularly advertised, and the ships selected are subjected to the most minute inspection.

The senior assistant master-attendant is the official inspector, and regular survey reports are submitted, showing that the requirements of the Act of Parliament are strictly and carefully observed. The greatest care is taken to render the survey complete, and to see that everything requisite for the ship and the coolies is provided in the quantity and of the quality approved.

Considers a rice cargo decidedly unhealthy. Prefers iron to wooden ships in consequence of the former being air-tight, and not permitting the escape of noxious effluvia, which cannot be so well avoided in wooden ships, and is not prevented entirely by battening down the hatches.

The present arrangements for ventilating the main deck are excellent.

Captain WRIGHT, assistant protector of emigrants, stated, that his duty was to see all embarkation arrangements complete in every respect. To examine all provisions on board previous to their being stowed away. To see every cooly at the depôt, and afterwards on board. To countersign all certificates, after the identification of the individuals; to

explain to the emigrants the length of the voyage, and all they were entitled to in the way of water, provisions, &c. A printed list in English of what they were to be provided with, is also given to them. To return men and old hands, all is again most carefully made known, and they communicate it in turn to the new arrivals, in order that no one may be defrauded of his just rights.

The embarkation is superintended in person by Mr. Caird and the assistant protector, who never lose sight of them until the ship is fairly under weigh.

It is impossible for any one really very ill or emaciated, or unable to walk, to escape notice from the extreme care with which this duty is performed.

He does not approve of platforms; thinks they impede circulation of air; prevent the cleaning of the decks, interfere with free ventilation, and cause those sleeping under the tubes to lie in draughts, which renders them very sickly.

He carried coolies many times from Calcutta to Mauritius without air-tubes or platforms, and lost only 1 per cent.

The decks of emigrant ships should not be hampered, and the privies to be wholesome should be outside. They should be in the fore-chains; thus placed, they would not be safe in ships without chains, or under 700 tons burthen.

He is of opinion that coolies will always be sickly where compulsory cleanliness is not enforced by the commander of the ship. He is also strongly of opinion that the surgeon should be able to communicate personally with the coolies, and should have a native assistant as compounder and dresser.

From November to the 15th of June the water supplied should be taken from tanks, and not from the river, which is invariably brackish between the periods mentioned.

He more than once compelled commanders to start their casks for taking in water at wrong time of the tides.

He attributes sickness in the river to the coolies over-eating themselves previous to embarkation and not to mere detention in the river.

All supplies of every description for sick and well are ample.

He would change the diet; would give flour to all who had been used to eat chupatties, (the natives of Behar and Goruckpore), and would serve out a little salt-fish every day to Mussulmans, and those whose diet was currie and rice on shore. He attributes much of the sickness on first embarkation to the change of diet; the food being different to that they had been accustomed to.

Thinks that the coolies who now migrate are a better class than those of former years, when the mortality among them was less.

Success in carrying coolies depends entirely on the strictness with which the regulations regarding them are obeyed. The finest and healthiest coolies will sicken and die, if not compelled to be cleanly by the ratan. The sickly, if properly cared for, get stronger and healthier at sea. The women are invariably the most troublesome in this respect. He always gave them tamarind water to clean their hair.

Is of opinion that rice is an unwholesome cargo, if the hatches are open and not carefully caulked down. Rice heats the ship considerably. There should be no openings from the hold to the main deck.

Considers that in all ships carrying children, arrangements should be made for feeding them with sago and similar substances. The mothers are rapidly prostrated by sea sickness, and unable to nurse them. The men will not attend to them or their wants.

Thinks that the windsails should be triced up to the beams, and the ventilators be so arranged as that the wind should not blow directly on the bodies of the coolies, which is a frequent cause of severe sickness.

The main deck should be holy-stoned and washed twice a week at least, and the people should be kept on deck as much as possible. In fine weather they should be allowed to sleep on deck.

The women and children should be on the poop, or quarter-deck, for at least three hours every day.

Is convinced that one meal a day, in the afternoon, is the most healthy practice, and that the people should be brought on deck every time the place below is cleaned.

Believes that a separate sick-bay will not answer; the people will not go into it. He would have a place on deck for all serious cases of dysentery, small-pox, &c., and their occupying it should be compulsory.

From his long and intimate acquaintance with coolies and their habits, is disposed to attribute sickness, when it occurs, entirely to want of care and attention on board, and not to any defect or shortcoming in the shore arrangements.

Is sure that the increased proportion of women and children increases the risk of disease, from the extreme difficulty of compelling them to be cleanly. Any want of care in such cases would certainly tend to raise mortality.

Mr. CHENNELL was surgeon of the "Wellesley," on her last voyage to the West Indies, and in medical charge of the emigrants embarked on that vessel. He assisted in their medical examination previous to their selection, and had experience of emigrants before. He observed a larger proportion of Chota Nagpore people than on former occasions, but considered the coolies a fair average lot. He objected to a few old people, but his objections were overruled by the emigration agent, on the ground that it would not be right to separate the members of the same family. On the whole, however, he considered them a fair batch.

He was satisfied that all the rules and arrangements for securing adequate space, ventilation, &c., were complied with.

With the exception of the old people referred to, no sickness occurred in the river or until they had been some days at sea.

He was satisfied that the medical examination at the depot, at which he was present, was carefully conducted, and that, with the exception of the old people objected to, every one was in a fit state for embarkation.

The food and water issued in the river were those supplied for the voyage; the latter was not obtained from the river.

Considered the ventilation excellent and all that could be desired. The ports were closed at night, or in heavy weather.

Does not attribute any of the sickness to this cause.

The food was good, sufficient in quantity, and not objected to as regards quality. The breakfast was at first believed by the coolies to have disagreed with them; they referred only to the biscuit. On the whole, is not disposed to attribute any of the sickness to the food.

Considered that cleanliness was preserved below. Each man cleaned his own berth, and the whole deck was dry holly-stoned twice a week.

Does not assign any of the sickness to want of cleanliness. He himself superintended it, and saw that it was well done. They were all brought on deck, to have the place thoroughly cleansed; the sick only remaining below.

There was no privies of any kind below. Bed-pans were used for the sick. For purposes of nature, all hands—men, women, and children—were compelled to go on deck. The latter alone, in early infancy probably, defecated below, and their mothers carried it away.

The deck privies were sufficient for all the uses of the emigrants.

They were taken on deck to bathe, and compelled to wash themselves, except in cold weather.

They washed their clothes with country soap, in salt water. The topazes washed the clothes of the sick coolies.

He does not ascribe any of the sickness to want of cleanliness of clothes or persons.

The general character of the disease from which they suffered was a low typhoid fever, not paroxysmal in character. The dysenteric symptoms followed it. In some cases, but they were few in number, the dysentery occurred in the beginning of the disease.

Medicines and medical comforts were abundant on board.

The only cargo he considers unhealthy is rice; the people sleeping near the hatches were the most sickly. There was a strange sickening smell from the rice, and much heat was evolved from it.

Does not believe or regard the voyage to have been unhealthy, or the loss by death to have been anything unusual.

The difference in the mortality of the women and children he assigns to their dirty habits.

He is of opinion that the mortality in the "Sir Robert Seppings" and "Roman Emperor" was partly caused by a want of energy on the part of the surgeons, in not having "a good eye for dirt."

Does not deem a separate hospital to be necessary; believes that it is better to leave the sick to the care of their own friends.

Approves of the platforms, and considers them wholesome.

Is of opinion that water should never be taken from the river at low tide.

The mortality on the "Wellesley" comprised seven men, six women, two boys, two girls, and two infants.

Of these, one infant was still-born; one man was lost overboard; and three were found dead on the morning after a cyclone, in the Bay of Bengal. This statement is from recollection, his journals not being in his possession.

The following written memorandum was subsequently handed in by the same witness:—

"I am of opinion that the effluvium from the rice is productive of disease. My reason for thinking so is, that the deaths on board the "Wellesley" happened in the immediate vicinity of the after-hatch, which was almost constantly open during the day, in order to serve out provisions, and through which all or most of the steam of the rice ascended.

(signed) S. Payne Cheunell, Surgeon."

Captain DONALD, commander of the ship "Appleton," has carried 2,000 coolies to the Mauritius, and has sailed with emigrants from Madras, as well as from this port.

He considers all the arrangements of this port to be better than those of Madras. He ascribes the superior healthiness of Madras coolies to their being a different race of people, chiefly from the coast, accustomed to the sea, more cleanly in their habits, more cheerful and less despondent in sickness, always ready to bear a hand when required, and a different class altogether.

Considers rice an unhealthy cargo for a crowded ship.

Is of opinion that the health of coolies depends essentially on the enforcement of cleanliness, and keeping them as much as possible on deck.

The ship ought to be cleansed every day, and dry holly-stoned and scrubbed once a week. Swinging stoves should be used to dry the lower deck after washing.

In fine weather the coolies should be encouraged to sleep on deck as much as possible. In all his own voyages he has been very careful, and he attributes his success to the measures of cleanliness he enforced.

He prefers the old diet scale, without biscuit, to the new.

The

The water should never be taken from the river in the N.W. monsoon, and at any time, except in the rains, during the flood, and at neap tides. He likes the platforms, and prefers the old system of diet.

Captain STEERE, commander of the "Devonshire," had several times carried emigrants, twice from Madras to the West Indies, once as chief officer, once as commander.

Madras coolies are healthier than those of Bengal, and resist disease better from having more stamina.

The Calcutta arrangements are decidedly superior to those of Madras.

He was unlucky in his last trip to Mauritius, and lost several coolies from cholera in the rivers, in consequence of being detained for twelve days from the breaking down of the steamer.

The lower deck should be dry holy-stoned and scraped every day, and the coolies compelled to remain as much as possible on deck.

Washing must be in some degree compulsory, to keep the people clean.

The privies were all on deck, and there were scuppers on the lower deck.

Bengalis are more cleanly than Madrassces in their personal habits.

Regards the enforcement of cleanliness as one of the most essential conditions of health on board.

The water of his ship was taken in alongside. It ought only to be taken in during the rains, or at neap tides.

He considers rice an unpleasant, but is not prepared to say that it is an unhealthy cargo. It is very heating. Believes that cargo has something to say to health, because no ship is so healthy as one in dry ballast.

Decidedly thinks that every care and attention are paid to the coolies by the authorities in Calcutta.

Is of opinion that when disease occurs in the river, it is brought on board, as was the case in his last voyage.

The ports are always closed at 8 p.m., except the stern ports, which are only closed in very bad weather. He does not attribute any of the sickness to want of ventilation.

He prefers the platforms, as they are drier than the deck, but he likes to keep the middle passage free.

Prefers the new diet of biscuit, as it enables the coolies to get an earlier breakfast; rice having to be cooked before it is eaten, which biscuit does not need.

Considers that the decks ought to be hampered as little as possible, and that privies ought, where practicable, to be built outside the ship, on the fore-chains.

Is of opinion that, in all large ships, a water-distilling apparatus should be carried. Believes a gallon of fresh water daily to be ample for cooking and drinking.

Captain PEPPERCORNE, commanding the "Bucephalus," stated, that his last voyage was the first in which he took coolies to Demerara, and that they appeared to be a healthy set prior to embarkation.

He was four days in making the passage from Calcutta to the Sand Heads, one being a day of detention, from the absence of the steamer.

One death occurred between Calcutta and the Sand Heads. He left on the 2d of November 1856. The water supply was pumped on board from alongside.

The ports were open the whole way, except for three or four days off the Cape.

Five or six deaths occurred in the Bay of Bengal, but the greater number happened between St. Helena and the West Indies.

The ship was furnished with platforms.

The main deck was dry holy-stoned frequently, and on very fine days was washed, all the people being on deck; this was chiefly during the latter part of the voyage.

They were very healthy off the Cape. There were 33 deaths among 350 adults. Mr. Austin and the port surgeon went on board and examined the ship on her arrival at Demerara. A court of inquiry was held regarding the mortality. The surgeon in charge of the ship was examined, and the commander was questioned on board, but the latter did not appear before the Court.

The means and times of cleaning the platforms were the same as those of the deck.

The cargo consisted exclusively of rice. The crew were healthy. The hatches of the hold were open every day. Did not remark any particular unhealthiness traceable to the rice cargo.

The third mate and steward issued each day's supplies every morning. The children were fed on the same food as the adults; there were sago and arrow-root on board, but for the sick only. The coolies complained of the muskoalie dhol, chiefly after sickness broke out on leaving St. Helena.

The only other article of food objected to was the biscuit supplied by Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. It was said to have been badly baked, and soon to have become weevilly. This result was probably due to stowing imperfectly baked biscuits over a rice cargo.

The surgeon was not sufficiently careful in enforcing cleanliness. The commander did not compel him to do his duty in this respect; he did not consider that it was incumbent on him to do so.

[On being pressed on this point, Captain Peppercorne thought he ought to have been more strict in the matter.]

The washing of the clothes and persons of the coolies was compulsory.

[It was pointed out to Captain Peppercorne that this was inconsistent with his statement at Demerara. He adhered to the assertion above recorded.]

The coolies who survived the voyage and were landed, were a fine set of men. He did not perceive any difference between them and those who died.

The most active were the most healthy.

The objections of the commander, as contained in his statement in the West Indies, were not founded on personal observation, but based entirely on the report of the surgeon.

Was only certain that all the coolies were on deck twice a week, when the main deck was washed. He had no means of compelling them to go, and none were used.

Off the Cape he had the sick brought on the quarter-deck, to be able to look after them himself, as he believed that the surgeon had previously not done his duty fairly. An improvement in the health of the emigrants was marked and immediate, and he attributed it to rousing them up on deck daily.

After leaving St. Helena the coolies rapidly relapsed into their old habits, and became extremely sickly.

He did not again interfere with them, although he endeavoured to get them up daily. But the surgeon did not like their being interfered with, so he did not press the matter.

He did not consider the surgeon (Hatchell) to be fit for his office, as he was much too lenient towards the coolies.

While he had no doubt that much of the sickness resulted from the people being left too much below, he did not insist upon their being brought up after leaving the Cape, notwithstanding the striking benefit of the measure when employed.

He went down below once a week; the ship's officers every day.

Dr. NEWBOLT, surgeon of the "Devonshire," went in her on her last trip to Mauritius. He was present at the medical examination at the depôt in Calcutta. So far as he was concerned, it was a mere inspection.

He thought a few looked delicate, and objected to them, but they were all embarked, as they had relatives among those selected. There were some of the people whom he would have rejected, had he believed that he possessed the power to do so.

Three of those whom he objected to, were among the first who died.

He considered that the outbreak of cholera which occurred was due to the water, which was in undue proportion to the food.

The first case occurred at Fultah; all the coolies concealed their diseases as much and as long as possible.

The vessel carried a rice cargo. He had everything that was wanted for the care and treatment of the sick. He considered the ventilation and conservancy arrangements to be complete, and to require no change.

He is an advocate for ships going in ballast, as more healthy than a grain cargo.

Is of opinion that the medical officer of the ship should possess an absolute veto in the selection of a cooly; that he should, in fact, be able to reject him entirely; and that he should take an active part in the main examination, and countersign the certificate.

Mr. LAING.—I was pilot of the ship "Adelaide" in December last.

I saw one cooly boy taken on board of her in a dying state from cholera, the reason assigned for putting him on board was, that he was one of a large party.

The general condition of the people was good, they appeared strong and healthy.

There was ample space and ventilation for them.

I considered the biscuit diet insufficient, and I advised the captain to give them rice.

The doctor appeared very attentive.

The commander and officers were also attentive.

I think there were two deaths, an old man and a boy.

Generally, the very old members of a family and infants die during the passage to sea.

I was pilot of the ship "Sir George Seymour" in December last.

To the best of my recollection the party for this vessel were all strong and well. But I believe we lost a man from cholera.

I saw no apparent cause for it, they had plenty of room and ventilation.

Their food was first-rate, biscuit very good.

I do not remember the doctor, but to the best of my recollection he was a very good man.

The captain was an exceedingly active man, and very attentive to the people; his officers were also good men.

I did not apprehend from the appearance of the people any sickness amongst them when they got fairly to sea.

Generally the men for the West India emigration have appeared strong and healthy; but there were a few old people amongst them said to belong to emigration parties.

I was also pilot of the ship "Merchantman" in February last.

The party of coolies appeared generally strong and healthy.

I believe there were one or two deaths from cholera, during our passage to sea.

I could not perceive any exciting cause. The ship was a splendid vessel, with plenty of ventilation.

I am under the impression that the doctor of this vessel did not attend to the people.

We had a quick passage to sea.

The captain and officers were attentive to the people.

The people had biscuit issued to them for their first day's diet. I did not perceive any ill effects from it.

Captain PARISH, commander of the ship "Wellesley," states that the party of people in majority were stout able men, but there was a number, about one dozen, of old and decrepit men, who were protested against; they were said to belong to families.

That number included the old women also,—five or six of them died; they were sickly as well as decrepit when embarked.

Water was filled from the river, but I am not certain at what period of the tide; the doctor tasted the water previous to its being pumped in.

No sickness prevailed in the Hooghly or at the Sand-Heads.

The people complained of the biscuit at first, but became reconciled, and afterwards liked it; does not think it disagreed with them.

The cause of the sickness in my opinion was the sudden change of temperature during a gale we suffered from in the Bay of Bengal, it was hot and cold within an hour, and I had 28 of my own men laid up with low fever and dysentery.

The wind was all round mostly from S. W. Dysentery never left the ship afterwards. There was rain during the first part of the gale, and much damp air. Ventilation was through air funnels and tubes, windsails, ports and scuttles.

The deck was dry holy-stoned and scraped every morning.

When the weather was very settled and dry, the decks were well washed. The coolies were compelled to wash themselves and clothes.

Fumigation was effected with chloride of lime.

Our cargo consisted of rice.

We had air-holes in our between-decks, which communicated with the hold.

I did not perceive any bad effluvia from the hold, no discoloration of the paint work.

We had two ventilators aft, leading from the hold to the upper deck.

The sickness commenced, as I have described, in the Bay of Bengal, and was continued during the voyage, none of the crew died.

I think it would be an improvement if part of the platforms were removed either from the sides or amidships, but I consider them useful. When the coolies arrived in the West Indies, the ship was generally examined; state of the men, the decks, ventilation, and the food examined also.

The examination was perfectly satisfactory.

I should suggest, that practised men should go with the young emigrants as far as the Sand-Heads, to put them into training, as we know nothing of the habits of coolies.

I think the arrangement of their food satisfactory.

I consider keeping them upon deck as much as possible very beneficial.

Captain R. H. C. Sims, commanding ship "Eveline," left Trinidad 8th October.

We left Calcutta on 10th January 1857, with coolies, 345 adults, and about 120 women and children.

The proportion of jungly men was great, and much inferior to the others.

Mr. Caird remarked, "You may have some trouble with them," and sent a native doctor to go as far as the Sand-Heads with us.

One man died of cholera almost immediately after his embarkation; cannot say positively if he was a jungly or not; another patient died of cholera before we left the river.

We had several cases of diarrhoea during our passage down the river; most of the cases terminated fatally before we got to 10° north lat., within the period of a fortnight. We had fair fine wind, and not much motion.

The ship's water was filled from the river, pumped into the ship through a filtering boat. I cannot say at what time of tide.

Many of the crew were also complaining of diarrhoea. I cannot say if this was through the water.

One man died; all of us suffered, and were ill about the same time from bowel complaints. I was better than many others.

The sickness continued within a week of St. Helena, 45 days after our departure from Calcutta, then we had no deaths for a week.

We did not fill any water at St. Helena.

After an interval of a week the illness assumed another form; they suffered for a longer period; in the first instance their deaths were sudden.

The doctor watched them very narrowly; the people were kept on deck, as the weather was very fine throughout our voyage.

The sickness prevailed amongst our crew the whole of the voyage.

My crew consisted of fine, stout, able men, when we left the Hooghly, but there was only one fatal case.

I attributed the sickness amongst the coolies to their being junglies, and inferior as a body of men to others I had seen.

I attributed the sickness amongst the crew to fear and a kind of panic.

I sent several to the hospital, and the crew were much the worse for the voyage.

They did not drink the Calcutta water; indeed, towards the end of the voyage, every one had Thames water.

My crew improved after arrival; they had water from the shore. I believe the recovery was from relief of their mind, the coolies being on shore.

There was no change made in the coolies' diet during the voyage. I and the doctor consulted about a change. I wanted to give them more rice and less biscuit; no change was made, but the sick received sago and arrow-root. They received full allowance of provisions, but sugar and biscuit the first day.

Had I possessed the authority I should have altered their diet to rice and dhal, less biscuit. The doctor disapproved of the biscuit for the same reason as myself, the people did not like it, and it did not seem to agree with them.

I have no evidence that it did disagree with them. But neither of us thought proper to alter their diet, because we had a scale given us, and no authority to depart from it.

I was very glad I did not, because the immigration agent general at Trinidad told me if I had altered the diet, I should have been tried for manslaughter, or under the circumstances of such great mortality, I should have subjected myself to trial for manslaughter; I thought the people brought the disease with them, and the doctor thought it was something like a plague.

The coolies' food was examined as to its cooking frequently by the doctor and myself.

I sometimes found the rice not properly cooked; the rice was washed in salt-water, boiled in fresh.

Our decks were kept dry, holy-stoned, rarely washed, and only during very dry fair weather.

We used chloride of lime constantly, also chloride of zinc.

The chloride of lime was kept in jars.

We had a good current of air through the deck, also windsails.

Our loss amounted to 67 in all, about 54 adults and 13 children, principally jungly coolies.

We had platforms along the sides of the vessel and midships.

I think the midship one is good, but those along the side were not; they impede ventilation; but I should put them up if a larger number than 350 were allowed to my ship.

The ship was very carefully examined before the coolies were disembarked.

I think a native doctor, if he understands his business, would be better adapted to take care of coolies than an English surgeon; the native understands their language, and is acquainted with their habits, &c. I would suggest their diet should consist of rice, dhal, and choorah, and a very little biscuit to serve out during bad weather. Flour also would be of service.

I meant by a bad class of men, men likely to fall sick. I thought they were sickly, but as far as I know about them, I could not say what they were when they first came on board, but when I got to sea, I was dissatisfied several days afterwards.

I did not send any report book that I know of.

I believe a report was sent from the ship.

My cargo consisted of rice, ballam rice; the hatchways were closed.

There was free communication between the hold and tween deck.

I have remarked that a rice cargo was a very hot one, out of my cargo only three bags were damaged.

There was no unpleasant effluvia from it.

I attributed the sickness after leaving St. Helena to the sickness being on board, notwithstanding its altered form.

The women gave less trouble than the men, and there was less mortality amongst them; my people were kept on deck as much as possible; our scuttles were constantly open.

The people always below at night.

Captain CLARK, commanding the "Sir Robert Seppings," left Calcutta with coolies on 25th November 1856.

I took to Demerara 272 adults, and landed 211 adults.

The sickness commenced when the pilot was about to leave us, the third day from Calcutta.

Thirty or 40 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. They stated that they had been suffering from those diseases in the depôt: some had lost relations.

No application was made to the doctor before the third day. I think this as very remarkable, and the doctor questioned them very particularly. Some of them said that they had been put up to concealing their sickness by people in the depôt.

The illness continued throughout the voyage.

I touched at St. Helena and filled up our water there.

The sickness was more virulent after leaving St. Helena: this I attributed to the change of temperature, from a cold to a hot climate very suddenly.

The people were kept to the regular scale of diet.

The coolies complained against the biscuit; they could not digest it. With the concurrence of the doctor we shortened the allowance of biscuit, and issued more rice.

I cannot say whether it had a beneficial effect. This change in the diet was made shortly after crossing the Equator.

We also stopped the manskolie dhal; the doctor did not like the black dhal.

I did not observe any difference in the people's health from the change.

There were not more than 20 deaths to St. Helena, but from St. Helena we lost 40.

We got some vegetables for them at St. Helena, but not a large quantity.

They expressed a great desire for meat; I gave them meat two or three times, and thought it did them good.

I had a lascar crew: the crew suffered towards the end of the voyage from dysentery. I had no fatal cases. I attributed their sickness to their having mixed themselves up with the coolies.

Their berth was above, but they went below to talk with the coolies.

The sickness amongst the crew ceased after our arrival at Demerara.

The lascars had the same water and food issued to them that the coolies had, with the addition of salt meat, fish, tea, &c. They were much better fed. I and the doctor suffered the whole voyage from dysentery attacks.

I attributed my illness to mixing up with the coolies.

These coolies required to be sent on deck.

Some were kept up day and night; 30 or 40. I think they suffered less. But I am not positive; our decks were ventilated by hatchways and side scuttles.

The decks are cleaned with wet swabbing and dry scraping, and dry holy-stoning once a week.

Fumigating was effected with charcoal, swinging stoves, and chloride of lime and chloride of zinc. We never suffered from any bad smell, except when they were all below at night time.

They were very dirty people; did not wash until compelled, but we were compelled to make them wash themselves and their clothes about once a week.

Their clothes were hung up to dry. The women were as difficult to get to clean themselves as the men, but were made to clean themselves.

I remarked that those who kept themselves very clean did not suffer at all, the women as well as men.

We have no authority to coerce; but I think if we had a little more power it would be better for them and conducive to health; allowed to be so, they were dirty night and day.

My vessel was visited and examined very minutely when she arrived.

Some of our sick had wine, and the men in health rum, almost every day.

They took anything from my table readily, and craved for meat constantly; one man, a brahmin, took anything; the jungly men suffered most; the strongest and finest went off most suddenly; the people from about Calcutta were the most healthy.

When I first saw my party I thought them a shabby lot; sickly, weak-looking; I did not object to any of them. My doctor did to two or three, but his objection was overruled; but I am not certain what his objections were.

The people conceal their sickness to a very great extent.

I think the platforms round the side very good, but bad in amidship.

I think I have always carried coolies more successfully under the old diet scale of rice, dhall, chura, &c.

I did not anticipate from the appearance of the men any unusual sickness or mortality.

Our cargo consisted of rice. I did not perceive any ill effects from it.

After our decks were cleaned and the people on deck there was no perceptible close smell.

I kept the people on deck as much as possible; they were very averse to remaining on deck.

I think the sickness after leaving St. Helena was attributable to the same causes as before we arrived there.

Captain JOHN LAWSON, of the "Hamilla Mitchell." Has only carried coolies once.

Left Demerara 25th September 1857. Conveyed 277 altogether, most of them in good health, but a few affected with diarrhœa.

Had eight deaths during the voyage to Calcutta. Only one of that number was sick when he came on board. Ship was ballasted with iron for the railway company.

Water was stowed in casks, filled in London; had no symptoms of diarrhœa amongst the crew before arrival at Demerara.

Did not find any particular disease prevalent at Demerara.

The coolies' diet consisted of rice, dholl, ghee, salt, and salt-fish occasionally, also biscuit occasionally, during bad weather, and as a reward for working well.

They appeared to prefer the biscuit to rice, particularly when they could get salt-fish with it.

They did not give any trouble about their diet or caste; had few or no prejudices. They would have eaten food from my table.

About a fortnight after our departure from Demerara we had a sort of epidemic amongst them, a sort of diarrhœa, that we attributed to change of diet, but they soon grew better under treatment and stoppage of the dholl.

We commenced our voyage with English split-peas, but after the sickness gave them Indian dholl; in small quantity at first, and peas afterwards.

The deaths occurred at irregular intervals during the voyage, and did not appear to depend upon the climate. We gave them rice during cold weather. We used chloride of lime, with addition of a little muriatic acid which we found disengaged the chloride more effectually, and in greater volume.

We cleared our lower deck by damping it with a swab, and then scraping it thoroughly dry.

There was a close heavy smell below when the people were all there; the people were kept on deck as much as possible, and a few slept on deck during fine weather.

Those men who were on deck, working about, and apparently most intelligent, suffered least; those who remained below were most subject to disease.

Experienced great difficulty in getting them to keep themselves clean, or wash their clothes; with the women more particularly; they had only salt water and no soap.

I think salt-water soap would be very beneficial, and a little authority given to the captains would also be of great service; he could then compel cleanliness; our decks were free from platforms.

I think

I think platforms placed round the sides of the vessels preferable to having them in midship.

I do not consider they interfere with cleanliness at all, but I do think they interfere with the ventilation, yet I should prefer having them.

I never gave my party salt meat, but think a little salt fish now and then beneficial.

My deck was ventilated by four hatchways, and four cawl-headed tubes, one forward, one aft, and two in the main hatch; the lower part of the tube just cleared the under side of the deck and windsails for each hatchway, two for the main hatch, one each. I think instead of the order not to work the people, it would be very beneficial if the charter-party insisted upon the captains keeping them at work.

I think some of the people might be kept on deck during very bad weather; and at all times, except during rainy weather, to keep one-third of them on deck day or night; that is, the single men.

I think the windsails might be much larger to advantage.

The children are very troublesome, making much dirt about the between deck, particularly at night; indeed the men and women also are very much disposed to dirty the deck instead of going to the necessaries.

We found flour substituted for dhol very beneficial during the time dysentery was prevalent.

I think it most desirable the doctor should be assisted by an intelligent, trustworthy interpreter.

Captain E. ROWE—Has been eight or nine voyages with coolies to the Mauritius, always from Calcutta, at all periods of the year.

The greatest mortality experienced during any one voyage was four.

The prevalent diseases were dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever.

During the S.W. monsoon they prevailed most about the beginning of the voyage, in the N. E. Monsoon mostly towards the end of the voyage.

I think the parties come on board in good condition.

I have taken them under both diet scales, but have not observed any difference of condition under the new scale, with biscuit, instead of churah and gram.

Has not heard any complaints about the change of diet or against the use of biscuit.

Has always used the river water, filled about the last quarter ebb. It never was complained against.

Always made a practice of keeping the men at work and on deck, during the daytime, not at night.

Had much trouble to keep the people clean; much more trouble with the women and children; the children dirtied about the lower deck at night; sometimes they dirtied the upper deck at night.

Has not been with coolies since the platforms have been introduced.

I think it would be quite possible to keep one-third of the males on deck night or day; during fine weather perhaps there might be some advantage derivable from the practice.

When all the people are below there is a close heavy smell.

Used chloride of lime to purify the deck.

Washed and holy-stoned the deck twice a week in dry weather. During wet weather the decks were swept only.

I do not think the ventilation could be placed to greater advantage, but the windsails could be made larger to advantage.

The windsails usually hung within three feet of the lower deck.

I do not think there is a sufficiency of proper food for children.

Burgoo of any kind would be very beneficial.

The medical comforts were rarely sufficient for the voyage.

Preserved milk, with flour to thicken it, might be very beneficial to women with very young children, or after confinement, and to dysenteric patients exceedingly so.

Has always carried grain cargo, but never observed any bad smell from it.

Rice is a very hot cargo, and sometimes sweats.

Never observed any ill effects from the small amount of damaged cargo, 20 or 30 bags.

Cannot suggest anything in addition to present arrangement to secure the coolies' comfort or health, but a little more authority might be given to the captain and surgeon, so as to enforce cleanliness.

Dr. Wm. DYAS.—Had charge of the coolies by the ship "Eveline" from Trinidad, 319 adults, about 30 women and 20 children.

When first put on board they were generally in good health; about 10 or 12 were invalids, all males; nine of this family died; disease prevailed most among the males.

The women were the dirtiest and most difficult to keep clean.

The children were less difficult to manage; cases of dysentery and diarrhoea were difficult to subdue when the patients had been accustomed to the use of narcotics.

Had several such cases.

Had the greatest difficulty in keeping the party on the upper deck in the air. They would creep down below and stow themselves away in their dirt, unless roused up almost by force.

Did not find the diet disagree with them, but considered the rice and dhol deficient in nourishment, and found it necessary to issue flour towards the end of the voyage to those who were most debilitated.

Considers flour a very necessary adjunct to the medical comforts, and thinks flour added to their usual diet occasionally would be of much benefit.

Does not think biscuit so good a food as flour, which the people would cook their own way.

The coolies eat a large quantity of rice, because rice is not of a very nutritious nature, and a small portion of flour would be very desirable to displace the large bulk of rice.

The coolies were only allowed one full meal a day, but does not think that would answer with coolies from this country; for instance, those leaving this are generally half-starved, and would suggest a very gradual increase from a minimum to the full scale of the rations, so as to accustom their stomach to a full meal.

Does not think the platforms good things, because those at the top have the advantage of all the ventilation from the scuttles, and those below none of it. Thirdly, those underneath stow away dirt, and render cleanliness almost impracticable, and in cleaning the decks, the platforms obstruct the sweepers and cleansers.

A hospital fitted up in midships is bad; it should be entirely distinct, closed off by a close partition near the stern windows or ports.

Should very infectious disease prevail, it would be requisite to separate the patients entirely from the healthy people, but thinks an hospital upon deck would be most beneficial, and when possible, should always be on the upper deck.

Considers a certain amount of authority should be given to the captains and surgeon superintendents to compel the coolies to keep themselves clean, and in sanitary arrangements with European emigrants, it is sometimes found necessary to stop provisions or water, to enforce regularity and cleanliness.

Considers an interpreter very requisite, since few commanders or surgeon superintendents understand the language or habits of the Indians. The natives of India should be preferred, as being best acquainted with their language and habits.

If practicable, it would be desirable to have one-third the number on deck at night during fine weather, and also good for them if they were made to pull ropes, &c.

Considers the ventilation generally provided sufficient.

Windsails are certainly desirable and necessary, particularly within the tropics, and the windsails may be either increased in number or size.

Considers the caul-headed ventilators usually fitted in the fore part of vessels are beneficial.

Windsails are frequently tied below by the people.

Preserved milk is not usually good for anything, but does occasionally turn out well; then it decidedly would be an excellent thing to add to arrow-root or sago, the preference being given to arrow-root.

Sickness prevailed more in the tropics than in low latitudes. I attributed it to change of temperature, producing diarrhoea and fever.

Necessary conditions to secure health: 1. ventilation; 2. cleanliness; 3. a hospital, in which infectious or contagious diseases could be separately treated.

The diet should be a secondary consideration, and the surgeon ought to have the means at his disposal for varying it to a certain extent.

Captain SIMMONS, of "Calliope," to Mauritius. I left Calcutta in July.

The party of coolies were apparently in good health; did not lose any people going to sea.

Sickness commenced about a week or ten days after leaving the river.

I considered the sickness originated from sea-sickness and worms, because I saw several actually throw up worms from their stomachs when they were sea sick; it seemed to me that after being sick for several days, without taking any food, the worms brought on irritation of the stomach and intestines, ending in inflammation or diarrhoea.

I also noticed that the mauskolie dhol disagreed with them; it did not digest, but produced looseness. The urhur dhol had not that effect, and the patient soon recovered when fed upon it alone. Found the sick improve greatly upon flour gruel, and the young children also benefited by it.

The amount of sago furnished for the sick was soon exhausted, and the flour gruel was substituted for it with an excellent effect.

The tamarinds were also prejudicial, in consequence of the parents who received full allowance giving their children what they did not consume themselves.

Until I put a stop to the issue of tamarind, several children died.

The biscuit diet on the contrary brought the people round, and I gave them an extra allowance.

Our water was filled off Calcutta, and was very sweet and good.

The people who slept under the ventilators suffered very much from them, and I had to remove the people from immediately beneath them, because they suffered from cramps; after stopping the mauskolie dhol and the tamarinds, the people recovered rapidly, and all arrived at Port Louis in perfect health.

We lost 9 adults, 10 children, and — infants.

When we arrived the doctor did not examine the people or ship; the pratique boat came alongside, and the medical officer questioned me from the boat.

When we arrived at Flat Island, the surgeon in charge came on board and personally examined the ship and coolies, as they were on the berths; he pronounced the ship free from contagious disease, and that no evidence existed of contagious disease having prevailed on board.

I consider the platforms admirable, and very conducive to health; there were only three cases of sickness throughout the voyage amongst those berthed upon them.

My crew suffered from exposure to the S. W. monsoon.

Our cargo was rice, but I could not perceive any unpleasant smell from the hold. We turned out our cargo in thoroughly good order.

We used chloride of zinc for fumigation.

I consider an hospital on deck very desirable; and great care on the part of the captain and officers that slight cases of sickness are attended to.

Dr. ROBERT DUNDAS STEVENSON, Surgeon of the "Sir George Seymour," for Trinidad.

The party appeared to be in good condition when it embarked; none objected to an account of sickness, but two on the score of old age, who were rejected.

We left in December; does not know whether the water was procured from the river or tanks. I did not test it; it seemed to the taste fresh enough.

During our passage to sea we had two fatal cases of cholera.

The people had a biscuit and rice diet; they did not complain of their diet.

I do not think the biscuit agreed with them, because they did not digest it; many of them did not eat it.

I observed those who did eat their biscuit were most subject to dysentery.

I did not observe that the maskolie dhol disagreed with them.

We had chloride of lime, baskets of charcoal, and the decks kept very clean.

The people were washed once a week, and their clothes also.

The principal form of disease was dysentery of the acute kind.

The disease prevailed most after a hurricane we suffered from near the Isle of France; the decks were constantly wet for some days.

The cargo consisted of rice.

The 'tween decks remained cool, and there was no unpleasant effluvia from it, the cargo.

I consider the platforms a very good arrangement; the people have more room, and it does not impede the ventilation at all.

Two gentlemen came on board at Port of Spain, and examined the coolies and ship; that is to say, they looked over the people generally, not individually, and went round the decks, expressing their satisfaction as to the condition of the vessel.

The sickness was not confined to sex or age; men, women, and children suffered in about equal proportions; the infants in arms suffered very much from cold when off the Cape; we lost many infants at that time.

During wet rainy weather, when the coolies could not be brought on deck, the disease became more severe.

I consider the simple diet of rice and dhol better suited to them than an admixture of biscuit.

After rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and the weather became warmer, sickness diminished. We had no sickness on board when we arrived at Trinidad.

Mr. J. FROST, owner of the "Blue Jacket," stated that he had carried coolies from Madras to the West Indies, and lost only two out of 473½ adults. There was a large proportion of women and children on board. The two fatal cases occurred in old men. He had a surgeon on board accustomed to natives, who understood their language, and was able to manage them. He carried a rice cargo which had been four months on board before he sailed. He considers that the cargo should be ventilated as well as the main deck; when sickness arises from, or is in any way due to cargo, he attributes it to absence of ventilation.

So also is sickness not caused or influenced by cargo. The coolies should constantly be on the upper deck, cleanliness should be strictly enforced, and the water-closets should be outside, not inside the deck. To the neglect of these three essentials, he attributes most of the sickness that occasionally occurs. Of the three, by no means the least important, is the position of the privies; much sickness is caused by their being inside, from the great difficulty of keeping them perfectly clean.

With respect to diet he would not give pumpkins, and would diminish the amount of dhol. He does not approve the biscuit ration, unless it is well soaked.

He would confine them chiefly to rice.
Does not believe that cargo will affect health if the hold is well ventilated, but this is essential.

He once took 675 coolies to the Mauritius, and lost 16 adults. Cholera broke out three days after leaving Madras, and he lost six in one night. He got rid of the cholera by throwing the pumpkins over-board, stopping the dhol, and feeding the people on chura for a couple of days. He also placed the privies outside the ship.

Does not like the new platforms; thinks they tend to harbour dirt, and to interfere with free ventilation.

Is of opinion that the greatest care should be taken regarding the water shipped in this river; believes it to be the cause of much sickness.

Does not consider the Madras cooly to be physically a stronger man than the Bengali emigrants, but is of opinion that the chief cause of the superior healthiness of Madras is due to ships putting to sea at once.

Diet, ventilation, cleanliness, and the position of the privies, are the essentials for securing the health of the coolies.

I consider the platforms a very desirable and very conducive to health; there were only three cases of sickness throughout the voyage as those perished upon them.

