New
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FROM
THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE
Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter
40 NORFOLK STREET - LONDON, W.C.2

Newspaper cuttings from the Times and other newspapers covering the period September 27th 1858 to December 1st 1858, and dealing mainly with the subject of emancipation and the West Indies.

Rough Memorandum Book

STANDING COMMITTEE
W. I. F. & M.

Dominica

Slave Population in the West Indies - See (bound 180[illegible]
Report of Select Committee on Commercial
State of West Indies - 13 april 1832 -
page 318 of appendix

Invitations accepted, for the Dinner to be given to
Governor Wodehouse, in the Clarendon Hotel on
Wednesday January 20th 1858

	Name		Address	Subscription Paid
	Ames. G. A.	※		✕
✓	Bascom Henry S Esqr		33 Marine St Leonards	Paid
✓	Burnett William	"	6 Porchester Terrace, North	Paid
✓	Boode John Christian	"	Cucknam Park Chippenham	Paid
✓	Booker George	"	Liverpool	Paid
✓	Blair Colr Stopford ‡	"	3 Portman Square	Paid
✓	Booker Josiah	"	Liverpool	Paid
✓	Brince Henry		Bell Court Mincing Lane	Paid
✓	Bridges. Henry		Bristol.	Paid
	Cavan James	※ "	29 Finsbury Circus	Paid
✓	Colvile Eden	"	9 Fenchurch Buildings	Paid
✓	Cavan P. C Lieut Colr	"	29 Finsbury Circus	Paid
	Campbell Mungo K.	※ "	Glasgow & Kingston Esqr	Paid
✓	Cave Stephen	"	4 Mincing Lane	Paid
✓	Chambers George A	"	4 Mincing Lane	Paid
✓	Cave. Charles.		23. Lowndes St.	Paid.
✓	Davidson Henry	※		
✓	Denoon David	"	6 St Winchester St	Paid.
✓	Denoon Alexr	"	Do	Paid.
✓	Davis Richd	"	9 St Helens Place	Paid
✓	Daniel Thos.	※ "		Paid
✓	Ewing J. D. Crum	"	21 Birchin Lane	Paid
✓	Ewing, Alexr Crum	"	Glasgow	Paid
✓	Fraser James	"	32 Fenchurch St	Paid
✓	Fullarton Gavin	"	care of John Kingston Esqr	Paid
	Gladstone Robertson	※ "	Liverpool	Paid

Name	Address	Subscription Paid
√ Henderson Richard	Care of Messrs Luckie & Co. 1 Fench St	Paid
Henry Edmund * Esqr	32 Fenchurch St	Paid.
Hopkinson Jonathan * "	12 Old Jewry Chambers	Paid.
√ Hill Thomas Daniel "	4 Mincing Lane	Paid.
√ Higgins M J "	71 Eaton Square	Paid
√ Hernage Edward	2 Dean Terrace Westm	Paid
King Willm * "	34 Marina St Leonards	Paid
√ Kemshead H M "	Westbourne Park Paddington	Paid
√ Kingston John "	12 Gloucester Gardens, West	Paid
King John R * "	care of John Kingston Esqr	Paid.
√ Luckie Geo John "	1 Fenchurch St	Paid
√ Luckie D. Fraser "	1 Fenchurch St	Paid
√ Labalmondiere G * "	22 Whitehall Place	Paid
Loxdale Henry * "	Liverpool	Paid
√ Lewis John James "	26 Mornington Place, Hampstead Road	Paid.
√ Lane John "	Tavistock.	Paid
√ Mc Garel Charles "	2 Belgrave Square	Paid.
Maitland Fredk *	21 Birchin Lane	×
√ Mc Calmont Hugh "	30 Grosvenor Place	Paid
√ Mc Chlery Henry "	29 Finsbury Circus	Paid
√ Macdonald Duncan "	care of John Kingston Esqr	Paid
√ Macgregor Alexr "	23 Upper Wimpole St	Paid
√ Naghten Thos "	32 Fenchurch St	Paid
√ Porter Thomas "	34 Albemarle St	Paid
√ Porter Henry * "	Winslade House nr Exeter	Paid.

Name	Address	Subscription Paid
√ Ross W. M Esqr	Anlaby near Hull	Paid
√ Scott John "	109 Fenchurch St	Paid
Sandbach Wm R * "	Liverpool	Paid
Steel Mather * "	Do	Paid
√ Stewart John ‡ "	2 Burwood Place Hyde Park	Paid
Smith James Bogle * "	9 Tokenhouse Yard	×
√ Torrance John "	29 Finsbury Circus	Paid
√ Tinne John A "	Liverpool	Paid
Watson Peter M.		Paid
Valpy Leonard Rowe Mr Hopkinsons friend		
√ Clanricarde. Marquis of.		
√ Gore. Agustus		
√ Wodehouse. Govr		
√ Wodehouse Edmd		
√ Elliott. T Fredk		
√ Valpy. Leonard Rowe Pby J.H.		

Do not come.
asterisks mark those who subscribe.

Milne. A. G.
Smith. Boyle. J.
+ Campbell-Bn.
+ Sandbach. W. R.
+ Steele. Mr.
+ Cavan. J.
+ Daniel. J.
+ Hopkinson. J.
+ King. J. R.
+ Loxdale. H.
Mc Calmont. Robert
+ Henery. E.
~~Labouchere.~~
Ames. G. A.
Du Buisson
Hamer.
+ King. W.
+ Gladstone. R.
Maitland. F.
Norton. J.
+ Davidson. H.
+ Denison. A.
King J. K. MP.

Do not come

Labouchere Rt. Hon H.
Baring. T. MP.
Rogers. Sir. F. Bt.
Cust. Sir E.
Osborne. Genl.
Merivale.
Cox.

Trinidad

Immigrants received from Calcutta, during the Year 1857

taken from Port of Spain Gazette of the 5th Decr

Ship	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Adults
Adelaide	206	53	5	3	267	"
Eveline	198	78	8	5	289	"
Sir Geo Seymour	228	67	8	1½	304½	"
Granville	143	87	10½	4	244½	"
Scindian	137	67	5½	4½	214	"
	912	352	37	18	1319	"

	Master	No of Adults	at	Amount
Adelaide	W. H. Longman	267	50 Cents	$ 133.50
Eveline	R. H. C Tims	289	"	" 144.50
Sir Geo Seymour	H. J Taylor	304½	"	" 152.25
Granville	J. G. Baker	244½	"	" 122.25
Scindian	J Cammell	214	"	" 107.–
		1319		" 659.50

Bounty paid to Captns of Immigt Ships

(Signed) Henry Mitchell
Agent General of Immigrants

Consumption of Sugar in the United States

		Cuba Muscovada
1854	Average Price	$ 4.83 ℔ 100 lb
5	"	" 6.04
6	"	" 8.02
7	"	" 8.69

see over leaf

see 2 pages forward

Mr Caird informs Emigration Board that on the 9th of January 1858 he despatched

For Trinidad The Ellenborough with 414 Souls on board & he had also taken up the Cambodia

For B. Guiana for Conveyance of 300 Coolies

(see letter Book page 51)

About 5 or 6 Years since respecting North American | Mr Macgregors Memorandum Emigration

Despatch of Lord John Russell to the Governor of Sierra Leone, relative to Emigration to West Indies dated in 1840 | see Lord J. Russells letter dated 10th Sepr 1840 to the Govr Blue Book 391 page 444

Parliamentary Proceedings in House of Commons May & June 1838

Resolution on Motion of Sir Eardley Wilmot — That the Apprenticeship of Negroes shall cease on the 1 August 1838 —

And subsequent Resolution on Motion by Sir Geo Grey reciending the previous one

Correspondence relative to the State of the Colonies, such as Lord Harris letter &c

Trinidad Ordinances
(from 1840 to 1852)
relative to Immigration
See Blue Book — Return — Sugar Growing Colonies
Parliamentary No 936. Printed 16th August 1853
Page 233.

Consumption of Sugar in the United States

Year	Cuba Muscovade		Consumption of Cane Sugar Tons	Consumption of Cane and Maple Sugar Tons
1854	average price	$4 83	385,298	
1855	per 100 lb	6 04	377,592	
1856	"	8 02	378,760	412,135
1857	"	8 69	280,765	
	Maple		35,000	332,065
	Molasses		10,300	
	California & Oregon		6,000	

Estimated production of Maple Sugar, 1857
Stimulated by high prices 35,000 Tons

April 9th 1858

Meeting of Committee to receive Report of Deputation to Lord Stanley, relative to the introduction of Chinese Labourers, into the West India Colonies

Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair

George Booker Esqr
John A Tinne "
~~J Gerard~~ "
Charles McGarel "
John Torrance "
A Macgregor "

Jonar. Hopkinson Esqr
Thomas Porter "
G. J. Guckie "
Chas Marryat "
Henry Davidson "

Thos. Gerard Esqr was before the Committee

Extract from the "Times" 26th June 1857

A Deputation relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the introduction of Free laborers into the British Colonies had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Wednesday (24th Inst) The Deputation was introduced by

Mr Horsfall M P — Mr J C Ewart M P.
Mr G Langton M. P — Mr Buchanan M. P
Mr Dalgleish M. P. and consisted of
Messrs Tinne, Crunetwin, Lamont, Hill, C Campbell
A. Macgregor & Geo. Ames ~~Esqrs~~

April 12. 1858

Mr Alexander Graham Dunlop will feel obliged by (say 6 Copies) of West India Committees Report of 1858 — when printed

Address Windham Club

Thursday April 15th 1858

Meeting of the Committee (adjourned from Friday April 9th) relative to Chinese Immigration.