The

Appendix, No. 4.

The accompanying written memorandum on the subject of the ventilation of emigrant ships, and of the influence of a grain cargo on health, was furnished to Mr. Caird by Captain White, the commander of the steamer "Fiery Cross," running from Calcutta to China and back.

It has so direct a practical bearing upon one of the chief points embraced in the present inquiry, that it is published as a portion of the information obtained, which is deserving of being placed on permanent record.

Ventilation.

Good ventilation should, in my opinion, be the primary object, and attention should be paid more to having high 'tween decks, large hatches, and tubes with large bell-mouth shaped, hooded covers, capable of being turned to windward or to leeward, as the weather and requirements may admit; the tubes to be at least 18 inches diameter, and placed as follows: one on each side the fore-castle, one on each side the main deck, and one on each side the poop leading down to the 'tween decks, than to having scuttles at the side; for I consider it a much preferable mode, as scuttles are very frequently closed from bad weather, and generally so all night when the weather is at all squally; moreover, they do not allow the heated and noxious air to escape as ventilators do.

A ridge spar and tarpaulin, or double awning, should always be fitted over each hatch to enable them to be kept open in heavy rains or moderate gales. Small ventilators in the covering board, as used in American ships for airing their timber, are useful, allowing any gas from bilge water to escape.

Grain as cargo.

I do not consider that any gas of a deleterious nature exudes from rice, gram, or wheat when shipped dry, properly stowed, and no portion gets into the bilge, but when once wet, grain of every kind gives off a most noxious gas, perfectly poisonous to human life. Gram and rice are particularly bad in this respect.

An instance of the poisonous nature of this gas occurred on board the "Fiery Cross"; that vessel, as usual in all iron steamers, has a small compartment in the bow, the two upper decks of which are occupied by the crew. On a previous voyage, the butler had smuggled on board a few bags of gram for sale, and for secrecy had placed them in the lower part of this place; a portion of the gram had got loose, mixed with the water in the bottom, and there lay for probably a month. On our return to Calcutta, this compartment was, as usual, cleaned; an officer went down to look at the place, and see what was required, and a lascar was left to bale out the water that the pump would not draw; he did this for some time, but, on finding for a short time (say 10 minutes or so), no water being filled in the bucket, the serang went down (thinking the man had fallen asleep) to rouse him; he not immediately returning, the second officer went down, but finding himself getting giddy, fortunately came up, but on reaching the deck fell exhausted.

Means were immediately taken to get the two men up, but it was found the first man was quite dead, and the serang only recovered after more than an hour's constant attention at the hands of the medical man.

The gram which caused this did not probably amount to more than a gallon or two, and the water in which it lay not perhaps to more than 60 or 70 gallons. No bad air was felt by the officer on his first going down, nor apparently by the man who died, for some time after his first disturbing the water, as he had filled and sent up several buckets, but no doubt on his gradually disturbing the thick decomposed vegetable matter at the bottom, it gave out the bilge gas which suffocated him.

It is a well known fact among seamen, that a ship moderately leaky in her bottom is always more healthy than a perfectly tight ship, as her bilge water is then kept sweet, which is never the case in a tight ship, unless water be poured down daily and pumped out again.

Sea water in the bilge gives out a noxious gas when mixed with fresh water, hence care should be taken to pump out quite dry after filling tanks, water casks, &c., to prevent this as much as possible.

Sir Wm. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid is an excellent deodorant, and should always be supplied.

5th March 1858.

J. B. White,
Commander of the Steamship "Fiery Cross."

(General.)

(No. 1365.)

From the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Dr. F. J. Mouat, Inspector of Gaols and Government Dispensaries; dated Fort William, the 31st October 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* and to request that you will have the goodness to prepare a form of certificate for emigration ships, containing such particulars as it may appear to you desirable to have specified, in consideration of the circumstances which have come under your notice in the inquiry on which you are at present engaged.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. T. Buckland,*
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* From Officiating Protector of Emigrants, No. 10, dated 15th Oct. 1857. To Emigration Agent, No. 1301, dated 21st Oct. 1857. From ditto, No. 7, dated 26th ditto.

(No. 10.)

From the Officer in Charge of the Master Attendant's Office for Protector of Emigrants to *A. R. Young, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for consideration the following circumstances.

2d. Emigrant vessels, after landing their freight at Port Louis, are permitted to return to Calcutta without any certificate or official notice of their voyage having reference to the condition of the people or the casualties; documents of this nature are forwarded after an indefinite interval, and not unfrequently are the cause of some embarrassment to this office. Vessels having been re-chartered to return to Mauritius with coolies whose official returns show a large mortality, evidently the result of want of careful attention on the part of those in authority on board of them; it would be very desirable if this document could be transmitted by the vessel it had reference to.

Protector's Office, Fort William,
15 October 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Hill*,
For Protector of Emigrants.

(No. 1301.)

(General.)

From the Junior Secretary to the Government of *Bengal* to the Emigration Agent; dated Fort William, the 21st October 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a letter from Captain T. Hill, in charge of the Office of Protector of Emigrants, No. 10, dated the 15th instant, and to request that you will be so good as to favour the Lieutenant Governor with a report on the subject therein referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Buckland*,
Junior Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*.

(No. 7.)

From the Emigration Agent to the Secretary to the Government of *Bengal*.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosure, and in reply would beg leave to suggest, for the consideration of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, that Dr. Mouat be requested to draw up a form (applicable to all the colonies to which emigration is now going on), and which would embrace all the particulars required by Mr. Hill's letter, and any other necessary information which might occur to Dr. Mouat.

The authorities in the Mauritius and West India Colonies respectively, should be desired to fill up and forward this document to the protector here, within one week after the vessel's arrival at the port of debarkation.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
26 October 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Caird*,
Emigration Agent.

(True copy).

(signed) *C. T. Buckland*,
Junior Secretary to the
Government of *Bengal*.

General Register of Emigrants embarked on the Ship _____ for Mauritius,
[or the West Indies.]

Ship Number.	Name.	Age.	Father's Name and Occupation.	Sex.	Village.	Pergunnah.	Zillah.	State of Health on Embarkation.	State of Health on Arrival at Destination.	Remarks.

This register to be kept by the commander of the ship, and the last column to be filled in
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in on arrival at the port of debarkation. On the last sheet of the return should be contained a brief narration of the voyage as regards the following particulars:

1. General state of weather on the passage.
2. The number of days in which the emigrants were kept below, and on dry food, on account of bad weather.
3. The latitudes in which the storms occurred.
4. General state of emigrants during the voyage.
5. Complaints preferred, if any, and measures taken in consequence.
6. General conduct of the coolies during the passage.
7. Any remarks the commander may wish to place on record regarding the food, clothing, cleanliness, ventilation, and presumed causes of sickness and mortality, should any have occurred.

SURGEON'S GENERAL REGISTER OF SICK.

Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Ship Number.	Sex.	Disease.	General Treatment.	Result.

Each day should have a separate page, or more if necessary. The latitude and longitude to be entered from the observation at noon.

The record of general treatment to be of the briefest description, *e. g.* :

Ship Number.	Sex.	Diseases.	General Treatment.	Result.
195	Male	Chronic dysentery	Acet. Pb. c. Op.	Improvement.

Should death occur, the time of decease should be mentioned—as, died at three p. m.

SURGEON'S MORTALITY REGISTER.

Ship Number.	Age.	Sex.	Disease.	Date of Decease.	Remarks.

This table needs no explanation. The column of remarks should note cause of death, if there were anything peculiar in it, *e. g.*, cholera, collapse, or secondary fever, or urœmic coma, &c. At the end of the register should be a brief history of the result of the voyage as regards the following particulars:

1. State of health of emigrants at time of embarkation.
2. Food.
3. Ventilation.
4. Means of purification of deck and persons of emigrants during the voyage.
5. Privies.
6. Complaints

6. Complaints made, and attention paid to them by commander.
7. Diseases during the voyage.
8. Their general cause, type, character, and termination.
9. State of the immigrants on arrival at their destination immediately prior to landing.

This return should be handed to the health officer on his boarding the ship, together with the surgeon's general register of sick, and be countersigned by the latter, with such remarks as he may consider necessary after comparing the mortality with the general register, and seeing the state of the immigrants at the local depôt.

The document, when thus examined and countersigned, to be made over to the proper authorities for immediate transmission to Calcutta.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

From Dr. *F. J. Mouat*, Inspector of Gaols, Lower Provinces, to *A. R. Young, Esq.*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 907, dated the 31st July 1858.)

Sir,

PRIOR to the receipt of your letter, No. 1391, dated the 29th instant, with its enclosures, from the Government of India and the Honourable Court of Directors, relative to the last voyage of the "Wellesley" to Trinidad, I had submitted my report of the general inquiry into the coolie emigrant mortality of 1856-57, entrusted to me by Mr. Buckland's letter, No. 1,277, dated the 15th October 1857.

2. I have now the honour to remark on the new matter connected with the more recent voyage of the ship "Wellesley," with emigrants from this port.

3. It is satisfactory to find that the conclusions at which I had already arrived, are corroborated by the fresh facts contained in the correspondence under acknowledgment.

4. The "Wellesley" left Calcutta on the 12th of November 1857, nearly a month after the commencement of the inquiry into the great mortality among the coolie emigrants of 1856-57. I was present at the examination of a portion of the emigrants embarked in her, and I witnessed their embarkation after selection.

I am therefore in a position to declare, from personal knowledge, that nothing could exceed the care and attention with which the examination and selection were conducted, in order that none but fit subjects should be taken.

Yet, in spite of all this care and caution, the result of the voyage has been unsatisfactory, clearly proving the issue to be due to other causes than the despatch of un-sound or diseased labourers from Bengal.

5. There was no unusual sickness or mortality at the Bhowanipore depôt at the time of departure of the "Wellesley" from Calcutta in November 1857.

The previous rainy season had caused considerable sickness and mortality among the rural population of the Behar and Chota Nagpore districts, chiefly from the dearness and scarcity of food, and, in part, from the extraordinary height of the inundations.

This most probably affected, to some extent unfavourably, the general health of the coolie class.

Many were driven from their homes by distress, and were desirous to migrate to better their condition.

I remarked, at the time, that several of those rejected had evidently suffered from want of food. None such were passed.

6. It is to be regretted that Mr. Chennell, who is a careful and capable officer, did not send a special list of the fatal cases, with a record of the diseases from which they died, and such other particulars connected with them as would have thrown light upon the exact causes of the deterioration of health of many of the party embarked.

7. From the list submitted, it appears that of the adult males embarked, eight or 4.62 per cent. died; and of the females, six, or in the proportion of 4.44 succumbed.

This is a large proportion from selected lives, but, in the entire absence of all particulars, it is impossible to determine the real causes of the mortality.

During the same year, the mortality among the Hindu population of Calcutta has been estimated at 4.83 per cent., and that of the Mussulmans at 3.99.

8. Of the male children there died three, or 6.31 per cent., and of the female children none—a somewhat singular circumstance, regarding which no information is afforded in the scanty and insufficient returns submitted.

9. The great destruction was among the infants, of whom 13 out of 39, or the proportion of 44.83 per cent., perished.

This, however, great as it is, is not much in excess of the ordinary risks of life among infants on shore.

Appendix. No. 4.

From tables published in England some years since, the ordinary mortality among infants of all classes under one year of age, ranges from nearly 22 per cent. in England and Wales, to 36 per cent. in some parts of Italy.

In Philadelphia, about 86 per cent. of the whole mortality occurs among children under five years of age.

10. The children of the poor suffer more than those of other classes, to such an extent, that I believe I am not over-stating the fact, when I mention that not one-half of the children born into the world among the labouring classes survive the first period of dentition.

11. The risks to infants whose natural supply of food fails is much greater even than the above, as the published records of foundling hospitals show. Of 14,934 children received into the London Foundling Hospital some years since, but 4,400 attained the age of puberty.

12. When these appalling facts became known, chiefly through the exertions of a benevolent French ecclesiastic, the plan of farming out foundlings to nurse, instead of bringing them up by hand, was resorted to, with an amount of success that proved imperfect and improper nutrition to be the chief cause of the wholesale destruction of the little stray waifs of society.

13. A very few years since, one of the most eminent obstetric practitioners in London stated that, after much careful inquiry and investigation, he ascertained that seven out of every eight infants dry-nursed, or brought up by hand in London perished; and this happened whether the child had never taken the breast at all, or had been weaned after being suckled for three or four weeks only.

14. When the secretion of milk in the mother is arrested by violent sea-sickness, or other similar causes, and this is followed by a diet unsuited to nursing, the secretion is scarcely ever restored.

15. When to this again is added the fact, that no suitable diet of any kind is provided for infants or very young children in coolie emigrant vessels, it is more surprising that any survive, than that the mortality among them should range between 20 and 90 per cent., as it did in the ships of the season 1856-57.

16. I therefore entirely concur in the recommendation that proper food should be furnished for nursing mothers, and for very young children whom it may be necessary to bring up by hand.

17. I am informed by Staff Surgeons Pilleau and Macgrigor, of Her Majesty's service, that, by a scale fixed a few years since, all soldiers' wives with infants at the breast, in transports, are allowed a pint of milk daily, and that all children under two years of age who have been weaned, and all infants dry-nursed, are allowed half a pint of preserved milk on each day. In addition to this, an extra supply of soups and preserved meats, with or without vegetables, is furnished for children above four years of age, and the surgeon is allowed to furnish as much sago, arrow-root, and similar articles of diet, from his store of medical comforts, as he considers necessary.

18. I am indebted to Dr. Chevers, secretary to the Director General of the Medical Department, for a copy of General Order of the Governor General in the Military Department, No. 1437, dated the 20th November 1856, containing a revised scale of victualling for sickly men, women, and children, in the voyage from India to England.

19. For children of six, nine, and ten years of age, a scale of beef, flour, suet, and other articles, is laid down, which it is not necessary to detail here, as they are inapplicable to native children.

20. In addition to this, the General Order contains the following provisions:—

“Every child between the age of two and six years, should, three times a week, be allowed in addition to the rations of butter, bread, and preserved potatoes, laid down for a child of six; but, in lieu of the one-third of the common ration, from three to five ounces of fresh meat, or of meat preserved in lard. On the alternate days these children should receive one ounce of raisins, three ounces of flour, and half a pint of preserved milk, in addition to the allowance of butter, bread, and preserved potatoes.

“Mothers of all children under two years of age, are to receive three times weekly in lieu of their own ration of salted beef or pork, twelve ounces of fresh meat, and daily in lieu of their allowance of biscuit, ten ounces of bread, and three ounces of roasted flour or soojee, and one pint of preserved milk.

“In cases of children of two years of age, who may have unfortunately lost their mother, the diet must be left mainly to the discretion of the medical officer, according to the varying conditions of their health.”

21. I mention these matters to show that the necessity for making special provision in the case of European mothers and children has been felt and acted on.

22. The same necessity is equally, if not more, imperative as respects native mothers, and the children of coolie emigrants.

23. For

23. For the children of European emigrants a scale is given in the correspondence under acknowledgment.

24. The urgency and expediency of making provision for the women and children of coolie emigrants being conceded, I presume it is intended that I should suggest a scale, and thus take the initiative in the matter.

25. In addition to the ordinary rations shipped, I recommend that for every native mother with a child at the breast, a pint of preserved milk be allowed daily, over and above her ordinary scale of diet; and for every child under two years of age who has no mother, or whose mother is unable to nurse it, a daily ration of a pint of preserved milk.

26. In excess of the above, a stock of soojee, oatmeal, sago and arrowroot, should be added to the medical comforts, equivalent to a consumption of six chittacks daily, for every child between two and six years of age, with a proportionate increase of sugar—the whole to be issued entirely at the discretion of the surgeon, as in the case of the orphans of European soldiers. The quantity of water at present allowed is, I think, sufficient.

27. I have already suggested that the biscuit ration should be discontinued, and choora or chubenee be shipped in its stead, in the proportion allowed at Madras.

28. In the tabular statement forming Enclosure No. 1 of the report of the Emigration Commissioners to Mr. Merivale, dated 14th April 1858, I find some difference in the number of deaths, as compared with the lists in the documents submitted to me.

29. The table at page 25 of my report of the 10th May 1858, was constructed from the data contained in the correspondence originally forwarded.

I have, however, corrected the table in manuscript, as the last is probably the most accurate statement.

It alters the mean mortality very little, and does not in any way affect the general argument or the conclusions arrived at.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

(No. 2146.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *A. R. Young*, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the Nos. and dates noted on the margin, forwarding copies of two reports by Dr. Mouat, who was appointed by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to conduct the inquiry suggested by the Honourable the Court of Directors into the causes of the great mortality which occurred in emigrant ships, on their passage from Calcutta to the West Indies, during the season 1856-57.

Home Department
No. 1526, dated
17th August 1858.
No. 1537, dated
17th August 1858.

2. Dr. Mouat's inquiries were directed chiefly to the following points:

- 1st. The state of the people when they were embarked.
- 2d. The measures that are taken in Calcutta to ascertain that the emigrants selected are sound, healthy, and fit to undergo the risks of a long voyage.
- 3d. The present mode of fitting up ships for coolies.
- 4th. The recent alterations in the dieting of emigrants.
- 5th. The effects of detention in the River Hooghly after the people are on board.
- 6th. The reason of the healthiness of the Madras coolies embarked at the same season, and subject to the same regulations.

3. The general conclusions at which Dr. Mouat has arrived on these several points, are as follows:

1st. That the evidence as to the state in which the emigrants referred to were embarked in Calcutta, tends to disprove the assertion of some commanders and surgeons, and the strong suspicion of the colonial authorities, that the great sickness and mortality were due principally to the primary selection of sickly and unfit subjects in Bengal.

2d. That the general and medical arrangements of the depôt at Bhowanipore are such as to afford every reasonable precaution against the embarkation of persons unfit to undergo the risks of a voyage to the West Indies.

3d. That the lamentable sickness and mortality under investigation were caused by the increased proportion of women and children, by the neglect of proper sanitary precautions on board most of the vessels, by the shipment of water of the River Hooghly when it was unwholesome, by the absence of the means of separating the healthy and the sick, by the change in the diet of the emigrants, by the absolute want of suitable food for young children and infants, by the presence of grain cargoes, by the probable foul state of bilge, and

in some instances, by the inexperience of the medical officers, in others, by their being unable to communicate with the emigrants, and being unaccustomed to the treatment of the diseases of natives of India.

4th. That the causes above enumerated operated in very various degrees, but that there is no evidence to show how far they were exceptional.

5th. That the cause of the superior healthiness of Madras emigrants seems to be chiefly due to their being an entirely different race to Bengalees, and better suited to a sea life. The open roadstead of Madras, the absence of the voyage down the Hooghly, and the greater purity of the water laid in, with more suitable diet, may also exercise some influence in producing a favourable result.

4. The remedies Dr. Mouat suggests, are—

1st. The removal of platforms, and the restoration of the old flush deck.

2d. A separate sick bay, and the further means, when very great sickness prevails, of placing persons, suffering from contagious diseases, on deck.

3d. The adoption of the Madras diet scale,* with the exception noted in para. 164 of the Report, and the laying in of suitable food for young children and infants.

4th. The diminution in the proportion of women and children to 25 per cent. If possible, it is desirable not to embark pregnant females, or those who are nursing infants at the breast.

5th. The absolute prohibition of the water of the Hooghly being pumped in alongside off Calcutta from the 1st of November to the 15th of June.

6th. The improvement of the ventilation of the hold and between decks in the manner suggested.

7th. The purification of and attention to the bilge of the vessel. A supply of Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid should be carried by every vessel.

8th. It being compulsory on a certain proportion of the emigrants, at least a third, remaining on deck, whenever it is practicable.

9th. The proportion of topazes being increased to one per cent. of the whole number embarked, children counting as units.

10th. The selection of medical officers with some knowledge of the treatment of the diseases of natives of India, and of such only as are capable of understanding the coolies. Young surgeons fresh from Europe, and youths who have just completed their professional education should not be employed in this duty.

11th. An improved system of records, which it should be incumbent on commanders and surgeons to keep, and on colonial emigration authorities to transmit to Calcutta without delay.

12th. The

* "The quantity of provisions allowed to each emigrant, shall not be less than the following, two children under the age of 10 years being considered as equal to one person only :

"Each Emigrant per Day.

Rice	oz.	20	Turmeric	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dhall	"	4	Onion	"	2
Ghee	"	1	Tobacco	"	1
Salt	"	1	Chillies	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tamarind	oz.	2	Black pepper	dr.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Salt fish	"	2	Mustard seeds	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
Firewood	lb.	2	Garlic	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gingely oil	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Corriander seeds	"	2
Water					1 Gallon.

"Fresh Provisions.—Sheep and goats equal to one day's supply, during every week of the voyage. Yams and potatoes may, in a certain proportion, be supplied as a substitute for pumpkins, and as vegetables must be served out twice a week, equal to a quarter of a lb. per man, the whole quantity must accordingly be provided.

"Six sheep or goats to be supplied per every 100 men for the voyage.

"Dry provisions for bad weather when the usual provisions cannot be cooked.

"Each Emigrant per Day.

Choorah or ayal	1 seer or 2 lbs.
or biscuits	$\frac{1}{2}$ " or 1 lb.
Bhoot gram or Cuddeley	$\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar	1 chutack, or 2 oz.

"Eighteen days' stock of the above dry provisions to be laid in for the voyage.

"Water.—The water laid in should be of the purest description that can be obtained, and great attention should be paid to the sweetness and sufficient strength of the casks in which it is carried, and if new, they should be charred.

"The casks should be constructed of staves of at least one inch in thickness for the ground tier, and of not less than three quarters of an inch for the upper tier."

The only exception Dr. Mouat proposes to the Madras diet scale, is as regards natives of Behar and Gornuckpore, for whom a supply of flour, he suggests, should be laid in to make the chupatties or unleavened cakes, which is their customary diet. For them Dr. Mouat would substitute eight ounces of flour for 12 ounces of rice, leaving the rest of the diet as it is in the scale mentioned. This would give them one meal of farinaceous food daily.

12th. The increase of the amount of solid opium to double the present quantity.

13th. The placing of the privies securely in the forechains outside the vessel.

5. Dr. Mouat also states that it is deserving of consideration whether it would not be desirable to employ a different class of vessels for the conveyance of emigrants. The experience of the past year, he says, has shown the incalculable advantages of large and powerful screw steamers in the transport of troops, and similar advantages would, in his belief, result from the use of such vessels in the transport of coolies. They could always put to sea in one day, and the rapidity of the voyage would much diminish its risks. Whether it would pay, as a commercial speculation, is a question which Dr. Mouat is unable to determine.

6. Dr. Mouat further states that he is distinctly of opinion that the great sickness and mortality of 1856-57 need not recur; that whether exceptional or not, they can be prevented by proper care and attention; and that there is no need to prohibit the continuance of emigration on grounds either of humanity or of policy; and he suggests that the penalties for neglect of proper sanitary arrangements on board should be more stringent than they are, and that the examination of the condition of both ships and emigrants should be more minute and searching at the ports of debarkation than they appear to be at present.

7. A further report from Dr. Mouat in regard to the mortality on one vessel (the "Wellesley," which recently left Calcutta with emigrants for the West Indies, is submitted with your letter, No. 1537, dated the 17th August 1858. Dr. Mouat considers that the conclusions at which he arrived before this case came under his notice are corroborated. As the deaths on this vessel were principally among children, he suggests the following measure in addition to those already proposed:

"In addition to the ordinary rations shipped, I recommend that for every native mother with a child at the breast, a pint of preserved milk be allowed daily, over and above her ordinary scale of diet; and for every child under two years of age who has no mother, or whose mother is unable to nurse it, a daily ration of a pint of preserved milk.

"In excess of the above, a stock of sojee, oatmeal, sago, and arrowroot should be added to the medical comforts, equivalent to a consumption of six chittacks daily for every child between two and six years of age, with a proportionate increase of sugar, the whole to be issued entirely at the discretion of the surgeon, as in the case of the orphans of European soldiers. The quantity of water at present allowed is, I think, sufficient.

"I have already suggested that the biscuit ration should be discontinued, and choora or chabani be shipped in its stead, in the proportion allowed at Madras."

8. The Honourable the President in Council entirely concurs in Dr. Mouat's conclusions, that the sickness and mortality on board these emigrant ships were not owing to any defects of arrangement at Calcutta, but that they may be attributed to many other causes, all connected with the treatment of the emigrants after embarkation, and with the condition of the vessels on which they were embarked.

9. In regard to Dr. Mouat's recommendations for the future, I am directed to request that they may all be carried out as soon and as far as practicable, with the exception of the fourth, proposing a reduction of the proportion of women in each vessel, to which arrangement his Honour in Council cannot consent. The prohibition of the use of the water of the Hooghly River between the 1st November and the 15th June should above all be most rigidly enforced.

10. The Lieutenant Governor will be so good as to cause to be prepared, for the guidance of all concerned in the emigration of native labourers to the Colonies, a revised and consolidated set of rules, including those prescribed by law, as well as those to be passed by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of section 6, Act No. XV. of 1842, section 7, Act No. XXI. of 1844, and section 7, Act No. XXXI. of 1855, based on the orders which have from time to time been given on the subject, and embodying the modifications now sanctioned in respect to emigration to the West Indies. These rules when approved by his Honour should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India according to law, and will then form a convenient and authentic manual for future reference.

11. The President in Council desires me, in conclusion, to observe that Dr. Mouat's inquiry has been very carefully conducted, and to request that the thanks of the Government of India may be communicated to him for his able reports. These may be distributed, as proposed, among the officers connected with the Emigration Department, and others who are interested in the inquiry. You will have the goodness, with the permission of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish six copies of each of the two Reports, for the use of this office, and for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.

(signed) Cecil Beadon,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber,
23 September 1858.

Enclosure 2 in Appendix No. 4.

Sir,

East India House, 1 January 1859.

IN continuation of my letter, dated 9th ultimo, forwarding Dr. Mouat's Report on the mortality on board emigrant ships from Calcutta to the West Indies, I now forward to you, by direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a further letter from Dr. Mouat, in connexion with the same subject.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Cosmo Melvill.

Sub-Enclosure.

From *F. J. Mouat*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Gaols, L. P., to *A. R. Young*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal. (No. 1196, dated the 20th August 1858.)

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 907, dated 31st July last, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government, the extract, noted in the margin,* from a letter addressed to me by the owner of the ship "Blue Jacket," which has just returned from a voyage to the Mauritius.

2. I transmit the communication, because it has a direct bearing on some of the points connected with the great mortality of coolies on the voyage to the West Indies in 1856-57.

3. A detention of 12 days in the River Hooghly in the month of May, is about the severest test of salubrity to which an emigrant ship could be subjected. That she should have safely endured so trying an ordeal, is sufficient proof that the internal arrangements of the vessel are good and deserving of imitation, as recommended in my report of the 10th of May last.

4. I take this opportunity of correcting an error which I made in regard to the mode in which the hold of the "Blue Jacket" is ventilated. It appears that the large ventilators are not connected with the hold, as I supposed, that the aëration of the cargo is accomplished by keeping the hatches open all day.

5. The result is the same as regards the cargo, but is not so desirable as respects the coolies. I prefer, therefore, the plan suggested in my report to that actually in use in the "Blue Jacket."

6. If it can be avoided, the gaseous products arising from chemical changes in grain or other vegetable cargoes, should never be inhaled in any state of dilution by the coolies.

7. In so well-ventilated and lofty a vessel as the "Blue Jacket," it would not seem to have produced any ill effects.

8. In vessels otherwise constructed, it would certainly be as injurious as it proved in the "Wellesley;" and even in the "Blue Jacket," it would have caused disease had bad weather or any similar circumstances rendered it necessary to close any of the ventilators, and to prevent the free egress of the deleterious gases.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Thomas Jones*,
Register, Bengal Secretariat.

* Having just returned from Mauritius in the ship "Blue Jacket," having left Calcutta in May last with the largest batch of coolies ever shipped here, viz., 450 adults (although a very small number for the ship, she being 1,557 tons register), I beg to state, although detained in the river 12 days before we discharged our pilot, we only lost through disease six adults on the passage. One man must have fallen overboard in the night, as he was not to be found in the morning, making our mortality altogether seven, the least per-centage of any ship that has yet taken them down at that season of the year; I had them on board the ship 44 days. I can only attribute the successful result in having no fittings in the tween decks to stop ventilation, and also to my adopting the same principle of feeding them as I expressed to you before; also the water-closets for the men being outside the ship.—*James J. Frost* jun.

Enclosure 3, in Appendix, No. 4.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 April 1859.

I AM directed by Sir E. B. Lytton to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 9th December and 1st January last, forwarding a Report and other documents from Dr. Mouat, showing the results of the inquiries made at Calcutta into the large mortality on board the emigrant ships which proceeded from that port to the West Indies in the season of 1856-57.

I am to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject; and I am to request that you will state to his Lordship that Sir E. B. Lytton concurs in his opinion that the Indian Government were right in refusing to sanction the proposal to reduce the proportion of women to accompany the male emigrants, and that he also concurs in approving, with the above exception, the adoption by the Indian Government of Dr. Mouat's suggestions generally.

Instructions will be sent out to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies to act in accordance with the suggestions made by the Emigration Commissioners in their letter.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Carnarvon.

1 April 1859.

Enclosure 4, in Appendix, No. 4.

Sir,

Emigration Office, 1 April 1859.

WE have the honour to state that we have carefully considered the reports from Dr. Mouat, which, with their appendices, were communicated to us in your letters of the 23d December and 14th January; but as it appeared that no practical step was required in this country till the period of engaging shipping for the season of 1859-60, while in India every precaution which could properly be adopted for the benefit of the emigrants had been at once prescribed by the Government, it seemed to us that any detailed report on the subject from this Board would be most usefully furnished after we had learnt the results of this year's emigration, and especially had received the report of the Immigration Agent at Trinidad on the exceptionally large mortality of the "Hanover."

2. In the ships which have already reached the West Indies from Calcutta the mortality (including that in the "Hanover") has been 10.5 per cent., while the mortality in the Calcutta emigration of 1857-58 was 13.1; and in that of 1856-57 was 17.26 per cent. These results afford reason for hoping that the cause which has led to this loss of life, whatever it may be, is wearing itself out.

3. The emigration during the later months of the season was conducted subject to the recent suggestions of Dr. Mouat, and a further improvement may therefore be fairly hoped for.

4. It gives us much satisfaction to learn that the result of the inquiry has been to exculpate the officers in charge of the Government depôt at Calcutta, and that in the opinion of the authorities in India and of Lord Stanley, there is no ground for the discontinuance of the emigration. We doubt not that Sir Edward B. Lytton will concur with his Lordship in approving both the adoption by the Indian Government of Dr. Mouat's suggestions generally, and the exception made with regard to the proposed diminution of the number of women placed on board.

5. In communicating Dr. Mouat's report to the Colonial Government, it would be requisite to draw their attention to the paragraphs numbered from 204 to 212 inclusive. We would especially request that in cases where the mortality register prescribed by paragraph 207 has been kept (which may be the case in the later ships of the season), a copy of that register may be forwarded to us, with such information as may show, if possible, to what extent the rate of mortality among the people called Junglies exceeded that among other classes of coolies.

6. We take this opportunity of enclosing, for Sir E. B. Lytton's information, a copy of a letter which we have received from the Acting Emigration Agent at Calcutta, in continuation of that enclosed in our letter of December 23d, and in answer to our letter to him of 22d September, of which a copy was communicated to the Colonial Office on the same day.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) T. W. C. Murdoch.
Frederic Rogers.

Sub-Enclosure.

Sub-Enclosure.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta, 22 November 1858.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 6th instant, I have now the honour to furnish you with the further information required in yours of the 22d September last.

I desire to append a few prefatory observations ere entering more immediately on the inquiries contained in your letter, by stating that the excessive mortality amongst the class of people termed "Junglies," as exhibited in the case of the "Salsette," is not confined to coolies who proceed to West Indies, but prevails also, in a diminished degree, in emigration to Mauritius; nor is it traceable to any specific cause, excepting to the more general and sudden change in the mode of life and diet on shipboard.

The popular doctrine, so frequently advanced by the surgeons and commanders of ships, attributing the mortality to the "emaciated" condition on embarking, is opposed to fact, and cannot be sustained. There are, indeed, some who desire to emigrate, in such a condition, but with very few exceptions are rejected, and only permitted to stay a few days at the depôt until their relatives embark.

In regard to the view expressed by the Commissioners, that a prolonged detention at the depôt, under medical supervision, being calculated to benefit the coolies, I beg to record my conviction that the test of experience completely disproves such a theory as far as relates to the hill people or "Junglies," who are more liable to the attacks of disease by a lengthened stay here. The primary object, therefore, suggests as speedy an embarkation as practicable after reaching the depôt.

The class who really benefit by detention are mostly those who inhabit the plains of Bengal, and scarcely undergo any climatic change or diet during their stay in the depôt.

I may adduce another and more weighty reason, though not on sanitary grounds, why a prolonged detention is undesirable and inexpedient, viz., the powerful inducement, by fraud and artifice, incessantly held out by the native agents of the Mauritius planters, to gain them over to their cause, which at times causes serious embarrassment to the agent.

As to the question of families with an undue proportion of very young children being sent, and whether it is practicable to exclude such from emigrating, I desire to remark that, during the past West India season, 21 1/2 per cent. of children, varying from six years to infancy, were embarked, which may be considered large in proportion to the adults; but this is unavoidable, as the rejection of any of the youthful members of a family on such grounds would involve not only the loss of the entire family, but of many older and more desirable emigrants. The measures, however, now adopted, in providing suitable diet for the particular class, will doubtless tend to diminish the mortality, and re-establish the much desired result.

Enclosed is a scale of the species of diet issued daily at the depôt, which is supplied by a contractor, and generally deemed sufficient in quantity. As to quality, and the means of ascertaining if each individual receives the prescribed allowance, the agent daily inspects musters of each article, and from personal observation at the store within the depôt, and inquiry amongst the people, satisfies himself that the full quantity is issued, and that there exists no sufficient cause for complaint on this point.

The practice of ships quitting this port minus a separate hospital, obtained ere I assumed charge of the agency. Under the new system, however, this important essential has been provided for, and a convenient space has been allotted to this purpose on the upper deck; the ship, by way of compensation, being allowed to carry 2 per cent. of adults in excess of her legal measurement.

In the matter of clothing for the sea voyage, the present quantity and species will, I submit, be found amply sufficient (with the trifling addition of a common calico cap), since measures have been taken to reserve a complete suit for each individual for issue in the cold latitudes, or as occasion may require.

S. Walcott, Esq., &c. &c. (signed) C. Eales, Officiating Emigration Agent.

DAILY RATIONS allowed to the Coolies in the Depôt for West Indies and Mauritius.

Rice	3 chittacks, or 1 lb.
Dholl	1 1/2 ditto " 3 oz.
Salt	1/4 ditto " 4 drachms.
Oil	1/4 ditto " 4 "
Chillies and turmeric	1/4 ditto " 4 "
Firewood	2 seers " 4 lb.

Earthen pots for cooking, when required.

(signed) C. Eales, Officiating Emigration Agent. Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta, 22 November 1858.

Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

INDIAN immigration into the West Indies must be looked at with reference to its effect on:—

- 1st. The planters.
- 2d. The immigrants.
- 3d. The creole population; and
- 4th. The public.

First. As regards the planters, it is to be observed, that for the manufacture of sugar continuous labour is indispensable. If the cane is not cut immediately it is ripe it deteriorates, and if the sugar is not made immediately the cane is cut, it ferments and is spoilt. But it is the almost universal conclusion of those who have been resident in the West Indies that (unless under circumstances as exceptional as exist in Barbados) it is impossible to depend on the creole for this continuous labour. It is unnecessary to multiply authorities on this point. It will be sufficient to refer to the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1842 as the earliest, and to a Despatch from Governor Wodehouse of 30th September 1858, as the latest authorities.

In the Report of the Committee (of which among others, the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, and Sir J. Pakington were members), are embodied the following resolutions:

"5. That the principal causes of this diminished production, and consequent distress, are the great difficulty which has been experienced by the planters in obtaining steady and continuous labour, and the high rate of remuneration which they give for the broken and indifferent work which they are able to procure.

"6. That the diminished supply of labour is caused partly by the fact, that some of the former slaves have betaken themselves to other occupations more profitable than field labour; but the more general cause is that the labourers are enabled to live in comfort and to acquire wealth without, for the most part, labouring on the estates of the planters for more than three or four days in a week, and from five to seven hours a day, so that they have no sufficient stimulus to perform an adequate amount of work."

In the Despatch of Governor Wodehouse are enclosed reports from the stipendiary magistrates of British Guiana, in which are the following statements:

Mr. M'Swiney reports as the result of his inquiries, "That higher wages and reduced tasks offer no inducement to increased industry; that there is a general reluctance on the part of the creoles to labour, but unaccompanied by the manifestation of any other unfavourable disposition." Mr. Ware says, "On many estates the cultivation has been neglected for want of hands to receive and supply the canes after they were cut, the effect of which will tend very materially to diminish the crop of the present year. In fact this description of work has been refused to be performed by the labourers at any reasonable rate of wages, and the grass which has so rapidly grown up within the last two months, owing to the showers we have had, could not be got rid of at any price." He adds, "The system now pursued by the creole population with reference to their work is this: on Mondays, and sometimes on Tuesdays, there is a total cessation of work; on Wednesdays they go to the field, and select their work; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday they labour, and during these three days I have ascertained that an able-bodied labourer has made as much as a dollar a day, which is about double what he earned at a corresponding period of last year." Mr. Crosby says, "This year, on account of the greatly increased rate of wages paid for almost every kind of field labour, and the consequent independence of the non-resident creole labourers, employers have not been able, by any temptation of high wages, to obtain the labour of the non-resident creoles, upon whom they have hitherto depended to perform many of those more laborious field operations usually performed by that description of labourers; and they have, therefore, been compelled to draw off the coolies from that labour to which they have been accustomed and prefer, to perform the labour usually performed by the creole non-resident labourers. The non-resident creole labourers do no labour, and cannot be coerced to labour beyond two, or at the most three days in the week, in which time they can now easily supply more than all their limited wants and necessities of life." And Mr. Walker, the Colonial Secretary, and Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor, says, "While the native peasantry are capricious in their selection of work, and not to be depended upon for continuous labour, they have been orderly and respectful in their demeanour. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that during a great part of the year plantains, their staple food, were plentiful and cheap, and that such of them as possess grounds of their own, and pay attention to them,

can readily make more by their produce than by the highest rate of wages which an estate could afford to give for ordinary labour in the field."

It was in consequence of the impossibility of depending on the creole population after the abolition of apprenticeship that the planters of Mauritius and the West Indies were compelled to seek elsewhere for a supply of labour. In Mauritius they naturally looked from the first to the overflowing population of the Indian continent. The West Indians, also, soon found all other sources of supply inefficient. Indian immigration commenced to Mauritius in 1843, and to the West Indies in 1844. The results on produce up to the present time, as shown by the sugar imported into this country, have been:—

	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.	SUGAR, THREE YEARS BEFORE IMMIGRATION.	SUGAR, LAST THREE YEARS.
		<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Mauritius - - -	209,490	1,939,288	4,194,757
British Guiana - - -	24,946	1,550,234	2,238,532
Trinidad - - -	11,981	813,489	1,344,456

With these must be contrasted the results in Jamaica and Antigua, where there has been very little immigration:—

	THREE YEARS AFTER APPRENTICESHIP.	LAST THREE YEARS.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Jamaica - - -	1,812,204	1,244,373
Antigua - - -	569,863	627,733

Second. In respect to the immigrants the effect on them is to be considered with reference to, first, the mortality on the voyage; and, second, their position and prospects in the colony.

The excessive mortality has occurred exclusively in the voyage from Calcutta; the mortality in ships from Madras having been only 1.82 per cent. But even in Calcutta ships there has been no excessive mortality till the last two years; the average to the close of 1856 having been only 4.71 per cent. In 1857 and 1858, it was no doubt very large, having been 17.34 per cent. in the former, and 13.16 in the latter year. In consequence of a suggestion from the Secretary of State, the Government of India appointed Dr. Mouat, the Inspector of Gaols in the Lower Provinces, to investigate the causes of this mortality. The conclusion to which he came was, that it need not recur; that, whether exceptional or not, it might be prevented by proper care and attention, and that there is no need to prohibit the continuation of emigration on grounds either of humanity or policy. The remedies which he suggested, consisting principally of alterations in the fittings of the ships—the change of some articles of dietary, particularly of the dietary of the children—the improvement of ventilation—an increase in the number of topazes (native sweepers) to keep the decks clean—a prohibition of the use of Hooghly water—and a selection of surgeons acquainted with the diseases of India—either have been, or will be, at once carried into effect. It is not unreasonable to expect that these alterations will again reduce the mortality to its former proportions. It must be added that Dr. Mouat distinctly exonerates the emigration officers at Calcutta from any charge of carelessness in putting the people on board in an unfit state, and he states that the occurrence of cholera and diarrhœa in the Hooghly (the prevalent diseases among the emigrants) is no proof that those attacked were in bad health at the time of embarkation; in illustration of which he instances the troopship "Thetis," which left Calcutta in the winter of 1841 with 300 troops in perfect health, and before she reached the Sand Heads, lost 26 from cholera.

The advantage to the coolie, when once he has reached Mauritius or the West Indies, admits of no doubt. In his own country his wages do not exceed 2*d.* or 3*d.* a day. He is not always able to obtain that, and in the periods of dearth, which not unfrequently occur, immense numbers die of absolute starvation. In Mauritius his wages average from 16*s.* to 17*s.* a month, and he is, besides, provided with medical attendance. In the West Indies he

he receives wages averaging from 1s. to 2s. a day, in addition to which he is allowed a house and garden, and is provided with medical attendance; and as a large part of his labour is performed by task work, and a task can be performed by an industrious man in four or five hours, it follows that the actual wages of those who choose to work hard are far higher than the nominal wages. The result is that the return coolies carry away with them, as their savings, very large sums of money. Thus 1,520 adult males who returned to India in the seven ships mentioned in the margin deposited in the Colonial Treasury no less than 34,530 l. = about 22l. 15s. a head, besides taking considerable sums with them.

Appendix, No. 5.

Empress Eugenie.
Blue Jacket.
Hamilla Mitchell.
Arabia.
Eveline.
White Eagle.
Morayshire.

It has, however, been objected that the cooly, being forced to work for a certain time under indenture, is, in reality, in a state of bondage. The answer is, that before the indenture system was established the coolies abandoned their work and wandered about the country, and in many instances, in the West Indies, perished miserably from disease and want. Their condition was thus described in August 1849 by Mr. Carbery, a stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana, whose sympathies are much more with the coolie than with the planter. "With the indenture," he says, "the immigrant becomes a useful and industrious member of society, his labours alike profitable to himself and his master. Without it he too often degenerates into a wandering mendicant, a nuisance and disgrace to the colony, and finishes his career in the public hospital." In the interest, therefore, of the cooly himself, the indenture system is necessary. But it is, moreover, obvious that it would not be worth while for the planters to import coolies unless they could command from them continuous labour. The cooly is not so strong as the creole, and would require as little for his subsistence. He would, therefore, be just as accessible to the temptations to idleness if he were not under some system of coercion. In that case the planter would have incurred the heavy expense of introducing him into the Colony without the probability of deriving any substantial benefit from it. That the indenture system is not and cannot be worked oppressively and tyrannically is asserted on all hands. For, setting aside the protection which the law affords, the labour of the coolie is so valuable, and the importance of retaining him so great, that no planter who had a reasonable regard for his own interests would venture to push his legal rights to the extreme. With reference to this point Mr. Keate, in a Despatch dated 6 August 1857, says that the competition for labour in Trinidad is such as to render any attempt to secure continuous labour by punishment quite futile. And in the reports of the stipendiary magistrates before referred to, as enclosed in Governor Wodehouse's Despatch of the 30th September last, the same fact is repeatedly asserted.

In regard to the mortality in the colonies, the information, as regards the West Indies, is not complete. For Mauritius it is more complete. In that Colony the average number of coolies in the five years ending with 1856 was 118,046. The average number of deaths was 3,793, equal to 3·2 per cent. per annum. Adopting the same mode of computation, the average annual mortality in the 23 years ending with 1856 was 3·1 per annum. In British Guiana the average mortality during the four years ending with June 1858 is stated to have been 3·65. In Trinidad the Immigration Agent says, "when once acclimatised, the per centage of deaths among the Asiatic peasantry is low. It amounted during the half year terminating on 30th June 1858, on a total of 9,937 immigrants to 50. Of this mortality three-fifths occurred among the arrivals of the current year." Deducting these recent arrivals, the mortality of the half year would be only 20 out of 8,872, equal to 0·50, or half per cent. per annum. In Grenada two ships arrived, in 1857, with 645 immigrants. During the first month after arrival the mortality was large, but after the end of the first six months, it fell to the rate of only 2·6 per annum. In Jamaica the number of immigrants has been small, but the number who have "died or disappeared" in 13½ years has been 1,597 out of 2,825, or a little more than four per cent. per annum.

Third. In respect to the creole, those who come forward as his advocates allege two grievances principally; first, that strangers are introduced to compete with him in the labour market; and second, that the money to pay for introducing those strangers is taken from the public revenue, to which he contributes. The first objection, if it were worth anything, would apply to all immigration assisted out of public funds; to the Australian immigration as well as the Mauritius and West Indian. It would, indeed, be more unreasonable in the case of the sugar-growing colonies if, as is alleged, the creoles cannot be induced to work at the staple productions by any wages which the planter can afford to offer. But it may further be doubted whether the creole population themselves regard the introduction of coolies as any injury to them. They have shown no resentment or ill-will towards the coolies, which would certainly have been the case if they had regarded their introduction as an injury; and the Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, in a report, dated 16th April last alleges the exact contrary. "It is a remarkable fact," says Mr. Kortright, "that so far from the immigrant being regarded by the native labourer with jealousy, he is rather viewed as one of the means destined to emancipate the latter from the necessity of offering his services for hire, and to enable him to become a cultivator of the soil for his own special benefit."

The grievance of being compelled to contribute towards the expense of importing the coolie is not, in fact, very great. In Mauritius the expense of importing a coolie is about 5 l.; the amount to be contributed by the employer in the shape of a stamp duty, is 20 s. the first year and 10 s. every subsequent year that the coolie is under indenture. As the coolie must serve five years or pay a tax, the amount contributed by the employer or by

Creole & indentured

Appendix, No. 5.

the coolie, cannot be less than 3*l*. To the West Indies the expense of importation may be taken at 13*l*. In British Guiana the employer is required to pay down 50 dollars = 10*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. In Trinidad, 2*l*. a year during indenture = 10*l*. In Jamaica two-thirds of the cost, whatever it may be. In Grenada and St. Vincent, half the cost. In St. Lucia, 20*s*. for the first year and 25*s*. for subsequent years = 6*l*. The three first are the only Colonies which import large numbers of coolies, and it can scarcely be said that the share of the expense which in those colonies falls on the creole is oppressive. For it must be remembered that the excess of expense is drawn from the general revenue, the principal sources of which are import and export duties, and that the creole labouring population contribute very little to the former, and probably not at all to the latter. It is impossible to ascertain accurately what is the extent to which the creole pays for coolie emigration, but it may safely be asserted that it is extremely small. In addition to the expense of importing the coolies, there is, in the West Indian colonies, the expense of his back passage to India. But as this back passage will not become due until the immigrant has resided a second five years in the colony, it is not unfair to set against it the advantage which the Colony will have derived from his labour and expenditure during that time.

Nor is it possible to assume that this expenditure, whatever it may be, is uncompensated. If the planters cannot obtain labour which will enable them to continue sugar cultivation, they will, in the other colonies as they have done in Jamaica, abandon their estates. The land will fall out of cultivation, or be appropriated by the creole population. The whites will disappear, and with them civilisation, morality and religion; the creole would be the greatest sufferer by such a result; the greater, because he would be unconscionable or careless of it. The whites would migrate elsewhere, but the creole would be tied to the soil, and could not fail to sink daily into deeper barbarism.

Those who deny the probability of such a result, point to Barbados as a colony where without immigration produce has increased, and the people have advanced. But Barbados is one of the most thickly peopled spots in the world, and the extent of its population produces the same coercion to labour continuously as is produced in the other colonies by the laws affecting immigrants. If ever the population in the other colonies should, as in Barbados, press heavily on the means of subsistence, neither immigration nor indentureship laws will be required.

Fourth. In regard to the interests of the public, it seems only necessary to point out that the British Colonies afford the single successful instance of the competition of free with slave labour in the production of tropical sugar. At the present moment the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom amounts to about 8,750,000 cwt., and the production in the British Colonies to upwards of 4,500,000 cwt. More than half the consumption of the United Kingdom is, therefore, now produced by free labour. The increase in the production of Mauritius, British Guiana, and Trinidad since 1842, when immigration commenced, has been from 1,440,578 to 2,431,413 cwt., or 990,835 cwt., equal to more than 11 per cent. of the whole consumption of the United Kingdom. It may be confidently asserted that if immigration continues this increase will also go on, and it is scarcely visionary to believe that a time may come when the whole consumption of the United Kingdom might be produced by free labour. But if immigration is stopped production will fall off, and, as the people of England will not go without sugar, the result will be that a greater quantity will be purchased from countries where it is produced by slave labour. An active stimulus would thus be applied to slave cultivation, and consequently to the slave trade, and an effectual discouragement would be administered to those who have been striving to retrieve the ruined fortunes of the British West Indies. The ill effects would not be confined to the British colonies only; they would discourage the friends of emancipation in every country by destroying the one example to which they can now point of the possibility of the successful cultivation of tropical sugar by free labour.

18 February 1859. T. W. C. M.

4. When by reason of any contract of indenture or other contract, and from the age of 15 years or any parent or guardian, or from any other cause, it shall be necessary for a fresh indenture to be executed in the part of such indenture, such indenture shall be executed in the same manner as the indenture which shall remain in force, and subject in all respects to the same regulations as before.

5. All contracts and indentures hereafter to be executed, and whether the immigrants to whom they relate have already arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, shall be executed in the form set forth in the Schedule (A.) and (B.) or as near thereto as may be, except in so far as the provisions of the said Schedule (A.) and (B.) may be varied or amended by the Governor, and subject in all respects to the same regulations as before.

6. All contracts and indentures hereafter to be executed, and whether the immigrants to whom they relate have already arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, may be executed on the part of the employer in the presence of the Immigration Agent General, or a stipendiary or special justice, or any other person, and every stipendiary or special justice receiving any contract or indenture for the purpose of procuring the signature thereof, shall at once give notice thereof in writing to the Immigration Agent General, and if such employer shall fail for one month after receiving such notice to execute such contract or indenture, the Immigration Agent General may, with the sanction of the Governor, transfer the services of such immigrant to any other employer, who shall bear the expense of such transfer, and the Immigration Agent General shall be indemnified in respect of such transfer.

*Cost of transport
how paid in
each Colony*

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Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6.

No. 18.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1857.

[COURT OF POLICY.]

AN ORDINANCE to make certain Alterations and Amendments in the Laws relating to Immigration and Contracts of Service.

ORDINANCE enacted by his Excellency William Walker, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

WHEREAS it is necessary to make certain alterations and amendments in the laws relating to immigration and contracts of service: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

1. Every contract heretofore entered into in the presence of the Immigration Agent General, or Sub-Immigration Agent, and now in existence, and purporting to bind any minor immigrant, shall have the same force and effect as if such immigrant had been of full age at the time of the signing of such contract; and from and after the taking effect of this Ordinance every minor immigrant of the age of 15 years and upwards may enter into a contract in the presence of the Immigration Agent General, and shall be bound by such contract in the same manner as if such immigrant were of full age.

2. From and after the taking effect of this Ordinance, every minor immigrant under the age of 15 years (except liberated Africans of the second class) arriving in the Colony shall be indentured to serve for the same term as an immigrant of the same description of full age; and every such indenture shall be executed in triplicate, in the form set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked (B.); or as near thereto as may be, and shall be signed by the Immigration Agent General on behalf of such immigrant, and by the employer of such immigrant; and every such indenture shall have in all respects the same force and effect, and shall be subject to all such regulations, as by the laws in force at the time of the execution of such indenture shall attach to a contract between an immigrant of the same description of full age and an employer.

3. In no case of any original or subsequent indenture shall any separation be allowed between children under the age of 15 years and their parents or natural protectors, and when the location of any parent or natural protector, with whom any such child has been allotted, shall be changed, a corresponding change shall be made in the location of such child.

4. When by reason of any change of employer on the part of any minor immigrant under the age of 15 years, or any parent or natural protector of such minor immigrant, or from any other cause, it shall be necessary for a fresh indenture to be executed on the part of such minor immigrant, such indenture shall be executed in the same manner, and shall have the same force and effect, as provided in Section 2 of this Ordinance with respect to indentures executed under the said section.

5. All contracts and indentures hereafter to be executed, and whether the immigrants to whom they relate have already arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, shall be respectively in the forms hereunto annexed, and marked respectively (A.) and (B.), or as near thereto as may be, except indentures of liberated Africans of the second class, which shall remain the same, and subject in all respects to the same regulations, as heretofore.

6. All contracts and indentures whatsoever, hereafter to be executed, and whether the immigrants to whom they relate have already arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, may be executed on the part of the employer in the presence of the Immigration Agent General, or a stipendiary or special justice, as may be most convenient; and every stipendiary or special justice receiving any contract or indenture for the purpose of procuring the signature thereto of any employer within his district, shall at once give notice thereof in writing to such employer; and if such employer shall fail, for one month after receiving such notice, to execute such contract or indenture, the Immigration Agent General may, with the sanction of the Governor, transfer the services of such immigrant to any other employer, who shall bear the employer who may have failed as aforesaid, harmless of all expenses and liability in respect of such immigrant.

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7. Whenever

Preamble.

Contracts with minor Immigrants declared valid.

How minor Immigrants under 15 years to be indentured.

Children not to be separated from their parents.

Fresh indentures to be entered into when employer of minor Immigrant changed.

Form of indentures.

Manner of executing indentures.

Appendix, No. 6.

Provision for loss of service when immigrant under indenture imprisoned by any supreme or inferior criminal court.

7. Whenever any immigrant under contract or indenture shall be imprisoned under sentence of any supreme or inferior court of criminal justice, the employer of such immigrant may, if he so chooses, forthwith transmit to the Immigration Agent General the part of the contract or indenture in his (the employer's) possession, and give notice to the stipendiary or special justice of the district, who shall be bound on receiving such notice, forthwith to transmit to the Immigration Agent General the part of the contract or indenture in his (the justice's) possession; and the Immigration Agent General shall endorse on each part of such contract or indenture in his possession a certificate of the additional number of days which such immigrant is bound to serve in consequence of such imprisonment, and shall return the said parts to the persons entitled thereto respectively; and such certificate shall operate as a new contract or indenture for the time set forth therein; and both the employer and the immigrant shall, during such time, be subject to all the rules, regulations, and liabilities to which they were respectively subject under the said contract or indenture.

Provision for loss of service when immigrant under indenture imprisoned by any stipendiary or special justice.

8. Whenever any immigrant under contract or indenture shall be imprisoned under sentence of a stipendiary or special justice, such justice shall endorse on each of the parts of such contract or indenture in his possession, and in the possession of the employer and immigrant respectively, a statement specifying the offence and the number of days of such imprisonment, and if such offence shall involve any absence from work or any desertion, specifying also the number of days of such absence or desertion, and all such numbers shall be in words at length, and not in figures; and at any period not less than one month before the expiration of the term of such contract or indenture, such employer may, if he so chooses, transmit to the Immigration Agent General the part of the contract or indenture in his (the employer's) possession, and give notice to the stipendiary or special justice of the district, who shall be bound, on receiving such notice, forthwith to transmit to the Immigration Agent General the part of the contract or indenture in his (the justice's) possession; and the Immigration Agent General shall endorse on each of the parts of such contract or indenture his certificate that such immigrant is bound to serve, in addition to such term, the entire number of days so specified by such justice; and such certificate shall operate as a new contract or indenture for the time set forth therein; and both the employer and the immigrant shall during such time be subject to all the rules, regulations, and liabilities to which they were respectively subject under the said contract or indenture.

Provision for loss of any part of an indenture.

9. In case of the loss, either before or after endorsement, of any of the parts of a contract or indenture, the remaining part or parts shall be sufficient for all the purposes of Sections 7 and 8 of this Ordinance.

Punishment for fraudulent use of certificate or contract.

10. Any immigrant who shall use or attempt to use, and any person who shall aid or abet any immigrant in using or attempting to use, for any fraudulent or deceitful purpose, any certificate of industrial residence, passport, ticket-of-leave, contract, or indenture, shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 23 dollars, or to imprisonment with hard labour for not more than 30 days; and in case of the recovery of such fine, one-half thereof shall be paid to the informer, and the other half shall be paid to the Receiver General, or Assistant Receiver General, to be appropriated in the same manner as all other monies received by him under any Ordinance relating to immigration.

Contracts of service for three years made in British possessions in the West Indies declared valid.

11. Every contract for service in this Colony, made in any other British possession in the West Indies, between any employer, or the agent of any employer in this Colony, and any person residing in such other British possession, shall be as valid and effectual as if entered into within this Colony: Provided that no such contract shall be for a term exceeding three years; and that every such contract shall be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and shall be signed by both the parties thereto; and that the signature to any such contract of every person so residing in such other British possession shall be affixed in the presence of a justice of the peace, residing in the place in which such contract is entered into; and that such justice shall certify that such contract was fully explained to such person before the signing of the same by him, and that he fully understood the same; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such justice of the peace shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof; but any person disputing the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine.

Interpretation clause.

12. In this Ordinance, and in all Ordinances now in force, relating to immigration, the term "Immigration Agent General" shall also mean "Sub-Immigration Agent;" except in so far as relates to the future indenturing of minor immigrants under the age of 15 years, all indentures on the part of whom shall be executed by the Immigration Agent General himself.

Repeal of previous laws.

13. So much of the laws heretofore in force relating to immigration and contracts of service, as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

When Ordinance to take effect.

14. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication thereof.

And

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these Presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner. Appendix, No. 6.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, city of Georgetown, Demerara, this 22d day of October, 1857, and published on the 7th of November following.

(signed) *Wm. Walker.*

By command of the Court,

(signed) *J. Gardiner Austin,*
Actg. Govt. Secretary.

(A.)—ORDINANCE, No. , 1857.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. Ship of Import—

CONTRACT entered into this day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , between , as the proprietor of plantation, and of The said agrees to hire the services of the said , and the said agrees to render to the said , his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of , for the term of years, commencing on the day of in the year 18 , and terminating on the day of in the year 18 . And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said shall be employed by the said , his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, on plantation . And it is further agreed, that the said , his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to the said , as such labourer aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under indenture or contract, working on said estate, and such wages shall be paid on the last day of the week. And it is further agreed that, in the event of the said plantation being sold at execution sale, or by the Administrator General, the said shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and shall be paid wages by the said purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

Attestation of employer's signature,

Signed by the abovenamed , in my presence.

Attestation of immigrant's signature,

Signed by the abovenamed , in my presence.

(B.)—ORDINANCE, No. , 1857.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. Ship of Import—

INDENTURE made this day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , between , as the proprietor of plantation , and the Immigration Agent General, on behalf of , a minor immigrant, of the age of years.

The said agrees to hire the services of the said , and the said Immigration Agent General agrees that the said shall render to the said , his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of , for the term of years, commencing on the day of , in the year 18 , and terminating on the day of , in the year 18 . And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said shall be employed by the said , his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, on plantation . And it is further agreed, that the said , his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall pay to the said , as such labourer aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under indenture, or contract, working on said estate, and that such wages shall be paid on the last day of the week. And it is further agreed, that in the event of the said plantation being sold at execution sale, or by the Administrator General, the said shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and shall be paid wages by the said purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

Attestation of employer's signature,

Signed by the abovenamed , in my presence.

Signature of Immigration Agent General.

Signed by me, on behalf of the abovenamed

Immigration Agent General.

No. 2.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1858.

[COURT OF POLICY.]

AN ORDINANCE to Regulate the Introduction of Immigrants from *Bombay* on Private Account.

(L.S.)
W. Walker.
 ORDINANCE enacted by his Excellency *William Walker, Esq.*, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

WHEREAS Her Majesty's Government have been pleased, with the consent of the Chairman and Court of Directors of the East India Company, to sanction the introduction of immigrants on private account from Bombay into the Colony of British Guiana, subject to certain rules and regulations: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint an Emigration Agent at the port of Bombay for the Colony of British Guiana, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be remunerated as hereinafter provided; and it shall be the duty of such agent to procure and maintain at Bombay, and to ship on board the vessels to be furnished by duly licensed parties as hereinafter provided, such number of Indian immigrants as may from time to time be applied for by the Governor of British Guiana.

2. Any person who may be desirous of introducing into British Guiana, at his own expense, immigrants under contracts to serve upon his plantation, shall apply to the Governor for a license to that effect, stating the number required for each such plantation, and the Governor may grant or refuse such license.

3. Before any such license shall be granted, the person applying for the same shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Governor, in the sum of 2,000*l.*, conditioned for the performance of the following stipulations, namely, that the space required by the Indian law shall be allowed to the emigrants on the between-decks, and also such part of the upper deck as shall be set apart by the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay; that issues of food, firewood, and water shall be made according to the scale contained in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, or in such other scale as may be authorised by the Secretary of State, or the Court of Directors of the East India Company; that they shall receive the requisite medicines and medical attendance; that they shall not be allowed to purchase spirituous liquors; that no intercourse shall be allowed between the crew and the females on board; and that the emigrants generally shall be subject to no ill-usage; and likewise that the licensee will repay any expenses that may be incurred for collecting and maintaining any emigrants for whom he may fail to provide passages, together with all fees and gratuities that may be due in respect of them.

4. The Governor shall, on granting any such license, forward to the Emigration Agent at Bombay instructions to collect the required number of emigrants, and shall state the time at which they should be ready for embarkation.

5. The duties of the Emigration Agent shall be performed, subject to the constant inspection of the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay, who shall at all times have access to the depôt, and every facility for ascertaining the propriety of the proceedings.

6. No emigrant ship shall clear out without the authority of the Protector of Emigrants, who shall first ascertain that the emigrants are leaving the country voluntarily; that their contracts are in the approved form, and that they have an adequate understanding of them, and generally of what they are doing; that the ship in which they are embarked is seaworthy, and provided with all things proper for the voyage, with the requisite fittings, stores and medicines, with a surgeon, and interpreter, approved by the Protector; that the between-decks are properly ventilated; that proper space is allowed for the emigrants there and on the upper deck for exercise; and that the required proportion of females is placed on board. The Protector shall sign, and deliver to the master for production to the

Immigration

Preamble.

The Secretary of State may appoint an Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Colony.

Governor may grant licences to parties wishing to import immigrants.

Bond to be given by licensee and two sureties.

Governor to forward instructions to Emigration Agent at Bombay.

Duties of Emigration Agent to be performed subject to inspection of Protector of Emigrants.

No emigrant ship to clear out without authority of the Protector of Emigrants.

Immigration Agent General of British Guiana, a list of the emigrants placed on board, on which he shall endorse any information which it is desirable to communicate to such Immigration Agent General.

Immigration Agent General and Health Officer to report to the Governor on every emigrant ship arriving in the Colony.

7. The Immigration Agent General and the Health officer shall board every emigrant ship arriving in this Colony from Bombay, and ascertain by examination of the diary to be kept by the surgeon, and by other means, the number of deaths, and the general condition of the immigrants during the voyage; and if the immigrants shall not have been treated according to the terms of the licence, such officers shall make a report to the Governor, who shall be at liberty, if he shall think fit, to allot the immigrants to other employers, as well as to put the bond of the licensee in suit.

Report to be communicated to the Secretary of State.

8. The report of the Immigration Agent General, and the Health Officer on every such ship, and the proceedings taken thereon by the Governor of British Guiana, shall be communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in all cases.

Colony to be liable for all fees and expenses due to Emigration Agent at Bombay.

9. The Colony shall be bound and liable to pay to the Emigration Agent a fee of three rupees (or such other sum as may, from time to time be fixed by the Governor and Court of Policy, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government) for each emigrant shipped or brought to the port of Bombay for embarkation, as well as any expenses which may be incurred for collecting the emigrants and maintaining them at Bombay. These payments shall be made through the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Emigration Agent to transmit to Governor a statement of all expenses incurred.

10. The Emigration Agent shall, on the departure of each ship, endorse on the Protector's list, and also transmit by post to the Governor of British Guiana a certificate of all expenses incurred on account of the emigrants on board, and shall, at the close of every season, transmit to the Governor a statement of all expenses incurred in the course of such season.

Gratuity to master and surgeon of every emigrant ship.

11. The master and surgeon of every ship in which immigrants shall be introduced into this Colony, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall each be entitled to receive from the Colony a gratuity at the rate of one dollar for each adult immigrant landed alive, and in good health, subject to a deduction at the rate of 24 dollars, or 5*l.* sterling for each adult immigrant dying on the passage, or landed in a state unfit for work through sickness.

Form of contracts to be entered into by emigrants at Bombay.

12. The contracts to be entered into by emigrants at Bombay, under the provisions of this Ordinance, may be in the form contained in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed, and every contract purporting to be certified by the signature of the Protector of Emigrants at the port of Bombay shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof; but every person disputing the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine.

Employment of immigrants introduced under this Ordinance, to be regulated by the General Immigration Laws of the Colony.

13. The employment in this Colony of immigrants to be introduced under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be regulated by the same laws as shall be at the time in force in this Colony for regulating the employment of all other immigrants from the East Indies.

Preferent lien of the Colony for the bonds to be given under this Ordinance.

14. The bonds to be given under this Ordinance may be recovered by the Receiver General on behalf of the Colony by parate execution, and such Receiver General, on behalf of the Colony, shall have and hold for the amount of such bonds a preferent lien on the plantations on which the immigrants shall be employed under the provisions of this Ordinance over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and conventional, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, and such as are allowed or created by any Ordinance.

Section 5, of Ord. 7, of 1854, repealed.

15. Section 5 of Ordinance No. 7, of 1854, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

When Ordinance to take effect.

16. This Ordinance shall not come into operation until the same be approved by Her Majesty.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, City of Georgetown, Demerara, this 12th day of January 1858, and published on the

(signed) *William Walker.*

By command of the Court,

J. Gardiner Austin,
Acting Secretary.

Who shall first clear the ship, and then the immigrants are leaving the country voluntarily; that their names and approved local, and that they have an adequate understanding of them, and generally of what they are doing; that the ship in which they are embarked is seaworthy, and provided with all things proper for the voyage, with the requisite fittings, stores and medicines, with a surgeon, and interpreter, approved by the Protector; that the between-decks are properly ventilated; that proper space is allowed for the emigrants there and on the upper deck for exercise; and that the required proportion of females is placed on board. The Protector shall sign, and deliver to the master for production to the

SCHEDULE (A.)

Scale of Provisions, Firewood, and Water necessary for a Ship conveying Emigrants from the East to the West Indies.

Quantity of provisions per diem, to be issued to each Immigrant—

	Oz.
Rice Balam - - - - -	20
Doll, Patna, Urbior - - - - -	4
Ghee, good Buffaloe - - - - -	1
Oil, pure mustard - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, country, middling white - - - - -	1
Turmeric, bright yellow - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Onions, old Patna - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, smoking - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, old leaf - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chillies, Patna - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tamarind, old - - - - -	2
Goor cane - - - - -	1 every second day.
Water - - - - -	1 gallon per diem.

Firewood—

	Lbs.
For 100 persons or less - - - - -	400 per day.
100 „ to 200 - - - - -	600 „
200 „ to 300 - - - - -	700 „
300 „ to 400 - - - - -	800 „

SCHEDULE (B.)

Form of Contract.

BE it remembered that on the _____ day of _____ 185 appeared before me, _____, Protector of Emigrants at the port of Bombay, the persons whose names are undermentioned, and in my presence signed their names (or marks) to the following agreement:—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to go to the Colony of British Guiana, there to reside for the space of 10 years, on the conditions following—

That we shall, on arrival, enter into contracts to serve as agricultural labourers, for the wages paid to labourers not under indentures, on plantation _____ or on such other plantation as may be assigned by the Governor of the said Colony, for the term of three years, and thereafter for the further term of two years, upon the same plantation or such others as we may select; and that after the expiration of the term of five years we shall enter into annual contracts, to serve as aforesaid upon some plantation, for each of the five following years, or shall, in default, pay to the Immigration Agent General of the said Colony the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* or 12 dollars for each such year, and that we shall, during the said term of ten years, comply with the laws relating to Immigrants; and upon the further condition that we shall be provided, upon application to be made within 18 months after the expiration of the said term of 10 years, free of cost, with a passage back to the port of Bombay.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our name (or marks) in the presence of the above-mentioned Protector of Emigrants.

I, the above-named Protector of Emigrants at the port of Bombay, do hereby certify that the above signatures (or marks) were duly made in my presence, and that the above contract was fully explained to the persons entering into the same, and that they fully understood the same.

A. B., Protector of Emigrants.

Appendix, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8.

No. 17.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1858.

[COURT OF POLICY.]

AN ORDINANCE for the Encouragement of Immigration from *China*.

(L.S.)
P. E. Wodehouse.
 ORDINANCE enacted by his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the introduction into this Colony of Chinese labourers at the expense of private parties: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The 14th section of the Ordinance No. 7, of 1854, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Section 14, of Ordinance 7, of 1854.

2. The parties proposing to introduce Chinese labourers under this Ordinance shall, before the 1st day of December next, furnish the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners and the Governor respectively, with a list, signed by the proprietors, or by the authorised attorneys of the proprietors of the plantations for which such labourers are to be introduced, setting forth the number of labourers desired to be allotted to each such plantation; and each such proprietor shall thereupon become liable for the payment of any expenses which may be incurred under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, in respect to any Chinese labourers to be introduced thereunder, in proportion to the number stated opposite to the name of his plantation in such list; and all such expenses may be recovered from such proprietor in the same manner as the amount of any promissory notes, now given by proprietors of estates to whom immigrants are indentured, may be recovered.

Proprietors and their plantations to be liable for cost of introduction of Chinese labourers in proportion to the number applied for.

3. All written contracts for the performance of any labour or service of agriculture in this Colony which shall be made with any Chinese labourer, male or female, who shall leave China or Hong Kong for this Colony between the passing of this Ordinance and the 1st day of April next ensuing, shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period named therein, not exceeding the period of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such labourer in British Guiana, and every such contract shall be signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, or of persons lawfully acting on their behalf, and shall be attested by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, who shall declare that the labourers, parties to such contract, signed the same voluntarily, and with a due understanding of its effect; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such Emigration Officer shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof, but any person disputing the genuineness of any such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine; and every such contract shall conform to the following conditions, namely:—

Requisites of contracts of service.

1st. Every such contract shall secure to the labourer making the same, the right to receive in lieu of any fixed wages specified therein, the rate of wages which may, from time to time, be paid to unindentured labourers working on the estate on which he shall be employed.

2nd. Every such contract shall bind the employer to furnish to the labourer, free of charge, suitable lodging, and, when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines and nourishment, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation.

3rd. Every such contract may be terminated by the labourer, party thereto, at the expiration of the third year thereof, on payment to the Immigration Agent General of 50 dollars, or at the expiration of the fourth year thereof on payment of 25 dollars.

4th. Every such contract may bind the labourer to repay to his employer, at such rate, not exceeding 1 dollar a month, as may be determined by the Governor and Court of Policy, such specified sum, not exceeding 12 dollars, as may have been advanced to him before leaving China or Hong Kong.

4. Such contracts may be made in the form contained in the annexed Schedule, and at their expiration may be renewed for a period not exceeding three years.

Contracts may be in form in the Schedule.

5. Upon the arrival in the Colony of any ship having Chinese labourers on board, the Immigration Agent General shall, with the Health Officer of the port, forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such Health Officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and of the passengers therein, and of the emigration papers furnished to the Master of the said vessel, in pursuance of the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, whether provisions of "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855" have been complied with.

On arrival of ship, Immigration Agent General and Health Officer to ascertain whether provisions of "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855" have been complied with.

Appendix, No. 8.

1855," whether the provisions of the said Act have been complied with or not, and shall report to the Governor of the Colony respecting the state of such vessel and the treatment of the passengers therein, and whether there appear to be any grounds for proceeding against the said vessel, or the Master thereof, under the provisions of the said Act, and respecting all other such matters as the Governor may direct.

Contracts to be submitted to the Immigration Agent General for approval and record.

6. Every contract made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, on the arrival of the Chinese labourers, be submitted to the Immigration Agent General, who shall and may make such alterations therein for the benefit of the labourers as he shall judge necessary to make the same conformable to the above conditions, and shall thereupon record and sign the same, and no such contract or altered contract shall be binding on any such labourer till so signed; and the Sub-Immigration Agent shall be entitled to the sum of 24 cents for each contract so recorded, to be paid by the persons to whom the labourers may be allotted as hereinafter provided.

Labourers to be allotted by the Governor, and employers to pay the cost of their introduction.

7. The Governor may, on their arrival, allot any such Chinese labourers in such proportions as he shall think fit, not exceeding in any case the number applied for, to the plantations mentioned in the list to be furnished under the provisions of the 2nd section hereof, and each proprietor to whom the same may be allotted shall thereupon pay in cash to the Receiver General the cost of the passage of each such labourer, together with any expenses which may have been incurred in this Colony under any of the provisions hereof in respect to each such labourer.

In certain cases the Governor may allot the labourers to other than the original applicants.

8. In the event of any proprietor to whom any such Chinese labourers may be allotted as aforesaid, being unable to pay the said passage money and expenses, or in the event of any such proprietor not having provided on his plantation suitable lodging or hospital accommodation for such labourers, and in the event of there being no other of the parties mentioned in the list aforesaid willing then to receive such labourers, the Governor may allot them on the best terms practicable to the proprietor of any plantation in the Colony who may be willing to receive them, who shall thereupon become bound by the provisions of the contracts made in China or Hong Kong with such labourers; and any expenses which may be incurred on account of such labourers, and which may not be paid by such last mentioned proprietor, shall be recoverable from the proprietor to whom they were first allotted under the preceding section hereof.

Governor may direct payment of passage money, not exceeding 96 dollars per adult.

9. The Governor shall, out of any sums to be received under the preceding sections hereof, direct payment to be made of the passage money due on account of the Chinese labourers to be introduced as aforesaid, not exceeding in any case the sum of 96 dollars for each adult.

Certain sections of Ordinance 7, of 1854, to apply to labourers introduced under this Ordinance.

10. Every contract made or renewed under the provisions hereof shall be deemed to be an indenture, and during the currency of the same any Chinese labourer shall be deemed to be an immigrant, within the meaning of the following sections of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1854, namely:—The 10th and 11th sections; from the 22d to the 33d inclusive; from the 35th to the 42d sections inclusive; the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 55th sections; from the 57th to the 60th sections inclusive.

Contract may be cancelled on employer failing to provide employment.

11. If it shall be established before any stipendiary or special Justice of the Peace on complaint preferred by any Chinese labourer, that such labourer is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages under the terms of any such contract as aforesaid, such Justice shall declare his contract to be cancelled, and shall report the same to the Immigration Agent General, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such labourer to be indentured to some other employer on the terms as near as may be of the said contract, for a period not exceeding the unexpired period of his term of service.

To whom sums received in commutation of service to be paid.

12. All sums received by the Immigration Agent General from any Chinese labourer under the third condition in the third section of this Ordinance, shall be paid over by him to the person by whom such labourer shall at the time be employed.

Interpretation clause.

13. The words "Governor," "Immigration Agent General," "written contracts," "plantation," and "employer," where used in this Ordinance or in the annexed Schedule, shall bear the meanings assigned to them in the 62d section of the Ordinance No. 7, of 1854.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 5th day of July 1858, and published on the 10th following.

(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

By command of the Court,

(signed) Wm. Walker, Secretary.

SCHEDULE, SECTION 4.

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It is agreed between A. B., Chinese labourer, and C. D., acting on behalf of certain persons proposing to introduce Chinese labourers into British Guiana, under the provisions of Ordinance, No. 17 of 1858, that A. B. shall serve such person, and on such plantation in British Guiana as the Governor may appoint, in the growing or manufacturing of articles the produce of such plantation, for the term of five years from the day on which A. B. shall land in British Guiana, provided always that it shall be lawful for A. B. to terminate the said agreement at the expiration of three years, on payment of the sum of 50 dollars, or at the end of four years, on payment of the sum of 25 dollars. And it is further agreed, that the employer to whom the said A. B. shall be allotted, A. B., the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under contract or indenture, working on the same plantation (which wages shall be paid weekly), and that the employer shall supply A. B., free of cost, with suitable lodging, and with such medicines, nourishment, and medical attendance, and hospital accommodation as A. B. may need when sick; and it is further agreed, that if the same plantation shall come into the possession of any other person than the employer to whom he shall be first allotted, A. B. shall be bound to serve such other person if required so to do on the same plantation, and on the above terms.

And it is further agreed that the employer may deduct from the wages of A. B., at a rate not exceeding one dollar a month, the total sum of (not more than 12) dollars, which A. B. acknowledges himself to have received in advance before leaving China (or Hong Kong).

A. B.
C. D.

I hereby declare that the labourer, party to this contract, signed the same voluntarily, and with a due understanding of its effect.

E. F., Emigration Officer.

The labourer whose name appears in the above contract has been allotted in conformity with the 7th section of Ordinance, No. 17 of 1858, to plantation in the county of

G. H., Immigration Agent General.

(True copy.)

W. Walker, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 9.

Appendix, No. 9.

No. 26.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1858.

[COURT OF POLICY.]

An ORDINANCE to Regulate the Introduction of Immigrants from Bombay on Private Account.

(L. S.)

P. E. Wodehouse.

ORDINANCE enacted by his Excellency Philip Edmund Wodehouse, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c. by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

Preamble.

WHEREAS Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to sanction the introduction of immigrants on private account from Bombay into the Colony of British Guiana, subject to certain rules and regulations: Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

An Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Colony may be appointed.

1. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint an Emigration Agent at the port of Bombay for the Colony of British Guiana for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be remunerated as hereinafter provided; and it shall be the duty of such agent to procure and maintain at Bombay, and to ship on board the vessels to be furnished by duly licensed parties as hereinafter provided, such number of Indian immigrants as may from time to time be applied for by the Governor of British Guiana.

Governor may grant licenses to parties wishing to import immigrants.

2. Any person who may be desirous of introducing into British Guiana, at his own expense, immigrants under contracts to serve upon his plantation, shall apply to the Governor for a license to that effect, stating the number required for each such plantation, and the Governor may grant or refuse such license.

Bond to be given by licensee and two sureties.