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair

George Booker	Esqr	G. J. Luckie	Esqr
A Macgregor	"	H. E. Crum Ewing	" M P
Chas. McGarel	"	Jonan. Hopkinson	"
Thos. David Hill	"	John A Tinne	"

Thomas Gerard Esqr was before the Committee

April 16th 1858

Mr C Davidson Kerr, wishes to have 100 Chinese laborers for his Estate Nonpareil on the East Coast of British Guiana

Tuesday April 20th 1858

Adjourned Meeting at 2 o'Clock, relative to Chinese Emigration

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair
John Torrance Esqr
Chas. Downes Manning Esqr
Alt Gardner Esqr
Suckie

A Macgregor Esqr
T. D. Hill
John A Tinne

Thos. Gerard Esqr was before the Committee

Address - Thomas Gerard Esqr
No 1 Grosvenor Place
Chester

Cancelled see Page 17 for present address

Address - T. Daniel Hill Esqr
126 Piccadilly

april 1858

Address - H. E. Crum Ewing Esqr M. P.
~~8 Half Moon Street~~
~~Piccadilly~~
8 Cork St
Burlington Gardens

april 1858

Address - Sieur Colt von Raasloff
Care of Charles Congreve Esqr
13 Cliff Street
New York

april 1858

Slave by 22 Wilton Place

Coolie Ships taken up 1858

Name of Ship	destination	arrived	despatched	Souls	deaths	Sailed from
Bucephalus	Guiana	12th March		383	13	Calcutta
White Eagle	Do	21st March		375	5	from Madras
Wellesley	Trinidad	28th Jany		380		Calcutta
Ellenborough	Do		9th Jany	414		Calcutta
Cambodia	Guiana		31st Jany	343		Do
Clarendon	Do		2th March	426		Do
Fulwood	Grenada		26th Feby	402		Do
Saladin	Trinidad		20th Feby	386		Calcutta
Salsette	Do		about 12th Mar			Do

Wednesday April 28th 1858

Adjourned Meeting at 3 o'Clock, relative to Chinese Emigration

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair

George Booker	Esqr	Thomas Naghten	Esqr
A Macgregor	"	G. J. Luckie	Esqr
J. A. Tinne	"	Jones	" (Demerara)
Robt Gardner	"	Jonathan Hopkinson	"
T. Daniel Hill	"	John Torrance	"

Trade Rate
1857 and 1858

Amt paid in 1856 – 1857			Name	Residence	Amt paid in 1857 – 1858		
"	"	"	N. S. Chauncey Esqr				
36	18	4	Fr Messrs Dobree & Sons	5 Tokenhouse Yard			
8	2	7	Baillie Kerr & Co	62 Moorgate St			
135	11	11	Cavan Brothers & Co	20 Finsbury Circus			
5	–	–	Archd Paill Esqr	4 Cullum St			
19	16	8	Hawthorn & Shedden	5 Lime St. Square	25	7	10
52	12	4	Cottam & Mortan & Co	47 Lime Street			
13	13	11	Hibbert & Co	1 Billiter Court			
20	–	–	Alexr Geo Milne & Co	10 George Td Lombard St	20	–	–
23	0	9	John Stewart Esqr	46 Lime Street			
43	8	8	Thomson Hankey & Co	7 Mincing Lane			
"	"	"	Exrs of Alexr Grant Esqr				
10	4	11	Jesse Noble Esqr	Winchester Ho, Bd St			
46	7	6	Joseph Marryat & Sons	6 Laurence Poultney Lane			
26	3	6	Manning & Anderdon	3 New Bank Buildings			
190	18	1	Thos Daniel & Co	4 Mincing Lane			
9	4	6	Davidsons & Co	8 Lime St. Square			
18	3	4	J. B. Smith & Co	9 Tokenhouse Yard			
14	7	3	Eden Colvile & Co	9 Fenchurch Buildings	14	11	2
673	14	3	~~Wm Barnley Hume & Co~~	~~145 Leadenhall St~~			

Jonn Hopkinson

Names of Acting Committee, relative to Chinese Immigration

Stephen Cave Esqr

John Torrance Esqr — J. A. Tinne Esqr

Thomas Naghten " — George Booker "

Thos. Daniel Hill " — H. E. Crum Ewing " M.P.

(Three to be a quorum)

Thursday May 6th 1858

Meeting of the Acting Committee relative to Chinese Emigration, to be held here this day at 2, o'Clock.

Present S. Cave Esqr in the Chair

George Booker Esqr — John Torrance Esqr

J. A. Tinne " — H. E. Crum Ewing " M.P.

Porter " — Thos. Naghten "

Thos. Daniel Hill " — Mathew Steele "

Jones "

John A. Tinne Esqr

Briarley, Aigburth

Liverpool

Agents from le "Moniteur des Interets Materiels"

Messr Bauer

Bullion and Exchange Office

113 Leadenhall Street

Messr Hyde Hodge & Co

Merchants

2 Great St. Helens

May 11th Delivered to Mr Mannin

Return Troops Colonies No 177 dated 11th Apl 1854

Corresp. dee respect. Riots in Guiana " 432 " 29 July 1856

Returned May 10th 1858 C. Parker

Chinese Immigration circular sent to the following firms on Wednesday 12 May 1858

Signed	Thomas Daniel Ho-		4 Mincing Lane
Signed	Cavan Brothers Ho —		29 Finsbury Circus
Signed	Bosanquet & Naghten —		32 Fenchurch Street
Signed	H. E. Crum Ewing Esq M. P.		& 7 Cork Street W
Signed	Jonathan Hopkinson Esqre		12 old Jewry Chambers
Signed	John Stewart	"—	Care of R. Gardner Esq. 46 Lime St.
	G. J. Luckie	"—	1 Fenchurch Street
	Samuel Dobree & Son		6 Tokenhouse yard
Signed	William Ross	Esqre	Care of Deffell & Bowring - 8 Mincing Lane
Signed	~~Crawford~~ Davison Kerr	"—	62 Moorgate St.
Signed	Eden Colvile for Sir J. W. Colvile		9 Fenchurch Building
	John Kingston	"—	6 Crosby Square
Signed	Gavin Fullarton	"—	Care of J. Kingston Do
	John Christian Boode	Wd. unsigned	Lucknam Park - Chippenham - Wiltshire
	George Rainy	"—	Windham Club S W
	J. Bogle Smith	"—	9 Tokenhouse yard
Signed	John A. Timme	"—	Liverpool
Signed	Geo Booker	"—	Do
Signed	Josias Booker	"—	Do
Signed	John Mojo	"—	Do
Signed	Robertson Gladstone	"—	Do
	Thos Littledale	"—	Do
Signed	G. B. Loxdale	"—	Do
Signed	Matthew Steele	"—	Do
Signed	Francis Sharp	"—	Do
Signed	E. Baillie sons Ho	"—	Bristol
Signed	Alex. Crum Ewing	"—	Glasgow

On Thursday 13th May

	A. G. Milne	Esqr	10 George yard
	Thomson Hankey	"— M. P.	7 Mincing Lane
	John A. Hankey	"—	Do
	George Hibbert	"—	1 Billiter Court
	Samuel Hibbert	"—	Do
	Robert Hawthorn	"—	5 Lime Street Square
	Henry Davidson	"—	8 Do Do
	Fredric Mortan	"—	47 Lime Street

William Beckford Esqr. — 47 Lime St.
Charles Marryat " — 6 Laurence Pountney Lane
Signed Charles McGarel " — 2 Belgrave Square
Signed M. J. Higgins " — 71 Eaton Square
C. Downes Manning — 3 New Bank Buildings
Henckell DuBuisson & Co — Laurence Pountney Lane
John Jones — Care of T. Daniel & Co

Entered per T. Naghten — Page 9th

Circulars returned - signed

	number of Emigrants required	
C. Crawford Kerr Esqre	60 ✓	1/2 mem
Gavin Fullarton "	50 ✓	1/2 "
Evan Baillie Sons & Co	200 ✓	1/2 "
Do for J. E. Baillie	100 ✓	1/2 "
Sir James W. Colvile - for Eden Colvile	50 ✓	1/2 "
Gregor Turnbull (Trinidad)	100 ✓	1/4 "
Edmund Henery	50 ✓	1/2 "
Wm Ross	60 ✓	1/2 "
Robertson Gladstone - for Sir J. Gladstone Bt.		
Capn Gladstone R.N. + Self	50 ✓	1/2 "
Henekell Du Busson & Co	40 ✓	1/2 "
John Stewart - for Robt. Gardner	100 ✓	1/4 "
John Jones - for Thos. Daniel & Co	30	1/ "
William T. Burnley & Co	100	

Entered 10 Page

May 14th 1858

Mr Ross sent for two more Copies of Circulars relating to Chinese Immigration

---

Address Mungo Campbell Junr Esqr
Chairman of West India Association
7 Victoria Place
Glasgow

14 May 1858

May 15th

6 Copies of the 3 Chinese agreements sent to Mr Cave
6 Do " Do to Bosanquet & Naghten

for transmission to the West Indies.

Chinese Emigration — pp

Friday 21 May 1858

Sent to J. A. Tinne Esqr Brierley Aigburth Liverpool
Emigration Commissioners Reports for 1853 & 1855 — &
Chinese Passengers Act - 18 & 19 vic cap 104 - 1855 -

Chinese Emigration

Saturday 22 May

Sent to J. A. Tinne Esqr Brierley Aigburth Liverpool
2 Copies of Chinese Passengers Act 18 & 19 vic Cap 104 — 1855
postage prepaid

Address — H. E. Crum Ewing Esqr M. P.
7 Cork Street
Burlington Gardens
W

Address Thos Gerard Esqr on May 24th 1858
43 Camden Road Villas
Camden Tower

Copies of Sugar Returns Nos 235 & 236
of 27th April 1858 sents to — on 21 May

✓	Thomas Daniel & Co	4 Mincing Lane
	Wm Burnley Hume & Co	145 Leadenhall St
✓	Cottam Morgan & Co	47 Lime St
✓	Joseph Marryatt & Sons	6 Laurence Pountney Lane
✓	Messrs Davidsons & Co	8 Lime St Square
✓	Thomson Hankey & Co	7 Mincing Lane
✓	Chas. Mc Garel & Co	2 Belgrave Square
✓	Cavan Brothers & Co	29 Finsbury Circus
✓	Hibbert & Co	1 Billiter Court
✓	Hawthorn & Shedden	5 Lime St. Square
	N. L. Chauncey Esqr care of Messrs Dobree & Sons	5 Tokenhouse Yard
	Baillie Herr & Co	62 Moorgate St
	Archd Paull Esqr	4 Cullum St
	John Stewart Esqr	45 Lime St
	Exors of Alexr Grant Esqr care of Jesse Noble "	Winchester House, Broad St
✓	L. B. Smith Esqr	9 Tokenhouse Yard
	Eden Colvile Esqr	9 Fenchurch Buildings
	Mungo Campbell Junr Esqr (Copies sent)	2 Victoria Place, Glasgow
✓	Alexr Geo Milne & Co	10 George St Cornhill
✓	M. J. Higgins	71 Eaton Square
✓	Manning & Anderson	3 New Bank Buildings

Ordinance for regulation of Labor in Guadeloupe — sent to V. Schalcher Esqre 15 Montpelier Row - Twickenham - Middlesex SW - on Monday 24th May 1858

Paid into Prescott & Co on Tuesday 25 May 1858 - a cheque for £200 from John Stewart Pr Robt Gardner -
Chinese Immigration Fund

Thursday 27th May
4 Copies of each of the Chinese Emigration Agreements - with additional names appended - sent to Colonial Office. -

Chinese Emigration -
Notices for Meeting of Committee on Saturday 29 May - forwarded on 26th May to the following Gentlemen :- at One O'Clock
T. Daniel Hill Esqr - T. Naghten Esqre - & John Torrance Esqre

Saturday May 29th 1858

Meeting of the Chinese Emigration Committee this day at one o'Clock, adjourned from the 6th of May -

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair
J. A. Tinne Esqr
George Barker "
A. Macgregor "
H. E Crum Ewing " M. P.
Thos Daniel Hill "
Thos Naghten "
John Torrance "

Mr Gerard attended upon the Committee

Memorandum

To Broker for Cooly supplied —		$ 16
2 Suits of clothes per man		1
3 Do. Do.		
1 Bamboo pillow - 1 Blanket - one mat - 1 pr. Shoes - 2 Tail Ties - 1 Fan - 1 Comb - 1 Tooth brush - 1 Rice Bowl - 1 pr. Chopsticks - 1 Bamboo Hat - 1 Clothes Bag		10
Medical Examination		1
Harbour Masters fee —		1
Procurator & Secretary's fee —		2
	dollars	31
Chow-chow 15 Cents each man per day		
1 Head Watchman at $30 per month		
8 other Watchmen at $15 per month		24
House rent - Boat hire to ship at the rate of 30 to 40 $ per 100 Coolies about		
Commissions for procuring shipping		5
	$	60

Macao april 8th 1858

Island of Trinidad will receive as many Immigrants as £20.000 will pay for.
vide Trinidad paper of 5th May

Tuesday June 1st 1858

Meeting of the Chinese Immigration Committee adjourned from Saturday 29th May

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair
H. E. Crewe Ewing Esqr M.P.
A. Macgregor Esqr

Mr Gerard attended the Committee

Memorandum from Mr. Crum Ewing
2nd June 1858

"The Chinese which we got from the "Epsom" were the "Pontees race" not the "Accas" should you at any time get these people be particular to get all Pontee & carefully avoid opium eaters, as they are in general worthless - they came from Hong Kong"

Letter for Mr. Gerard posted 9 June 1858 to the care of Mess Dent & Co Hongkong -

Mr. Elborough
Trinidad Railway Coy
80 Old Broad Street

W. I. & P. Telegraph Meeting
Thursday 24th June - 20 'clock
Present
Mr. Cave in the chair
Mr. Macgregor
Mr. Chambers
Mr. Hume

Address — Gardiner Austin Esq.
of Demerara
12 Coblentzer Strasse
Bonn sur Rhine
24 June 1858 Prussia

Address — Lieut. Colonel
Waldemar de Raasloff
Pyrmont
21 June 1858 Frankfort

Letter posted to Mr. Kosack — Jamaica —
1 July 1858

July 2nd
Meeting of the Acting Committee for
Chinese Emigration at 3 o'Clock

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair
Mr Macgregor
Mr H. E. C. Ewing Esqr M.P.
George Booker "
John A. Tinne "

Trinidad
Lord Stanley's (private) Chinese Immigration ~~Act~~ ordinance passed — see Port of Spain Gazette of 12 May

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17th July — Notices sent to J. E. Baillie & Evan Baillie sons & Co Bristol respecting the nonpayment of their subscrip. for Chinese Emigrants —

Lawyer's ~~copy of Agreement with Mr Gerard sent D McCaul~~

Address — Wilkinson Dent Esqr
30 July/58 3 Austin Friars

Address — Mesr Palmer Dent & Co
26 July/58 11 Kings arms yard

Notices to be sent out for a Meeting of the Chinese Emigration Committee for Thursday ~~5 July~~ 5 August 1858 — to the following Gentlemen — at 2 o'clock Mesr Cave — Hill — Torrance — Naghten — & Ewing

Address — H. E. Crum Ewing Esqr M.P.
68 George Square
2nd Augt/58 Glasgow

Letter from Mr Hosack Jamaica for Mr Cave 2 Augt

Letter sent to Colonial Office 30 July 1858 — stating the willingness of the Committee to reopen the Chinese Emigration subscription list for Trinidad proprietors

Thursday August 5th 1858

Meeting of Chinese Acting Committee

Present S Cave Esqr in the Chair
John Torrance Esqr
A. Macgregor "
J. A. Linne "

Monday August 9th 1858

Meeting of the Acting Committee of the West India & Pacific Telegraph Comy at 3 o'Clock
Present
Cave
Macgregor
Chambers
Hume

24

W I & P T Coy

Notice sent out on Friday 6 August for a Meeting of Telegraph Committee on Monday 9th. augt at 3 o'clock to - Cave - Hankey - Hume - Chambers

9 ~~July~~ August - Letter of credit sent out to Dent & Co of Hong Kong

9 ~~July~~ August Letter sent to Mr. Gerard -

A. Macgregor Esqr
Brearley
Aighurth
Liverpool

See below

13 Augt. 1858

A Macgregor Esqr
Hotel, Pitlochrie

See next page

Perthshire from Monday August 23rd
till further orders -

Monday August 23rd 1858

Meeting of the Committee of West India & Pacific Telegraphs Coy
before waiting upon Sir E.B. Lytton at the
Colonial Office at half past three o Clock this day

Present S Cave Esqr
G. H. Chambers "
W. B. Hume "

Meeting of Telegraph Committee 24 August 1858
at 2 o'clock

Present -
Mr Cave in the chair
Mr Hume
Mr Chambers

Address — A. Macgregor Esqre
for Wednesday Thursday — Farbet — Hotel
Arrochar —

afterwards — Ballacleroch
by Lennoxtown See below

Monday 23rd August 1858

Electric Telegraph

Deputation to Sir E. L. B. Lytton Bart
at half past Three at the Colonial Office

Explained Scheme — Showed Wilsons letters —
Sir E. L. B. L much interested —
Advised our writing Letter with definite plans and
demands —
Asked if we favoured Perry's Scheme or Roadloffs;
told him Roadloff was one of our Directors, and we
Knew nothing of Perry's

Present Mr Cave, Mr Hume & Mr Chambers

Address — A. Macgregor Esqr
for Monday & Tuesday Lowood Hotel
6 & 7th Sept. 58 — Head
Windermere
See below

Address — A. Macgregor Esqr
Garth
Nr Welshpool

for Wednesday 8th Sep
& until further notice

September 9th 1858

Delivered to Mr Hill

Office Copy of Governor Wodehouse's letters of the 6th & 10th of July respecting Chinese Immigration

Printed Copy of Chinese Immigration Ordinance No. 17 of 1858.