3. Before any such license shall be granted, the person applying for the same shall enter into a bond, jointly and severally, with two sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Governor, in the sum of 2,000 L., conditioned for the performance of the following stipulations, namely:—That no ship employed by him for the conveyance of emigrants under this Ordinance shall clear from Bombay with emigrants without a written authority from the Protector of Emigrants, and that the failure to produce such written authority shall be prima facie evidence of the same not having been obtained; that the space required by the Indian Law shall be allowed to the emigrants on the between decks, and also such part of

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the upper deck as shall be set apart by the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay; that issues of food, firewood, and water shall be made according to the scale contained in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, or such other scale as may be authorised by Her Majesty's Government; that they shall receive the requisite medicines and medical attendance; that they shall not be allowed to purchase spirituous liquors; that no intercourse shall be allowed between the crew and the females on board; and that the emigrants generally shall be subject to no ill-usage; and likewise that the licensee will repay any expenses that may be incurred for collecting and maintaining the emigrants, including those for whom he may fail to provide passages, together with all gratuities that may be due in respect of them, and his proportionate share of the salary of the Emigration Agent, and of the emigration expenses at Bombay.

Governor to forward instructions to Emigration Agent.

4. The Governor shall, on granting any such license, forward to the Emigration Agent at Bombay instructions to collect the required number of emigrants, and shall state the time at which they should be ready for embarkation.

Duties of agent to be performed subject to inspection of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The duties of the Emigration Agent shall be performed, subject to the constant inspection of the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay, who shall at all times have access to the depôt and every facility for ascertaining the propriety of the proceedings.

No emigrant ship to clear out without authority of the Protector of Emigrants.

6. No emigrant ship shall clear out without the authority of the Protector of Emigrants who shall first ascertain that the emigrants are leaving the country voluntarily; that their contracts are in the approved form, and that they have an adequate understanding of them, and generally of what they are doing; that the ship in which they are embarked is seaworthy, and provided with all things proper for the voyage, with the requisite fittings, stores, and medicines, with a surgeon, and interpreter, approved by the Protector; that the between decks are properly ventilated; that proper space is allowed for the emigrants there, and on the upper deck for exercise; and that such proportion of females is placed on board as may be from time to time required by Her Majesty's Government. The Protector shall sign and deliver to the master, for production to the Immigration Agent General of British Guiana, a list of the emigrants placed on board, on which he shall endorse any information which it is desirable to communicate to such Immigration Agent General.

Report to be made to the Governor on every emigrant ship arriving in the Colony.

7. The Immigration Agent General and the Health Officer shall board every emigrant ship arriving in this Colony from Bombay, and ascertain by examination of the diary to be kept by the surgeon, and by other means, the number of deaths and the general condition of the immigrants during the voyage; and if the immigrants shall not have been treated according to the terms of the license, such officers shall make a report to the Governor, who shall be at liberty, if he shall think fit, to allot the immigrants to other employers, as well as to put the bond of the licensee in suit.

Report to be communicated to the Secretary of State.

8. The report of the Immigration Agent General and the Health Officer on every such ship, and the proceedings taken thereon by the Governor of British Guiana, shall be communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in all cases.

Colony to be liable to agent for salary and expenses at Bombay.

9. The Colony shall be bound and liable to pay to the Emigration Agent such salary as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Governor and Court of Policy, with the Financial Representatives of the inhabitants of the Colony in Combined Court assembled, as well as any expenses which may be incurred for collecting the emigrants and maintaining them at Bombay, and these payments shall be made through the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Emigration Agent to transmit to Governor a statement of all expenses incurred.

10. The Emigration Agent shall on the departure of each ship endorse on the Protector's list, and also transmit by post to the Governor of British Guiana, a certificate of all expenses incurred on account of the emigrants on board, and such certificate shall be held to be correct without any proof thereof; but every person disputing the correctness of such certificate shall be at liberty to prove that the same is incorrect, and the Emigration Agent shall, at the close of every season, transmit to the Governor a statement of all expenses incurred in the course of such season, which shall be recovered in proper proportion from the plantations, for the benefit of which the licenses shall have been granted, and an account certified by the Financial Accountant shall be deemed and taken to be *prima facie* evidence of the amount due from any such plantation.

Gratuity to master and surgeon of every emigrant ship.

11. The master and surgeon of every ship in which immigrants shall be introduced into this Colony under the provisions of this Ordinance shall each be entitled to receive from the Colony a gratuity at the rate of one dollar for each adult immigrant landed alive and in good health, subject to a deduction at the rate of 15 dollars, or 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling, for each adult immigrant dying on the passage, or landed in a state unfit for work through sickness; but no such master or surgeon shall be entitled to any such gratuity unless he shall have performed his duty to the satisfaction of the Governor, and it shall be lawful for the Governor and Court of Policy to waive such deductions in any case where they shall be satisfied that the master and surgeon have performed their duties satisfactorily.

Form of contracts to be entered into by emigrants at Bombay.

12. The contracts to be entered into by emigrants at Bombay under the provisions of this Ordinance may be in the form contained in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed, and every contract purporting to be certified by the signature of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Bombay shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof; but every

person

person disputing the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine.

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13. The employment in this Colony of immigrants to be introduced under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be regulated by the same laws as shall be at the time in force in this Colony for regulating the employment of all other immigrants from the East Indies.

Employment of immigrants introduced under this Ordinance.

14. If at the end of the third year of his industrial residence any Indian immigrant introduced under the provisions of this Ordinance shall change his employer, the employer to whom such immigrant shall then be indentured shall, at the execution of the new contract, pay to the Receiver General the sum of 25 dollars with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the first indenture of such immigrant; and if at the end of the fourth year of his industrial residence any such immigrant shall change his employer, the employer to whom he shall then be indentured shall pay to the Receiver General the sum of 12 dollars and 50 cents., with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the first indenture of such immigrant; and all sums so paid by the second or third employer to the Receiver General shall be by him paid to the employer to whom such immigrant shall have been last indentured; and if during the fourth or fifth year, or both, from the time of his arrival, any such Indian immigrant shall elect to pay to the Immigration Agent General the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for each such year instead of being indentured, he shall pay for the fourth and fifth years the sum of 5*l.*, and if the payment be for the fifth year only the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, and the money so paid shall be disposed of in the manner herein provided with respect to the sums paid by the second or third employers of such immigrants.

Provision for immigrant changing his employer or paying in commutation of service.

15. The bonds to be given under this Ordinance may be recovered by the Receiver General on behalf of the Colony by parate execution, and such Receiver General, on behalf of the Colony, shall have and hold for the amount of such bonds a preferent lien on the plantations for the benefit of which the licences shall have been granted over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and conventional, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, and such as are allowed or created by any Ordinance.

Preferent lien of the Colony for the bonds to be given under this Ordinance.

16. In all cases where any immigrant introduced under this Ordinance shall have become permanently unfit for labour, or shall have completed his term of industrial residence, the Governor shall order a back passage to be provided for him at the expense of the Colony.

Obligation to provide back passages for immigrants.

17. Section 5 of Ordinance No. 7, of 1854, and Ordinance No. 2, of 1858, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Repeal of previous Ordinances.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 23d day of December 1858, and published on the 29th following.

P. E. Wodehouse.

By command of the Court,
William Walker, Secretary.

(True copy.)
W. Walker, Secretary.

SCHEDULE (A.)

SCALE of Provisions, Firewood, and Water necessary for a Ship conveying Emigrants from the *East* to the *West Indies*.

Quantity of provisions per diem to be issued to each Immigrant:—

Rice balam	-	-	-	-	-	20 oz.
Doll, Patna, Urhior	-	-	-	-	-	4 "
Ghee, good buffaloe	-	-	-	-	-	1 "
Oil, pure mustard	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt, country, middling white	-	-	-	-	-	1 "
Turmeric, bright yellow	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Onions, old Patna	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tobacco, smoking	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tobacco, old leaf	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Chillies, Patna	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tamarind, old	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Goor cane	-	-	-	-	-	1 " every 2d day.
Water	-	-	-	-	-	1 gallon per diem.

Firewood:—

For 100 persons or less	-	-	-	-	400 lbs. per day.
" 100 " to 200	-	-	-	-	600 "
" 200 " to 300	-	-	-	-	700 "
" 300 " to 400	-	-	-	-	800 "

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SCHEDULE (B.)

FORM of Contract.

BE it remembered, that on the _____ day of _____ 185____ appeared before me _____, Protector of Emigrants at the port of Bombay, the persons whose names are undermentioned, and in my presence signed their names (or marks) to the following agreement:—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to go to the Colony of British Guiana, there to reside for the space of ten years, on the conditions following:—

That we shall, on arrival, enter into contracts to serve as agricultural labourers, for the wages paid to labourers not under indentures, on plantation _____ or on such other plantation as may be assigned by the Governor of the said Colony, for the term of three years, and thereafter for the further term of two years upon the same plantation, or such others as we may select; and that after the expiration of the term of five years we shall enter into annual contracts to serve as aforesaid upon some plantation, for each of the five following years, or shall, in default, pay to the Immigration Agent General of the said Colony the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* or 12*£.* for each such year, and that we shall, during the said term of ten years, comply with the laws relating to immigrants; and upon the further condition that during the said term of ten years we shall be furnished gratuitously with suitable hospital accommodation, medicines, and nourishment, and medical attendance, and that we shall be provided, upon application to be made within 18 months after the expiration of the said term of ten years, free of cost, with a passage back to the port of Bombay.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names (or marks) in the presence of the above-mentioned Protector of Emigrants.

I, the above named Protector of Emigrants at the port of Bombay, do hereby certify that the above signatures (or marks) were duly made in my presence, and that the above contract was fully explained to the persons entering into the same, and that they fully understood the same.

A. B., Protector of Emigrants.

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Appendix, No. 10.

No. 1.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1859.

[COURT OF POLICY.]

AN ORDINANCE further to encourage Immigration from China.

(I. S.)

P. E. Wodehouse.

ORDINANCE enacted by his Excellency Philip Edmund Wodehouse, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony,

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! Be it known—

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend and also to amend the provisions of the Ordinance, No. 17, of the year 1858, intituled, "An Ordinance for the Encouragement of Immigration from China?" and whereas at the annual meeting of the Honourable the Court of Policy combined with the Financial Representatives of the inhabitants thereof, it was resolved, on 2d day of June last past, as follows:—"That in the event of its being found possible to procure the immigration to this Colony of female Chinese immigrants, this Court pledges itself to defray the cost of their introduction under such conditions and regulations as his Excellency the Governor and the Court of Policy may be pleased to frame?" Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

1. The provisions of the Ordinance, No. 17, of the year 1858, shall be taken to apply, except in so far as the same are hereinafter altered and amended, to any Chinese labourers, males or females, who shall leave China or Hong Kong for this Colony at any time after the 1st day of April next ensuing, and the list required by the 2d section of said Ordinance to be furnished before the 1st day of December 1858, to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners and to the Governor, respectively, shall continue to be annually furnished, in the manner directed by the said section, and with the like liabilities resulting therefrom, before the 1st day of December, in this present and in each subsequent year.

2. Her

2. Her Majesty's Government may direct that after the 1st day of April next ensuing, such proportion of females as to them may appear proper, shall be placed on board of every vessel leaving China or Hong Kong for this Colony with Chinese labourers; or they may, if they shall think fit, in each season, direct that a number of females, proportioned to the number of labourers to be introduced during such season, shall be shipped in one or more vessels for this Colony; and the Governor shall not direct the payment of the passage money of any Chinese labourers who may leave China or Hong Kong after the 1st day of April next, unless the master of the vessel claiming the same shall produce a certificate from the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation, showing that the proportion of females has been duly shipped in such manner as may have been so directed.

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Her Majesty's Government may direct the proportion of females to be shipped.

3. The Governor may direct payment to be made out of such sum as may be from time to time voted for that purpose by the Governor and Court of Policy with the Financial Representatives in combined Court assembled, of a portion of the passage money of any Chinese females introduced into this Colony, at the rate of 50 dollars for each adult.

Governor may direct payment from public revenues of 50 dollars for each adult female.

4. No Chinese female shall be compelled to labour on the plantation to which she may be allotted, anything in Ordinance, No. 17, of 1858, to the contrary notwithstanding; and every contract to be made with any such Chinese female shall be made in the form contained in the annexed Schedule, and at its expiration may be renewed for a period not exceeding three years; and any such Chinese female committing a breach of any such contract shall be dealt with in manner provided by Ordinance, No. 7, of 1854, in the case of immigrants quitting the service of their employers without leave or reasonable cause.

Females not to be compelled to labour.

5. This Ordinance, and the Ordinance No. 17, of the year 1858, shall be construed together as one Ordinance.

This Ordinance and Ordinance 17 of 1858 to be construed together.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect when and so soon as the same shall be confirmed by Her Majesty.

When Ordinance to take effect.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 4th day of February 1859, and published on the 5th following.

P. E. Wodehouse.

By command of the Court,
W. Walker, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

It is agreed between A. B., Chinese female, and C. D., acting on behalf of certain persons proposing to introduce Chinese labourers into British Guiana, under the provisions of Ordinance, No. 17, of 1858, and No. 1, of 1859, that A. B. shall reside on such plantation in British Guiana, as the Governor may appoint, for the term of five years from the day on which A. B. shall land in British Guiana: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for A. B. to terminate the said agreement at the expiration of three years on the payment of the sum of 40 dollars, or at the end of four years on payment of the sum of 20 dollars; and it is further agreed that the proprietor of the plantation to which the said A. B. shall be allotted, shall supply the said A. B., free of cost, with suitable lodging, and with such medicines, nourishment, and medical attendance, and hospital accommodation, as A. B. may need when sick.

A. B.
C. D.

I hereby declare that the Chinese female A. B., party to this contract, signed the same voluntarily and with a due understanding of its effect.

E. F., Emigration Officer.

The Chinese female, whose name appears in the above contract, has been allotted to plantation in the county of

G. H., Immigration Agent General.

(A true copy.)

W. Walker, Secretary.

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No. 4171.

JAMAICA, ss.

CAP. VIII.

Appendix, No. 11.

AN ACT to provide for an extended Industrial Service of East Indian Immigrants, for allotting Lands to all Immigrants who shall fulfil their Contracts, and to make better Provision for the Return Passage of East Indian Immigrants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Governor General of India in Council has given his assent to the emigration to this Colony of natives of the possessions of the East India Company, under engagements to render industrial service for a period of ten years, in consideration whereof they are to be provided with a passage back to their own country at the expense of the Colony: And whereas Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to provide for the reduction upon certain conditions, of the said period of industrial service: And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the allotment of lands in this Colony to immigrants, as an encouragement to the further settlement of this island, and the more efficient cultivation of the soil, a large extent of which now lies wholly waste: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. That every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall arrive in this Colony at any time after the passing of this Act, and who shall acquire a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the Act of the 15 Vict., c. 38, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival, to be provided at the expense of this Colony with a return passage to the port from whence he sailed: Provided, that it shall be incumbent upon every such immigrant as the condition of his claim to a return passage, that he shall, for the last five years of such ten years as above-mentioned, enter into one or more contracts of industrial service, any one of which contracts shall be of not less than one year's duration, and shall be subject to the provisions of the several Acts now in force, and of any Act hereafter to be in force for the regulation of immigration into this colony, or that such immigrant shall pay to the Agent General of Immigration the sum of 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for every one of such last five years during which he shall not have been under contract of service.

2. That the members of the Executive Committee for the time being shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, members of the Board of Immigration Correspondence.

3. That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appropriate out of the loan raised, or to be raised under the Act of the 15 Victoria, c. 39, such sums of money as may be found necessary, not exceeding (5,000 *l.*) for the purchase or acquisition of land for the purposes of this Act.

4. That it shall be lawful for the Board of Immigration Correspondence from time to time, to contract for the absolute purchase in fee-simple of any land which shall, from its proximity to any plantation, or other place wherever immigrants of any description may be located, or otherwise, shall, from any other circumstance, be suitable for the purposes of this Act; and all such lands shall be conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen, her heirs and successors, for the purposes of this Act.

5. That it shall be lawful for the Governor to grant in Her Majesty's name any land purchased, or taken, for the purposes of this Act, to any immigrant of any description who may come to and desire to settle in this island, and whom the said Board of Immigration Correspondence shall recommend in consideration of his faithful performance and discharge of the contracts, or contract of service, which he shall have entered into, as a proper person to receive a grant of land, in the proportion of one acre for every year of service which he shall have given under contract as aforesaid: Provided, that unless such land so granted to such immigrant, shall be settled and cultivated in part, or in the whole, within 12 months from the date of his patent, such land shall be forfeited and become vested in Her Majesty the Queen as if the same had not been granted, and shall be thereafter applicable or disposable to the purposes of this Act.

6. That every immigrant of any description who may, under this or any other Act, be entitled to claim a return passage, and shall accept a grant of land under this Act, shall be thereby held to have waived and surrendered all claim to a return passage.

7. That in order to ascertain correctly the bounds of the lands so intended to be granted under the provisions of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to direct the different pieces or parcels of land, as from time to time they shall be granted, to be surveyed and laid out by one or more sworn surveyors to be named by him, who shall thereupon proceed to lay out such pieces or parcels of land, and make out two plats of each respectively under their hands, one of which shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of this island, and the other given to the person to whom and in whose favour such grant or patent shall be made, and which said survey and plat so enrolled shall be conclusive as to the boundaries of any two contiguous parcels.

8. That

Every East Indian immigrant, arriving after the passing of this Act, who shall obtain a certificate of industrial residence, shall be entitled after ten years to a return passage.

Proviso.

Members of the Executive Committee declared to be members of Immigration Correspondence.

Governor to appropriate 5,000 *l.* out of immigration loan for the purchase of land.

Board of Correspondence may purchase land for the purposes of this Act.

Governor may grant lands to immigrants under certain conditions.

Proviso.

A grant of land declared a waiver of right to return passage.

Lands assigned to immigrants to be accurately surveyed.

8. That all lands to be granted to immigrants by virtue of this Act, shall be acquitted and discharged of and from all arrearages of quit rent that may have been due and payable thereon to the time when such grant shall be made, and that all such grants of land under and by virtue of this Act shall be without fee or stamp duty, or any other charge in respect of such grant or patent.

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Such lands to be acquitted of all arrears of quit rent; and the grants thereof to be free from stamp duty.

9. That all persons who shall receive a grant or patent for land under the provisions of this Act, shall be exempted from all manner of direct taxes and charges and assessments, public and parochial, whatsoever (any tax on horse kind and horned stock only excepted), for the space of three years from the time when such grant or patent shall be made.

Immigrants receiving grants of land to be exempt from certain taxes for three years.

10. That it shall be lawful for the Board of Immigration Correspondence to permit any immigrant at any time, or from time to time, during the period of his industrial service, to occupy any parcel of land which they shall think fit to assign to him for such term or space of time, and upon such conditions as they shall fix and determine upon, so that such occupation shall not prevent or interfere with the due and faithful discharge of any contract of service entered into by any such immigrant.

Immigrants under contract may occupy lands assigned to them by the Board of Correspondence;

11. That no immigrant who shall be permitted to occupy land during his industrial service, as herein provided, shall, nor shall the land so occupied be liable to any direct tax or charge or assessment, public or parochial, whatsoever, during such permissive occupation.

and during such permissive occupation shall be exempt from direct taxation.

12. That on the expiration of 30 days after a notice in writing, signed by any three of the members of such board, requiring any immigrant, permitted to occupy land during the period of his industrial service as herein provided, to quit and deliver up possession, shall have been left with such immigrant, his wife or widow, or any of his children or family, upon such land so permissively occupied; or in case no person be found in possession of such premises, then, upon the lapse of 30 days after such notice as aforesaid shall have been left upon the premises, if such possession shall not have been delivered up agreeably to the requirement of such notice, it shall be lawful for any two justices of the peace of the parish wherein such land is situate, having first summoned the defendant to appear before them by warrant, under their hands, to order any policeman, constable, or other peace officer, to enter upon such land, and into any dwellings thereon, and to remove every person who shall be found thereon, or therein, together with his goods out of the same, and to put the said Board of Immigration Correspondence in the possession thereof.

Such lands to be delivered up on notice,

or immigrant may be dispossessed by warrant of two justices.

13. That every person born out of the limits of British territory, who shall obtain a grant of land under the provisions of this Act, shall thereby become and be entitled within the limits of this island, to all the privileges of a natural-born British subject: Provided, that such person shall first have obtained a certificate, in the form hereunto annexed, from the Agent General of Immigration, and shall have recorded the same in the office of the secretary of this island, and shall have taken the oaths of allegiance, which the Agent General is hereby empowered to administer, and shall in such certificate certify having administered.

Immigrants born out of British territory may be naturalised on taking oaths, &c.

14. That in citing this Act in any document, instrument, or proceeding, it shall be sufficient to use the expression, "Extended Industrial Service and Land Allotment Act."

Short title of Act.

FORM of CERTIFICATE.

I certify that A. B., being a native of _____, and having a grant of land made to him under the provisions of the _____ Vict., c. _____, has expressed his desire to become a naturalised British subject, and has this day taken before me the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty's Government, which I have administered unto him as by law I am authorised to do.

Dated this _____ day of _____, in the year _____

C. D.,
Agent General of Immigration.

WARRANT to enter Land occupied under this Act, and Remove Persons therefrom.

Jamaica, ss. }
Parish of _____ } To any policeman, constable, or other peace officer.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made unto us, A. B. and C. D., esquires, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the said parish, upon the oath of _____, and other evidence now produced to us, that E. F. occupies the piece or parcel of land situate at _____, by the permission of the Board of Immigration Correspondence, and hath been duly required to yield and deliver up the possession or occupation thereof, and hath refused, and still doth refuse to quit such possession; and the said E. F. having been summoned to appear before us this day to show cause why he should not be removed from the said land, and having shown no sufficient cause for such purpose (or not having appeared), we do hereby authorise and require you, with such assistance as shall be necessary,

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sary, to enter into the said land and every house and building thereupon, in the day-time, and remove the said E. F., and all such persons as shall be found therein, together with his and their goods out of such house and buildings and premises, and to put G. H., the person appointed by the Board of Immigration Correspondence, into the possession thereof.

Given under our hands, this _____ day of _____

Passed the Assembly, this 9th day of December 1856.

(signed) *C. M'Clarty Morales, Speaker.*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 11th day of December 1856.

(signed) *Saml. Rennalls,*

Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Council.

I consent this 19th day of December 1856.

(signed) *E. W. Bell.*

(Vera Copia Extur.)

(signed) *W. J. Stewart, Sec.*

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Appendix, No. 12.

Act No. 4195 of 1858, cap. 5.

AN ACT to amend the Laws relating to Agricultural Immigrants, and for raising Funds to defray the Expenses attendant upon their Introduction and subsequent Colonization in the Island.

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend the Laws relating to Agricultural Immigrants, to be hereafter introduced into this Island: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows—

Interpretation of words used in this Act.

1. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter; that is to say, the expression "Immigration Agent" shall include any person appointed by the Governor to act as Agent General of Immigration, or as a Sub Agent; the word "immigrant" shall mean all persons who may hereafter be introduced into this island, under and subject to the provisions of this Act; the expression "Indian Immigrant" shall mean any immigrant who shall have been introduced from the British possessions in the East Indies; the expression "Asiatic Immigrant," any immigrant who shall have been introduced from any other part of the Continent or islands of Asia, except the British possessions in the East Indies; the word "indenture" shall include all contracts of service, whether by indenture or otherwise, declared to be valid by this Act; the expression "indentured immigrant" shall mean any immigrant under such indenture who shall not have completed his industrial residence; the word "employer" shall mean the proprietor, including any body politic or corporate, company, or association interested in the cultivation of estates, or the manufacture of agricultural produce, or manager, attorney, overseer, or other person having the direction of, or the chief authority upon, any sugar, coffee, or other plantation, breeding pen, or pimento walk, on which any immigrant may be employed; the word "estate" shall mean any sugar, coffee, or other plantation, breeding pen, or pimento walk, on which any immigrant may be employed; the word "month" shall mean a calendar month. No immigrant shall be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence unless he shall have given on the whole on an average eleven months' actual service for every twelve months' service he was bound to give under indenture, or unless at the expiration of his indenture he shall enter into fresh indenture to serve for a period equal to the time he shall have deserted or absented himself; and absence, while undergoing imprisonment for any offence under this or any other Act, shall be deemed an absenting himself within the meaning of this Act; and the lessee or tenant of any estate shall, during the continuance of his lease or agreement, be deemed a proprietor within the meaning of this Act.

The Governor may appoint an Agent General of Immigration and sub agents. Their salary and emoluments.

2. The Governor may appoint fit and proper persons to be Agent General of Immigration, as also Sub Agents, to act within such limits or districts of the island as shall be specified in their respective appointments, which Agent General shall be entitled to receive a quarterly salary, not exceeding 200 L per annum from the public treasury; and each Sub Agent shall be entitled to receive the sum of three shillings on the original indenture of each immigrant who shall be indentured for industrial service on any estate within the limits over which his appointment shall extend, to be paid to such Sub Agent by the employer at the time the indenture shall be entered into; and the Governor may, from time to time, remove any Agent General or Sub Agent, and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place.

3. The

3. The Governor may, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, from time to time, appoint an agent or agents at any port or ports of emigration, from which immigrants to this island may be embarked, for the purpose of inspecting, on behalf of this island, the labourers proposed to be shipped, and rejecting any who shall appear to him or them to be ineligible, under the rules and directions for his and their guidance in such respects, which he or they may, from time to time, receive from the Governor.

4. Every such agent shall transmit to the Agent General of Immigration, by the vessel in which the immigrants shall be shipped for this island, and by any other ordinary means of communication, a return showing the age, as near as the same can be ascertained, of every immigrant so shipped, and such other particulars as the Governor shall from time to time direct.

5. The Governor may, from time to time, by proclamation or by notice, to be published in the "Gazette" by authority in this island, as also, if he shall think fit, in the "London Gazette," and in any public newspaper circulating out of this island, name the ports or places from which immigration into this Colony, within the meaning and subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be permitted, and the conditions under which such immigration may be carried on.

6. The Governor shall make provision, so far as may be practicable, for the introduction, from time to time, of a proportionate number of immigrants of both sexes.

7. In making any assignment of immigrants, it shall not be lawful for the Immigration Agent to separate husbands from wives, nor children under the age of fifteen years from their parents or natural protectors.

8. In case of immigrants under twelve years of age, residence in the island shall, for the purpose of completing industrial residence, be equivalent to residence under indenture (and immediately after any such immigrant shall attain his age of twelve years, he shall be liable to be indentured by the Agent General for the then residue of his term of industrial service, and to all other the privileges and obligations of an indentured immigrant), the Agent General shall fix and determine the period at which such immigrant shall have attained such his age of twelve years.

9. The Agent General of Immigration shall, whenever directed by the Governor, cause a notice to be published in the "Gazette" by authority (Forms Nos. 1 and 2), requiring proprietors and managers of estates to make application to him for such immigrants as they may be desirous of indenturing upon their arrival, and to notify the names and residences of each such proprietor, the estate on which he is desirous to indenture such immigrants, the number of immigrants wanted, and the particular description of the building or buildings in which such immigrants are to be located, and the country or place from which he is desirous they should be introduced, and to express the willingness of such proprietor to accept the services of so many of such immigrants as shall be allotted to him, not exceeding the number applied for upon the terms and conditions of this Act, immediately after their arrival, or to forfeit and pay to the Agent General of Immigration for the time being a sum equal to the whole amount he would be required to pay, if after their introduction the immigrants allotted to him should be indentured to him according to the provisions of this Act, all which applications shall be by the Agent General submitted to the Governor and the Executive Committee, with a view to arrangements being made for the introduction of the required number of immigrants, or as many thereof as shall be practicable.

10. No immigrant shall be indentured to the lessee, or the tenant of any estate held under any lease or agreement, unless the owner of such estate, by himself or his attorney, shall be a party to such indenture; and the contract for payment of the expense of introducing such immigrant, or the lease or agreement, shall have a longer period to run than the term for which such immigrant shall be indentured, or unless such lessee shall enter into such separate security, to provide for the payment of such expense, and for the location and maintenance of such immigrants, as may be approved of by the Governor and Executive Committee.

11. The Governor may, from time to time, fix and determine the average cost of importation of each immigrant of the several classes contemplated by this Act, and in fixing such cost, shall include therein a sum sufficient, in his judgment, to cover the expenses of advances prior to embarkation of immigrants who may die before arrival in this island, or immediately, after their arrival; and before their services can be assigned, the passage-money, salaries, and incidental expenses of interpreters, and all other expenses reasonably incidental to the introduction, protection, and care of immigrants: Provided, that passage money shall be paid only for such immigrants as shall be landed alive in this island, and that in case it shall at any time appear to the Governor that he shall have fixed the average cost of importation of any class of immigrants at too high a sum, then he shall have power to remit the whole, or any portion of the excess; and the Agent General of Immigration shall forbear to require or enforce payment of the excess so remitted on any further instalments to fall due, and shall allow any excess already paid to go in reduction of future instalments.

12. If any immigrant arriving in this island from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any part of Europe, or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, or from any port, or place, from

Also, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, agents at foreign ports for purposes of immigration.

Foreign agents to send returns of immigrants to Agent General.

The Governor to fix the places from which immigration to be carried on.

Provision to be made for the introduction of immigrants of both sexes.

Husbands and wives not to be separated in assigning immigrants.

In the case of immigrants under 12 years of age, residence to be considered equivalent to industrial residence.

Agent General, when directed by the Governor, to require applications from parties desirous of obtaining immigrants.

No immigrant to be indentured to a lessee or tenant of an estate, except the owner of such estate be party to indenture.

The Governor to fix the cost of importation of each immigrant.

Proviso. Passage money only to be paid for immigrants landed alive.

Contracts when made out of the island to be valid when countersigned by Agent General.

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Proviso.

Contract not legally executed may be declared valid on report to the Governor.

Agent to provide food and lodging for immigrants until indentured.

The Governor to make regulations respecting food and clothing of immigrants.

Immigrant to receive allowance during illness.

Register to be kept by Agent General of Immigration of immigrants introduced under certain Acts.

Agent General may indenture immigrants other than African, Asiatic, or Indian, for three years.

Proviso.

from which immigration, within the meaning and subject to the provisions of this Act, shall have been permitted as aforesaid, shall, before his arrival, have contracted with any person to perform service in this island, such contract shall, when approved of and countersigned by the Immigration Agent, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may, with the consent of the parties, have made therein, be valid in this island for the full period named in such contract, not exceeding three years: Provided, that except as herein-after-mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned, unless it shall have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and purport to be attested by a justice of the peace, whose signature shall be attested by a notary public, or attested by some notary public, in the first instance, or British Consul, or by some other person approved by, or acting under authority of Her Majesty's Government, one of whom shall certify that the parties entered into such contract voluntarily, and with a full understanding of its meaning; nor unless the Immigration Agent shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial Government, and of the Legislature of this island.

13. If the Immigration Agent shall not be so satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the said Immigration Agent to approve and countersign such contract, in manner aforesaid.

14. If any immigrant, on arrival, shall not be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent, and he is hereby authorised, to provide him with food and lodging at the expense of the island, until he shall be indentured, which expenses shall be re-paid by the person to whom such immigrant shall be indentured, unless the Governor shall dispense therewith.

15. The Governor may make regulations, which shall be legally binding upon employers, respecting the food and clothing to be provided for immigrants during their first three months of service, and respecting the lodging, medicine, and medical care of immigrants, also during the continuance of their indentures, and, respecting any other matters necessary for carrying this Act into effect, all which regulations shall be published in the "Gazette" by authority.

16. Every immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, shall during illness receive, instead of wages, such allowances as the state of his health may require, or as may be directed by any regulation to be issued by the Governor and published as aforesaid.

17. The Agent General of Immigration shall keep a register, (Form No. 3,) for separate classes of immigrants to be introduced into this island by the means of the undisposed and unappropriated residue of the sum of 100,000 £. authorised to be raised under the provisions of the Acts 15 Vict., chap. 39; 16 Vict., chap. 20; and 16 Vict., chap. 25, distinguishing each class by a particular alphabetical letter, and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants of each class arriving in the island, and shall number every immigrant by a particular number, commencing with the number one, and proceeding by regular numerical progression; and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the alphabetical letter, number, name, age, sex, and country of every such immigrant, and the time when, the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the cost of the passage, and average sum payable in respect of every such immigrant by his employer, and whether such immigrant will or will not be entitled to a return passage, and the name of the employer or other person at whose expense such labourer shall have been introduced, and of the employer to whom he shall be indentured on his arrival; and of the amount of monies, if any, which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in this island, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages in this island, and such further particulars as the Governor shall direct; and shall furnish to each sub-agent full particulars, in respect of every such immigrant located in or transferred to his district, for the Government of such sub-agent; and shall also keep a register of immigrants to be otherwise introduced into this island under the provisions of this Act, similar in all other respects to the foregoing register, except that the immigrants to be inserted in the register now directed to be kept, shall be distinguished by the same alphabetical letter, but numbered with a particular number, commencing with a number next in order to the highest number by which any immigrant shall have been distinguished in the register first hereby directed to be kept, full particulars whereof shall also be, from time to time, furnished to the different sub-agents, in respect of all such last-named immigrants to be from time to time located in or be transferred to their respective districts.

18. In case any immigrant, other than an African, Asiatic, or Indian immigrant, shall, before embarkation, have consented to enter, upon his arrival into this island, into a contract of service with any employer whom the Immigration Agent may select, for a period not exceeding three years, such consent being shown either by certificate of the Government Emigration Agent, at the port of embarkation, or by an agreement, signed by the immigrant, and witnessed by such notary, consul, or other officer, as hereinbefore mentioned, the Immigration Agent may indenture such immigrant to any employer whom the Governor may think fit, for such period as aforesaid: Provided always, that no such assignment shall

take

take effect until the employer and the immigrant, or the Immigration Agent on his behalf, shall have executed an indenture in the form annexed (Form No. 4), or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor, nor until such employer shall have also entered into contract for payment of the costs of importation, as required by this Act.

19. All immigrants, other than Asiatic or African immigrants, or immigrants for whom Government shall not be bound to furnish any return passage, or make commutation in lieu thereof, shall be entitled, after having resided three years in this island, to demand from the Immigration Agent a certificate of industrial residence, unless it shall be recorded in the office of the said Immigration Agent, or shall otherwise appear to his satisfaction, that such immigrant has deserted or absented himself from service, otherwise than from illness, while under indenture for periods amounting together, during the three years, to more than three months, in which case he shall not be entitled to such certificate, unless and until such immigrant shall have further served under indenture for the period of such absence or desertion.

All immigrants not entitled to a return passage to receive certificate of industrial residence after three years' service.

20. It shall be competent to the Agent General of Immigration to assign any African, Asiatic, or Indian immigrant, who shall, before embarkation, have consented to enter, upon his arrival in this island, into a contract of service with any employer whom the Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, select for a period of five years.

African, Asiatic, or Indian Immigrants may be indentured for five years.

21. No Asiatic, Indian, or African immigrant, who shall have deserted or absented himself from service, otherwise than from illness, while under indenture, for periods amounting together, in the five years, to more than five months, shall be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence until he shall have further served, under indenture, for the period of such absence or desertion.

Such immigrant to make good time of absence or desertion before receiving certificate of industrial residence.

22. And whereas the Governor General of India, in council, has given his assent to the emigration to this island of Indian immigrants under engagements to render industrial service for a period of ten years, in consideration whereof they are to be provided with a passage back to their own country at the expense of the island: And whereas Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to provide for the reduction, upon certain conditions, of the said period of industrial residence: Be it therefore enacted, that every Indian immigrant who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence, under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of his arrival, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the island, or to a grant of land, as provided by this Act, in lieu thereof, if Her Majesty's Government shall be pleased to forego such right in consideration of such equivalent: Provided such immigrant shall, after the expiration of his first five years of industrial service, enter into indentures of service for a further period of five years, each indenture being of not less than one year's duration, or shall pay to the Immigration Agent the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for each year during which he shall not have been under indenture.

Indian Immigrants to be provided with a return passage, at the end of ten years;

or to a grant of land, at their option.

Proviso.

23. Any African or Asiatic immigrant who shall have completed his first five years' term of industrial residence may, if he shall consent to do so, postpone his right to a certificate of industrial residence until he shall have been re-indentured for a further period of five years, each indenture being of not less than one year's duration, or shall have paid to the Immigration Agent the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for each such year during which he shall not have been re-indentured, which shall entitle him, so soon as he shall have acquired a right to a certificate of industrial residence, to a grant of land as hereinafter provided.

African or Asiatic Immigrants may, at their option, be re-indentured for a further term of five years, receiving a grant of land.

24. The Agent General shall be bound to re-indenture such Indian, African, and Asiatic immigrants among employers only at whose charge they shall have been originally introduced, and who shall be desirous of their services, and the Agent General shall re-indenture to each original employer the same, or as nearly as may be the same, number of such immigrants as may have lived to serve him to the end of the first five years of industrial service, subject to the provisions herein contained; each such re-indentured immigrant shall, as far as practicable, be entitled to select the original employer unto whom he shall be re-indentured, and no such employer shall be required to make any further payment to the Agent General for the services of any such re-indentured immigrant; and every such re-indentured immigrant and his employer shall, until such immigrant shall have entitled himself to his certificate of industrial residence, continue subject and liable to the provisions of this Act relating to indentured immigrants.

Such re-indentures to be made among the employers at whose expense they were introduced.

25. No Indian, African, or Asiatic immigrant, who after the expiration of his first five years of industrial residence shall be further indentured, and shall absent himself, or desert from service for more, on an average, than one month in a year, shall be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, until he shall have further served, under indenture, for the period of such absence or desertion.

Time lost by absence or desertion during term of re-indenture to be made good.

26. If the employer of any indentured immigrant shall die, or if the estate mentioned in the contract of such immigrants shall be determined or forfeited, alienated or devised, the person who shall become entitled to such estate shall be entitled to the services of such immigrant during the residue of the term of his indenture, and to all the privileges and advantages of an original employer at whose charge immigrants shall have been introduced: Provided always, that for the purpose of deciding such disputes as are herein mentioned, between an immigrant and his employer, the person who is actually in possession of such estate shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, but the services of an indentured immigrant

If the employer of any immigrants shall die, the person succeeding to the estate to be entitled to the services of such immigrants.