Original Letter from Colonial Office relating to Chinese Immigration dated Septr 8th & 7th

---

9 Sep - Letter from Mr Hill sent to Colonial Office
9 Sep - Letter from Mr Hill sent to Mr Gerard.

Fowler's Steam Plough Office
26 Cornhill

Copies of Mr Gerard's Letter dated Hongkong 10th August sent to Mrs Campbell - Glasgow - & Tinne Liverpool. on Monday 4 Oct. 1858 & on Tuesday & Mr Ames of Bristol

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Friday October 8th 1858

Meeting of the Chinese Immigration Committee this day at 1 o'Clock

Notices sent to Mr Tinne
" Naghten
" Rennie
" Hopkinson
" Gardner
" Hill

Calcutta to B. Guiana } Chimera - 761 Tons from Calcutta abt 15 Decr 1858

Calcutta to Trinidad } Dudbrook - 600 Tons from Calcutta abt 1st Nov. 1858

Calcutta to Trinidad } John Duncan - 970 Tons from Calcutta abt 1st Jany 1859

Calcutta to Trinidad } Plantagenet - 806 Tons from Calcutta abt 31 Jany 1859

Calcutta to British Guiana } Ellenborough - 1031 Tons from Calcutta abt 15 Feby 1859

Besides the above 3 ~~vessels~~ Ships have been taken up at Calcutta for Trinidad. - The days on which they probably sail are about 1st Sept. - 15 Sep - & 2: Oct.

See Westindia Committee Letter Book Page 79

October 11th 1858

Chinese Immigration Minute of Friday 8th Octr

Sent to ✓ Thos. Daniel & Co - Monday 11 Oct.

✓ Cavan Brothers & Co

✓ John Stewart }

✓ Robt Gardner }

✓ Bosanquet & Naghten

✓ Henry R Sandbach }

✓ & John A Tinne }

✓ Exns of John Moss }

✓ Cone Tat Tinne }

✓ Steele & Coxdale

✓ Frank Shand

✓ ~~Jonathan Hopkinson~~ Tuesday 12th

✓ G. Booker

✓ Henry Porter

~~Mrs A. Bunbury~~

~~J. W. Colvile~~

~~Wilt. M. Ross~~

~~Henckell Du Buisson & Co~~

Carried over ~~Thos Porter care of~~ ~~Waterhouse & Son,~~

Evan Baillie Sons	& Co	Bristol
J. E. Baillie —		
Murray Campbell	Junr	Glasgow
James Ewing & Co	—	Do
Gregor Turnbull	& Co	Do

15 Oct. 1858

Mr Torrance – Barbados W. Indian Newspaper
of Sept. ~~14 – 17 – 21 – 24~~ ~~15 Oct.~~
file of newspapers for Parana 1st Oct.
Aug. 31 – to Sep 10 } rec'd 16 Oct. GA

Copies of Mr Gerard's Letter dated 22 Aug. 1858 sent to
Mrs McCampbell Glasgow
J. A. Tinne Lpool } 15 Oct.
Evan Baillie Smith & Co Bristol

The following circular sent to ~~the~~
Mrs Hibbert & Co. Hawthorn & Shedden
Cottam Morton & Co Davidson's & Co
Manning & Anderdon Eden Colvile Esqr. &
Jesse Noble Esqr.
W. I. C. R. 19th Oct. 1858

Mr Macgregor presents his compliments, & begs to inform Mr (or Mrs) — that the Emigration Commissioners have ordered the Emigration agents at Calcutta and Madras to forward (3) three thousand Coolies to Jamaica. —

These agents state in the latest letters received from them that they expect to collect a large supply of labor for the West Indies, during the Season which had just commenced. —

Address
John Torrance Esqr.
Seasowe Castle
Birkenhead
Cheshire

Rules drawn up for guidance of Slave Compensation Commissioners dated 10th March 1835

J. Hartnell
Fleet Street (printers of above Rules

THE TIMES,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

EMANCIPATION AND THE WEST INDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society read to-day, at the meeting of the Social Science Association, an able paper on the effect of emancipation on the West India Colonies, with much of which I entirely agree. Owing, however, probably to a theoretical rather than a practical knowledge of the subject the writer fell into some errors which I intended to point out during the usual discussion; but, in consequence of a call from another section, Lord Brougham, who had presided, left the room suddenly, a fresh paper was taken, and no opportunity occurred. Should you think fit to admit these remarks they will no doubt be seen by all who heard the paper.

The writer undertook to prove that slave labour is dearer than free, and to this end compared the price paid for gangs let out for hire in Cuba with the wages of the Jamaica negro, stating correctly that allowance must also be made for non-effective slaves, for the interest of money, &c., but omitting to mention that in Jamaica the negro seldom works more than six hours a-day for four days a-week, and that he takes in August and at Christmas holydays varying from a fortnight to six weeks; while the Cuba slave toils frequently for 18 hours a-day and for seven days in the week during the whole year. This materially alters the calculation. It is this want of continuous regular labour, fully as much as a high rate of wages, which forces the planter to seek for labourers under contract, just as people do here when they wish to have work finished in a certain time.

This is the explanation of the call for immigrants, not (what I cannot help calling the absurd fiction) that the large body of shrewd Englishmen and Scotchmen who now own and reside on so many West Indian estates, should from mere caprice import Indians at a heavy expense, and send them back in a few years with their pockets full of money, rather than pay fair wages to the native peasantry around them.

The paper went on to state that there have always been cries of distress in Jamaica, arising from extravagance and so forth.

True, but estates then passed into other hands, and never before was the spectacle presented of so much of that splendid island lying utterly waste that the crop had fallen from 90,000 to 19,000 tons.

With the Society's objections to the Act of 1846 West Indians are not likely to find fault, but, if free is so much cheaper than slave labour, that Act would be inoperative, because surely, *cæteris paribus*, English enterprise would drive the Spaniard out of the market.

But lastly, says the Society, "this is a low commercial argument. Let the West Indian be ruined, the great principle is established." The sentiment was cheered, and the West Indian, no doubt, ought to be much honoured by the sacrifice; but let us pause a little. Are not planter and principle sacrificed together? Did England say, "We will only have free labour sugar; if you cannot make it we will forego the sweets, and you must forego the profits," the sentence might be hard, but it would be just and equal. But England says, "You shall not have slaves (and till lately she has said, you shall not have immigrants), but we will not have an ounce less sugar; we will, in fact, consume more every year." Hence the unprecedented quantity of Cuba sugar, the produce of murder, as Lord Brougham truly said to-day, which has this year poured into our markets. Hence, notwithstanding the Anti-Slavery Society's song of triumph, the sorry figure England makes in the eyes of slave-owning nations, and hence the material condition of the West Indies is the test of the success or failure of emancipation. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CAVE, Chairman of the West India Committee.

St. George's-hall, Liverpool, Oct. 14.

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27. 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your leading article on Slavery, on Saturday, you say,—

"England has taken high ground indeed upon this question. She has said that, naked and alone, without differential duties or custom-house mechanism of any kind to back her in the struggle, she will stand the brunt of the fight and wage the battle of free labour versus slave labour against the world."

There are many attendant questions of great interest, but the main one is, whether this battle of free labour versus slave labour is being waged with success. Slavery and monopoly have been swept away. Our sugar islands have been exposed to the competition of Cuba and Brazil. Now, are they ruined or are they rising? Have free labour and free trade proved a bane to them, or a blessing?

The most impartial and decisive answer is to be found in the Reports from the Governors of the islands; and I guarantee the following extracts as fair samples of the views which those reports contain:—

"1. Antigua.—We are told of 'increase of trade and mercantile business, consequent upon the revival of agricultural prosperity.'*

"2. Barbadoes.—'Vast increase of trade.' 'So far the success of cultivation by free labour is unquestionable.'

Sugar exported in 1842	...	...	cwt. 344,720
,, ,, 1852	...	...	743,606
Increase...	...		398,886†

"3. Dominica.—'Very considerable increase of revenue, and an equally marked improvement in the amount of imports.' The Governor also dwells on the industry of the bulk of the population, and on the unparalleled amount of general comfort and independence among the labouring class.‡

"4. Grenada.—'Contentment pervades all classes of the community.' 'A proprietary body of considerable magnitude and importance has already risen from the labouring class.' 'State of the finances most satisfactory' (owing to augmentation of imports).

"5. Montserrat.—'No island in these seas exhibits a more decisive tendency to social and moral regeneration and improvement.'§

"6. Nevis.—Exports and imports, 1855 19,728
1856 34,449

New shops opened, rents rising, the people seeming as if the greater part of them were new clothed. 'In the harbour, so often deserted, I now count ten ships of considerable burden."‖

"7. St. Kitt's.—Exports and imports, 1856 ... £246,536
1857 ... 352,769

Increase in one year £106,233

'The agricultural prospects of this island are most encouraging.' 'Attendance on schools steadily increasing.' 'Crime steadily diminishing.'¶

"8. St. Lucia.—Exports of sugar, 1838-1842 lb. 4,588,475
1852-1856 6,392,093

Increase 1,803,618

'At no period in her history was there a greater breadth of land under sugar cultivation.'**

"9. St. Vincent.—Exports and imports, 1856... £249,526
1857 ... 406,159

Increase £156,633

Owing, we are told, to 'increased cultivation and prosperity.' 'The present position of the island most satisfactory, and its future most promising.'††

"10. Tobago.—'A marked improvement is visible in the revenue returns.' 'The labourers well-behaved and industrious.'††

"11. Tortola.—The breeding of stock occupies the whole population, and they are said to 'dispose of them to great advantage.'‡‡

"12. Trinidad.—Exports and imports—

Averaged under slavery	...	...	£810,636
,, in 1856	...	...	1,239,241
Increase	...	...	£418,605

Sugar crops far larger than under slavery.‡‡

"13. Bahamas. Exports and imports, 1854 £201,497
" " " 1855 304,421

£102,924

'A great and important change for the better in the condition of the people.'§§

"14. Bermudas is very flourishing, but cannot be reckoned as a sugar island.

"15 and 16. Demerara and Berbice (Guiana).—'Revenue flourishing; population augmenting; education spreading; crime diminishing, and trade increasing.'‖‖

"17. Of the splendid effects of free labour and free trade upon our largest sugar island, Mauritius, it is needless to speak. The export of sugar has risen from 2,121,888cwt. in the four last years of slavery to 5,856,907cwt. in the last four years." ¶¶

These 17 islands (including Guiana), under slavery, produced an average of 3,007,782cwt. of sugar. They produced an average of 4,055,521cwt. in the last four years.¶¶

Even excluding the Mauritius, those 16 West India islands produced 7,405,849cwt. in the last three years of slavery; and 7,427,618cwt. in the last three years (1855-6-7), ¶¶ showing an increase even in that staple article; though so much labour has been diverted to still more profitable enterprises.

Their exports of rum have risen from 2,722,880 gallons under slavery (1831-2-3), to 4,674,602 gallons under freedom (1856-7-8). Add the increase of the Mauritius, and the whole increase is no less than 2,485,149 gallons.

In 17 then out of the 18 islands enumerated in the sugar return, the destruction of slavery and protection has already resulted in a prosperity which is rising hand over hand.

The eighteenth island, Jamaica, is an exception, her rise being much slower. Still she is improving. Her exports were, 1853, 837,276; 1854, 932,316; 1855, 1,003,325.

The returns for 1856, 1857, and 1858 would show a far greater increase, but are not published.

The trade report in *The Times* of October 2, 1858, says that the southern districts have suffered from drought, but "on the north side the prospects are the best known for many years."

The more severe suffering and slower progress of Jamaica are traced by those best able to judge to what a report to the Colonial-office on the state of the West Indies calls her "uncontrolable misgovernment," leading to "financial disorder, public debt, disorganization and insufficiency of the police, and consequent insecurity of property."***

I have confined my remarks to the one topic of the results of emancipation and free trade. As for the scarcity of labour, it clearly is not so scarce as to ruin the West Indies, for the West Indies are thriving. But assuredly those fertile islands would absorb almost any amount of labour that could be poured into them; and the more that can be procured for them the better, so long as the slave trade is not revived. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Fox-warren, Cobham, Oct. 25. CHARLES BUXTON.

*Report of Colonial Possessions, Parliamentary Papers, 1858.
† Ibid. 1852. ‡ Ibid. 1858. § Ibid. 1852. ‖ Ibid. 1857.
¶ Ibid, 1858 and 1856. ** Ibid, 1857 and 1853.
†† 1858. ‡‡ 1857. §§ 1856. ‖‖ 1852.
¶¶ Sugar Return, 1858. *** Report on West Indies, 1856.

EMANCIPATION AND THE WEST INDIES.—SURINAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Since writing the letter which appeared in your paper to-day I have had two communications from proprietors of estates in Surinam.

The first sends me a tabular statement of the exports of that colony in 1846 and 1856.

In the first of those years were exported 24,000,000 and odd pounds of sugar, and nearly 37,000 pounds of cocoa.

In the last 32,000,000 and odd pounds of sugar, and more than 245,000 pounds of cocoa.

The table shows also a considerable increase in rum and molasses, a small increase in coffee, and a small decrease in cotton. In Mr. Chamerovzow's words—"I leave the fact to speak for itself."

My second correspondent states,—

"I think the writer must have overstated the abandoned estates, 691, unless he goes so far back as 1845, at which period there were many very small plots of ground called plantations, which, with a number of old unproductive cotton and coffee estates, merged into the sugar estates, and again many of the latter have been abandoned since 1840 owing to the instructions sent out by the home Government, which were opposed to nightwork.

"I ought to explain that an estate with a watermill could only grind during spring tides, and had to take advantage of the night as well as the day tide; thus many became abandoned—indeed, all, except a few, where the owners were in a position to purchase steam machinery.

"That the Dutch Government will carry the measure of slave manumission during the present session there is little doubt, but the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society in England labours under a mistake if he supposes for one moment that the measure is solicited by the Surinam proprietors to save them from threatened ruin."

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN CAVE.

West India Committee, Oct. 26.

THE TIMES,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1858.

When Englishmen are beaten they generally make the best of it, and it is only some extravagant crow on the side of the conquerors which can provoke a revival of the contest. Our West Indian fellow-countrymen, after many a year's silence, have just been worried into fresh expostulations by the unconscionable assumptions of their antagonists, and we must needs say that, upon a review of the whole matter, we think they have good reason for wincing. In the great struggle between Slavery and Freedom they were beaten men, and, as far as any comparison between these high principles went, they deserved to be so. They even received a salve in the shape of compensation, which, if it did not cover their actual losses, was at least a handsome testimonial on the part of the nation, and with this decision of the question they were fain to acquiesce. They took their award, and went to ruin quietly. They had the recollections of lofty opulence, and perhaps the relics of shattered patrimonies, to console them, but their trade vanished with slave labour, and their revenues with their trade. For this there was little help, except in the good times of the future; but the Abolitionists would not let them alone. The Anti-Slavery Society did not dissolve itself, after its good work was done, like the Anti-Corn Law League, but survives to lecture its unfortunate opponents, and to prove to them, by considerate and instructive homilies, that they never lost anything at all, but, on the contrary, have been constant gainers; that England, in emancipating their slaves, simply improved their supplies of labour; and that they have not, and never had, anything in the world to complain of except their own perversity, misgovernment, unthrift, and extravagance. M. Chamerovzow actually stood up at the great Liverpool meeting, and then and there read a paper to show that, apart from all moral considerations whatever, free black labour was cheaper and more productive than slave labour, and that the West Indians, relieved from the incubus of property constituted by their slaves, ought to beat the still burdened Cuba out of the field with ease. He has been followed by others on the same lines, until at length it seems maintained not only that this ought to be the case but that it actually is so—at least, that is the inference naturally derivable from Mr. Charles Buxton's letter in our columns of yesterday. It is not surprising that the West Indians, who probably possess a distinct perception of facts, if not of causes, should rebel against this treatment, and decline to have their condition represented as one of unequalled promise and opportunity. They say they have lost their old labourers and cannot get new ones; that without labour they cannot carry on cultivation; and that a great sugar island, which still gets its streams of slaves and works them without scruple, must drive them out of the market unless they can somewhere or somehow obtain free servants to do for them at fair wages what slaves do for their rivals without wages at all.