- Appendix, No. 12. may be transferred, with his consent, to any other estate belonging to the same employer: Provided, that a memorandum of such transfer shall be endorsed on his contract, and signed by the Immigration Agent.
- Proviso.
- Agent may cancel indentures in certain cases, 27. The Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, cancel the indenture of any immigrant, in respect of whom any sum of money payable by his employer under this Act shall remain unpaid for a period of three months after it shall have become due, or shall remain unpaid for a period of one month after a distress warrant shall have issued to enforce payment for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy.
- and for the purpose of re-indenturing. 28. The Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, at the request of any employer and immigrant, cancel any indenture, for the purpose of re-indenturing any immigrant.
- Immigrants whose indenture shall have been cancelled may be re-indentured. 29. Any immigrant, whose indenture shall have been cancelled under any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, may, without the consent of any such immigrant, be re-indentured to some other employer, by the Immigration Agent, for any period not exceeding the then unexpired period of such indenture.
- Hours of labour of immigrants defined. 30. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon, or in the service of the estate mentioned in his indenture, for nine hours of each day (Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day only excepted).
- Employers of immigrants to make returns annually. 31. The employer of any immigrant shall, on or before the 30th day of October in each year, make a return (Form No. 5) to the 30th September preceding, of the names and numbers of all such immigrants as have been in his employment at any time during the year last past, together with the date and cause (as far as the same may be known) of all deaths, and the number of births of the children of such immigrants, and the names of all immigrants who may have left the estate during such preceding year, to the Agent General, who shall insert the particulars thereof in the register of immigrants hereinbefore required to be kept by him; and the Agent General shall, at the end of every year, terminating on the 30th September, furnish the Governor with an abstract return, in duplicate, of the number, sex, increase, and decrease of all immigrants in this island who shall have been introduced under the provisions of this Act, and who shall not have completed their period of industrial service, or in the case of Indian immigrants (or of African or Asiatic immigrants consenting to be re-indentured) shall not have completed a residence of ten years in this island, and also the number of each sex arrived within the previous twelve months, the ships in which they arrived, and the date of arrival, such return to be furnished on or before the 10th November then following; and the Governor shall cause the same to be laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly, at their session, then holding, or to be holden next thereafter.
- Agent General to make yearly returns to the Governor.
- Certificate of industrial residence may be demanded after certain service. 32. Subject as hereinbefore mentioned, any Asiatic, African, or other immigrant who shall have served five years in this island under indenture, or who, after his indenture for five years shall have expired, shall have served a further period of five years, or paid the money equivalent in lieu of service, or any Indian immigrant who shall have served ten years, or, after the expiration of his indenture for five years, served a further period of five years, or paid the money equivalent in lieu of service, may demand a certificate of industrial residence (Form No. 6).
- Certificate of industrial residence to confer the privileges of naturalisation. 33. Every immigrant born out of the British dominions who shall have obtained or become entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, shall immediately thereafter become entitled to all the privileges of a natural-born British subject within this island.
- Immigrants who have received certificate of industrial residence may demand a passport. 34. Every immigrant who shall have received, or shall be entitled to such certificate of industrial residence, shall be at liberty to abandon service, and may demand from the Immigration Agent a passport (Form No. 7) which, as well as the said certificate, shall be signed by the Immigration Agent, and given gratis, but no immigrant shall depart from this island without such passport.
- Every Indian immigrant on production of passport to receive a return passage. Proviso. 35. Every Indian immigrant shall, on production of his passport, be entitled, ten years after his arrival, to a back passage at the expense of the island to the port in India from which he emigrated: Provided he shall claim such back passage 18 months before the expiration of 10 years, unless Her Majesty's Government shall be pleased to forego such right, in consideration of such Indian immigrant being provided with a grant of land in lieu of back passage, under the provisions of this Act.
- The Governor may exempt immigrant from industrial residence in certain cases. 36. The Governor may authorise the Immigration Agent to grant a certificate of exemption from industrial residence (Form, No. 8,) to any immigrant who, from sickness, accident, or other cause, shall appear to him incapable of labour, and may send any such Indian immigrant back at the expense of the island to the port in India from which he emigrated.
- Immigrants entitled to return passage to be paid allowances for detention. 37. Every Indian emigrant who shall have become entitled to, and shall have claimed a back passage, shall be entitled to demand and receive out of the public treasury, the sum of 1 l. 4 s. for every six months he shall be detained in this island after he shall become entitled thereto.
- Agent may enter upon estates where immigrants employed. 38. The Immigration Agent may at any time enter upon any estate where any immigrants shall be employed, and may inspect the state and condition of such immigrants, and if requisite

requisite require a muster of such immigrants, or any of them, as may then be on such estate, and shall at such periods as the Governor shall direct, visit and inspect every estate whereon immigrants shall be employed.

Appendix, No. 12.

39. The Immigration Agent may hear, examine, and adjudicate upon any dispute, or claim, between immigrants, or during the continuance of any such indenture as aforesaid, between immigrants and their employers, and shall possess and exercise, in respect of any matter affecting any immigrant, all power given by this or any other law of this island, to any two or more justices of the peace; and in case any immigrant shall have been ill-used by his employer, or in case of neglect of duty or breach of contract on the part of any employer, may, in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture, with the sanction of the Governor, by notice in the "Gazette" by authority, cancel the contract of any such immigrant.

He is empowered to hear and determine complaints between employer and immigrant.

40. It shall be lawful for the employer of any indentured immigrant, or for any servant of such employer, or auxiliary constable, and the duty of any police constable, to apprehend, without warrant, any African, Indian, or Asiatic immigrant, who may be found during the ordinary hours of work off the estate in respect of which his services shall be due, without a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such estate.

Immigrants found off the estate during working hours may be apprehended without warrant.

41. Every employer of any immigrant shall, within 24 hours from the time at which any immigrant shall have deserted from any estate, report such desertion at the nearest police station, stating in such report the distinguishing letter, and number, and name of such immigrant, with the date of his indenture, and any other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter; and it shall thereupon become the duty of the police to circulate such report among their several stations throughout the island; and every employer who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this clause, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.*

Employer to report desertion of immigrants to nearest police station.

42. It shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent, or any police constable, or person enrolled as an auxiliary constable, to stop, without a warrant, any African, Indian, or Asiatic immigrant, who shall at any time (except Sundays, or the holidays mentioned in this Act) be found at a distance of more than five miles from the estate in respect of which his services may be due; and if any immigrant so found shall fail to produce, upon being required to do so, a certificate of exemption or of industrial residence, or a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, to take such immigrant back to the estate in respect of which his services may be due; or if he shall refuse to disclose the name of such estate, then to take him forthwith before some neighbouring justice of the peace; and such justice shall forthwith inquire into the case, and unless he shall be satisfied that such immigrant has completed such residence, or obtained such exemption as aforesaid, or that he is absent from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due, with the leave of his employer, shall make order for his immediate committal to the nearest prison, not being a county gaol, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding 14 days.

Immigrants found five miles from their estate without a ticket may be apprehended without warrant,

and committed to nearest prison.

43. Every policeman, or auxiliary constable, or other person not being a servant of the employer, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the employer of every immigrant brought back to the estate, in respect of which his services shall be due, the sum of 6*d.* for each mile the policeman, auxiliary constable, or other person, shall be obliged to travel in taking him back to the estate, not exceeding 5*s.* in the whole, which the employer shall be entitled to deduct from the wages of such immigrant.

Mile money to be paid to person apprehending immigrants.

44. Every employer of immigrants who shall omit to make the annual return hereinbefore required, and every person who shall by any act or omission obstruct the Immigration Agent in entering upon any plantation where any immigrant shall be employed, or in inquiring into the state and condition of any immigrant, shall, on conviction thereof by summary process before any two or more justices of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding 20*l.* for every such offence as the convicting justices shall direct.

Penalty for omitting to make the returns required by this Act, and for obstructing agent.

45. Every indentured immigrant who, during the continuance of his indenture, shall without lawful excuse absent himself from his work, shall forfeit his claim to all wages and allowances for the time during which he shall so absent himself, and on being convicted of such absence before any two or more justices of the peace, he shall for every such offence be imprisoned in the nearest prison, not being a county gaol, and kept to hard labour for such term, not exceeding 14 days, as shall be directed by such justices.

Immigrant absenting himself from work to forfeit wages, and on conviction to be imprisoned.

46. If any immigrant shall by negligence or improper conduct lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer, or intrusted to his care, or by negligence occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding 30 days.

Immigrant damaging property of his employer by negligence may be imprisoned on conviction.

47. Any immigrant who shall falsely or fraudulently pretend that he has completed his industrial residence, or who shall use, give, or lend any certificate or passport for any fraudulent purpose, or who shall wilfully counterfeit or alter any such certificate or passport, shall, on conviction thereof before any two or more justices of the peace, be imprisoned in such place of confinement as aforesaid, with hard labour, for such term, not exceeding three months, as the convicting justices shall direct.

Certain other offences by immigrants punishable by imprisonment.

48. Any

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Penalty for harbouring or concealing immigrants under contract.

Proviso.

Masters of vessels harbouring immigrants with intention of taking them off liable to penalty.

How offences under this Act to be tried.

Certain documents under this Act declared evidence without further proof,

and exempted from stamp duty.

How penalties under this Act to be recovered.

Proviso.

Persons apprehending deserters to be rewarded.

On complaints between employer and immigrant, the justices may award the whole or part only of wages claimed; and may abate a proportion of wages for absence or neglect.

48. Any person who shall knowingly harbour, or receive into his employment, any immigrant then under indenture to any other person, shall, on conviction thereof before any two or more justices of the peace, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty such sum not exceeding 20 l. as to such justices shall seem fit, and shall pay to the employer the sum of 4 s. for each day during which such immigrant shall have been harboured or employed; complaint of such harbouring or employment being made by the immigration agent, or by the employer of such immigrant, at any time within 12 months after the offence shall have been committed: Provided, that if any employer shall state upon oath, before a justice of the peace, that he has reasonable cause to suspect that any such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such justice of the peace may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him, and the person by whom such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before any two justices, to be dealt with as provided by this Act.

49. Every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel any immigrant who shall not have duly obtained his passport with the intention of carrying him out of this island, or any person who shall aid and abet the departure of any such immigrant, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received, harboured, aided, or abetted.

50. All offences and breaches of any stipulation or agreement contained in any indenture, on the part of either employer or immigrant, for which no punishment is otherwise provided by this or any other Act, may be heard and determined by and before any two justices of the peace, and on conviction shall be punishable, in case of any employer, by fine not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding one month, and in case of any immigrant, by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one month.

51. Every indenture, contract, document, or other proceeding, or any copy thereof, or any extract from the register directed to be kept by the Agent General, certified by or purporting to bear the signature of any Immigration Agent, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the original, and of the truth of the contents thereof, without further proof.

52. All appointments, documents, and legal instruments required or made evidence by this Act shall be exempted from stamp duty.

53. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered by the Immigration Agent in the name of the Queen in a summary manner before two or more justices, and the aggregate amount of penalties in respect of any number of immigrants under indenture to the same employer under one information, and all monies, penalties, and forfeitures awarded to be paid by any employer may be recovered by distress and sale of any goods and chattels to be found on the estate on which a landlord might distrain for rent in arrear, and shall not be repleviable except under an order of a judge of the Supreme Court, to be made upon affidavit sworn to before a justice of the peace or a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, disclosing such special circumstances as in his opinion would, if proved on the trial of such replevin, warrant a verdict in the plaintiff's favour; and every agent of immigration who shall enforce any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have been acting as and entitled to the protection afforded by law to a justice of the peace acting in the execution of his office; and all pecuniary penalties, when recovered, shall be paid over to the Receiver General to the credit of the new Immigration Fund: Provided, that no goods so distrained upon shall be sold before the lapse of fourteen days after distress made; provided also, that if any person, otherwise than by the authority of the person making such distress, shall remove, during any part of the fourteen days last aforesaid, any of the goods so distrained on from the premises whereon such distress shall have been made, he shall be liable to a further penalty of equal amount to that for which such distress shall have been made.

54. The convicting justices, in cases of conviction for absence or desertion, may award to any police constable, or auxiliary constable, or other person who shall have been active in the apprehension of any immigrant, such sum, or sums, not exceeding sixpence for each mile he shall have had to travel from the place where the immigrant shall have been apprehended, to the residence of the nearest justice, not exceeding, in the whole, five shillings for each immigrant apprehended, and grant a certificate to each constable, or other person, of the sum awarded to him, signed by themselves, and countersigned by the clerk of the peace, or magistrate's clerk, which shall be payable, upon presentation, at the island treasury.

55. Upon any complaint made by any employer or immigrant, the justices by whom such complaint shall be heard may, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, award to such immigrant the whole, or such proportion, of the wages of any such immigrant appealing to be due to him, as such justices shall think reasonable, or shall authorise the employer to retain the whole, or any specified portion of such wages.

56. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for non-payment of wages, or damages for breach of contract or misconduct on the part of his employer, it shall be lawful for the justices to make a proportionate abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages

damages due to such immigrant, for such days or times as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from, or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value of any damage done to the property of his employer, by, or through the misconduct, or negligence, or carelessness of any such immigrant.

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57. Except where otherwise directed, no complaint by any employer against any immigrant, or by any immigrant against any employer, shall be entertained, unless the same shall be preferred within 30 days after the occurrence of the subject matter of such complaint; and upon the hearing of any such complaint no abatement or deduction shall be made from the amount determined to be due to either party by reason of any misconduct of which such party may have been guilty at any time, not exceeding 30 days before the institution of such complaint.

Except where otherwise directed, all complaints between employer and immigrant must be made within 30 days.

58. Whenever any indentured immigrant shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any justices, under any law in force, to any term of imprisonment, it shall be the duty of the proper officer of such court or justices, within the period of one calendar month from the date of sentence, to forward to the Agent General a return setting forth, as accurately as may be, the distinguishing letter and number, and name of such immigrant, the name of the estate on which he is indentured, the offence of which he shall have been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

Officers of courts to make return to Agent General of convicted immigrants.

59. The employer of every immigrant who shall be introduced by means of monies to be raised under the provisions of the before-mentioned Acts, 15th Vict., c. 39; 16th Vict. c. 20; and 16 Vict. c. 25, shall, at the time of the execution of the indenture of service, enter into a separate contract with the Agent General of Immigration, engaging to pay to the Agent General or sub-agent of the district for the time being a sum of money to be ascertained and inserted in such contract (Form No. 9), and which shall be composed of a sum equal to two-thirds of the average cost of importation of an immigrant from the place or country from which the immigrant indentured to him shall have been introduced, and two-thirds of the cost of food and lodgings, if any incurred, by six half-yearly instalments, if the indenture shall be for three years, or, if for five years, by ten half-yearly instalments, on the 10th March and the 10th September in each year, the first payment of which instalments shall be made on the 10th March or 10th September, whichever shall first happen after the expiration of three months from the date of such indenture.

Employer of immigrants under 15th Vict. c. 39, and 16th Vict., cc. 20 and 25, to contract for the payment of two-thirds of the cost of importing same.

60. The employer of every immigrant who shall be introduced by means of monies to be raised under this Act shall, at the time of the execution of the indenture of service, enter into a separate contract (Form No. 9) with the Agent General of Immigration, engaging to pay to the Agent General, or sub-agent of the district for the time being, a sum of money to be ascertained and named in such contract by the Immigration Agent, and which shall be composed of a sum equal to the whole average cost of importation of immigrants from the place or country from which the immigrants indentured to him shall have been introduced, and the whole of the expenses, if any, incurred for food and lodging previously to such indenture, with interest at the rate of 6l. per centum per annum, by six half-yearly instalments, if the indenture shall be for three years, or, if for five years, by ten half-yearly instalments, on the 10th March and 10th September of each year, the first payment of which instalments shall be made on the 16th day of March or 10th day of September, whichever shall first happen after the expiration of three months from the date of such indenture: Provided, that the employer may at his option pay down the whole amount he is by this or the preceding clause required to discharge, with a rebate of interest thereon, in which case the Agent General shall dispense with the execution of any contract, and endorse upon the indenture of service, or any transfer thereof, that the cost of introduction hath been fully paid.

Employer of immigrants imported under this Act to contract for the payment of the whole cost of importing same.

Proviso.

61. Whenever any indenture shall be cancelled, with or without the assent of any employer, and the immigrant shall be re-indentured, the contract entered into by the employer upon the payment of whatever proportion of the cost of importation of such immigrant as shall be then due, including the proportion of any current instalment to the day on which the indenture shall be cancelled, shall be also cancelled in respect of all further instalments to fall due thereon; and the employer to whom the immigrant shall be re-indentured shall enter into separate contract for payment as aforesaid of all further instalments, and so *toties quoties* upon every re-indenture of any such immigrant until the whole of the instalments shall have been satisfied.

When indenture cancelled, the contract for payment of the cost of importation to be also cancelled.

62. Whenever any husband and wife, or husband and wife and child or children, shall be included in one indenture, one contract shall be entered into for payment of the aggregate amount of two-thirds of the cost, or the whole cost, as the case shall require, of their introduction in the manner before directed, and food and lodging if incurred by the Agent General.

Where husband and wife or children included in one indenture, one contract for repayment to be executed.

63. The Immigration Agent shall dispense with the execution of any contract for payment of expenses in respect of immigrants introduced at the expense of the employer, and shall endorse upon the contract of service that the cost of introduction hath been fully paid and discharged by the employer, and upon the transfer at any time of such services, with the assent of the parties, he shall make a similar endorsement: Provided nevertheless, that the employers of such immigrants, and the immigrants themselves, shall be amenable to the provisions of this Act in all other respects in which they shall be applicable to indentured immigrants and their employers.

When immigrants introduced at expense of employer, contract of repayment to be dispensed with.

Proviso.

Appendix, No. 12.

Employer to pay agent the advance to immigrants before embarkation.

Proprietor or manager applying for immigrants and refusing to receive them liable to certain forfeitures. Proviso.

Moneys payable to agent in respect of immigrants under this Act declared a first charge on the estate;

and may be enforced by warrant.

"The 100,000 L. Immigration Loan New Sinking Fund" defined.

"The New Immigration Fund" defined.

The Governor may from time to time raise money for purposes of immigration.

How moneys to be borrowed for the purposes of this Act to be secured.

Debentures lost or destroyed may be renewed.

64. The employer of any indentured immigrant shall pay to the Immigration Agent the amount mentioned in such indenture, as advanced to such immigrant previous to his embarkation, either by an immediate payment, or by half-yearly instalments, at the rate of 1s. per week, at his option, and shall be entitled to deduct the same by weekly instalments from the wages of such immigrant; and the moneys so paid to the Immigration Agent shall be paid by him into the island treasury, to the credit of the Immigration Fund.

65. Every proprietor or manager who shall have made any application for immigrants, and who shall afterwards refuse or neglect to enter into the indenture and contract hereby required, shall forfeit and pay to the Immigration Agent for the time being, for every immigrant allotted to him, whom he shall refuse or neglect to indenture, a sum equal to the amount he would have had to enter into contract to repay if he had executed such indenture; and the whole amount shall be immediately enforceable: Provided, that the Governor may remit or mitigate any such forfeiture; and every person deputed to manage any estate, under power of attorney recorded in the Secretary's office, shall be deemed the authorised agent of his principal for the purposes of this Act, in the absence of express provision to the contrary in such power, but without prejudice to any right of action of such principal, against any such agent who shall have contravened or acted without or against his instructions.

66. All moneys payable to the Immigration Agent, in respect of any indentured immigrant, or for refusal or neglect to execute an indenture under the provisions of this Act, shall be a first charge on the estate in respect of which such immigrant shall be under indenture, or would have been under indenture, but for such refusal or neglect, and may be enforced by warrant of distress and sale (Forms Nos. 10 and 11) to be directed by the Agent General, or any sub-agent for the district, to any policeman of the parish where the same shall require to be executed, without any previous information or summons; and the aggregate amount of moneys in respect of any number of immigrants recoverable by distress warrant, to be executed upon the same estate, may be included in one distress warrant.

67. All moneys which shall be received from the employers of immigrants introduced by means of moneys raised under the provisions of the before-mentioned Acts, 15 Vict., c. 39; 16 Vict., c. 20; and 16 Vict., c. 25, shall by the Agent General be paid one week after receipt, to the Receiver General, and be by him carried to a separate account to be called "The One Hundred Thousand pounds Immigration Loan New Sinking Fund," and the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall have power from time to time, by warrant under his hand, to direct the Receiver General to remit the whole or such portion as he shall think fit, of the moneys at any time standing to the credit of the said fund, to be invested by the agents appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of the said Acts, in such of the public funds of Great Britain, in such manner, and in the names of such persons as the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, may from time to time direct, and as part of the sinking fund thereby established for the gradual redemption of the principal moneys raised or to be raised under those Acts.

68. All moneys which shall be received from the employers of immigrants, introduced by means of moneys raised under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid one week after receipt, as received by the Agent General, to the Receiver General, and shall be by him carried to a separate account, to be called "The New Immigration Fund."

69. The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, from time to time, as shall be deemed expedient, borrow and raise in this island or in Great Britain, such sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of 150,000 L., as shall be required to be raised for the purpose of defraying, in the first instance, the expense of introducing immigrants into this island, under and subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall have power to appoint an agent or agents in Great Britain for the purpose of raising and securing the repayment of moneys there borrowed.

70. The moneys borrowed in this island, and repayable here, shall be secured by bond, debenture, or otherwise, to be signed by any two members of the Executive Committee and countersigned by the Receiver General; and the moneys borrowed in Great Britain, and repayable there, shall be secured by bond, debenture, or otherwise, to be signed by the agent, or if more than one agent shall be appointed, then by at least two agents to be appointed as aforesaid; and such bonds or debentures shall be in such form as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, or such agent or agents, shall determine, and shall be transferable and negotiable, and be made redeemable, seven years at farthest, after the date thereof; and every such bond or debenture shall be drawn for a sum not less than 200 L. sterling, and shall bear interest at a yearly rate, not exceeding 6 L. in the 100 L., and which interest shall by such bond or debenture, if drawn in this island, be made payable half-yearly at the island treasury, or if drawn in Great Britain, be made payable half-yearly at some place in London to be therein named.

71. In case any bond or debenture shall be lost or destroyed, or be defaced, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, if the same shall be payable in this island, or the agent, or if there shall be more than one agent, any two agents, if the same shall be payable in Great Britain, may renew any such bond or debenture, by substituting therefor a copy, in all respects of the lost, destroyed, or defaced bond or debenture, except the signatures

signatures to be attached thereto, upon satisfactory indemnity being given in case of the production of any bond or debenture alleged to have been lost or mislaid, against any loss, damage, or expense to be incurred, in making or resisting payment of the original bond or debenture; or in case of a defaced bond or debenture, upon the delivery up of the same to be cancelled, and which defaced and cancelled bonds or debentures shall be carefully preserved.

72. All moneys to be so raised, and the interest thereon, shall be secured upon, and be the only charge upon the fund to arise from the repayment of the costs of introduction of immigrants under the provisions of this Act, and the moneys so repaid shall be carried to the credit of "The New Immigration Fund" account.

73. That the credit of this island shall stand pledged for the repayment of any loan to be raised under this Act, and the annual interest thereof: Provided always, that the revenue to be derived by the means and under the provisions of this Act, shall be in the first place solely applicable to such repayment, and in case of any deficiency after the application thereof, that such deficiency be paid and discharged by such means, and out of and from such funds as the Legislature may provide, as and when such deficiency may arise.

74. The Receiver General shall, from time to time, pay the half-yearly interest as the same shall fall due on all bonds or debentures payable in this island, and shall remit to the agent or agents in Great Britain, at a convenient time before the same shall fall due, such moneys as shall be required for payment of the half-yearly interest to fall due and to be payable in Great Britain, such interest to be payable out of any moneys then at the credit of "The New Immigration Fund" account.

75. For the gradual redemption of the principal moneys to be from time to time raised under the authority of this Act, there shall be established a sinking fund, to which sinking fund there shall be carried and appropriated in each year succeeding that in which any loan shall be contracted, a sum equal to at least one-sixth part or share of the principal money borrowed; and the Receiver General, under warrant from the Governor, shall annually remit such amount to the agent or agents in Great Britain, to be invested in the public funds of Great Britain, in such manner as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall direct, such remittance to be made out of any moneys then at the credit of "The New Immigration Fund" account.

76. For the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expense of a return passage, or the permanent colonization in this island of Indian immigrants who shall entitle themselves to claim a return passage to the ports from whence they embarked, if Her Majesty's Government shall insist that a return passage shall be provided for every Indian immigrant claiming the same, or if Her Majesty's Government shall forego the right to a return passage, then for the permanent colonization of all Indian immigrants, and also of all African and Asiatic immigrants who, by having served for a farther period of time, or paid a money equivalent in lieu, shall have entitled themselves to grants of land under the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Agent General of Immigration, on or before the 10th day of November in each year, to furnish to the Receiver General, and also to the Governor, a return showing, as far as practicable, the total number of immigrants of all classes introduced by means of moneys raised under the provisions of the Acts before mentioned, and of this Act, within the previous 10 years alive in the island on the preceding 30th September, and thereupon the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall by his warrant direct the Receiver General to set apart and carry a sum equal to the sum of 20s. for every immigrant who shall appear by such return to have been alive in this island on that day in each such year, out of any public moneys in his hands unappropriated, to the credit of an account to be opened in his books, to be called "The Immigrants' Colonization and Return Passage Fund."

77. Upon the receipt of this warrant the Receiver General shall appropriate the amount so directed to be by him set apart, and shall carry the same to the credit of the account so directed to be opened, and shall invest the same, at interest, in such securities in this island, or in the public funds of Great Britain, and accumulate the interest to be from time to time received on such investments, when, and as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall by his warrant direct, until moneys shall be wanted for the purchase of lands for such immigrants, or for procuring return passages for them.

78. The Receiver General shall, by and out of the moneys which shall from time to time be at the credit of such fund, pay all such orders as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall direct him to lay out and invest in the purchase of land for the colonization of immigrants or as a money commutation in lieu of back passages of Indian immigrants, and such farther sums as shall be from time to time required to be expended for the payment of back passages for immigrants.

79. The Receiver General shall also carry to the credit of the same account the sum of 5,000*l.*, authorised to be raised under the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 20th year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 8, for the purposes therein stated.

80. Whenever a sufficient number of immigrants shall require to have lands granted to them under the provisions of this Act, the Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, from time to time contract for the absolute purchase, in fee simple, of lands in the proximity of estates whereon immigrants may be located, or any other lands suitable

Appendix, No. 12.

All sums raised under this Act to be carried to the "New Immigration Fund."

The credit of the island pledged to the redemption of such loans.
Proviso.

Receiver General to pay the interest thereon half-yearly.

A sinking fund to be established for redemption of the principal.

"The Immigrants' Colonization Return Passage Fund," how to be established.

Receiver General to invest such fund as directed by the Governor,

and shall purchase lands when so directed for the colonization of immigrants.

and carry 5,000 *l.* to credit of same fund under 20 Viet. c. 8.

The Governor may contract for purchase of lands for purposes of colonization,

Appendix, No. 12.

and may grant same.

Immigrants after obtaining certificate of industrial residence entitled to grant of land.

Grant of land may be made for meritorious conduct of immigrants.

Diagram of land to be annexed to such grants,

at a maximum cost.

All such lands to be free of arrears of land tax.

Persons receiving such grants to be exempt from taxes for three years.

Immigrants may be allowed to occupy lands on certain conditions;

but must surrender same on notice,

or be liable to forcible expulsion under warrant.

The Governor may communicate with agents respecting immigrants, &c.

Proviso.

for the purposes of this Act, the title whereto shall be taken in the name of Her Majesty for the purposes of this Act; and the Governor shall also have power, with the like advice, to grant any lands, or the right and title of Her Majesty to any lands which shall have become forfeited to Her Majesty for non-payment of land tax or quit rents, or otherwise, for the purposes of this Act.

81. Every African, Asiatic, and Indian immigrant who shall have entitled himself under the provisions of this Act to a grant of land shall, so soon as he shall have become entitled to his certificate of industrial residence, be entitled to claim, through the Agent General of Immigration, a grant of 10 acres of land purchased or acquired as aforesaid; and with all convenient speed thereafter, a grant or patent for 10 acres of land shall be made out and given to such immigrant, and he shall be put in possession thereof by the Immigration Agent of the district.

82. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to give a grant to any immigrant whatsoever, as or by way of reward for meritorious conduct, not exceeding one acre of land for each year of industrial residence he shall have given, under indenture, in consideration of the faithful performance and discharge of his duties under such indenture.

83. All grants and patents for land under the provisions of this Act shall have annexed thereto a plate or diagram of the lands thereby granted or given, as the same shall be laid out after actual survey by the Crown Surveyor for the county in which the land is situate, to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose.

84. That the cost of surveying and laying out lands as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of 20s. for every 10 acres.

85. All such lands shall be acquitted and discharged of all arrear of land tax and quit rents, and the grant or patent thereof, and the survey thereof, and all expenses shall be made and paid at the charge of "The Immigrant Colonization and Return Passage Fund;" and the same grant or patent shall be recorded and delivered to the immigrant entitled thereto, free of cost, charge, or expense to him, and which expenses shall be paid under warrant of the Governor by the Receiver General.

86. Every person who shall receive a grant or patent of land under the provisions of this Act shall be exempt from all manner of direct taxes and charges and assessments, public and parochial, whatsoever (any taxes raised by way of licence, or on wheel carriages, horsekind, or horned stock, excepted), for the space of three years after such grant or patent shall be made.

87. The Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Committee, may permit any immigrant at any time, and from time to time, during his period of industrial residence, to occupy any land purchased or acquired for the purposes of this Act, which they may sanction for such time and upon such conditions as the Governor and Executive Committee shall determine, so as such occupation shall not prevent or interfere with the due and faithful discharge of the services of such immigrant under his indenture and the provisions of this Act, and no such immigrant shall be liable to any direct, public or parochial tax or charge in respect of such permissive occupation.

88. At any time after the expiration of 30 days after a notice, in writing, signed by an Immigration Agent, requiring the delivery up of the possession of any land he may have been permitted to occupy, shall have been served upon any immigrant, or upon his wife, widow, child, or other member of his family, of the age of 16 years or upwards, or in case no person shall be found in the occupation of the premises, then, at any time after the expiration of 30 days after notice shall have been affixed to and left upon some conspicuous part of the premises, if possession shall not have been delivered up agreeably to the requirement of such notice, it shall be lawful for any two justices of the peace of the parish wherein such land is situate, having first summoned the defendant to appear before them by warrant under their hands (Form No. 12), to order any policeman, constable, or other peace officer, to enter upon any such lands, and any dwelling-house and buildings thereon, and to remove every person who shall be found thereon or therein, together with his goods and chattels, out of the same, and to put the Immigration Agent of the district, or any person appointed by him, in possession thereof, and any immigrant, or other person whosoever, who shall, after possession shall have been obtained, either by voluntary delivery or under compulsory process as aforesaid, knowingly retake or hold possession of any such land from the Immigration Agent or person appointed as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for every such offence for not exceeding the space of three months.

89. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall, from time to time, as occasion shall require, communicate with the agent or agents in England, appointed or to be appointed under the 15 Vict., c. 39, and shall instruct such agent or agents, from time to time, as to the class and country of the immigrants it may be considered advisable to introduce into this island, and the funds to be raised for the purpose: Provided, that all such Instructions and Correspondence shall be communicated to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall be subject to his approval and confirmation.

The forms in schedule declared valid. The Governor may appropriate monies raised under 15 Vict. c. 39.

Immigrants may receive commutation allowance in lieu of return passage.

The following Acts repealed:—10th sect. of 5 Vict. c. 43; 15 Vict. cc. 38, 40, and 41; 16 Vict. cc. 18, 29, and 30; 17 Vict. cc. 6 and 36; 18 Vict. cc. 21 and 52; 20 Vict. c. 8; 15 Vict. c. 39, from 16 section to end of Act: and the several Acts thereby repealed.

Proviso.

Short title of Act.

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90. The several forms in the annexed schedule or forms to the like effect shall be valid and effectual for the purposes of this Act.

91. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to appropriate out of the monies raised or to be raised under the Act of 15 Vict. c. 39, such sums of money as may be found necessary to provide for the return passages of Indian immigrants remaining in this Island and entitled to return passages, to the ports or place from whence they embarked, or to pay commutation in money in lieu thereof; or if the said Indian immigrants, or any of them, shall agree to accept commutation, partly in money and partly in land, then to meet the payment of so much money, and to purchase such quantity of land as shall be agreed for respectively accordingly; and all land to be purchased as such part commutation shall be taken, granted, and held as other land may be taken, granted, and held under the provisions of this Act.

92. If any Indian immigrant who shall be introduced under the provisions of this Act, and shall be entitled to a return passage, shall agree to accept a commutation in lieu thereof, partly in money and partly in land, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to direct the appropriation of so much of the monies at the credit of "The Immigrant's Colonization and Return Passage Fund" as shall suffice for such purpose; and all land to be purchased accordingly shall be taken, granted, and held as other land may be taken, granted, and held under the provisions of this Act.

93. The following Acts and parts of Acts shall be repealed; that is to say: the 10th section of the Act made and passed in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, c. 43; the Act made and passed in the 15th year of Her said Majesty's reign, cc. 38, 40, and 41; the Act made and passed in the 16th year of Her said Majesty's reign, cc. 18, 29, and 30; the Act made and passed in the 17th year of Her said Majesty's reign, cc. 6 and 36; the Act made and passed in the 18th year of Her said Majesty's reign, cc. 21 and 52; the Act made and passed in the 20th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 8; and the several clauses of the Act passed in the 15th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 39, from the 16th section inclusive to the end of the said Act; and the several Acts and clauses of Acts specially recited and repealed in and by such several Acts; as also all other Acts and clauses of Acts at any time heretofore repealed by the said therein specially recited Acts: Provided always, that all Acts done, and all existing contracts and agreements made and entered into, under the authority of any such Act or Acts shall continue in force for the time they were originally entered upon, and may be enforced, and breaches thereof punished, as if this Act had not been passed.

94. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and may be cited in all documents and proceedings as "The Immigration Act, 1857."

Passed the Assembly, this 26th day of November 1857.

C. McLarty Morales, Speaker.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 27th day of November 1857

W. G. Stewart, Clerk to the Legislative Council.

I consent, this 15th day of December 1857.

C. H. Darling.

Vera copia extur.

W. G. Stewart, Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

No. 1.

FORM of NOTICE to PROPRIETORS or MANAGERS requiring Immigrants to be allotted on arrival.

18

PROPRIETORS or managers of estates desirous of indenturing immigrants on their arrival in this island, are requested to notify to me the name and residence of the proprietor, the estate on which it is proposed to indenture immigrants, the number of immigrants wanted for such estate, the particular description of the building or buildings in which such immigrants are to be located, and the country or place from which such proprietor is desirous such immigrants shall be introduced: such notification to be in the form annexed to "The Immigration Act, 1857," or as nearly thereto as circumstances will permit, otherwise no attention will be paid to the application.

A. B., Agent General of Immigration.

No. 4.

JAMAICA, ss.

THIS indenture, made the _____ day of _____, 18____, between A.B., immigrant labourer (A. No. _____), or C.D., Immigration Agent of this Colony, on behalf of A.B., &c., of the one part, and E.F., of _____, in the said island _____, of the other part, witnesseth, that in virtue of "The Immigration Act, 1857," and in consideration of the covenants on the part of the said E.F. hereinafter contained, he, the said A.B., doth hereby bind himself to the said E.F. for the term of _____ years, to be computed from the date hereof; and doth hereby covenant with the said E.F., his heirs and assigns, that he, the said A.B., will, during the said term or the continuance of these presents, truly and faithfully serve the said E.F., his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on _____ estate, in the parish of _____, according to the laws and regulations made, or hereafter to be made, concerning immigrant labourers in this island; and the said E.F. doth hereby covenant with the said A.B. that he, the said E.F., will, during the said term or the continuance of these presents, provide the said A.B. with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance,^(a) and during three months from the date of this indenture with food and clothing, according to the annexed scale; and such medicine, medical attendance, food and lodging shall be in conformity with the laws or regulations made, or hereafter to be made, concerning immigrant labourers in this island; and also will pay wages to the said A.B.^(b) during the next three months, at the rate of _____ per diem, and, after the expiration of three months, at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written agreement working on said estate, according to the quantity of work performed, being at the rate of not less than _____ per _____, subject nevertheless to deductions, at the following rate, per ["week" or "month," as the case may be]; viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Medical attendance - - - - -	-	-	-
Lodgings - - - - -	-	-	-
Repayment of advances, amounting in all to - - -	-	-	-
TOTAL deductions per [week]	- £.		

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

A. B., or C. D.
E. F.

N.B.—The passages between brackets lettered (a) and (b) may be omitted if the Immigration Agent shall see fit. If they are inserted, the Immigration Agent must add a scale of food.

No. 5.

RETURN for the Year commencing 1st October 18____, ending 30th September 18____, of the entire Number of Immigrants located on _____ Estate, in the Parish of _____, the Property of _____, introduced by means of the 100,000 l. Loan [or as the case may be], with Funds provided by means of the Immigration Act, 1857.

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS OF CLASS.

	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
	Males.	Females.										
Number at last Return - - - - -												
Increase by Birth - - - - -												
" by Transfer from other Estates - - - - -												
" by Return of Deserters absent at the date of last Return - - - - -												
Decrease by Death - - - - -												
" by Transfer to other Estates - - - - -												
" by Desertion - - - - -												

SPECIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Name of Infant.	Date of Birth.	Sex.	Name of Father.	His distinguishing Letter and Number.	Name of Mother.	Her distinguishing Letter and Number.

SPECIFICATION OF DESERTERS WHO WERE ABSENT AT DATE OF LAST RETURN.

Names of Deserters.	Sex.	Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Date of Desertions during Year.	Date of Returns during Year.

SPECIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Names of Deceased.	Sex.	Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

SPECIFICATION OF DESERTERS DURING THE YEAR.

Names.	Sex.	Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Dates of Desertion.	Dates of Return during Year.

I, A. B., owner of estate, the property of do hereby declare that the above five returns contain, to the best of my knowledge and belief, returns of the number of immigrants on the said estate on the 1st day of October, 18 , the date of the last return, and on the 1st day of October, 18 , as also of the increase and decrease, since the last return, arising from births or deaths, transfers from or to other estates; the return of deserters absent therefrom on the preceding 1st October, but who afterwards returned to the estate; as also of cases of desertion from the estate during the year ending 30th September, 18 .

Declared by the above-named A. B., before me }
 this day of 18 . }

A. B.

J. P.

No. 6.

Appendix, No. 12.

FORM of Certificate of Industrial Residence.

THESE are to certify that _____ (A 21), an immigrant introduced into this island from _____, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, having served under indenture for the full period of _____ years of industrial residence, is now at liberty to abandon service, and is freed and discharged from all obligations of industrial residence or of service, except the obligation to obtain a passport previous to his leaving the island, under "The Immigration Act, 1857," or any other Act relating to immigration.

(signed) A. B., Agent General of Immigrants.
[or as the case may be.]

No. 7.

FORM of Passport.

THESE are to certify that _____ (A 21), an immigrant introduced into this island from _____, on the _____ day of _____, having obtained his certificate of industrial residence, and having applied to me for a passport, is entitled to depart from this island, and the master, or other person in charge of any vessel, is hereby authorised and empowered to receive such immigrant on board his vessel, for the purpose of carrying him off this island, taking from the said immigrant this passport, and depositing the same with the officer of Her Majesty's Customs of the port from which the vessel may clear, in order that the same may by such officer be returned to the Agent General of Immigration to be cancelled.

No. 8.

CERTIFICATE of Exemption from Industrial Service.

I DO hereby certify that _____ (A 22), an immigrant introduced into this island from _____, hath been, by direction of the Governor, exempted from further industrial residence, in consequence of [state the cause].

No. 9.

FORM of Contract for Payment of Expenses.

WE, A. B. of _____ C. D., of _____ &c., by G. H., of _____ our true and lawful attorney duly authorised in this behalf, do hereby contract and engage to the Agent General of Immigration, or the sub-agent of the district wherein the parish of _____ shall be situate for the time being, to pay unto him the sum of _____, [being two-thirds of the whole, as the case may require,] of the average cost of importation, and of the cost of food and lodging supplied, &c. (A 21), an immigrant from _____, indentured to the said _____ for _____ years, by indenture, of equal date herewith, and located (a) on _____ estate, in the said parish of _____ by _____ half-yearly instalments of _____ pounds each, on the 10th day of March and the 10th day of September in each year, until fully paid, the first instalment to be made on the day of _____ next, such sum of _____ pounds to be a prior charge upon the said _____ estate, and to be recovered and enforced under the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1857," or any other Act in force relating to immigrants.

As witness our hands this _____ day of _____

(signed) A. B., } by G. H. their
C. D. } Attorney.

(a) If the immigrant has been re-indentured, insert "being the residue of the monies now due in respect of [two-thirds, or the whole, as the case may be] of the average cost of importation, and of the cost of food and lodging supplied (A 21), an immigrant from _____, originally indentured to _____, by indenture, dated the _____ day of _____ and then located on _____ estate, but now re-indentured to _____ by indenture of equal date herewith, and located [as above]."

No. 10.

FORM of Authority to Distrain for Instalments due in respect of Indentured Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 12.