We have taken some trouble to compare these statements and to test both arguments by the evidence of official documents. It is by no means improbable that free labour may be really more economical than slave labour, especially when the cost of the slave is enhanced by the interdict placed upon the Slave Trade. We have no doubt, indeed, that under certain conditions this would prove to be the case, but the argument of the West Indians is, not that free labour will not serve their turn, but that it is not forthcoming. Whatever M. Chamerovzow may say about the superiority of the hired servant is met by the reply, that there are no servants, except in Barbadoes, to take the hire. However, to begin with the most pertinent fact first, let us ascertain, as we can do from Parliamentary returns, whether the West Indies are or are not exporting as much sugar as they used to do, or, in other words, whether they do actually enjoy that prosperity with which Mr. Charles Buxton invests them, and Mr. Cave, the spokesman of the colonists, persists in disclaiming. This question can certainly be set at rest by the figures before us in Mr. Moffatt's return under the date of the 27th of April last. Here we have the imports from all the West India Islands through a regular series of years, beginning with 1831 and ending with 1857. The total is upwards of 4,000,000 cwt. in the first of these years, and under 3,000,000 cwt. in the last. This seems pretty decisive, but the evidence, upon closer analysis, becomes clearer still. Of the whole 17 settlements, including Berbice and Demerara, comprised in the list, four only show any increase of exports in 1857 as compared with 1831, and in two of these cases the augmentation is inconsiderable. Barbadoes, to which by the confession of both parties the present controversy does not apply, has increased its supplies by about 50 per cent., and Trinidad in a somewhat less proportion. These are the only instances presenting even a semblance of improvement, and, considering the long interval between the periods, the difference in figures will not sustain much argument. As to Jamaica, its exports fell from about a million and a-half to less than half a million; those of St. Vincent from 221,000 cwt. to 126,000. On the other hand, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, which in 1831 sent us altogether less than 500,000 cwt., supplied above 2,000,000 in 1857.

We are at some loss, therefore, with these figures before us, to understand how Mr. Charles Buxton establishes his assertion, that "in 17 out of the "18 islands enumerated in the sugar return the "destruction of Slavery and Protection has already "resulted in a prosperity which is rising hand over "hand," if by the term "prosperity" he means agricultural success. We can understand well enough the quotations he gives from the despatches of the local Governors, for such officials might very naturally speak of improvement and progress with reference, not to the condition of the colony in times of Slavery, but to a previous condition in the period of Emancipation. No doubt most of these islands may be better off in the twentieth year of their struggle than in the tenth, but it does not follow therefore that they are better off than before the struggle began. Of Montserrat we are told that "no island in these seas exhibits a more "decisive tendency to social and moral regenera- "tion and improvement." Possibly this regeneration soars above such spheres as those of finance and agriculture, for we observe that, whereas the colony exported 26,000 cwt. of sugar and 40,000 gallons of rum in 1831, it reduced these consignments to 283 cwt. and 299 gallons in 1857. Trinidad, however, Mr. Charles Buxton represents distinctly as giving "sugar crops far larger than "under Slavery;" but here we can discover the explanation along with the fact. Trinidad is the only West India Island which has obtained anything like an importation of labour. In the 10 years ending with 1857 there were altogether 53,001 immigrants or liberated Africans introduced into the West Indies, and of these Trinidad got to its own share 31,013. As to the Mauritius, with its "splendid effects of "free labour and free trade," it is, undoubtedly, as Mr. Charles Buxton observes, quite "needless "to speak." The Mauritius has received, upon an average, 10,000 labourers a-year, and thrives accordingly. Give all the West India Islands the same proportion, and Mr. Cave will probably cry quits out of hand.

We are driven, therefore, to the conclusion that our West Indian Colonies, with the exception of Barbadoes, are not, as a matter of fact, in a position of towering prosperity directly attributable to the results of Emancipation; and indeed M. Chamerovzow himself not only admits but explains the fact, that Cuba is, at present at least, a match for them, which certainly ought not to be the case if he and Mr. Charles Buxton are right in their general theory. In this explanation he places, as the foremost reason, that "the Slave Trade

EMANCIPATION AND THE WEST INDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. Buxton sees that the only way to drive the slaveowner out of the market is to increase the quantity of free grown sugar. He says:—"The more labour that can be procured for them (the British West Indies) the better, so that the slave trade is not revived."

On this point we entirely agree with him. He is no doubt convinced by the instances he quotes of the prosperity of Barbadoes, with the largest proportionate population in the world, and Mauritius, which has introduced since emancipation more than 130,000 labourers under contract.

Mr. Buxton refers to 16 colonies, leaving out Jamaica, and including Tortola, the Bahamas, and Bermuda, which do not export sugar. He declares that their aggregate produce during the last three years of freedom was greater than during the last three of slavery. The Parliamentary returns, however, show that two-thirds of this quantity were produced by Barbadoes with its crowded population; by British Guiana, which has introduced upwards of 31,000, and Trinidad, which has introduced nearly 12,000 foreign labourers, without whom these fine colonies would have fallen into ruin. I must also take exception to the mode in which Mr. Buxton makes his comparisons. Instead of adopting one period and one method for all, he prefers in some cases 1852, in other 1854, 1855, 1856, or 1857. Sometimes he compares the amount of produce, in other instances the declared values of exports and imports, which are constantly varying according to price as well as according to quantity. And I think he would scarcely have called his extracts of various dates fair accounts of the present state of the colonies unless he had overlooked such passages as the following in the despatch of Governor Wodehouse, of British Guiana, to the Secretary of State, dated March 10, 1856, which I may offer in contrast to the one he has quoted:—

"The late events have shown beyond the possibility of doubt that the mass of the population are in no degree better able to govern themselves than they were at the time of emancipation; some will say even less so. This opinion is shared by men of all parties. The ministers of religion of every denomination have deplored the excesses of which they have been guilty, and have done all that lay in their power to arrest them, but in vain. In those large villages which have been established in various localities for some years past, and in which the negroes are enabled to live exactly as they please, the greatest disorders have prevailed. With everything around them that they can wish for they make no progress, moral or material, while there seems every probability of the rising generation proving worse than their fathers. But besides these villages there is established upon the banks of the most remote rivers, creeks, and canals a large population, chiefly African, who are in a great measure beyond reach of the law, and lead a life little less savage than that of beasts of the field."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CAVE, Chairman.

West India Committee, Oct. 27.

general theory. In this explanation he places, as the foremost reason, that "the Slave Trade "supplies the Cuban planter with a continu- "ous stream of fresh hands;" but if this is not a direct admission of Mr. CAVE's argument we do not know where to look for one. This is the very fact which the West Indians allege. The Cuban planter does get labour, and, in spite of our efforts, as much as he wants. The West Indian proprietors cannot do so, and they suffer accordingly. There are free blacks on all the islands, but the conditions of subsistence are not such anywhere but in Barbadoes as to induce these men to give that steady, vigorous, and continued work by which alone tropical agriculture can be carried on at a profit. The colonists, therefore, cry out for imported labour, and it is here that their antagonists are hard upon them. The abolitionists have not only won their cause, but won it with the ultimate and confirmed assent of the whole English people. We are as likely to go back to Druidism as Slavery, but now that the controversy is over there is no need to press upon a class of men who, whatever may have been their faults, were at any rate the principal scapegoats for what was a national sin. The whole nation owned the guilt,—the West Indians have felt the penalty. They were once not only rich, but luxurious and improvident; they are now poor, but they need not be rated as fools into the bargain. They probably know what they want to help them on to their legs again, and M. CHAMEROVZOW and his colleagues ought to be their strongest friends. They now represent Free Soil against Slavery, and the Anti-Slavery Society, as it appears to us, had better back them by all the means in its power, instead of labouring to persuade them that they want no backing at all.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

OCTOBER 30. 1858

THE CONDITION OF THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

Opinions may vary as to the right and wrong of the affair between France and Portugal, and some may think that the bigger of the two has browbeaten the other into silence and submission. It does not follow, however, that France, being the big boy in the quarrel, has been also the *Hector;* or that Portugal has played the timid part in the piece because she is by comparison little, for the world furnishes plenty of examples of a perfectly contrary character and disposition. Our sympathies, certainly, are with our old and faithful ally, Portugal, while feelings of a contrary nature are apt to arise when the conduct of France is in question; but, as the matter between the two nations must be settled by equity, rather than by sympathy—by the great principles of international law, in fact, and not by national predilections—we leave the case at present in the hands of the diplomatic jurisconsults, who are fully competent, we presume, to grapple with it, complicated and involved as it may be in its several relations.

One or two questions, however, of more than ordinary importance, have been revived by the Charles et Georges affair, which force themselves upon our attention with a peremptoriness that cannot be conveniently resisted, and which ought not, under any circumstances, to be shirked or avoided. In the first place, the question of slavery—or rather of immigration, which may fairly be termed its flimsy correlative—is brought before us in a rather painful and portentous shape, for the immigrants on board the Charles et Georges exhibited anything but the appearance of being free and voluntary agents, and much more resembled the kidnapped negroes, when slavery was in its palmy condition, than independent labourers, seeking the most lucrative market for their simply industry. "Locks, bolts, and bars" are not the usual insignia of unaggressive honesty, and of a peace-loving disposition and demeanour on the part of those, against whom such ingenious devices of society are called into requisition; nor are chains, manacles, and bound hands and arms, the clearest and most convincing proofs, that those, who are under their kindly influence, have either freedom of action, or the will to dispose of their persons and their labour just as they may think proper.