WHEREAS default hath been made in payment of the several instalments due under contracts entered into by *A. B.*, of *C. D.*, of, &c., in respect of immigrants located on *estate*, in the parish of ; that is to say, two instalments of pounds each for the half year ending the day of , and the day of , under contract dated the day of , in respect of an immigrant named (A 21), from one instalment of pounds, for the half year ending the day of , under contract dated the day of in respect of three immigrants named (B 21), (B 22), and (B 23), from , which several instalments amount in the aggregate to the sum of pounds.

These are therefore to command you to levy the said sum of pounds, by distress of any goods and chattels to be found upon the said estate, in the said parish, upon which a landlord might distrain for rent in arrear; and if within 14 days next after such distress by you taken, with or without previous appraisement, the said sum, and the charges of distraining and keeping the same, shall not be paid, then that you do sell the said goods and chattels so by you distrained; and out of the money arising by such sale, that you do pay the said sum of pounds to me, to be accounted for under the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1857," or any other Act in force relating to immigration, returning the overplus, on demand, to the proprietor, overseer, or manager of the said estate.

Given under my hand this day of 18 (signed)

To any policeman of the parish of

No. 11.

FORM of Authority to Distrain after Neglect to enter into Indenture.

WHEREAS immigrants from having been allotted to *A. B.*, of *C. D.*, of &c., for the purpose of being indentured on estate, in the parish of , pursuant to their application of the date the day of 18, (through *E. F.*, their attorney) to *G. H.*, Esq., the (then) Agent General of Immigration, the said have neglected and refused to enter into the indenture and contract required by "The Immigration Act, 1857," and have forfeited and become liable immediately to pay the sum of pounds, being the amount which they would have been required to enter into contract to repay if they had entered into indenture and contract in respect of such immigrants, in accordance with such application [which forfeiture and sum of pounds, His Excellency the Governor hath been pleased to mitigate and reduce to the sum of pounds (if such be the case)]; These are therefore [*&c.*, as in preceding form, filling up the amount to be distrained on, with the full amount of forfeiture for the mitigated sum, if the same shall be reduced.]

No. 12.

FORM of Warrant to remove Immigrant from Land Occupied by him.

JAMAICA, ss.

Parish } To any policeman, constable, or other peace officer.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made unto us, *A. B.* and *C. D.*, Esqrs., two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said parish, upon the oath of , and other evidence now produced to us, that *E. F.* occupies the piece or parcel of land situate at , by the permission of the Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Committee, and having been duly required to yield and deliver up possession or occupation thereof, hath refused and neglected to deliver up the possession thereof, and the said *E. F.* having been summoned to appear before us this day, to show cause why he should not be removed from the said land, and having shown no sufficient cause for that purpose (or not having appeared), we do hereby authorise and require you, with such assistance as shall be necessary, to enter into the said land, and every house and building thereupon, in the day time, and remove the said *E. F.*, and all such persons as shall be found therein, together with his and their goods, out of such land, house, and buildings, and premises, and to put *G. H.*, the Immigration Agent, for the district, or such person as he shall appoint, into the possession thereof.

Given under our hands this day of 18

Appendix, No. 13.

Appendix, No. 13.

JAMAICA, ss.

(No. 4196 of 1858.)

CAP. VI.

AN ACT to authorise the Indenturing for purposes of Industrial Service, Persons condemned as forfeited to Her Majesty, under the Statutes for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in certain cases, and to remove doubts as to the Rights of such Persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision for indenturing for industrial service, under the provisions of the Immigration Act, 1857, persons brought into this island and condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty as forfeited to Her Majesty, under the statutes of the Imperial Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, or in the events hereinafter provided: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. In the absence of any general or special Order in Council, and until some other officer, civil or military, shall be appointed by Her Majesty to receive, protect, and provide for persons who shall be brought into this island for the purpose of condemnation, and who shall be condemned as prize to Her Majesty under the provisions of the statutes of the Imperial Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, the Agent General of Immigration shall, under the orders and directions of the Governor, previously to condemnation, receive, protect, and provide for, and, after condemnation, indenture persons who shall be so condemned, and who shall not be entered and enlisted into Her Majesty's land or sea service, as soldiers, sailors, or marines, whatever may be the age of any such persons, for a term not exceeding seven years, to any employer within the meaning of the Immigration Act, 1857, upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned or authorised; and any indenture duly made and executed by such Immigration Agent shall be of the same force and effect as if the party thereby bound had, himself or herself, when of full age duly executed the same upon good consideration, and had executed such indenture under the provisions of that Act; and such persons may also be re-indentured, from time to time, to any employers within the meaning of the said Act, in the same way in which immigrants under indenture may be re-indentured before the expiration of their indentures, and their services shall pass and be transferred in case of the death of any employer, or the alienation, forfeiture, or demise, by any employer of the estate on which such person shall be indentured, in the like manner as the services of indentured immigrants: Provided, that the person to whom such estate may be aliened, demised, or devised, shall signify, by endorsement upon such indenture, his willingness to become the employer of the person named in such indenture, or in case of refusal such persons may be re-indentured.

In certain contingencies the Agent General of Immigration, under the directions of the Governor, to take charge of persons condemned under the Acts for the abolition of the slave trade, and to indenture same to service.

Such persons to be immigrants within the meaning of the Immigration Act.

Proviso.

2. Subject and without prejudice to the jurisdiction conferred by the Imperial statutes upon the Court of Vice-Admiralty, every such person when so indentured, and every employer to whom he shall be re-indentured, shall become, and they are hereby declared to be amenable to all and every the provisions of the said Act, as if such indenture were a contract of service entered between employer and immigrant under that Act; but no employer to whom any such person shall be indentured shall be required to enter into any contract for payment of any moneys for the benefit of this island, further than the cost to which the island shall be put for the support and maintenance of such persons between the period of their arrival and of their being indentured to such employer, which sum shall be fixed by the Governor, and collected and received from the employer at the time of his entering into indenture by the Agent General, and paid over to the Receiver General, to defray any advances he may have made for the previous maintenance and support of such persons.

All persons so indentured to be amenable to the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Employers only to pay the cost of their support previous to being indentured.

3. The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, by warrant under his hand, direct the Receiver General to advance from the Island Treasury any moneys required for the maintenance and support of such persons previously to condemnation and indenture, to be repaid as hereinafter mentioned.

The Governor, with advice of Executive Committee, may order advance of moneys necessary for the maintenance of such persons.

The indentures already executed in respect of persons captured by H.M.S. "Arab" declared valid.

4. All indentures already executed by the Agent General of Immigration, in respect of persons captured by Her Majesty's sloop "Arab," and condemned as forfeited to Her Majesty, are hereby declared valid and effectual, and the persons so indentured, and their employers, amenable to the provisions of this Act, and the "Immigration Act, 1857," in like manner as if such indentures had been executed after the passing of this Act.

5. All such persons heretofore, already, or hereafter to be brought into this island, after condemnation and indenture as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be, and to have been, for all purposes, as from the date of their being brought into, or of their arrival in this Colony, natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, and to be and to have been capable of taking, holding, conveying, devising, and transmitting any estate, real or personal, within this Colony.

All such persons to be deemed naturalised subjects.

6. Provided,

Appendix, No. 13.

Nothing herein to affect the provision of the laws for the abolition of the slave trade.

6. Provided, that nothing in this Act shall in anywise prejudice or interfere with any of the provisions, in relation to such persons, of the laws in force for the abolition or suppression of the slave trade.

Passed the Assembly, this 27th day of November 1857.

C. M'Larty Morales, Speaker.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 3d day of December 1857.

W. G. Stewart, Clerk to the Legislative Council.

I consent, this 15th day of December 1857.

C. H. Darling.

Vera Copia Extur.

W. G. Stewart, Sec.

Appendix, No. 14.

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Appendix, No. 14.

(No. 4237 of 1858.)

JAMAICA, ss.

CAP. IV.

AN ACT to authorise the Indenturing, for purposes of Industrial Service, Persons condemned as forfeited to Her Majesty under the Statutes for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in certain cases, and to remove doubts as to the Rights of such Persons.

WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision for indenturing, for industrial service, under the provisions of the "Immigration Act, 1858," persons brought into this island, and condemned, by the Court of Vice Admiralty, as forfeited to Her Majesty, under the statutes of the Imperial Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, or in the events hereinafter provided: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. In the absence of any general, or special Order in Council, and until some other officer civil or military, shall be appointed by Her Majesty to receive, protect, and provide for persons who shall be brought into this island for the purpose of condemnation, and who shall be condemned as prize to Her Majesty, under the provisions of the statutes of the Imperial Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, the Agent General of Immigration shall, under the orders and directions of the Governor, previously to condemnation, receive, protect, and provide for, and, after condemnation, indenture persons who shall be so condemned, and who shall not be entered and enlisted into Her Majesty's land or sea service as soldiers, sailors, or marines, whatever may be the age of any such persons, to any employer within the meaning of the "Immigration Act, 1858," upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned or authorised, and any indenture, duly made and executed, by such Agent General, shall be of the same force and effect as if the party thereby bound had himself, when of full age, duly executed the same upon good consideration, and had executed such indenture under the provisions of that Act, and such persons may also be re-indentured, from time to time, to any employers within the meaning of the said Act, in the same way in which immigrants under indenture may be re-indentured before the expiration of their indentures, and their services shall pass and be transferred, in case of the death of any employer, or the alienation, forfeiture, or devise by any employer of the estate on which such person shall be indentured, in the like manner as the services of indentured immigrants: Provided, that the person to whom such estate may be aliened, demised, or devised, shall signify, by endorsement upon such indenture, his willingness to become the employer of the person named in such indenture, or, in case of refusal, such persons may be re-indentured.

2. No such person shall be indentured or re-indentured for a longer period in the whole than three years, or such time as may elapse until he shall reach the age of 18 years.

3. In every case where any such person shall be supposed to be under the age of 18 years, the Agent General shall, according to the best evidence or information he can obtain at the time of indenturing such person, fix the age of the indentured person at the date of the indenture, and shall endorse the same thereon, or, in default, the indenture of every such person shall determine on the expiration of three years from the date thereof.

4. Subject, and without prejudice to the jurisdiction conferred by the imperial statutes upon the Court of Vice Admiralty, every such person, when so indentured, and every employer to whom he shall be indented shall become, and they are hereby declared to be amenable

amenable, to all and every the provisions of the said Act, as if such indenture were a contract of service entered into between employer and immigrant under that Act, but no employer, to whom any such person shall be indentured, shall be required to enter into any contract for payment of any monies for the benefit of this island, further than the cost to which the island shall be put for the support and maintenance of such person between the period of his arrival and being indentured to such employer, which sum shall be fixed by the Governor, and collected and received from the employer at the time of his entering into indenture by the Agent General, and paid over to the Receiver General to defray any advances he may have made for the previous maintenance and support of such person.

5. The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, by warrant under his hand, direct the Receiver General to advance from the island treasury any monies required for the maintenance and support of such persons previously to condemnation and indenture, to be repaid as hereinbefore mentioned.

6. All indentures, already executed by the Agent General of Immigration, in respect of persons captured by Her Majesty's sloop "Arab," and condemned as forfeited to Her Majesty, are hereby declared valid and effectual; and the persons so indentured, and their employers, amenable to the provisions of this Act, and "The Immigration Act, 1858," in like manner as if such indentures had been executed after the passing of this Act; and every such indenture shall be in force for three years from the date thereof, or such time as in any case where the African was under the age of 18 years at the date of the indenture may elapse until he shall reach such age: provided, that in any such case his age as of such date shall, before the expiration of three years therefrom, be fixed and endorsed on the indenture by the Agent General, in like manner as hereinbefore provided; or, in default, the indenture shall determine at the expiration of three years from the date thereof.

7. All such persons heretofore, already, or hereafter to be brought into this island, after condemnation and indenture as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be, and to have been, for all purposes, as from the date of their being brought into, or of their arrival in this Colony, natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to be, and to have been capable of taking, holding, conveying, devising, and transmitting any estate, real or personal, within this Colony: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall in anywise prejudice or interfere with any of the provisions, in relation to such persons, of the laws in force for the abolition or suppression of the Slave Trade.

Appendix, No. 15.

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

(No. 4238 of 1858.)

JAMAICA, ss.

CAP. I.

AN ACT to Amend the Laws Relating to Immigrants, and to Provide for Re payment of the Expenses Attendant upon their Introduction and subsequent Colonization in this Island.

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend the laws relating to immigrants, to be hereafter introduced into this island: be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In the construction of this Act, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter; that is to say, the expression "Immigration Agent" shall include any person appointed by the Governor to act as Agent General of Immigration, or as a sub-agent; the word "immigrant," shall mean all persons who may hereafter be introduced into this island under, and subject to the provisions of this Act; the expression "Indian immigrant," shall mean any immigrant who shall have been introduced from the British possessions in the East Indies; the expression "Asiatic immigrant," any immigrant who shall have been introduced from any other part of the continent or islands of Asia, except the British possessions in the East Indies, and except China; the expression "African immigrant," any immigrant from any part of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African continent, and inhabited by the negro race; the word "indenture," shall include all contracts of service, whether by indenture or otherwise, declared to be valid by this Act; the expression "indentured immigrant," shall mean any immigrant under such indenture who shall not have completed his industrial residence; the

word

Appendix, No. 15. word "employer," shall mean the proprietor, including any body politic or corporate, company or association, interested in the cultivation of estates, or the manufacture of agricultural produce, or manager, attorney, overseer, or other person having the direction of, or the chief authority upon, any sugar, coffee, or other plantation, breeding pen, or pimento walk, on which any immigrant may be employed; the word "estate," shall mean any sugar, coffee, or other plantation, breeding pen or pimento walk, on which any immigrant may be employed, and the lessee or tenant of any estate shall, during the continuance of his lease, or agreement, be deemed a proprietor within the meaning of this Act.

Appointment and Salary of Agents of Immigration and Emigration. Nomination of Ports of Emigration.

2. The Governor may appoint fit and proper persons to be Agent General of Immigration, as also sub-agents, to act within such limits or districts of the island, as shall be specified in their respective appointments, which Agent General shall be entitled to receive a salary from the public treasury, not exceeding two hundred pounds per annum, until five thousand immigrants at least shall have been introduced, and, thereafter, three hundred pounds per annum; and each sub-agent shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding six shillings for each immigrant per annum; and the Governor may, from time to time, remove any Agent General, or sub-agent, and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place; and each sub-agent shall also be inspector of immigrants.

3. The Governor may, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, from time to time, appoint an agent or agents at any port or ports of emigration, from which immigrants to this island may be embarked, for the purpose of engaging and despatching emigrants to be shipped to this island, under, and subject to, such rules and directions as he or they shall, from time to time, receive from the Governor, and may also fix the salary, or other remuneration, to be paid to such agents, so as that the expense for such agents shall not exceed, in any one year, the sum of three thousand pounds.

4. The Governor may, from time to time, by proclamation, or by notice, to be published in the Gazette, by authority in this island, as also, if he shall think fit, in the London Gazette, and in any public newspaper circulating out of this island, name the ports or places from which immigration into this Colony, within the meaning and subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be permitted, and the conditions under which such immigration may be carried on.

Provision for Proportionate Introduction of Immigrants of both Sexes.

5. The Governor shall make provision for the introduction, from time to time, of such a proportionate number of immigrants of both sexes, as may be fixed by Her Majesty's Government.

As to Contracts with Private Persons by Immigrants before Arrival.

6. If any immigrant arriving in this island from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd islands, or from any part of Europe, or of the West Indies or of the United States, or of the British provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration, within the meaning, and subject to, the provisions of this Act, shall have been permitted as aforesaid, shall, before his arrival, have contracted with any person to perform service in this island, such contract shall, when approved of, and countersigned by the Immigration Agent, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may, with the consent of the parties, have made therein, be valid in this island for the full period named in such contract, not exceeding three years: provided, that except as hereinafter mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned, unless it shall have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and purport to be attested by a justice of the peace, whose signature shall be attested by a notary public, or attested by some notary public in the first instance, or British consul, or by some other person approved by, or acting under authority of Her Majesty's Government, one of whom shall certify that the parties entered into such contract voluntarily; and with a full understanding of its meaning; nor unless the Immigration Agent shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial Government and of the Legislature of this island.

7. If the Immigration Agent shall not be so satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed, and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the said Immigration Agent to approve and countersign such contract in manner aforesaid.

As to Agreements, before Arrival, for Contracts of Service.

8. In case any immigrant, other than an Asiatic or Indian immigrant, shall, before embarkation, have consented to enter, upon his arrival in this island, into a contract of service with any employer, whom the Immigration Agent may select, for a period not exceeding three years, such consent being shown either by certificate of the Government Emigration Agent, at the port of embarkation, or by an agreement signed by the immigrant, and witnessed by such notary, consul, or other officer, as hereinbefore mentioned, the Immigration Agent may indenture such immigrant to any employer whom the Governor may think fit. Provided always,

always, that no such assignment shall take effect until the employer and the immigrant, or the immigration agent, on his behalf, shall have executed an indenture in the form annexed (Form No. 4), or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor; nor in case such immigrant shall have been introduced by the Government of this Island, until such employer shall have also entered into contract for payment of the costs of importation, and incidental expenses, as required by this or any Act now or hereafter to be in force.

As to Notice for Application for Immigrants.

9. The Agent General of Immigration shall, whenever directed by the Governor, cause a notice to be published in the Gazette, by authority, (Forms Nos. 1 and 2,) requiring proprietors and managers of estates to make application to him for such immigrants as they may be desirous of indenturing upon their arrival, and to notify the names and residences of each such proprietor, the estate on which he is desirous to indenture such immigrants, the number of immigrants wanted, and the particular description of the building or buildings in which such immigrants are to be located, and the country or place from which he is desirous they should be introduced, and to express the willingness of such proprietor to accept the services of so many of such immigrants as shall be allotted to him, not exceeding the number applied for upon the terms and conditions of this Act, immediately after their arrival, or to forfeit and pay to the Agent General of Immigration for the time being, a sum equal to the whole amount he would be required to pay, if, after their introduction, the immigrants allotted to him should be indentured to him according to the provisions of this Act, all which applications shall be by the Agent General submitted to the Governor and the Executive Committee, with a view to arrangements being made for the introduction of the required number of immigrants, or as many thereof as shall be practicable.

As to Reports from Emigration Agent.

10. The agent at any port of immigration shall transmit to the Agent General of Immigration, by the vessel in which the immigrants shall be shipped for this island, and by any other ordinary means of communication, a return showing the age, as near as the same can be ascertained, of every immigrant so shipped, and such other particulars as the Governor shall, from time to time, direct.

Cost of Importation, and Incidental Expenses, &c.

11. The Governor may, from time to time, fix and determine the average cost of importation of each immigrant of the several classes contemplated by this Act, introduced by the Government of this island, and in fixing such costs, shall include therein a sum sufficient, in his judgment, to cover the expenses of advances prior to embarkation of immigrants who may die before arrival in this island, or immediately after their arrival; and before their services can be assigned, the passage-money, salaries, and incidental expenses of interpreters, and all other expenses reasonably incidental to the introduction, protection, and care of immigrants, together with such an additional sum as, in his opinion, shall be sufficient to cover a proportionate part of the general risk of loss from death or other cause, before the expiration of the full term of industrial residence of immigrants of such class: Provided, that passage-money shall be paid only for such immigrants as shall be landed alive in this island; and that in case it shall at any time appear to the Governor that he shall have fixed the average cost of importation of any class of immigrants at too high a sum, then he shall have power to remit the whole or any portion of the excess; and the Agent General of Immigration shall forbear to require or enforce payment of the excess so remitted on any further instalments to fall due, and shall refund to any employer any excess already paid: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, as soon as shall be found practicable, to effect arrangements with some insurance or other company, or companies, to assume the risk of loss from deaths of immigrants for a commensurate premium.

12. Towards providing for the risks of loss from death or other cause, the Receiver General shall carry to an account, to be called the "Immigration Risk Fund Account," such portion as the Governor shall, from time to time, direct of all surplus monies now and hereafter arising from the export duties under the Act of the 15 Vict. c. 39, after providing for the interest and sinking fund on the loan under such Act, and after meeting any other appropriation by this Act directed, from or out of such surplus monies; and the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, is hereby empowered, from time to time, by warrant, under his hand, to direct the Receiver General to remit the whole or any part of the monies at any time standing to the credit of the said fund, to be invested in the public funds or Parliamentary securities of Great Britain, and the interest or dividends to accrue upon the same, when invested, shall also be invested in the like funds or securities, and all such investments, and the dividends, and proceeds thereof, shall stand to the credit of the said Immigration Risk Fund.

13. If any immigrant, on arrival, shall not be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent, and he is hereby authorised to provide him with food and lodging at the expense of the island, until he shall be indentured, which expenses shall be repaid by the person to whom such immigrant shall be indentured.

As to Regulations by the Governor for the Maintenance and Care of Immigrants.

14. The Governor may make regulations, which shall be legally binding upon employers, respecting the food and clothing to be provided for immigrants during their first three months of service, and respecting the lodging, medicine, and medical care of immigrants; also during the continuance of their indentures, and respecting any other matters necessary for carrying this Act into effect; all which regulations shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette," by authority.

15. Every immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary shall, during illness, receive, instead of wages, such allowances as the state of his health may require, or as may be directed by any regulation to be issued by the Governor, and published as aforesaid.

As to Register of Immigrants.

16. The Agent General of Immigration shall keep a register (Form No. 3) for separate classes of immigrants arriving in this island, distinguishing each class by a particular alphabetical letter, and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants of each class arriving in the island, and shall number every immigrant by a particular number, commencing with the number one, and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the alphabetical letter, number, name, age, sex, and country of every such immigrant, and the time when, the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the cost of the passage, whether such immigrant has been introduced into this island by the means of the unappropriated residue of the sum of 100,000 *l.*, authorised to be raised under the provisions of the Acts 15 Vict. c. 20, and 16 Vict. c. 25, or whether introduced by means of loans to be raised under any other Act or Acts of this island to be passed, specifying such Act or Acts, or whether by the private means of the employer or other person, naming him, and the average sum payable in respect of every such immigrant by his employer, and whether such immigrant will, or will not be entitled to a return passage; and also the name of the employer to whom he shall be indentured on his arrival, and of the amount of monies, if any, which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in this island, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages in this island, and such further particulars as the Governor shall direct; and shall furnish to each sub-agent full particulars in respect of every such immigrant located in, or transferred to his district, for the Government of such sub-agent.

Annual Return by Employers, &c.

17. The employer of every immigrant shall, on or before the 13th day of October in each year, make a return, (Form No. 5,) to the 30th September preceding, of the names and numbers of all such immigrants as have been in his employment at any time during the year last past, together with the date and cause (as far as the same may be known) of all deaths, and the number of births of the children of such immigrants, and the names of all immigrants who may have left the estate during such preceding year, to the Agent General, who shall insert the particulars thereof in the register of immigrants hereibefore required to be kept by him; and the Agent General shall, at the end of every year, terminating on the 30th September, furnish the Governor with an abstract return, in triplicate, of the number, sex, increase, and decrease, of all immigrants in this island, who shall not have completed their period of industrial residence; and also the number of each sex arrived within the previous 12 months, the ships in which they arrived, and the date of arrival, such return to be furnished on or before the 10th November then following; and the Governor shall cause the same to be laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly, at their session, then holding, or to be holden next thereafter.

As to the Indenturing of Immigrants.

18. Every Indian immigrant on his arrival shall be assigned by indenture (Form No. 4), for a period of two years, and may, within one month after the expiration of that period, be re-indentured to any other employer whom he may select, for a further period of one year, and may, within one month after the expiration of the third year, and on payment of 5 *l.*, demand a certificate of industrial residence, or he may, within such period as may be prescribed by the Governor, before the expiration of such third year, signify to the Immigration Agent his desire to be re-indentured to any other employer whom he may select, for a period of one year, from the determination of his then existing indenture, and the Immigration Agent shall re-indenture him accordingly, and if the immigrant shall fail to make such payment, or to require such re-indenture, his original indenture or re-indenture shall be deemed to be extended for one year.

19. Any Indian immigrant whose original indenture shall have been so extended, or who shall have been re-indentured for a period of one year, after the expiration of his indenture, for a third year, may, within one month after the expiration of his fourth year's service, on payment of 2 *l.* 10 *s.*, demand a certificate of industrial residence, or may require to be re-indentured in like manner as aforesaid, and the Immigration Agent shall re-indenture

indenture him accordingly for a fifth year, and if he shall fail to make such payment, or to require to be so re-indentured, his last indenture shall be deemed to be extended for such fifth year.

20. It shall be competent to the Immigration Agent to assign any Asiatic immigrant on his arrival, for a period not exceeding five years, according to the terms of any contract into which he shall have entered before his arrival here: provided, that at the expiration of the second, and every other year of such period, the immigrant may require the said agent to transfer him to some other employer, whom he may select, for the remainder of the said period, or on payment of all advances made to him before his arrival in the colony, and then remaining unpaid, and of 3*l.* per annum for every year wanting to complete five years' residence in this island, to release him absolutely from his indenture, and give him a certificate of industrial residence: provided also, that every such assignment and transfer as aforesaid, shall be made by indenture as near as may be in the form annexed (Form 4), or such other form as may be approved by the Governor, and such transfer shall be determinable at the request of the immigrant in like manner as the original assignment.

21. In making any assignment of immigrants it shall not be lawful for the Immigration Agent to separate husbands from wives, nor children, under the age of 15 years, from their parents or natural protectors.

As to Indentures to Lessees.

22. No immigrant introduced by the Government of this island shall be indentured to the lessee, or the tenant of any estate held under any lease or agreement, unless the owner of such estate, by himself, or his attorney, shall be a party to such indenture, or the contract for payment of the expense of introducing such immigrant, and the lease or agreement shall have a longer period to run than the term for which such immigrant shall be indentured, or unless such lessee shall enter into such separate security to provide for the payment of such expense, and for the location and maintenance of such immigrants as may be approved of by the Governor and Executive Committee.

As to the Services of the Immigrant in case of the Death of the Employer.

23. If the employer of any indentured immigrant shall die, or if the estate mentioned in the contract of such immigrant shall be determined or forfeited, alienated or devised, the person who shall become entitled to such estate shall be entitled to the services of such immigrant during the residue of the term of his indenture: provided always, that for the purpose of deciding any dispute as to the title of any person to such estate, and the services of such immigrant, the person who is actually in possession of such estate shall be deemed to be entitled thereto; but the services of an indentured immigrant may be transferred, with his consent, to any other estate belonging to the same employer: provided, that a memorandum of such transfer shall be endorsed on his contract, and signed by the Immigration Agent.

As to the Cancellation of Indentures, and Re-Indenturing of Immigrants.

24. The Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, cancel the indenture of any immigrant, in respect of whom any sum of money, payable by his employer under this Act, shall remain unpaid for a period of three months after it shall have become due, or shall remain unpaid for a period of one month after a distress warrant shall have issued, to enforce payment for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, or the indenture of any immigrant, who being paid according to the quantity of his work, shall not have received work sufficient, in the opinion of the said Immigration Agent, to enable him to earn a reasonable amount of wages, or in case any immigrant shall have been ill used by his employer, or in case of neglect of duty, or breach of contract on the part of any employer, in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture.

25. The Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, at the request of any employer and immigrant, cancel any indenture for the purpose of re-indenturing any immigrant.

26. Any immigrant whose indenture shall have been cancelled under any of the provisions of this Act, may, without the consent of such immigrant, be re-indentured to some other employer by the Immigration Agent, for any period not exceeding the then unexpired period of such indenture.

As to Desertion of Service; Compensation for Absence.

27. No Indian or Asiatic immigrant who shall have deserted, or absented himself from service otherwise than from illness, while under indenture, for periods amounting together to more than one month in each year, shall be entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, until he shall have further served, under indenture, for the period of such absence or desertion, unless he shall give a money commutation in lieu.

28. Whenever an immigrant shall be required to make good to any employer any time lost to such employer, in consequence of the absence or desertion of any such immigrant,

Appendix, No. 15. it shall be lawful for him, with the sanction of the Immigration Agent, to commute, by a money payment to his employer, to be fixed by such Immigration Agent, subject to the decision of the Governor, in case either party shall be dissatisfied with his award for the time he would otherwise be bound to render in compensation for such absence or absences: provided, that in all cases the absence of any immigrant, while undergoing imprisonment, shall be deemed an absence within the meaning of this Act, which he shall be bound to make good by service, or compensation in money.

As to Industrial Residence.

29. In case of immigrants under 12 years of age, residence in the island shall, for the purpose of completing industrial residence, be equivalent to residence under indenture; and immediately after any such immigrant shall attain his age of 12 years, he shall be liable to be indentured by the Agent General for the then residue of his term of industrial residence, and to all other the privileges and obligations of an indentured immigrant; and the Agent General shall fix and determine the period at which such immigrant shall have attained such his age of 12 years, according to the best evidence or information he can obtain.

30. All immigrants other than Indian or Asiatic immigrants, shall be entitled, after having resided three years in this island, to demand from the Immigration Agent a certificate of industrial residence, unless it shall be recorded in the office of the said Immigration Agent, or shall otherwise appear to his satisfaction, that such immigrant has deserted, or absented himself from service, otherwise than from illness, while under indenture, for periods amounting together, during the three years, to more than three months, in which case he shall not be entitled to such certificate, unless and until such immigrant shall have further served under indenture for the period of such absence, or desertion, or given a money commutation in lieu thereof, under the provisions of this Act.

31. Any Asiatic or Indian immigrant who shall have served five years under indenture, or shall have made the money payments hereby appointed in lieu of service, may demand a certificate of industrial residence (Form No. 6).

Naturalization of Immigrants.

32. Every immigrant, born out of the British dominions, who shall have obtained, or become entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, shall immediately thereafter become entitled to all the privileges of a natural-born British subject within this island.

Passport, and Back Passage.

33. Every immigrant who shall have received, or shall be entitled to such certificate of industrial residence, shall be at liberty to abandon service, and may demand from the Immigration Agent a passport (Form No. 7), which, as well as the said certificate, shall be signed by the Immigration Agent, and given gratis, but no immigrant shall depart from this island without such passport.

34. Every Indian immigrant shall, on production of his passport, be at liberty to depart from this island at his own expense, or, after residence of 10 years, shall be entitled to a back passage at the expense of the island to the port in India from which he emigrated: provided he shall claim such back passage at any time within 18 months after the period at which such back passage may become due and claimable, unless he shall, with the sanction of the Governor, have foregone such right, in consideration of a grant of land, or a money payment, or partly of a grant of land, and partly of a payment in money, the Governor shall give to each applicant for a return passage, at least three months' notice, as precise as circumstances render possible, of the period at which such passage will be offered him.

Certificate of Exemption.

35. The Governor may authorise the Immigration Agent to grant a certificate of exemption from industrial residence (Form No. 8), to any immigrant who, from sickness, accident or other cause, shall appear to him incapable of labour, and may send any Indian immigrant back at the expense of the fund herein provided to the port in India from which he emigrated, at any time after the granting of such certificate.

Demurrage in respect of Back Passage.

36. Every Indian immigrant who shall have become entitled to a back passage, shall be entitled to demand and receive, out of the fund herein provided, the sum of 25 s. for every six months he shall be detained in this island after he shall become entitled thereto.

Provisions of Passenger Acts in respect of Back Passage.

37. In respect of all ships leaving the island with return immigrants, the Immigration Agent shall perform all the duties imposed on Immigration Agents in England by the "Passenger Act, 1855," of the Imperial Parliament, or any other Passenger Act which may now or hereafter be in force.

As to the Collection and Administration of the Property of Immigrants Dying.

38. It shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent to collect and take possession of the property of any immigrant who shall die in this island, and, with the sanction of the Governor, to deliver all such property to any person in the island who shall establish a right to the same, or, in the absence of any such person, to turn the said property into money, and pay the proceeds into the island treasury, in order that the same may be remitted to the person or persons in India or elsewhere, who shall be entitled thereto.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make all regulations necessary for giving effect to the provisions of the last preceding section, and any person contravening such regulations shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a penalty not exceeding 5 l.

Hours of Labour, and Holidays.

40. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon, or in the service of, the estate mentioned in his indenture, for nine hours of each day, except only Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day, and such other days to be observed as festivals, according to the national custom of the class of immigrants to which such immigrant shall be registered as belonging, as the Governor shall, from time to time, sanction and appoint.

Power of Entry and Inspection by Immigration Agent.

41. The Immigration Agent may, at any time, enter upon any estate where any immigrants shall be employed, and may inspect the state and condition of such immigrants, and, if requisite, require a muster of such immigrants, or any of them as may then be on such estate, and shall, at such periods as the Governor shall direct, visit and inspect every estate whereon immigrants shall be employed.

Employers' Report to Police of Desertion; Proceedings thereon.

42. Every employer of every immigrant shall, within 24 hours from the time at which it shall have come to his knowledge that any immigrant shall have deserted from any estate, report such desertion at the nearest police station, stating in such report the distinguishing letter, and number, and name of such immigrant, with the date of his indenture, and every other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the police to circulate such report among their several stations throughout the island; and every employer who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this clause, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 5 l.

Accountability of Immigrant absent from Place of Employment.

43. It shall be lawful for the employer, or any servant of his, or for the Immigration Agent, or any police constable, or person enrolled as rural constable, to stop, without a warrant, any African, Indian, or Asiatic immigrant who shall, at any time (except Sundays, or the holidays, or festivals mentioned in this Act), be found during the ordinary hours of work at a distance of more than two miles from the estate in respect of which his services may be due; and if any immigrant, so found, shall fail to produce, upon being required to do so, a certificate of exemption, or of industrial residence, or a written ticket of leave, signed by his employer, to take such immigrant back to the estate in respect of which his services may be due; or if he shall refuse to disclose the name of such estate, then to take him forthwith before some neighbouring justice of the peace, and such justice shall forthwith inquire into the case, and unless he shall be satisfied that such immigrant has completed such residence, or obtained such exemption as aforesaid, or that he is absent from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due, with the leave of his employer, shall make order for his immediate committal to the nearest prison, not being a county gaol, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding 14 days.

Penalties on Employers, Immigrants, and other Persons.

44. Every employer of immigrants who shall omit to make the annual return hereinbefore required; and every person who shall, by any act or omission, obstruct the Immigration Agent in entering upon any plantation where any immigrant shall be employed, or in inquiring into the state and condition of any immigrant, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 20 l. for every such offence.

45. Every indentured immigrant who, during the continuance of his indenture, shall, without lawful excuse, absent himself from his work, shall forfeit his claim to all wages and allowances for the time during which he shall so absent himself, and, on being convicted of such absence, shall, for every such offence, be imprisoned in the nearest prison, not being a county gaol, and kept to hard labour for a term not exceeding 14 days.

46. If any immigrant shall, by negligence or improper conduct, lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging

Appendix, No. 15.

ing to his employer, or entrusted to his care, or by negligence occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding 30 days.

47. Any immigrant who shall falsely or fraudulently pretend that he has completed his industrial residence, or who shall use, give, or lend any certificate or passport for any fraudulent purpose, or who shall wilfully counterfeit, or alter any such certificate or passport, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in such place of confinement as aforesaid, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding three months.

48. Any person who shall knowingly harbour, or receive into his employment, any immigrant then under indenture to any other person, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding 20 *l.*, and shall pay to the employer the sum of 4 *s.* for each day during which such immigrant shall have been harboured or employed, complaint of such harbouring or employment being made by the Immigration Agent, or by the employer of such immigrant, at any time within 12 months after the offence shall have been committed: provided, that if any employer shall state, upon oath, before any justice of the peace, that he has reasonable cause to suspect that any such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such justice of the peace may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him, and the person by whom such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Act.

49. Every master, or other person in charge of any vessel, who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel any immigrant who shall not have duly obtained his passport, with the intention of carrying him out of this island, or any person who shall aid and abet the departure of any such immigrant, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding 20 *l.* for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have received, harboured, aided, or abetted.

Jurisdiction of Offences.

50. All offences and breaches of any stipulation or engagement contained in any indenture, on the part of either employer or immigrant, for which no punishment is otherwise provided by this or any other Act, may be heard and determined by and before the Immigration Agent; and, on conviction, shall be punishable, in case of any employer, by fine not exceeding 5 *l.*; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding one month; and, in case of any immigrant, by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month.

Evidence.

51. Every indenture, contract, document, or other proceeding, or any copy thereof, or any extract from the register, directed to be kept by the Agent General, certified by or purporting to bear the signature of any Immigration Agent, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the original, and of the truth of the contents thereof, without further proof.

Exemption from Stamp Duty.

52. All appointments, documents, and legal instruments required, or made evidence by this Act, shall be exempted from stamp duty.

Recovery of Penalties, &c.

53. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act shall be sued for and recovered by the Agent General of Immigration in the name of the Queen, in a summary manner before the Immigration Agent, in the parish in which the same respectively may be incurred, and the aggregate amount of penalties in respect of any number of immigrants under indenture to the same employer, under one information, and all penalties and forfeitures awarded to be paid by any employer, shall be recovered by distress and sale of any goods and chattels to be found on the estate on which a landlord might distrain for rent in arrear, and shall not be repleviable, except under an order of a judge of the Supreme Court, to be made upon affidavit sworn to before a justice of the peace, or a commissioner of the Supreme Court, disclosing such special circumstances as, in his opinion, would, if proved on the trial of such replevin, warrant a verdict in the plaintiff's favour; and every agent of immigration who shall enforce any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have been acting as, and entitled to the protection afforded by law, to a justice of the peace acting in the execution of his office; and all pecuniary penalties, when recovered, shall be paid over to the Receiver General to the credit of the "New Immigration Fund:" provided, that no goods so distrained upon shall be sold before the lapse of 14 days after distress made: provided also, that if any person, otherwise than by the authority of the person making such distress, shall remove, during any part of the 14 days last aforesaid, any of the goods so distrained on from the premises whereon such distress shall have been made, he shall be liable to a further penalty of equal amount to that for which such distress shall have been made.

Rewards.

Rewards.

54. In cases of conviction for absence or desertion, the Immigration Agent may award to any policeman, constable, or other person who shall have been active in the apprehension of any immigrant, such sum or sums, not exceeding 6 *d.* for each mile he may have had to travel from the place where the immigrant shall have been apprehended to the residence of the nearest justice, not exceeding in the whole 5 *s.* for each immigrant apprehended, and grant a certificate to each constable, or other person, of the sum awarded to him, signed by the Immigration Agent, and countersigned by the clerk of the peace, or magistrates' clerk, which shall be payable on the warrant of the Governor, at the island treasury, out of the constabulary reward fund.

As to Payment, Detainer, or Abatement of Wages.

55. Upon any complaint made by any employer, or immigrant, the Immigration Agent, by whom such complaint shall be heard, may, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, award to such immigrant the whole or such proportion of the wages of any such immigrant, appearing to be due to him, as such Immigration Agent shall think reasonable, or shall authorise the employer to retain the whole, or any specified portion of such wages.

56. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for non-payment of wages, or damages for breach of contract, or misconduct on the part of his employer, it shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent to make a proportionate abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages due to such immigrant, for such days or times as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from, or neglecting his service or work; and also for the value of any damage done to the property of his employer, by or through the misconduct, or negligence, or carelessness of any such immigrant; but no immigrant, whose wages shall have been abated for absence, shall be required to give any further service for the period of such absence.

Time within which Complaint to be brought.

57. Except where otherwise directed, no complaint by any employer against any immigrant, or by any immigrant against any employer, shall be entertained, unless the same shall be preferred within 30 days after the occurrence of the subject-matter of such complaint, and upon the hearing of any such complaint, no abatement or deduction shall be made from the amount determined to be due to either party by reason of any misconduct of which such party may have been guilty, at any time exceeding 30 days before the institution of such complaint.

Returns of Sentences on Immigrants by Criminal Jurisdiction.