We shall, however, confine ourselves to the second phase, which the Franco-Portuguese affair has indirectly evoked. It may be said to assume this form: Is the battle of free labour *versus* slave labour being waged with success? "Slavery and monopoly," says Mr. Charles Buxton, in a carefully elaborated letter to the *Times*, "have been swept away. Our sugar islands have been exposed to the competition of Cuba and Brazil. Now, are they ruined, or are they rising? Have free labour and free trade proved a bane to them, or a blessing?" Mr. Buxton replies to this series of interrogatories, inspired by a Parliamentary Blue Book or so, and endeavours to establish that the emancipated colonies are improved in their condition since the abolition of slavery; and, by inference, that the time is approaching when free labour will completely triumph over that of the slave—the great *desideratum* of the emancipists, and, of course, of all good Christians. We say to this most readily, and most cordially—Amen!

But this is not a matter of feeling or of sentiment, whatever may be the extent of our humanity; but simply a matter of fact, which must be determined by the rigid rules of economical science, and not by our religious aspirations. Viewing the question, then, in this light, we must say, fairly and candidly, that Mr. Buxton has proved nothing, as regards free *versus* slave labour. That gentleman, it is true, has most cautiously culled the dispatches of colonial governors, and microscopically analysed the returns, which they respectively contain; but we can discern neither method, nor arrangement in the details, which serve as *data* for his conclusions, and to which he so complacently appeals in proof of the accuracy of the views he entertains upon the question.

For instance, the first comparison is made of the trade of Barbadoes, taking the years 1842 and 1852, putting the produce of one period against that of the other. It runs thus:—

	Cwt.
Sugar exported in 1842	344,720
" 1852	743,606
Increase	398,886

This looks very well, but what does it prove? Simply this, that Barbadoes had considerably recovered from the paralysis and prostration, like other of the West India Islands, into which emancipation a few years before had plunged them. This data, it is scarcely necessary to add, does not touch the question of free and slave labour.

The next comparison is made between the production of Nevis at one period and another. But Mr. Buxton does not adhere to his decade of '42 and '52, as in the preceding comparison. He takes the year 1855, and compares the production of that year with that of 1856, and appends a partially culled sentence or so from the Governor's report, which runs thus:—

"New shops opened, rents rising, the people seeming as if the greater part of them were now clothed. 'In the harbour, so often deserted, I now count ten ships of considerable burden.'"

Ex gratiâ, &c. Then follow comparisons between 1838-1842 against 1852-1856, touching the trade of St. Lucia; and also those of 1854 and 1855, regarding the productive resources of the Bahamas, which are *apropos* to nothing, *quoad* the question under consideration.

Now, had Mr. Buxton taken any period—say ten or twenty years—before the emancipation of the slaves took place, and a corresponding period after that remarkable event occurred, something like a fair and legitimate comparison might be made as to the production of the West India Islands, which were the immediate victims of emancipation. As it is, his carefully elaborated detail of figures is of no avail, touching the important question, which has been momentarily elevated to the platform of disputation. We will, however, endeavour to repair this logical *lacke* in the great emancipist's statement.

A glance at Mr. Moffat's return, under the date of 27th of April, 1858, will settle the question. Here we have the imports from all the West India Islands through a regular series of years, beginning with 1831 and ending with 1857. The total is upwards of 4,000,000 cwt. in the first of these years, and under 3,000,000 cwt. in the last. This seems pretty decisive, but the evidence, upon closer analysis, becomes clearer still. Of the whole 17 settlements, including Berbice and Demerara, comprised in the list, four only show any increase of exports in 1857 as compared with 1831, and in two of these cases the augmentation is inconsiderable. Barbadoes, to which by the confession of both parties the present controversy does not apply, has increased its supplies by about 50 per cent., and Trinidad in a somewhat less proportion. These are the only instances presenting even a semblance of improvement, and, considering the long interval between the periods, the difference in figures will not sustain much argument. As to Jamaica, its exports fell from about a million and a half to less than half a million; those of St. Vincent from 221,000 cwt. to 126,000. On the other hand, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, which in 1831 sent us altogether less than 500,000 cwt., supplied above 2,000,000 in 1857.

The conclusion is irresistibly forced upon us that, as a matter of fact, the West India colonies are *not* arrived at the condition, which will go a good way to prove that free labour is cheaper and better than slave labour, devoutly as it may be wished, and ought to be, by every heart that is influenced by the common feelings of humanity; but, on the contrary, that the proprietors in these islands are greatly in want of labour to enable them to stand upon an equal footing with the slave-labour colonies of other countries; and the only surprise is that they could have waged the competition so long, and appear in the favourable circumstances they really do, by Mr. Buxton's own showing. The better way would be, for the anti-slavery party to assist the West India proprietors in the endeavour of the latter to procure a sufficiency of labour, in order that the problem of free and slave labour may be fairly and legitimately worked out. A few hundreds spent in this direction would do more than as many thousands expended in endeavouring to suppress the traffic in slaves; for it may be assumed as an established truth that slavery will never cease while the slave is considered cheaper for labour than the free man, whatever may be the repressive power we call into requisition, or the sums of money we may squander upon them.

THE TIMES

DECEMBER 1, 1858.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Lord Brougham to the Earl of Radnor, as President of the Law Amendment Society:—

"But I must here turn aside for a moment from our own jurisprudence, and the amendment of it, to congratulate you, which I do most heartily, upon the measure in contemplation, we may say actually begun, for effecting a great improvement, perhaps the greatest that can be conceived, in the legal system of a foreign country, and indeed in its social state—a country far removed from us both by its position and its institutions, and where we might the least have hoped, even in this age of progress, to witness any change—I mean the Russian empire, with its vast population, the very great majority of which is in a state of personal, at least predial servitude, attached to the soil and the property of its owners, as the inhabitants of the rest of Europe, even of England, were some centuries ago. The just and humane, but also the truly wise policy of the present Emperor, with the full concurrence of his most enlightened and best informed councillors, has of late taken the direction of preparing the complete emancipation of the serfs by safe and well-devised steps. The obstacles interposed by the ignorance and unreflecting prejudices of some among the upper classes of landowners greatly increase the merit of the Sovereign, while they add to his difficulties; and the alarm which false views of their own interest have made them industriously raise, whether really felt by them or not, renders it a matter of doubt if we should dwell upon the subject in this country, lest our satisfaction may be ascribed to our prepossession in favour of whatever proceeds from, and supports, constitutional government, the object of our warm and just affections. The danger of popular movement, anti-Jacobin clameur, cry of French principles, and other topics to which we were accustomed rather than reconciled during the Revolution, and which for a season destroyed some invaluable measures of improvement, and postponed so many more, might be the consequence in Russia of our gratification declared at popular meetings, as if we took part with the peasant against his lord. This apprehension I own it was that made me most reluctantly abstain, at the late Social Science Congress, from giving expression to my feelings of admiration and gratitude for the wise and generous conduct of the Russian Emperor and his able councillors. But what I now write will only have the limited circulation of a professional journal, and be confined to the perusal of professional men. On the mode and manner of making this great change I shall of course not now dwell, further than to express my earnest hope that the errors which either accompanied or soon after followed our colonial emancipation may be avoided, and that the gross inconsistency may not be committed of making great sacrifices for the compensation of the landowners, and then both greatly injuring them and their peasantry, by exposing them to the competition of foreign produce raised in more advantageous circumstances, as we let in the produce of foreign colonies, the fruits of the slave trade, which we do our utmost to suppress, and thus at once encourage that execrable traffic, and injure our own planters and their liberated slaves. Nor is this the only great improvement which now engages the Russian Government. Important amendments of the judicial system, and considerable facilities to the press, are understood to be more than contemplated.

THE MORNING POST,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1858.

1858

FREE LABOUR FOR THE WEST INDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—You have correctly stated that the best chance for free labour consists in France and England opening up emigration from India and China. The paucity of *free* negroes on the African coast, and the internal slave trade caused by the most guarded emigration seem to close for the present that *officina gentium*, from which tropical labourers would be most naturally drawn.

One thing is essential to the success of the Eastern scheme, namely, the immediate termination of that miserable delusion, that hideous application of a new patch to an old garment—free emigration to slave countries.

It is more than 12 years since Chinese were first taken to Cuba under contract for eight years. None have returned. Russell, in his "Agriculture of North America"—a most impartial witness—describes the hopeless state of these poor wretches, lured into slavery, and the frequent suicides amongst them. Many were conveyed in British ships. Lord Carnarvon's Bill, withdrawn last session, may have gone too far in prohibiting emigration in British ships to all foreign countries. Yet, surely it is but consistent that nations engaged in the suppression of the slave trade should prohibit, in their own or any other ships, the slave trade in a more specious but not less cruel form.

For years past the Spaniards have been allowed to carry on this emigration, under circumstances of the greatest atrocity, to Cuba; while it has been strictly forbidden, even under the most careful supervision, to our own colonies. Had it been otherwise, the victory of free labour had even now been well nigh won. The better system was prohibited and a monopoly given to the worse.

The prohibition has now been removed, just as the terrible abuses of Cuban emigration, and especially the "vestigia nulla retrorsum" have cast such a slur on emigration to the West Indies in general, for the Chinese cannot discriminate that there is little chance of success unless the distinction is marked by the prohibition of that to Cuba.

The Spaniards can always outbid us in promises of wages which they do not mean to keep, whilst we are bound by our contracts. The false and true free emigrations can hardly go on together.

In legislation on the subject it seems to have been forgotten that the real question is not whether our emigration schemes are or are not liable to abuse (abuses will take place in spite of the greatest care to prevent them), but whether they are not better than the slave trade in Chinese or negroes to Cuba; because one or the other must go on to supply the requirements of England. This question was settled in 1846. England insists upon a certain quantity of sugar annually without inquiry into the origin. Every pound of Cuban sugar we consume—and the hottest abolitionists among us consume it as well as other people—encourages the slave trade as much as if we still carried it on; whilst every immigrant we land on a free soil strikes a blow at the system we profess so much anxiety to destroy.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CAVE,
Chairman of the West India Committee.

Headley, Nov. 1.

THE TIMES,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1858.

1858

EMANCIPATION AND THE WEST INDIES.—TRINIDAD AND MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In consequence of the erratum in your paper yesterday I have looked more closely into the figures, and find that the 11,283 immigrants were conveyed to Trinidad since 1847. The Parliamentary Paper, No. 228, 1850, gives the number of those introduced between 1839 and 1847 as 20,893, making the total 32,176; so that you really understated the case. The same document shows that Mauritius has introduced considerably more than 200,000 Coolies since emancipation, 32,096 having arrived in 1843 alone.

Though unwilling to add a word to your conclusive argument, perhaps I may be excused for asking space for a remarkable passage from the ninth report of the Emigration Commissioners, 1849, page 31, proving the unfairness of adducing, as an instance of the success of emancipated labour, a colony in which it has so hopelessly failed:—

"The position of this colony with respect to immigrant labour is exhibited very forcibly by a census made up to August, 1846. The whole population is 161,089, of which 55,479 are classed as general population, 49,365 as ex-apprentices, or emancipated slaves, and 56,245 as Indians. Of the ex-apprentices not more than 486 are engaged in the cultivation of sugar."

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN CAVE, Chairman.

West India Committee, Oct. 30.

29 Oct. 1858

Among the multifarious topics discussed at the recent scientific gathering at Liverpool, the question of slavery and the slave trade was not the least important. We wish that, for the interests of truth in the discussion of this extensive subject, less regard had been paid to speculation and more to facts. There was, indeed, one individual present who was thoroughly acquainted with this question in all its bearings, whether social, economical, or political, and that was Lord BROUGHAM. But, unfortunately for the public at large, his lordship took no prominent part in the discussion. If he had, we should probably have been spared the task of commenting upon the theories propounded at the Liverpool meeting—theories which are eminently calculated to deceive, because they are partially founded upon truth; but which, nevertheless, lead to general conclusions of the most mischievous description.

The theory propounded at the Liverpool meeting was by no means a new one. It is as old as the days of ADAM SMITH; nay, we believe that the great political economist borrowed it from MONTESQUIEU. It is simply that free labour is cheaper than the labour of slaves. The first question that naturally arises upon this axiom is, why, if it is true, should slavery exist at all? If it is the interest of no one to maintain slavery why should slavery be maintained? But, although the theory is upwards of a century old, we find that slavery not only still exists, but that it has largely increased since the theory was first propounded. True, we have abolished slavery in the British colonies, and France and Denmark have followed our example; but both in North and in South America, and in the Spanish islands, slavery has enormously increased since the philanthropic proposition of MONTESQUIEU was given to the world. One thing, therefore, is clear, and that is that its truth has not yet been generally recognised by mankind. Even the nations which have abolished slavery took this great step, not from any conviction of the superiority of free labour, but from motives of humanity and justice. The economical results of the change were matters of secondary interest.

But it was maintained at Liverpool, by a gentleman who read an elaborate paper on the subject, that this important social problem has now been solved, and solved most satisfactorily, by the experience of our own colonies since emancipation. He assures us that the great controversy between free and slave labour has been definitively settled, and that British colonists ought to beat Brazilians and Cubans out of the field. Now, it is not difficult, by means of returns from one or two selected localities, to give a semblance of truth to these pleasing theories. It is an admitted fact that one or two of our colonies have prospered since emancipation. Where, in short, population is so dense as to render continuous labour necessary to existence, cultivation has not only been maintained but extended. But it by no means follows that, because Barbadoes and Mauritius have increased, and materially increased, their exports since emancipation, the rest of our colonies have been equally fortunate. The reverse is so notoriously the case that it is surprising these exceptional instances of the success of free labour in the tropics should be put forward by any one as conclusive of the matter in dispute. Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, indeed, in a letter to a morning contemporary, goes much further than this. He quotes statistics to show that the prosperity of our West India colonies since emancipation has not been partial but general; and that this prosperity, moreover, has been accompanied with a marked improvement in the social and moral condition of the people. He does, however, except our principal colony, Jamaica. He admits that it has not prospered with free labour and free trade. But for these results, he tells us, the white, and not the black, inhabitants are responsible. There have been mismanagement and extravagance both in private and in public matters; and hence Jamaica has decayed while all the neighbouring colonies, without exception, have materially improved under the operation of free labour and free trade.

Our West India colonists have been so long accustomed to misrepresentation and abuse at the hands of the abolitionists that we need not be surprised at these extraordinary statements. Why the abolitionists should still continue to wage war upon their old enemies, whom they fought and vanquished long ago, it is not so easy to explain. The corn-law leaguers ceased to vituperate the farmers and country gentlemen after their victory was won. The

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September 27th 1858

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The following summary of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed at Tien-sin, June 26, has been forwarded to us from the Foreign Office :—

"Art. I.—Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.

"Art. II.—Provides for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Pekin and St. James's.

"Art. III.—Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family, and suite, at Pekin, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

"Art. IV.—Makes arrangements for the traveling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister and the employment by him of special couriers.

"Art. V.—The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State or some high officer to transact business with the British Minister either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

"Art. VI.—The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.

"Art. VII.—Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

"Art. VIII.—The Christian religion as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

"Art. IX.—British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their Consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

"Art. X.—British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great River (Yang-tse), but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.

"Art. XI.—In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

"Art. XII.—British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

"Art. XIII.—No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

"Art. XIV.—The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place, the offender to be punished according to law.

"Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

"Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested, and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China ; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary according to the laws of Great Britain.

"Art. XVII. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

"Art. XVIII. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

"Art. XIX.—If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavour to capture and punish the offenders and to recover the stolen property.

"Art. XX.—Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port, and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.

"Art. XXI.—Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hongkong or on board of British ships shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up ; the same also if taking refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports.

"Art. XXII.—The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects, or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

"Art. XXIII.—Debts incurred by Chinese at Hongkong must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British Consul, are to see justice done be-

"Art. XXIV.—British subjects shall pay on all merchandise imported or exported the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

"Art. XXV.—Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

"Art. XXVI.—The tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nankin to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers, to meet at Shanghai, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

"Art. XXVII.—Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of 10 years ; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for 10 years more, and so at the end of each successive 10 years.

"Art. XXVIII.—It is agreed that, within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese Collector of Duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the consul ; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge ; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai.

"The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

"Art. XXIX.—Regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton ; if of 150 tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton.

"Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hongkong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate, exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China for a period of four months from the date of her port clearance.

"Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant vessel may, within 48 hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk ; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

"Art. XXXI.—No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

"Art. XXXII.—The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and lightships as occasion may demand.

"Art. XXXIII.—Duties to be paid to the authorized Chinese bankers, either in Syee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

"Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

"Art. XXXV.—British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

"Art. XXXVI.—The Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship ; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the Custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

"Art. XXXVII. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the Consul 24 hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the Superintendent of Customs within a further period of 24 hours ; omission to comply with this rule within 48 hours punishable by a fine of 50 taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest ; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels ; but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within 24 hours, without incurring a penalty.

"Art. XXXVIII.—If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the Superintendent of Customs he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

"Art. XXXIX.—British merchants must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

"Art. XL.—No trans-shipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods trans-shipped.

"Art. XLI.—The Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.

"Art. XLII.—If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

"Art. XLIII.—Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article such as tea shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to his Consul within 24 hours.

"Art. XLIV.—Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

"Art. XLV.—British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may reimport their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty.

"British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of Customs' duties.

"Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

"Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

"Art. XLVII.—British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open ; not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

"Art. XLVIII.—If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

"Art. XLIX.—All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.

"Art. L.—All official communications addressed by British Diplomatic or Consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present, they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

"Art. LI.—The character 'I' ('barbarian') not to be applied to the British Government, or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

"Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

"Art. LIII.—The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

"Art. LIV.—Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

"Art. LV.—The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred, and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with other articles of the treaty.

"Art. LVI.—Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.

"Separate article provides that a sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of 2,000,000 taels on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

"The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British Representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tung.

"The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full."

Copies of correspondence between Mr Hunter & Mr Gerard, dated 23 & 25 Aug 1858 sent to Mess. Tinne - Campbell - on 2d Nov.
& Evan Baillie Bristol 3 "

Meeting at W. I. C. R. on Thursday 4th 3rd Nov. 1858

Present
Thomson