58. Whenever any indentured immigrant shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any justices, under any law in force, to any term of imprisonment, for any offence against the criminal law of this island, it shall be the duty of the proper officer of such court, or justices, within the period of one calendar month from the date of sentence, to forward to the Agent General a return, setting forth as accurately as may be the distinguishing letter, and number, and name of such immigrant, the name of the estate on which he is indentured, the offence of which he shall have been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

Repayment of Cost of Importation, under 15th Victoria, chapter 39.

59. In respect to immigrants who shall be introduced by means of moneys raised under the provisions of the Acts 15 Vict. c. 39, 16 Vict. c. 20, and 16 Vict. c. 25, two-thirds of the cost of their importation shall be provided for as follows; that is to say, each successive employer of every such immigrant shall, at the time of the execution of any indenture of service, enter into a separate contract with the Agent General of Immigration, engaging to pay to the Agent General, or sub-agent of the district, for the time being, a sum of money, to be ascertained and inserted in such contract (Form No. 9), by instalments, at the rate of one-ninth part, during the first year of industrial residence, and thereafter at the rate of two-ninth parts per annum for each of the remaining years of industrial residence; and also for payment, in the like proportions, of two-thirds of the cost of food and lodging, if incurred, the contribution of food and lodging to be added to that for cost of importation, and the whole to be payable by half-yearly instalments on the 10th March, and 10th September, in each year, the first payment of which instalment shall be made on the 10th March, or 10th September, whichever shall first happen, after the expiration of three months from the date of such indenture; but if the term of industrial residence shall not exceed three years, then the sum payable shall be one-fifth of the proportion of two-thirds of the costs aforesaid, for the first year, and two-fifths for each of the ensuing years.

Repayment of Cost of Importation under other Acts.

60. In respect of immigrants to be introduced by means of moneys to be raised under any Act to be passed, the whole cost of their importation shall be provided for as follows: that

is to say, each successive employer of every such immigrant shall, at the time of execution of any indenture of service, enter into a separate contract with the Agent General of Immigration, engaging to pay to the Agent General, or sub-agent of the district for the time being, a sum of money, to be ascertained and inserted in such contract (Form No. 9), by instalments, at the rate of one-ninth part during the first year of industrial residence, and thereafter at the rate of two-ninth parts per annum for each of the remaining years of industrial residence; and the cost of food and lodging, if incurred, shall be added to such instalments, and payable in the like proportions; that is to say, for the first year only one moiety of the sum payable for each subsequent year shall be chargeable; and every such half-yearly instalment shall bear, and be payable with interest, at the rate of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, from the day of the arrival of the immigrant, and shall be made on the 10th March and 10th September, the first instalment to fall due on whichever of those days shall first happen, after the expiration of three months from the date of such contract; and if the term of industrial residence shall not exceed three years, then there shall be paid for the first year one-fifth part of the cost of importation, food, and lodging, if incurred, and for each of the remaining years two-fifth parts thereof, with interest, by half-yearly instalments as aforesaid.

As to Cancellation of Contracts, Cesser of Liability, Execution of New Contracts.

61. Whenever any indenture shall be cancelled, with or without the consent of any employer, and the immigrant shall be re-indentured, the contract entered into by the employer upon the payment of whatever proportion of the cost of importation of such immigrant as shall be then due, including the proportion of any current instalment and interest to the day on which the indenture shall be cancelled, shall be also cancelled in respect to all further instalments to fall due thereon, and the employer to whom the immigrant shall be re-indentured, shall enter into separate contract for payment as aforesaid, of all future instalments, and so *toties quoties* upon every re-indenture of any such immigrant.

62. Upon the death of any immigrant, or other termination of his contract, the payment of all instalments to fall due next after the then current half year, shall cease and determine.

Form of Contract, when Husband and Wife and Family included in One Indenture.

63. Whenever any husband and wife, or husband and wife and child, or children, shall be included in one indenture, one contract shall be entered into as to all so included, for payment of two-thirds of the cost, or the whole cost, as the case shall require, of their introduction, in the proportions, and in the manner before directed, together with interest; and also the cost of food and lodging, if incurred, by the Agent General.

Contract not required for Cost of Importation of Immigrants not Introduced by the Government.

64. The Immigration Agent shall dispense with the execution of any contract for payment of expenses with respect to immigrants introduced otherwise than by the Island Government, and shall endorse upon the contract of service that the cost of introduction has been fully paid and discharged by the employer, and upon the transfer at any time of such services, with the assent of the parties, he shall make a similar endorsement: Provided, nevertheless, that the employers of such immigrants, and the immigrants themselves, shall be amenable to the provisions of this Act in all other respects in which they shall be applicable to industrial immigrants and their employers.

Repayment of Advances.

65. The employer of any indentured immigrant shall pay to the Immigration Agent the amount mentioned in such indenture, as advanced to such immigrant, previous to his embarkation, either by an immediate payment or by half-yearly instalments, at the rate of 1 s. per week, at his option, and shall be entitled to deduct the same by weekly instalments from the wages of such immigrants; and the moneys, so paid to the Immigration Agent, shall be paid by him into the Island Treasury, to the credit of the immigration fund, by means of which the immigrant has been introduced.

Refusal or Neglect to enter into Indenture after Application for Immigrants.

66. Every proprietor or manager who shall have made any application for, and who shall afterwards refuse or neglect to enter into the indenture and contract hereby required, shall forfeit and pay to the Immigration Agent, for the time being, for every immigrant allowed to him, whom he shall refuse or neglect to indenture, a sum equal to the amount he would have had to enter into contract to repay, if he had executed such indenture, and the whole amount shall be immediately enforceable: Provided that the Governor may remit or mitigate any such forfeiture.

67. Every person deputed to manage any estate under power of attorney, recorded in the Secretary's Office, shall be deemed the authorised agent of his principal, for the purposes of this

this Act, in the absence of express provision to the contrary in such power, but without prejudice to any right of action of such principal against any such agent who shall have contravened or acted without or against his instructions. Appendix, No. 15.

Lien, and Mode of Recovery of Moneys Payable under this Act.

68. All monies payable to the Immigration Agent, in respect to any indentured immigrant, or for refusal or neglect to execute an indenture under the provisions of this Act, shall be a first charge on the estate in respect of which such immigrant shall be under indenture, or would have been under indenture, but for such refusal or neglect, and may be enforced by warrant of distress and sale (Forms Nos. 10 and 11), to be directed by the Agent General, or any sub-agent for the district, to any policeman of the parish where the same shall require to be executed, without any previous information or summons; and the aggregate amount of moneys or penalties in respect of any number of immigrants recoverable by distress warrant, to be executed upon the same estate, may be included in one distress warrant: Provided, that as against mortgagees, or other incumbrancers, or purchasers of any property sold for the payment of any mortgage or other incumbrance, after such mortgagees, incumbrancers, or purchasers shall have entered into possession, no greater amount of arrears shall be enforceable and raisable as a first charge on any estate than the two last half-yearly instalments, which shall have actually become due next before such entry.

Appropriation of Monies due in respect of Immigrants under 15th Victoria, chapter 39, &c.

69. All moneys which shall be received from the employers of immigrants introduced by means of moneys raised under the provisions of the before-mentioned Acts, 15 Viet. c. 39; 16 Vict. c. 25, shall, by the Agent General, be paid, one week after receipt, to the Receiver General, and be by him carried to a separate account, to be called "The One Hundred Thousand Pounds Immigration Loan New Sinking Fund," and the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall have power from time to time, by warrant under his hand, to direct the Receiver General to remit the whole, or such portion as he shall think fit, of the moneys at any time standing to the credit of the said fund, to be invested by the agents appointed, or to be appointed under the provisions of the said Acts, in such of the public funds of Great Britain, in such manner, and in the names of such persons, as the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, may from time to time direct, and as part of the sinking fund thereby established for the gradual redemption of the principal moneys raised, or to be raised, under these Acts.

Appropriation of Monies due in respect of Immigrants under other Acts.

70. All moneys which shall be received from the employers of immigrants introduced by means of moneys raised under the provisions of any Act which may be passed, shall be paid one week after receipt, by the Agent General, to the Receiver General, and shall be by him carried to a separate account, to be called "The New Immigration Fund."

Return Passage, and Colonization Fund.

71. For the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expense of a return passage for Indian immigrants who shall entitle themselves to claim a return passage to the ports from which they embarked, or for the permanent colonization in this island of such, and any other immigrants, it shall be the duty of the Agent General of Immigration, on or before the 10th day of November in each year, to furnish to the Receiver General, and also to the Governor, a return showing, as far as practicable, the total number of immigrants of all classes introduced by means of money raised under the provisions of the Acts before mentioned, and of an Act passed, or to be passed, for raising funds for such purpose, within the previous 10 years alive in the island on the preceding 30th September, and thereupon the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall, by his warrant, direct the Receiver General to set apart and carry a sum equal to the sum of 20 s. for every immigrant who shall appear by such return to have been alive in this island on that day, in each such year, out of any public moneys in his hands unappropriated, to the credit of an account to be opened in his books, to be called "The Immigrants' Colonization and Return Passage Fund."

72. Upon the receipt of such warrant, the Receiver General shall appropriate the amount so directed to be by him set apart, and shall carry the same to the credit of the account so directed to be opened, and shall invest the same, at interest, in such securities in this island, or in the public funds of Great Britain, and accumulate the interest to be from time to time received on such investments, when, and as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall by his warrant direct until money shall be wanting for the purchase of lands for such immigrants, or for procuring return passages for them.

73. The Receiver General shall, by and out of the moneys which shall from time to time be at the credit of such fund, pay all such warrants as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall direct, on account of the purchase of land for the colonization of immigrants, or as a money commutation in lieu of back passages of Indian immigrants, and such further sums as shall be from time to time required to be expended for the payment of back passages for such immigrants; and for the purpose of providing return passages, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the Receiver General to advance any

Appendix, No. 15. moneys which may be from time to time required from the general revenue of the island but to be repaid out of such fund when there shall be sufficient money at the credit thereof wherewith to make the repayment.

74. The Receiver General shall carry to the credit of the same account a sum of 5,000 *l.* from or out of the surplus moneys arising from the export duties under the Act of the 15 Vict. c. 39, after providing for the interest and sinking fund, or so much of the loan as has been raised under the said Act.

Purchase of Land for Grants to Immigrants.

75. Whenever a sufficient number of immigrants shall require to have lands granted to them under the provisions of this Act, the Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, from time to time contract for the absolute purchase, in fee simple, of lands in the proximity of estates whereon immigrants may be located, or any other lands suitable for the purposes of this Act, the title whereto shall be taken in the name of Her Majesty for the purposes of this Act; and the Governor shall also have power, with the like advice, to grant any lands, or the right and title of Her Majesty to any lands, which shall have become forfeited to Her Majesty for non-payment of land tax, or quit rents, or otherwise, for the purposes of this Act.

Ten Acres Commutation, &c.

76. Every Indian immigrant, who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years at the least, under the provisions of this Act, and shall be desirous to commute his right to a back passage for a grant of land or money, shall be entitled to claim, through the Agent General of Immigration, a grant of 10 acres of land, purchased or acquired as aforesaid; and a grant or patent for 10 acres of land shall be made out and given to such immigrant, and he shall be put in possession thereof by the Immigration Agent of the district; and it shall be lawful for the Governor, at the request of every such immigrant, to direct payment of a money equivalent, in lieu of the whole or a portion of the land; and in such last-mentioned case, a lesser quantity only of land as may be agreed upon shall be granted; but no such Indian immigrant shall be entitled to such grant or money payment, until after he shall have completed an industrial residence at least of five years in this island: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall have no effect, unless and until Her Majesty's Government shall sanction the principle of commutation herein contained.

Land Gift.

77. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to give or grant to any immigrant whatsoever, as or by way of reward for meritorious conduct, not exceeding one acre of land for each year of industrial residence he shall have given under indenture, in consideration of the faithful performance and discharge of his duties under such indenture.

Surveys of Land.

78. All grants, and patents for land, under the provisions of this Act, shall have annexed thereto, a plan or diagram of the lands thereby granted or given, as the same shall be laid out after actual survey, by the Crown Surveyor for the county in which the land is situate, to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose.

79. The cost of surveying and laying out lands as aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of 30 *s.* for every 10 acres.

Relief from Taxes—Provision for Expenses of Surveys and Grants.

80. All such lands shall be acquitted and discharged of all arrear of land tax and quit rents, and the grant or patent thereof, and the survey thereof shall be made, and all expenses paid at the charge of "The Immigrants' Colonization and Return Passage Fund;" and the same grant or patent shall be recorded and delivered to the immigrant entitled thereto, free of cost, charge, or expense to him, and which expenses shall be paid, under warrant of the Governor, by the Receiver General.

81. Every person who shall receive a grant or patent of land under the provisions of this Act, shall be exempted from all manner of direct taxes, and charges, and assessments, public and parochial, whatever (any taxes raised by way of licence, or on wheel carriages, horsekind, or horned stock excepted), for the space of three years after such grant or patent shall be made.

Permissive Occupation.

82. The Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor, may permit any immigrant at any time, and from time to time, during his period of industrial residence, to occupy any land purchased or required for the purposes of this Act, which he may sanction, for such time, and upon such conditions as the Governor shall determine, so as such occupation shall not prevent or interfere with the due and faithful discharge of the services of such immigrant under his indenture, and the provisions of this Act, and no such immigrant shall be liable to any direct or parochial tax or charge, in respect of such permissive occupation.

Recovery of Possession.

83. At any time after the expiration of 30 days after a notice in writing, signed by an Immigration Agent, requiring the delivery up of the possession of any land he may have been permitted to occupy, shall have been served upon any immigrant, or upon his wife, widow, child, or other members of his family, of the age of (16 years) or upwards, or in case no person shall be found in the occupation of the premises, then, at any time after the expiration of (30 days) after notice shall have been affixed to and left upon some conspicuous part of the premises, if possession shall not have been delivered up agreeably to the requirement of such notice, it shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent of the parish wherein such land is situate, having first summoned the defendant to appear before him, by warrant, under his hand (Form No. 12), to order any policeman, constable, or other peace officer to enter upon any such lands, and any dwelling-house and buildings thereon, and to remove every person who shall be found thereon or therein, together with his goods and chattels, out of the same, and to put any person appointed by the Immigration Agent in possession thereof; and any immigrant, or other person whosoever, who, after possession shall have been obtained, either by voluntary delivery, or under compulsory process as aforesaid, knowingly retake, or hold possession of any such land shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for every such offence for not exceeding the space of three months.

Forms.

84. The several forms in the annexed schedule, or forms to the like effect, shall be valid and effectual for the purposes of this Act.

Repeal of Acts.

85. The following Acts, and parts of Acts, shall be repealed; that is to say, the 10th section of the Act made and passed in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, c. 43; the Act made and passed in the 15th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 38, c. 40, and c. 41; the Act made and passed in the 16th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 18, c. 29, and c. 30; the Act made and passed in the 17th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 6, and c. 36; the Act made and passed in the 18th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 21, and c. 52; the Act made and passed in the 20th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 8; and the several clauses of the Act passed in the 15th year of Her said Majesty's reign, c. 39, from the 16th section inclusive, to the end of the said Act; and the several Acts and clauses of Acts specially recited and repealed in and by such several Acts, as also all other Acts and clauses of Acts at any time heretofore repealed by the said therein specially recited Acts: Provided always, that all acts done, and all existing contracts and agreements, made and entered into under the authority of any such Act or Acts, shall continue in force for the time they were originally entered upon, and may be enforced, and breaches thereof punished, as if this Act had not been passed.

Commencement, and Short Title.

86. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and may be cited for all purposes as "The Immigration Act, 1858."

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

No. 1.

FORM of Notice to Proprietors, or Managers, requiring Immigrants to be Allotted on Arrival.

18

PROPRIETORS, or managers of estates, desirous of indenturing immigrants on their arrival in this island, are requested to notify to me the name and residence of the proprietor, the estate on which it is proposed to indenture immigrants, the number of immigrants wanted for such estate, the particular description of the building or buildings in which such immigrants are to be located, and the country or place from which the proprietor is desirous such immigrants shall be introduced; such notification to be in the form annexed to "The Immigration Act, 1858," or as nearly thereto as circumstances will permit, otherwise no attention will be paid to the application.

A. B., Agent General of Immigration.

No. 2.

Form of Application for Immigrants.

Sir,
 PURSUANT to the notice in the "Gazette," by authority, dated 18
 I beg to intimate to you, on behalf of my constituents, A. B. of C. D.
 of, &c. (describing each proprietor), the proprietors of sugar estate, or
 otherwise (according to the nature of the property, naming it), in the parish of
 that they are desirous to indenture on that estate immigrants, to be intro-
 duced from (here specify the class of immigrants and country, or if desirous of the services
 of any description of immigrants, "any country or place the Governor may think pro-
 per"); and on behalf of my constituents, I hereby express their willingness to accept the
 services of so many of such immigrants as shall be allotted to them, not exceeding the
 number above applied for, upon the terms and conditions of "The Immigration Act,
 1858," immediately after the arrival of such immigrants, or that they will forfeit and pay
 to the Agent General of Immigration, for the time being, a sum equal in the whole amount
 they would be required to pay for immigrants allotted to them, if after their introduction
 such immigrants should have been indentured to them, according to the provisions of this
 Act, and the description of the building in which the immigrants are to be located, is as
 stated hereunder; my power of attorney bears date (specify date), and is recorded in the
 Secretary's office, liber folio

I am, &c.

E. F., Attorney to the above-named.

To G. H., Esq., Agent General of Immigration.

No. 3.

REGISTER of Immigrants Indentured into the Island of Jamaica under the Immigration Act, 1858.

Distinguishing Letter.	Distinguishing Number.	Name of Immigrant.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Time of Arrival.	Place whence Shipped.	Vessel.	Cost of Passage.	Average Cost of Importation payable by Employer.	Whether entitled to a Return Passage or not.	At whose Expense introduced.	To whom Indentured.	Estate on which Located.	Advances to be repaid out of Wages.	Date of Death.	Date of Certificate of Industrial Residence.	Date of Passport.	Port from which Passport returned to be cancelled.	Remarks.

DISTINGUISHING LETTER.

1. Of Immigrants from Great Britain, the British West Indies, and Possessions in North America - - - - - A.
2. Of Immigrants from the United States of America - - - - - B.
3. Of Immigrants from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, and the Cape de Verde Islands - - - - - C.
4. Of Indian Immigrants - - - - - D.
5. Of Asiatic Immigrants - - - - - E.
6. Of African Immigrants - - - - - F.

Other classes, with other distinguishing Letters, may be added, if requisite.

No. 4.

JAMAICA, ss.

This indenture, made the _____ day of _____ 185 between A. B. immigrant labourer (A. No. _____) or C. D. Immigration Agent of this colony, on behalf of A. B. &c. of the one part, and E. F. of _____ in the said island (_____), of the other part, witnesseth, That in virtue of "The Immigration Act, 1858," and in consideration of the covenants on the part of the said E. F. hereinafter contained, he, the said A. B.

A. B. doth hereby bind himself to the said E. F. for the term of _____ years, to be computed from the date hereof; and doth hereby covenant with the said E. F., his heirs and assigns, that he, the said A. B., will, during the said term, or the continuance of these presents, truly and faithfully serve the said E. F., his heirs and assigns, as labourer on estate, in the parish of _____ according to the laws and regulations made, or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this island; and the said E. F. doth hereby covenant with the said A. B. that he, the said E. F., will, during the said term, or the continuance of these presents, provide the said A. B. with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance (a), and (during three months from the date of this indenture, with food and clothing, according to the annexed scale; and such medicine, medical attendance, food, and lodging, shall be in conformity with the laws or regulations made, or hereafter to be made, concerning immigrant labourers in this island; and also will pay wages to the said A. B. (b) (during the next three months, at the rate of _____ per diem, and after the expiration of three months,) at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under written agreement, working on said estate, according to the quantity of work performed, being at the rate of not less than _____ per _____ subject, nevertheless, to deductions at the following rate, per ("week," or "month," as the case may be,) viz.—

Medical attendance	- - - - -	
Lodgings	- - - - -	
Repayment of advances, amounting in all to	- - - - -	
TOTAL Deductions per (week)	- - - - -	

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

A. B. or (C. D.)
E. F.

N. B.—The passages between brackets lettered (a) and (b) may be omitted if the Immigration Agent shall see fit. If they are inserted, the Immigration Agent must add a scale of food.

No. 5.

RETURN for the Year commencing 1 October 185 , ending 30 September 185 , of the Entire Number of Immigrants Located on the Property of _____ Estate, in the Parish _____

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS OF CLASS.

	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
	Males.	Females.										
Number at last Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase by Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" by Transfer from other Estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" by Return of Deserters absent at Date of last Return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease by Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" by Transfer to other Estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" by Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Name of Infant.	Date of Birth.	Sex.	Name of Father.	His Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Name of Mother.	Her Distinguishing Letter and Number.

NOTIFICATION OF DESERTERS RETURNED, WHO WERE ABSENT AT DATE OF LAST RETURN.

Name of Deserters.	Sex.	Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Date of Desertions during Year.	Date of Return during Year.

SPECIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

SPECIFICATION OF DESERTERS DURING THE YEAR.

Names.	Sex.	Distinguishing Letter and Number.	Dates of Desertion.	Dates of Return during Year.

I, *A. B.* owner of estate, the property of do hereby declare that the above five returns contain, to the best of my knowledge and belief, returns of the number of immigrants on the said estate on the 1st day of October 185 , the date of the last return, and on the 1st day of October 185 , as also of the increase and decrease, since the last return, arising from births or deaths, transfers from, or to other estates; the return of deserters absent therefrom on the preceding 1st October, but who afterwards returned to the estate; as also of cases of desertion from the estate during the year ending 30th September 185 .

Declared by the above-named *A. B.* before me, this _____ day of _____ 185 .

J. P.

No. 6.

FORM of Certificate of Industrial Residence.

THESE are to certify, that _____ (A. 21), an immigrant, introduced into this colony from _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ having served under indenture for the full period of _____ years of industrial residence, is now at liberty to abandon service, and is freed and discharged from all obligations of industrial residence, or of service, except the obligation to obtain a passport previous to his leaving the island under "The Immigration Act, 1858," or any other Act relating to immigration.

(signed) A. B. Agent General of Immigrants,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 7.

FORM of Passport.

THESE are to certify, that _____ (A. 21), an immigrant introduced into this island from _____ on the _____ day of _____, having obtained his certificate of industrial residence, and having applied to me for a passport, is entitled to depart from this island, and the master, or other person in charge of any vessel, is hereby authorised and empowered to receive such immigrant on board his vessel, for the purpose of carrying him off this island, taking from the said immigrant this passport, and depositing the same with the officer of Her Majesty's Customs of the port from which the vessel may clear, in order that the same may, by such officer, be returned to the Agent General of Immigration to be cancelled.

(signed)

No. 8.

CERTIFICATE of Exemption from Industrial Service.

I DO hereby certify, that _____ (A. 22), an immigrant introduced into this island from _____ hath been by direction of the Governor exempted from further industrial residence, in consequence of _____ (state the cause).

No. 9.

FORM of Contract for Payment of Expenses.

WE, A. B. of, &c. _____ C. D. of _____ by G. H. of _____ our true and lawful attorney, duly authorised in this behalf, do hereby contract and engage with the Agent General of Immigration, or the sub-agent of the district wherein the parish of _____ shall be situate, for the time being, such portions of the sum of _____ (being two-thirds of the, or the whole, as the case may require), average cost of importation of, and the cost of food and lodging supplied to _____ (A. 21) an immigrant from * _____ indentured to the said _____ for _____ years, by indenture, of equal date herewith, and located on _____ estate in the said parish of _____ by _____ half yearly instalments, on the 10th day of March and the 10th day of September, in each year, during which such indenture shall continue in force; and the parties in possession of the said _____ estate shall be entitled to the services of such immigrant, at the rate of _____ for the first year's service, terminating on the _____ day of _____ and thereafter at the rate of _____ for each subsequent year of service, the first instalment to be paid on the _____ day of _____ next; and in case the indenture shall be determined by the death, or other termination of the industrial service of the said immigrant, during any current half-year, the whole of the instalment for the half year, to be payable at the, and thereof, together with interest, at the rate of 6 l. per centum per annum, on each instalment, from the date hereof until the same shall be paid; where interest may be payable, the monies hereby intended to be secured to be deemed a prior charge upon the said _____ estate, and to be recovered and enforced under the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1858," or any other Act in force relating to immigrants.

As witness our hands, this _____ day of _____

A. B. }
C. D. } by G. H. their Attorney.

* If the immigrant has been re-indentured, insert "originally indentured to _____ by indenture, dated the _____ day of _____ and then located on _____ estate, but now re-indentured to the said _____ for _____ year, by indenture of equal date herewith, and proceed, as above, except that if the first year's service is at an end, the expressions alluding thereto shall be omitted, and the instalments declared to be payable at the rate of _____ for each year.

FORM of Authority to Distrain for Instalments due in respect of Indentured Immigrant

WHEREAS default hath been made in payment of the several instalments due under contracts entered into by *A. B.* of *C. D.* of &c. in respect of immigrants located on estate, in the parish of that is to say, two instalments of pounds each for the half-year ending the day of and the day of under contract dated the day of in respect of an immigrant named (*A. 21*) from one instalment of pounds for the half-year ending the day of under contract dated the day of in respect of three immigrants named (*B. 21*) (*B. 22*) and (*B. 23*), and which several instalments amount in the aggregate to the sum of pounds. These are therefore to command you to levy the said sum of pounds by distress of any goods and chattels, to be found upon the said estate, in the said parish, upon which a landlord might distrain for rent in arrear; and if, within 14 days next after such distress by you taken, with or without previous appraisement, the said sum, and the charges of distraining and keeping the same, shall not be paid, then that you do sell the said goods and chattels so by you distrained; and out of the money arising by such sale, that you do pay the said sum of pounds to me, to be accounted for under the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1858," or any other Act in force relating to immigration, retaining the overplus, on demand, to the proprietor, overseer, or manager of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this day of

To any policeman of the parish of

If interest is payable under any contract, then insert the words "which several instalments, together with the further sum of for interest, accrued due thereon," which several instalments, and the interest thereon, amount in the aggregate to the sum of £

No. 11.

FORM of Authority to Distrain after neglect to enter into Indenture.

WHEREAS immigrants from have been allotted to *A. B.* of *C. D.* of &c. for the purpose of being indentured on estate, in the parish of pursuant to their application of date the day of 18 (through *E. F.* their attorney) to *G. H.* esquire, the (then) Agent General of Immigration, the said have neglected and refused to enter into the indenture and contract required by "The Immigration Act, 1858," and have forfeited and become liable, immediately to pay the sum of pounds, being the amount which they would have been required to enter into contract to repay, if they had entered into indenture and contract in respect of such immigrants, in accordance with such application, (which forfeiture, and sum of pounds his Excellency the Governor hath been pleased to mitigate and reduce to the sum of pounds (if such be the case); these are therefore (&c. as in preceding form, filling up the amount to be distrained on, with the full amount of forfeiture, or the mitigated sum, if the same shall be reduced).

No. 12.

FORM of Warrant to remove Immigrant from Land occupied by him.

JAMAICA, ss. }
Parish }

To any policeman, constable, or other peace officer.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made unto upon the oath of and other evidence now produced to me that *E. F.* occupies the piece or parcel of land, situate at by the permission of the Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Committee, and having been duly required to yield and deliver up possession or occupation thereof, hath refused and neglected to deliver up the possession thereof; and the said *E. F.* having been summoned to appear before me this day, to show cause why he should not be removed from the said land, and having shown no sufficient cause for that purpose (or not having appeared), I do hereby authorise and require you, with such assistance as shall be necessary, to enter into the said land; and every house and building thereupon, in the day time, and remove the said *E. F.* and all such persons as shall be found therein, together with his and their goods out of such land, house, and buildings, and premises, and to put into the possession thereof.

Given under my hand, this day of 18

Appendix, No. 16.

(No. 4239 of 1858.)

JAMAICA, ss.

Appendix, No. 16.

CAP. III.

AN ACT for raising Funds to defray the Expenses attendant on the Introduction of Immigrants into this Island.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the raising of monies for the introduction of immigrants into this island. Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, from time to time, as shall be deemed expedient, borrow and raise in this island, or in Great Britain, such sums of money, not exceeding the sum of 50,000 *l.* in any one year, as shall be required to be raised, for the purpose of defraying, in the first instance, the expense of introducing immigrants into this island, under and subject to the provisions of the "Immigration Act, 1858;" and shall have power to appoint an agent or agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of raising and securing the repayment of monies there borrowed.

The Governor empowered to borrow sums not exceeding 50,000 *l.* per annum for immigration.

2. The monies borrowed in this island, and repayable here, shall be secured by bond, debenture, or otherwise, to be signed by any two members of the Executive Committee, and countersigned by the Receiver General; and the monies borrowed in Great Britain, and repayable there, shall be secured by bond, debenture, or otherwise, to be signed by the agent, or if more than one agent shall be appointed, then by at least two agents, to be appointed as aforesaid; and such bonds or debentures shall be in such form as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, or such agent or agents, shall determine, and shall be transferable and negotiable, and be made redeemable six years at furthest after the date thereof; and every such bond or debenture shall be drawn for a sum not less than 200 *l.* sterling, and shall bear interest at a yearly rate, not exceeding 6 *l.* in the 100 *l.*, and which interest shall by such bond or debenture, if drawn in this island, be made payable half yearly at the island treasury, or, if drawn in Great Britain, be made payable half yearly at some place in London, to be therein named.

How such sums to be secured and made payable.

3. In case any bond or debenture shall be lost or destroyed or be defaced, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, if the same shall be payable in this island, or the agent, or if there shall be more than one agent, any two agents, if the same shall be payable in Great Britain, may renew any such bond or debenture by substituting therefor a copy in all respects of the lost, destroyed, or defaced bond, or debenture, except the signatures to be attached thereto, upon satisfactory indemnity being given, in case of the production of any bond or debenture alleged to have been lost or mislaid, against any loss, damage, or expense, to be incurred in making or resisting payment of the original bond or debenture; or in case of a defaced bond or debenture, upon the delivery up of the same to be cancelled, and which defaced or cancelled bonds or debentures shall be carefully preserved.

Lost debentures may be replaced in certain cases.

4. All monies to be so raised, and the interest thereon shall be secured upon and be the only charge upon the monies directed by "The Immigration Act, 1858," to be carried to the credit of the "New Immigration Fund Account."

All such loans to be an only charge on "The New Immigration Fund."

5. The credit of this island shall stand pledged for the repayment of any loan to be raised under this Act, and the annual interest thereof: Provided always, that the revenue to be derived by the means and under the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1858," shall be in the first place solely applicable to such repayment; and in case of any deficiency after the application thereof, that such deficiency be paid and discharged by such means and out of and from such funds as the Legislature may provide, as and when such deficiency may arise.

The credit of the island pledged to their repayment. Proviso.

6. The Receiver General shall, from time to time, pay the half-yearly interest on the warrant of the Governor, as the same shall fall due, on all bonds or debentures payable in this island, and shall, on the warrant of the Governor, remit to the agent or agents in Great Britain, at a convenient time before the same shall fall due, such monies as shall be required for payment of the half yearly interest, to fall due and to be payable in Great Britain, such interest to be payable out of any monies then at the credit of the "New Immigration Fund Account."

Receiver General to pay interest half yearly on warrant of the Governor.

7. For the gradual redemption of the principal monies to be from time to time raised under the authority of this Act, there shall be established a sinking fund, to which sinking fund there shall be carried and appropriated in each year, all monies received in such year

A sinking fund to be created and maintained.

Appendix, No. 16. from the employers of immigrants in repayment of the cost of importation, and the Receiver General, under warrant from the Governor, shall annually remit such monies to the agent or agents in Great Britain, to be invested in the public funds of Great Britain in such manner as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall direct, such remittance to be made out of any monies then at the credit of "The New Immigration Fund Account."

Limit of monies to be borrowed. 8. The utmost amount of monies to be borrowed under the authority of this Act, shall not at any time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the whole, over and above the monies at the credit of "The New Immigration Fund" and those invested as aforesaid.

Short title of Act. 9. This Act shall take effect on the 1st January next, and may be cited for all purposes as the "Immigration Loan Act, 1858."

Passed the Assembly, this 24th day of November 1858.

(signed) *C. McLarty Morales*,
Speaker.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 25th day of November 1858.

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

I consent, this 26th day of November 1858.

(signed) *C. H. Darling*.

(Vera copia extur.)

(signed) *W. G. Stewart*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 17.

Appendix, No. 17.

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

JAMAICA, ss.

(No. 4240 of 1858.)

CAP. II.

AN ACT to Provide for the Introduction into this Island of Chinese Labourers at the Expense of Private Persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the introduction into this island of Chinese labourers at the expense of private parties: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

1. Upon the arrival in this island of any ship having Chinese labourers on board, the Immigration Agent General shall, with the Health Officer of the port, forthwith proceed on board such vessel, and, with the assistance of such officer, shall ascertain, by personal inspection of the vessel, and of the passengers therein, and of the emigration papers furnished to the master of the said vessel, in pursuance of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," of the Imperial Parliament, whether the provisions of the said Act have been complied with or not, and shall report to the Governor respecting the state of such vessel, and the treatment of the passengers therein, and whether there appear to be any grounds for proceeding against the said vessel, or the master thereof, under the provisions of the said Act, and respecting all other such matters as the Governor may direct.

2. All written contracts for the performance of any labour or service of agriculture in this island, which shall be made with any Chinese labourer, male or female, who shall have left China or Hong Kong for this island after the passing of this Act, shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period named therein, not exceeding the period of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such labourer in this island: provided that every such contract shall be signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, or of persons lawfully acting on their behalf, and shall be attested by the immigration officer at the port of embarkation, who shall declare that the labourer, party to such contract, signed the same voluntarily, and with a due understanding of its effect: provided also, that every such contract shall conform to the following conditions:

3. Every such contract shall secure to the labourer making the same the right to receive, in lieu of any fixed wages specified therein, at the rate of wages which may from time to time be paid to unindentured labourers working on the estate on which he shall be employed, every such contract shall bind the employer to furnish to the labourer, free of charge, suitable lodging, and, when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation, every such contract may be terminated by the labourer, party thereto, at the expiration of the third year thereof, on payment to the Immigration Agent General

General of ten pounds, or, at the expiration of the fourth year thereof, on payment of five pounds, every such contract may bind the labourer to repay to his employer, at such rate, not exceeding four shillings a month, as may be determined by the Governor, such specified sum, not exceeding two pounds eight shillings, as may have been advanced to him before leaving China, every such contract shall, on the arrival of the labourer, be submitted to the Immigration Agent General, who shall and may make such alterations therein, for the benefit of the labourer, as he shall judge necessary, to make the same conformable to the above conditions, and shall thereupon record and countersign the same; and no such contract or altered contract shall be binding on any labourer till so countersigned; such contract may be made in the form contained in the annexed schedule, and at their expiration may be renewed for a period not exceeding three years, every such contract or renewed contract shall be deemed to be an indenture, and, during the currency of the same, every Chinese labourer shall be deemed to be an immigrant within the meaning of "The Immigration Act, 1858."

4. If it shall be established before any Sub-Agent of Immigration, or Inspector of Immigrants, on complaint preferred by any Chinese labourer, that such labourer is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages according to the current rate of wages, under the terms of any such contract as aforesaid, such officer shall report the same to the Governor, who shall declare his contract to be cancelled; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor, to cause such labourer to be indentured to some other employer, on the terms, as near as may be, of the said contract, for a period not exceeding the unexpired period of his term of service.

5. All sums received by the Immigration Agent General from any Chinese labourer, in virtue of the third article of the second section of this Act, shall be paid over by him to the person who may have defrayed the expense of introducing such labourer, subject nevertheless to a rateable deduction, in case the Government shall have paid any part of the expense.

6. The words "Governor," "Immigration Agent-General," "written contract," "plantation," and "employer," where used in this Act, or in the annexed Schedule, shall bear the meaning assigned to them in "The Immigration Act, 1858."

SCHEDULE.

It is agreed between A. B., Chinese labourer, and C. D., acting on behalf of E. F., proprietor of the plantation (s) (x and z) in the island of Jamaica, that A. B. shall serve the said E. F. on (one of) the said plantation (s) in the growing or manufacturing of articles, the produce of such plantation (s), for the term of five years, from the day on which A. B. shall land in Jamaica: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for A. B. to terminate the said agreement at the expiration of three years, on payment of the sum of ten pounds; or, at the end of four years, on the payment of the sum of five pounds: and it is further agreed that E. F. shall pay to A. B. the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under contract or indenture working on the same plantation, not being less than at the rate of

* a-day (which wages shall be paid on the last day of every week), and that E. F. shall supply A. B., free of cost, with suitable lodgings, and with such medicines and medical attendance and hospital accommodation as A. B. may need when sick; and it is further agreed, that if the said plantation shall come into the possession of any other person than the said E. F., A. B. shall be bound to serve such other person, if required to do so, on the same plantation and on the above terms; and it is further agreed, that E. F. may deduct from the wages of A. B., at a rate of four shillings a month, the total sum of not more than (two pounds eight shillings), which A. B. acknowledges himself to have received in advance before leaving China.

(4239.)

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

JAMAICA, ss.

CAP. III.

AN ACT for Raising Funds to Defray the Expenses attendant on the Introduction of Immigrants into this Island.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the raising of monies for the introduction of immigrants into this island; be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Committee, from time to time, as shall be deemed expedient, borrow and raise, in this island, or in Great Britain, such sums

* The rate of wages must be filled up by the agent of the party introducing the labourers.

Appendix, No. 17. sums of money, not exceeding the sum of 50,000 £, in any one year, as shall be required to be raised for the purpose of defraying, in the first instance, the expense of introducing immigrants into this island, under and subject to the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1858," and shall have power to appoint an agent or agents in Great Britain for the purpose of raising and securing the re-payment of monies there borrowed.

2. The monies borrowed in this island, and re-payable here, shall be secured by bond, debenture, or otherwise, to be signed by any two members of the Executive Committee, and countersigned by the Receiver General, and the monies borrowed in Great Britain, and re-payable there, shall be secured by bond, debenture, or otherwise, to be signed by the agent, or, if more than one agent shall be appointed, then by at least two agents, to be appointed as aforesaid, and such bonds, or debentures, shall be in such form as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, or such agent or agents, shall determine, and shall be transferable and negotiable, and be made redeemable six years at furthest after the date thereof, and every such bond or debenture shall be drawn for a sum not less than 200 £ sterling, and shall bear interest at a yearly rate not exceeding 6 £ in the 100 £, and which interest shall, by such bond or debenture, if drawn in this island, be made payable half yearly at the island treasury, or if drawn in Great Britain, be made payable half yearly at some place in London, to be therein named.

3. In case any bond, or debenture, shall be lost, or destroyed, or be defaced, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, if the same shall be payable in this island, or the agent, or if there shall be more than one agent, any two agents, if the same shall be payable in Great Britain, may renew any such bond or debenture, by substituting therefor a copy in all respects of the lost, destroyed, or defaced bond, or debenture, except the signatures to be attached thereto, upon satisfactory indemnity being given, in case of the production of any bond, or debenture, alleged to have been lost or mislaid, against any loss, damage, or expense, to be incurred in making or resisting payment of the original bond or debenture, or in case of a defaced bond or debenture, upon the delivery up of the same to be cancelled, and which defaced or cancelled bonds, or debentures, shall be carefully preserved.

4. All monies to be so raised, and the interest thereon, shall be secured upon, and be the only charge upon the monies directed by "The Immigration Act, 1858," to be carried to the credit of "The New Immigration Fund Account."

5. The credit of this island shall stand pledged for the repayment of any loan to be raised under this Act, and the annual interest thereof; provided always, that the revenue to be derived by the means and under the provisions of "The Immigration Act, 1858," shall be in the first place solely applicable to such repayment, and in case of any deficiency, after the application thereof, that such deficiency be paid and discharged by such means and out of and from such funds as the Legislature may provide as and when such deficiency may arise.

6. The Receiver General shall, from time to time, pay the half yearly interest on the warrant of the Governor, as the same shall fall due, on all bonds, or debentures, payable in this island, and shall, on the warrant of the Governor, remit to the agent or agents in Great Britain, at a convenient time before the same shall fall due, such monies as shall be required for payment of the half yearly interest, to fall due and to be payable in Great Britain, such interest to be payable out of any monies then at the credit of the "New Immigration Fund Account."

7. For the gradual redemption of the principal monies to be from time to time raised under the authority of this Act, there shall be established a sinking fund, to which sinking fund there shall be carried and appropriated in each year all monies received in such year from the employers of immigrants, in repayment of the cost of importation, and the Receiver General, under warrant from the Governor, shall annually remit such monies to the agent or agents in Great Britain, to be invested in the public funds of Great Britain, in such manner as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall direct, such remittance to be made out of any monies then at the credit of "The New Immigration Fund Account."

8. The utmost amount of monies to be borrowed, under the authority of this Act, shall not at any time exceed the sum of 150,000 £ in the whole, over and above the monies at the credit of "The New Immigration Fund," and those invested as aforesaid.

9. This Act shall take effect on the 1st January next, and may be cited, for all purposes, as the "Immigration Loan Act, 1858."

10. In case of any child absconding, or repeatedly deserting from any such certified industrial school, it shall be lawful for the managers to cause to be inflicted on such child such moderate whipping at any time, as in their judgment may be advisable, or to confine such child in solitary confinement, and to place him on a diet of bread and water for such period as such managers may think advisable.

11. Where any child shall be sent to any such certified industrial school, by the order of the judge of any court, or the justices in petty sessions, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, by his warrant, to direct payment to be made to the managers of such school, out of the annual fund voted for the penitentiaries and prisons, department

Appendix, No. 19.

department of such sum, or any part of such sum as would have been payable or appropriate for the maintenance in any penitentiary or prison of such child, if he had been sentenced to imprisonment therein, instead of being sent to such certified industrial school.

Passed the Assembly, this 30th day of December 1858.

(signed) *C. M. Larty Morales,*
Speaker.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 30th day of December 1858.

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

I consent this 31st day of December 1858.

(signed) *C. H. Darling.*

(Vera copia extur.)

(signed) *W. G. Stewart,* Secretary.

Appendix, No. 20.

(No. 117.)

Appendix, No. 20.

COPY of DESPATCH from Right Hon. Sir *E. B. Lytton,* Bart., to Governor *Darling.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 April 1859.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatch, No. 152,* of the 26th November, enclosing (with other enactments) "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Immigrants, and to provide for repayment of the Expenses attendant upon their introduction and subsequent Colonization in this Island."

It has given me great satisfaction to recognise in this Act a cordial disposition on the part of the Legislature of Jamaica to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government as expressed in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 16th April last, No. 17, and in the model Immigration Law sent out in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch of the 7th March 1854, and I transmit to you herewith an Order of the Queen in Council, leaving the Act to its operation.

I fully participate in the sentiments entertained by Lord Stanley and by our predecessors for more than ten years past, respecting the importance of immigration, whether viewed as promoting the restoration of agricultural and commercial prosperity in the British Sugar Colonies, or as aiding the cause of humanity by an effective competition with that produce of sugar which is the result of slave labour. Nor is it, in my estimation, of less moment as including a beneficent provision for large portions of those populations of the East which are at all times pressing on the means of subsistence, and occasionally exposed to the severest visitations of famine and pestilence.

Entertaining in common with my predecessors these views of the benefits of coolie immigration into the West Indies, I rejoice to find that the Legislature of Jamaica has shown itself ready and willing to remove every obstacle which might have interfered with the endeavour to give them effect; and I am happy to acknowledge that the present enactment of the Jamaica Legislature does not only obviate nearly all the material objections made by Lord Stanley to the last, but in one important particular goes beyond what had been required on behalf of the immigrant, inasmuch as the term for an original contract is reduced from three years to two, and the immigrant will now have the uncontrolled choice of his employers after the second year, the sole condition being that he shall pass the three remaining years of his industrial residence under one, two, or three contracts, of not less than twelve months each, unless he shall prefer to commute them for the sum of 27. 10s. for each year. His condition at the end of the total five years is to be that of absolute choice both as to what labour he will perform and for whom he will perform it. This, with the power of returning to India at his own cost after five years' industrial, and at the public cost after ten years' total residence, affords him every essential privilege which has been claimed for him by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

You are no doubt aware that petitions and remonstrances against the confirmation of this Act have been addressed to Parliament and to Her Majesty's Government from many parts of the country and from numerous bodies whose motives and feelings are entitled to respect. I am persuaded that those who have thus addressed Her Majesty's Government labour under a total misapprehension of the character and results of the system which they deprecate, and that were they to apply themselves to the consideration of the subject by reading the voluminous correspondences which have from time to time been printed for Parliament, they could not fail to be convinced that successive Governments have proceeded in the matter with the utmost caution and care for the protection and welfare of the emigrants, and that, in effect, their welfare and protection have been thoroughly secured; so that (subject, no doubt, to such casualties of epidemic disease as they have sometimes brought with them on board ship) they have enjoyed all the advantages which they can reasonably have anticipated when they made their choice to try their fortunes in a new country.

It

It is, nevertheless, most material to the future success of the system that every objection which can with any show of reason be raised to it should be carefully and respectfully considered, and, above all, that no differences, even of minor importance, should exist between Her Majesty's Government and the local Legislatures as to the provisions of law by which the system should be guarded.

Appendix, No. 20.

There are two points and, I think, only two, on which the present Act falls short of the provision for the immigrant's protection which exists in other Colonies, and is found embodied in the Model Law sent out by the Duke of Newcastle, and in the Despatches of my predecessors.

1. The general repealing clause repeals, among other laws (if I rightly understand it), that which confined the duration of contracts made within the Colony to one year; and the Act does not appear to impose any limit to the duration of such contracts in any other section. Such contracts should have been limited in duration to three years.

2. By this Act the Immigration Agent is empowered to cancel any immigrant's contract "who shall have been ill-used by his employers, or, in case of neglect of duty or breach of contract on the part of any employer." The immigration laws of other Colonies contain a power to the Government to cancel the contracts of all immigrants on any estate in case of the employer's misconduct, or if on any other account it shall become necessary. In the 11th, 12th, and 13th sections of the Ordinance proposed by the Duke of Newcastle for general adoption, powers of cancellation are given to the Immigration Agent and the Governor, in divers cases, and to the latter in the comprehensive words, "if on any other ground he shall consider it requisite." Such powers are needed, of course, only to cover the contingency of some extreme case; but it is material that they should exist, if for no other reason, in order that the possibility of such extreme cases may not be made an argument against the system. They cannot be any detriment to the employers at large.

On these two points Her Majesty's Government consider it material that the Act should be amended, and I have to instruct you to apply to the Legislature for an amending Act accordingly. But being of opinion that it would be an ill return to the dispositions shown by the Legislature were I to distrust their willingness to amend the Act upon such points as these, I resisted the applications made to me in Parliament and elsewhere, and have refused not only to disallow the Act, but even to suspend its confirmation until amended.

(signed) *Carnarvon,*

(in the absence of the Secretary of State.)

Appendix, No. 21.

TRINIDAD.—No. 5.—1857 (1st July).

Appendix, No. 21.

(L. S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, to authorise Contracts of Service for Five Years with Immigrants from certain places, and to give validity to certain Contracts of Service.

BE it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, that every contract to perform service in this island, made either out of this island or within this island, by any immigrant who shall come into this island from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verde Islands, or from any part of Europe or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, or from any other part or place from which immigration on bounty may have been permitted by any proclamation of the Governor, shall, when approved and countersigned by the Agent General of Immigrants, and subject to such alterations as the said Agent may, with the consent of the parties have made therein, be valid in this Colony for the full period named in such contract not exceeding five years from the day of the arrival of such immigrant in this island, provided that, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless the Agent General of Immigrants shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial or Colonial Government, and unless such contract, if made in this island, shall be signed by the contracting parties in the presence of such Agent General, or unless the same, if made out of this island, shall purport to have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and to be attested by some notary public or British Consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily, and with a full understanding of its meaning.

Gives validity to certain contracts of service, also power to immigrants from certain places to enter into contracts for service.

Conditions of contract.

2. If the Immigration Agent shall not be so satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the said Immigration Agent to approve and countersign such contract in manner aforesaid.

Provision in case conditions are not complied with.

3. Every such immigrant shall, on the expiration of the third or of the fourth year of such contract, be discharged from further service under such contract, provided that he shall, at least

Immigrant on expiration of third

year may redeem
remainder of service
by money payment.

least one calendar month before the expiration of such third or fourth year, repay all advances made to him before his arrival in this Colony, and the amount of which shall be specified in his contract of service, and also pay to the Agent General of Immigrants where bounty on, or the passage money of such immigrant, shall have been paid by the Colony or to the owner for the time being, of the plantation on which such immigrant shall be performing his contract of service where the passage money of such immigrant shall have been paid by any private person, the one-fifth part of the amount of such bounty or passage money for every year required to complete five years of service under such contract.

Validity given to
certain contracts of
service.

4. And whereas certain immigrants were lately brought into this island from the Cape De Verde Islands by the ship "Trym:" and whereas the said immigrants, after their arrival in this island, entered into contracts according to the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance, to work as labourers in agriculture on the plantations mentioned in the said contracts respectively, for the term of five years, determinable at the end of the third or fourth years of such term, on the conditions mentioned in the said contracts: and whereas the said contracts were entered into by the said immigrants respectively, with the approval of, and were executed before, and are signed by the Agent General of Immigrants: Be it enacted that the said contracts shall be and the same are hereby declared to be valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Interpretation of
word "immigrant."

5. Every immigrant mentioned in this Ordinance shall be deemed an immigrant within the meaning of the Ordinance passed on the 17th day of November 1854, and entitled, "An Ordinance to Amend and Consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and the provisions of the said Ordinance shall be applicable to every such immigrant and the employer of every such immigrant.

Passed in Council this 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1857.

Richard D. Cadiz,
Clerk of Council.

TRINIDAD.

THIS Agreement, made this _____ day of May, in the year of our Lord 1857, between _____, a native of the Cape De Verde Islands, of the one part, and _____ of the other part. Whereas the said _____ has been brought into this island from St. Jago de Cape De Verde, on board of the ship "Trym," which arrived in this island on the 18th day of this present month of May, under a contract of service made by the said _____, at St. Jago de Cape de Verde, with Messrs. Visger and George Miller, whereby the said _____ engaged himself to work as a labourer in agriculture or otherwise in this island, for the space of five years from the day of his arrival. It is hereby agreed between the said _____ and the said _____ as follows:

1st. That the said _____ shall work on the plantation _____, in the ward of _____, in the said island, for the space of three years from this day, as an agricultural labourer.

2d. That at the end of the said term of three years the said _____ shall be discharged from further service, on payment by him at any time before the expiration of the said term of three years to the said _____ or other person in possession of the said plantation for the time being of the sum of _____, being two-fifths of the cost of the passage of the said _____ to this island; but if the said _____ shall not make such payment, he shall be considered as having entered into a contract of service on the same plantation for a fourth year, to be computed from the expiry of the former term of three years.

3d. That on the expiration of the said fourth year of service, the said _____ shall be discharged from further service, on payment at any time before the expiration of such fourth year to the said _____ or other person in possession of the said plantation for the time being of the sum of _____, being one-fifth of the said passage money; but if the said _____ shall not make such last-mentioned payment, he shall be considered as having entered into a contract of service on the same plantation for a fifth year, to be computed from the expiry of the former term of one year.

4th. That the said _____, or other owner of the said plantation, shall pay to the said _____ wages, at the current rate of wages in the said ward, and shall also supply him, when ill, with medical care and attendance, medicine, and nourishment, and shall also find him sufficient lodging, and allow him a piece of ground for the cultivation of provisions, and shall also provide the said _____, during the first month from the date of these presents, with reasonable food and nourishment.

Before me,

Henry Mitchell,
Agent General of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 22.

TRINIDAD.—No. 9.—1857 (21st September).

(L.S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

Appendix, No. 22.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for raising Funds in aid of Immigration, for the year 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for raising funds in aid of immigration for the year 1858: Be it enacted, by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, that there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid to Her Majesty upon all produce manufactured in this Colony, and which shall be exported from this Colony on any day between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, both inclusive, of the year 1858, and at the time of such exportation, the several duties, rates, and charges hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

Upon all *Sugar*.—For every hogshead, 6 s.; for every tierce, 4 s.; for every barrel, 1 s.

Molasses.—For every puncheon, 2 s. 6 d.; for every tierce, 1 s.

Rum.—For every puncheon, 3 s. 6 d.

Cocoa.—For every 100 lbs., 1 s. 3 d.

Coffee.—For every 100 lbs., 6 d.

2. That for the purposes of this Ordinance every cask whereof the truss shall exceed 29 inches shall be deemed to be a hogshead, and every cask whereof the truss shall be less than 29 inches, but more than 18 inches, shall be deemed to be a tierce; and every cask whereof the truss shall not exceed 18 inches, shall be deemed to be a barrel.

3. That where any such produce shall be exported in any package except those above-mentioned, such duties and charges shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid at the following rates (that is to say):—

On *Sugar*, at the rate of 4 s. for every 1,000 lbs.

On *Molasses*, at the rate of 2 s. 6 d. for every 100 gallons; and

On *Rum*, at the rate of 4 s. for every 100 gallons.

4. That every person exporting any sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa, or coffee, shall deliver to the Receiver General, or other proper officer, a bill of the entry thereof, fairly written, or fairly written in part and fairly printed in part, in words at length, expressing the name of the ship and of the master, and of the place to which such goods are to be exported, and of the person or persons in whose name or names the goods are to be cleared, and the name or names of the consignee or consignees of the said goods, and the quantities and proper denominations or descriptions of the several sorts of goods, together with the number and denominations or description of the respective packages containing the same; and the marks and numbers of such packages; and shall, before the clearance of such ship, pay down all duties which may be due upon the exportation of any such goods, and such person shall also deliver at the same time a duplicate of such bill, in which all sums and numbers may be expressed in figures, and the particulars to be contained in such bill shall be in such form and manner as the said Receiver General shall require, and every person who shall make or deliver a false entry shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of 100 l.

5. That there shall be paid to the Receiver General by every employer to whom any new immigrant shall be indentured under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 24, of 1854, at any time after the passing of this Ordinance, and before the 1st day of November 1858, the sum of 4 l., in lieu of the sum of 2 l. now payable under the said Ordinance, and on every immigrant who during the year 1858 shall, on his own request, be re-indentured for labour to any new employer the sum of 5 l. in lieu of the sum of 3 l. now payable under the said Ordinance.

6. That all monies to be paid under this Ordinance shall be carried in the books of the Colonial Treasury to the credit of the monies applicable to immigration, and shall be applied in aid of immigration, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

Passed in Council this 21st day of September 1857.

Richard D. Cadiz,
Clerk of Council.

Appendix, No. 23.

Appendix, No. 23.

TRINIDAD.—No. 1.—1858 (12th January).

(L. S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, to repeal a certain part of an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the Year 1858."

WHEREAS an Ordinance was passed in Council on the 21st day of September in the year of our Lord 1857, entitled, "An Ordinance for raising Funds in aid of Immigration, for the year 1858:" And whereas it is expedient to repeal so much of the said Ordinance as provides that the fee on immigrants who during the year 1858 shall be re-indentured at their own request shall be the sum of 5*l.* in lieu of the sum of 3*l.*: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, that so much of the said Ordinance as provides "That there shall be paid to the Receiver General on every immigrant who, during the year 1858, shall, on his own request, be re-indentured for labour to any new employer, the sum of 5*l.* in lieu of the sum of 3*l.*," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed in Council this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1858.

Richard D. Cadiz,
Clerk of Council.

Appendix, No. 24.

Appendix, No. 24.

TRINIDAD.—No. 8.—1858 (20th April).

(L. S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for repealing certain Duties imposed for raising Funds in aid of Immigration.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was passed in Council on the 21st day of September 1857, entitled "An Ordinance for raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the Year 1858:" And whereas the funds to be raised under the said Ordinance were intended to meet the expense of the introduction into this Colony of such Indian immigrants introduced into this Colony in the year 1858 as might exceed the number of 3,000 persons: And whereas the number of immigrants to be introduced into the Colony during the present year will not be equal to 3,000 persons: Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government as follows: That the said Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for raising Funds for Immigration for the Year 1858," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. That all monies which may have been already paid under the said Ordinance as duties on produce exported from this Colony shall be repaid by the Receiver General on the warrant of the Governor to the several persons by whom such duties may have been so paid, or their executors or administrators.

3. That of every sum of 4*l.* which may have been paid under the provisions of the said Ordinance by the employer of any immigrant introduced into this Colony and indentured since the passing of the said Ordinance, there shall be repaid by the Receiver General, on the warrant of the Governor, to such employer, or his executors or administrators, the sum of 2*l.* sterling.

4. That all monies so repaid by the Receiver General shall be carried in the books of the Colonial Treasury to the debit of the monies applicable to immigration.

Passed in Council this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1858.

(signed) *Richard D. Cadiz,*
Clerk of Council.

Appendix, No. 25.

TRINIDAD.—No. 11.—1858 (1st May).

(L. S.)

Robert W. Keate.

Appendix, No. 25.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for the Encouragement of Immigration from *Trinidad* into *China*.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the introduction into this Colony of Chinese labourers at the expense of private parties; Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

1. Upon the arrival in the Colony of any ship having Chinese labourers on board, the Agent General of Immigrants shall, with the health officer of the port, forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel, and of the passengers therein, and of the emigration papers furnished to the master of the said vessel in pursuance of the "Chinese Passengers Act of 1855," whether the provisions of the said Act have been complied with or not, and shall report to the Governor of the Colony respecting the state of such vessel, and the treatment of the passengers therein, and whether there appear to be any grounds for proceeding against the said vessel, or the master thereof, under the provisions of the said Act, and respecting all other such matters as the Governor may direct.

2. All written contracts for the performance of any labour or service of agriculture in this Colony which shall be made with any Chinese labourer, male or female, who shall have left *China* or *Hong Kong* for this Colony between the passing of this Ordinance and the 1st day of April next ensuing, shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period named therein, not exceeding the period of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such labourer in *Trinidad*, provided that the same contracts shall be signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, or of persons lawfully acting on their behalf, and shall be attested by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, who shall declare that the said labourer signed the same contract voluntarily, and with a due understanding of its effect; Provided also, that every such contract shall conform to the following conditions; namely,

1st. Every such contract shall secure to the labourer making the same the right to receive, in lieu of any fixed wages specified therein, the rate of wages which may from time to time be paid to unindentured labourers working on the estate on which he shall be employed.

2d. Every such contract shall bind the employer to furnish to the labourer, free of charge, suitable lodging, and, when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation.

3d. Every such contract shall be terminable by the labourer party thereto at the expiration of the third year thereof, on payment to the Agent General of Immigrants of 50 dollars, or, at the expiration of the fourth year thereof, on payment of 25 dollars.

4th. Every such contract may bind the labourer to repay to his employer, at such rate, not exceeding one dollar a month, as may be determined by the Governor, any specified sum not exceeding 12 dollars, which may have been advanced to him before leaving *China*.

3. Every such contract shall, on the arrival of the labourers, be submitted to the Agent General of Immigrants, who shall and may make such alterations therein for the benefit of the labourer as he shall judge necessary to make the same conformable to the above conditions, and shall thereupon record and countersign the same; and no such contract or altered contract shall be binding on any labourer till so countersigned.

4. Such contracts may be made in the form contained in the annexed Schedule, and at the expiration thereof may be renewed for a period not exceeding three years.

5. Every such contract or renewed contract shall be deemed to be an indenture, and during the currency of the same every Chinese labourer shall be deemed to be an immigrant; and service under such indenture or renewed indenture, or the redemption of such service under the second clause of this Ordinance, shall be deemed to be industrial residence within the meaning of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1854, intituled, "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration;" and the following sections of the said Ordinance, viz., sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, shall be taken to apply to all immigrants introduced under this Ordinance, and to the employer of such immigrant, in the same manner as if the said sections were introduced in this Ordinance.

Appendix, No. 25.

6. If it shall be established before any two justices of the peace, on complaint preferred by any Chinese labourer, that such labourer is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages under the terms of such contract as aforesaid, such justices of the peace shall declare his contract to be cancelled; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause any labourer whose contract shall have been cancelled under the provisions of this or the above-recited Ordinance, to be indentured to some other employer, on the terms, as near as may be, of the said contract, for a period not exceeding the unexpired period of his term of service, subject to the payment by such employer to the Agent General of Immigrants of such fee as would be payable in respect of an indenture of an Indian immigrant in the like case.

7. All sums received by the Agent General of Immigrants from any Chinese labourer in virtue of the third article of the second section of this Ordinance, shall be paid over by him to the person who may have defrayed the expense of introducing such labourer.

8. In this Ordinance, the words "Agent General of Immigrants" and "Employer" shall have the meanings assigned to them in the said Ordinance No. 24 of 1854.

SCHEDULE (Section 2).

It is agreed between *A. B.*, Chinese labourer, and *C. D.*, acting on behalf of *E. F.*, proprietor of the plantations *X.* (and *Z.*), in the Colony of Trinidad, that *A. B.* shall serve the said *E. F.* on (one of) the said plantation(s) in the growing or manufacturing articles the produce of such plantation, for the term of five years from the day on which *A. B.* shall land in Trinidad: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for *A. B.* to terminate the said agreement at the expiration of three years, on payment of the sum of 50 dollars, or at the end of four years on payment of the sum of 25 dollars. And it is further agreed, that *E. F.* shall pay to *A. B.* the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under contract or indenture working on the same plantation, not being less than at the rate of a day (which wages shall be paid on the last day of every week), and shall supply *A. B.*, free of cost, with suitable lodging, and with such medicines and medical attendance and hospital accommodation as *A. B.* may need when sick. And it is further agreed, that if the said plantation shall come into the possession of any other person than the said *E. F.*, *A. B.* shall be bound to serve such other person, if required to do so, on the same plantation and on the above terms. And it is further agreed, that *E. F.* may deduct from the wages of *A. B.*, at the rate of one dollar a month, the total sum of (not more than 12) dollars, which *A. B.* acknowledges himself to have received in advance before leaving China.

Passed in Council this 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1858.

Richard D. Cadiz,
Clerk of Council.

Appendix, No. 26.

Appendix, No. 26.

TRINIDAD.—No. 17.—1858 (11th September).

(L. S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the Year 1859.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for raising funds in aid of immigration for the year 1859 to meet the expense of the passage to this Colony of such Indian immigrants beyond the number of 2,200 adult persons as may be introduced between the passing of this Ordinance and the 1st day of November 1859; Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

1. There shall be paid to the Receiver General by every employer to whom any Indian immigrant arriving in this Colony after the passing of this Ordinance shall be indentured, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1854, at any time before the 1st day of November 1859, the sum of 4*l.* 10 *s.* in lieu of the sum of 2*l.* now payable under the said Ordinance.

2. All monies to be paid under this Ordinance shall be carried, in the books of the Colonial Treasury, to the credit of the monies applicable to immigration, and shall be applied in aid of immigration, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

3. If

3. If the number of Indian immigrants introduced into this Colony between the passing of this Ordinance and the 1st day of November 1859 shall not exceed 2,200 adult persons, then in such case the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for every immigrant, in respect of whom such sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* shall have been paid under this Ordinance, shall be repaid, from and out of the Colonial Treasury to the person by whom the same shall have been paid, his executors or administrators.

Appendix, No. 26.

Passed in Council this 11th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1858.

(signed) *Richard D. Cadiz,*
Clerk of Council.

Appendix, No. 27.

TRINIDAD.—No. 23—1858 (1st November).

Appendix, No. 27.

(L.S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of *Trinidad*, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for the Apprenticing of Children.

BE it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government as follows :

1. It shall be lawful for the father of any child being above the age of nine years, or in case such child has no father, for the mother of such child, or in case such child has no father or mother then for the person having the charge of and maintaining such child by writing to be signed by such child to bind any such child to be an apprentice in trade, to be taught any trade, craft, art, or mystery, for any term not less than four years, or more than seven years, determinable in every case upon such child attaining the age of 21 years, or in the case of a female, upon her being married, and such contract shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if such child being of full age by deed of covenant had bound himself or herself.

Father or mother of child may by writing bind such child apprentice to any trade, craft, &c.

2. It shall be lawful for any stipendiary justice of the peace upon the request either of the father, or in case there is no father, then of the mother, or in case there is no father or mother, then of the person having the charge of and maintaining any child, being above the age of nine years, or upon the request of any child being above the age of 11 years, if the stipendiary justice of the peace shall see fit and convenient to bind any such child to be an apprentice in trade to any person to be taught any trade, craft, art, or mystery, for any term not less than four years or more than seven years, determinable in every case upon such child attaining the age of 21 years, or in the case of a female child, upon her being married, and such stipendiary justice shall prescribe the terms and conditions to be contained in the indenture by which any such child may be so bound as apprentice, and every master of such apprentice who wilfully refuses or neglects to perform any of such terms or conditions so contained in any such indenture, shall be liable upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace to forfeit any sum not exceeding 20 *l.*

Stipendiary Justice may upon request bind any child apprentice to any trade, craft, &c.

3. It shall and may be lawful for any master or mistress of any such apprentice as aforesaid, with the consent of the father (or if there be no father, then with the consent of the mother), where such apprentice be under the age of 15 years, or with the consent of such apprentice where such apprentice shall be above the age of 15 years, but in all cases with the authority of the stipendiary justice of the district where such apprentice was originally bound by indorsement on the indenture of apprenticeship, or by other instrument in writing, to assign such apprentice to any person who is willing to take such apprentice for the residue of the term mentioned in such indenture of apprenticeship: Provided always, that such person to whom such apprentice is intended to be assigned shall at the same time by indorsement on the counterpart of such indenture or by writing under his or her hand, stating the indenture of apprenticeship, and the indorsement and consent aforesaid, declare his or her acceptance of such apprentice, and acknowledge himself or herself, his or her executors and administrators to be bound by the agreements and covenants mentioned in the said indenture on the part of the master or mistress of such apprentice to be done and performed, and in such case such apprentice shall be deemed and taken to be the apprentice of such subsequent master or mistress to whom such assignment shall have been made to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and so from time to time as often as any such apprentice shall be assigned.

Master or mistress of apprentice may by indorsement on indenture assign such apprentice to any other person.

4. In case of the death of any master or mistress of any apprentice during the term of such apprenticeship, the covenant for maintenance of such apprentice contained in the indenture of apprenticeship by which such apprentice shall have been bound, shall not continue and be in force during any longer time than three calendar months next after the death of such master or mistress, and that during such three calendar months such apprentice shall continue to live with and serve as an apprentice the executors and administrators of

Covenant for maintenance in indenture of apprenticeship not to continue in force for more than three months after death of master or mistress.

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of such master or mistress, or some or one of them, or such person or persons as such executors or administrators, or some or one of them shall appoint: and the master or mistress whom such apprentice shall accordingly serve during the said three calendar months, and also such apprentice shall during that time be subject and liable to all the laws which are or shall be in force for the better government and regulation of masters and apprentices.

Within such three months Stipendiary Justice may by indorsement on indenture assign apprentice to any person being part of the family of late master or mistress.

5. Within such three calendar months after the death of such master or mistress, it shall and may be lawful for such stipendiary justice of the peace of the place where such master or mistress shall have died, on application made to him by the widow of such master, or by the husband of such mistress, or by any son or daughter, brother or sister, or by any executor or executrix, administrator, or administratrix of such master or mistress, by indorsement on any such indenture of apprenticeship, or the counterpart thereof, or by any other instrument in writing, to order and direct that such apprentice shall serve as an apprentice any one of such persons so making such application as aforesaid (such person having lived with and having been part of the family of such master or mistress at the time of his or her death) as the said justice shall in his discretion think fit, for and during the residue of the term mentioned in such indenture of apprenticeship; and the person obtaining such order shall declare his acceptance of such apprentice by subscribing his or her name to such order; and from and after the making of such order, the executors and administrators, and the personal assets, estate and effects of the master or mistress so dying as aforesaid, shall be released and discharged of and from any promise or covenant whatsoever contained in any such indenture of apprenticeship on the part of such master or mistress, his or her executors or administrators, to be done and performed; and the person obtaining the same shall be, and be deemed and taken to be the master or mistress of such apprentice in like manner as if such apprentice had been originally bound to such person; and such last-mentioned master or mistress, his or her executors and administrators shall be held and bound by the several promises and covenants contained in any such indenture of apprenticeship on the part of the master or mistress therein named, his or her executors or administrators, to be done and performed in like manner as if such master or mistress obtaining such order as aforesaid had duly executed the counterpart of such indenture; and such master or mistress and apprentice shall be subject and liable to the several penalties, provisions, and regulations which may be in force for the better government and good order of masters and apprentices.

In certain cases at the expiration of said three months indenture to expire.

6. In case no such application shall be made as aforesaid within three calendar months next after the death of such master or mistress, or in case such stipendiary justice shall not think fit that such apprenticeship should be continued, then the apprenticeship shall be determined and the indenture of apprenticeship and the covenants therein contained shall be at an end, in like manner as they would have been at the expiration of the term therein mentioned.

Stipendiary Justice may, upon proof of ill-treatment, &c., of apprentice, cancel indenture.

7. It shall be lawful for any stipendiary justice, if it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that the master or mistress of any apprentice is guilty of habitual ill-treatment of his or her apprentice, or repeated neglect or violation of any of the conditions of the indenture of apprenticeship, to cancel the indenture of apprenticeship of such apprentice, and in every such case such stipendiary justice shall grant a certificate under his hand of such indenture having been cancelled, which certificate shall be entered in the books of the stipendiary justice of the district in which such apprentice was originally bound, and in any such case it shall be lawful for any stipendiary justice to bind such apprentice to some other person for a term equal to the unexpired term of his original service.

Stipendiary Justice to cause apprentices to be registered as in Schedule A.

8. Every such stipendiary justice shall cause all apprentices so bound by him to be registered by the clerk of the peace in a book to be kept by such clerk, in which book shall be entered the name of every such child, together with the several other particulars in manner and form required by this Ordinance according to the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, and each such entry shall be signed by such stipendiary justice.

Assignments of apprentices to be registered.

9. Whenever any such apprentice shall be assigned, the stipendiary justice shall insert the name and residence of the master or mistress to whom such apprentice shall be so assigned, together with the other particulars in the book or books herein directed to be kept for that purpose by such stipendiary justice.

Books of registry open to inspection, &c.

10. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons at all reasonable hours to inspect such books, and to take a copy of any entry in such book or books, and a copy of such entry certified under the hand of the stipendiary justice of the district in which the original entry is made shall be and be deemed to be sufficient evidence in all courts whatsoever in proof of the existence of such indentures, and also of the several particulars specified in the said register respecting such indentures, in case it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such court that the said indentures are lost or have been destroyed.

Fees in Schedule B. to be taken.

11. The fees mentioned in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed shall and may be taken by the stipendiary justice, and such fees shall be paid by him from time to time into the Colonial Treasury.

Passed in Council this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1858.

Charles F. Cadiz, Acting Clerk of Council.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Number.	Date of Indenture.	Name of the Apprentice.	Sex.	Age.	His or her Parents' Names.	Their Residence.	Name of Persons to whom bound or assigned (as the case may be).	His or her Trade.	His or her Residence.	Term of the Apprenticeship or Assignment.	Stipendiary Justice assenting.	Date of Cancellation.
											To be signed by Stipendiary Justice.	

SCHEDULE (B.)

	£.	s.	d.
For any original indenture	-	2	6
For every assignment of apprenticeship	-	1	-
For every indorsement on the indenture of apprenticeship or the counterpart thereof	-	1	-
For every certified copy of any entry	-	2	6

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TRINIDAD.—No. 13—1859 (6th April).

(L. S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Government thereof, to encourage the formation of Contracts for further terms of Industrial Residence by Immigrants.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was passed in Council on the ninth day of March, in the Year 1855, entitled "An Ordinance to encourage immigrants to enter into contracts for further terms of industrial residence, and to confirm certain agreements of service already entered into by immigrants." And whereas the provisions of the said Ordinance are limited to Indian immigrants, introduced into the Colony at any time before the 1st day of January 1854. And it is expedient to encourage the formation of contracts for further terms of industrial residence by all immigrants who may have already been introduced, or may hereafter be introduced into the Colony at the public expense: Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:—

1. When and so often as any immigrant who may have already been introduced, or may hereafter be introduced into the Colony at the public expense, and who shall have already completed, or shall hereafter complete, an industrial residence of five years within this Colony, shall be willing to enter into any engagement to labour for any employer, it shall be lawful for the Agent General of Immigrants from time to time, if he shall see fit, and on payment to such immigrant by such employer of such premium or bounty, if any, as may be agreed upon between such immigrant and such employer, to indenture such immigrant to such employer for such time, not exceeding 12 calendar months, as may be agreed upon between such immigrant and such employer, and every such indenture may be according to the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance.

2. Every indenture to be made under the authority of this Ordinance shall be deemed and taken to be an indenture, and every immigrant who shall be so indentured, shall, during the continuance of the term mentioned in such indenture, be deemed and taken to be an indentured immigrant within the meaning of any Ordinance with regard to immigration which may from time to time be in force.

3. The Agent General of Immigrants shall enter in the Register of Immigrants under separate heads, the name and sex of every Indian immigrant whom such Agent General shall indenture under the provisions of this Ordinance, and the name of the vessel by which, and

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and the time at which such immigrant shall have been introduced into this Colony, and the day on which and the time for which such indenture shall be made.

4. Every indenture purporting to be made by the Agent General of Immigrants, under the authority of this Ordinance, and which shall be signed by the Agent General of Immigrants, shall be received in evidence before all Courts and Justices of the Peace without further proof of the execution of the same by the Agent General, and as *prima facie* proof of the facts stated therein, and it shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature of such Agent General to any such indenture.

Passed in Council this 6th day of April, in the Year of our Lord 1859.

Richard D. Cadiz,
Clerk of Council.

TRINIDAD.

THIS indenture, made the _____ day of _____ 185____, between _____ Agent General of Immigrants of this Colony, on behalf of _____ Indian immigrant, No. _____, introduced into this Colony at the public expense, of the one part, and _____ of _____ in this Colony of the other part: Witnesseth, that in virtue of Ordinance No. _____ of 1859, and in consideration of the agreement on the part of the said _____ hereinafter contained, he the said _____ doth hereby bind and indenture the said _____ to the said _____ for the term of one year to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said _____ his heirs and assigns, that the said _____ shall, during the said term truly and faithfully serve the said _____ his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on Plantation _____ according to the laws and regulations made, or hereafter to be made, concerning immigrant labourers in this Colony. And the said _____ doth hereby agree with the said _____ that he the said _____ his heirs and assigns, shall, during the said term, provide the said _____ with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine and medical attendance, in conformity with the laws and regulations made, or hereafter to be made, concerning immigrant labourers in this Colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said _____ at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

(signed)

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TRINIDAD.—No. 14.—1859 (6th April.)

(L.S.)

Robt. W. Keate.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Government thereof, to facilitate the introduction of Indian Immigrants at the expense of private persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the introduction into the Colony, at the expense of private individuals, of Indian immigrants in excess of those who may be introduced from year to year at the public charge: Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

1. Whenever any person shall be desirous of having any Indian immigrants introduced into the Colony for the particular service, and at the expense of such person, it shall be lawful for the Governor on application in writing, by or on the behalf of such person, and on security being given by or on behalf of such person to the satisfaction of the Governor for the payment of the expenses to be incurred in the introduction of such immigrants, to make order for the introduction of such immigrants in addition to the number of Indian immigrants to be introduced at the public charge.

2. Every person on whose application any Indian immigrants shall be introduced, shall on the arrival of such immigrants pay into the Colonial Treasury, the amount payable by the Government for the passage of such immigrants, including such children as shall accompany such immigrants, and also a further sum at the rate of three pounds for every statute adult as the costs of agency, and other expenses in the collection and introduction of such immigrants.

3. On such payment being made, the immigrants who shall have been so introduced, shall be indentured to the employer for whose service they shall have been introduced, and in respect of such plantation or plantations as shall be appointed by or on behalf of such employer; and every such immigrant shall be deemed an Indian immigrant within the meaning of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1854 and shall be bound to a service of three years on the

the plantation in respect of which he shall be indentured: and the indenture of such immigrant shall, at the expiration of the third year, and again at the expiration of the fourth year, be deemed to be extended for one year, unless such immigrant shall obtain a certificate of industrial residence, or be re-indentured in the manner provided by the said Ordinance.

4. No fee or other payment shall be payable in respect of the indenture of any such immigrant, so long as he shall remain in service on the plantation in respect whereof he shall be so indentured.

5. In case any such immigrant shall before the expiration of an industrial residence of five years, redeem by payment any portion of his industrial residence, or be indentured to any other employer, the Agent General of Immigrants shall pay over to the owner of the plantation in respect of which such immigrant shall have been originally indentured, all sums of money which shall be paid to such Agent General, by such immigrant, for the redemption of any portion of his industrial residence, or on his being indentured to a new employer.

6. The Governor and the Agent General of Immigrants respectively, may, by notice in the "Royal Gazette," cancel the indenture of any such immigrant for any cause which may be sufficient within the meaning of the said Ordinance, No. 24 of 1854; and in every such case, all sums of money which shall from time to time be paid by such immigrant, or any new employer of such immigrant, to the Agent General of Immigrants, shall from time to time be paid over by the Agent General to the owner of the plantation in respect of which such immigrant shall have been originally indentured.

7. Every such immigrant shall at the expiration of a residence of five years, in addition to his industrial residence, be entitled to a free passage for himself and his children, not being adults, to the East Indies, at the expense of the Colonial Government.

Passed in Council this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1858.

(signed) Richard D. Cadiz,
Clerk of Council.

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TRINIDAD—No. 14—1858 (1858 April)

(blank)

The Council of the Government of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Government thereof, to facilitate the introduction of Indian Immigrants to the expense of private persons.

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the introduction into the Colony, at the expense of private individuals, of Indian immigrants in cases of those who may be introduced from year to year in the public charge, be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

1. Whereas any person shall be desirous of having any Indian Immigrants introduced into the Colony for the purposes aforesaid, and at the expense of such person, it shall be lawful for the person so desirous in writing, for or on the behalf of such person, and in writing being given by or on behalf of such person to the satisfaction of the Governor, to the effect of the expense to be incurred in the introduction of such Immigrants, to be repaid to the introduction of such Immigrants, to be added to the number of Indian Immigrants to be introduced at the public charge.

2. Every person or persons desirous of having any Indian Immigrants introduced into the Colony, or such Immigrants pay into the Colonial Treasury, the amount payable by the Government for the passage of such Immigrants, including such children as shall accompany such Immigrants, and also a further sum at the rate of three pounds for every child, which as the case of capacity, and other expenses in the collection and introduction of such Immigrants.

3. On every person or persons desirous of having any Indian Immigrants introduced into the Colony, or such Immigrants pay into the Colonial Treasury, the amount payable by the Government for the passage of such Immigrants, including such children as shall accompany such Immigrants, and also a further sum at the rate of three pounds for every child, which as the case of capacity, and other expenses in the collection and introduction of such Immigrants.

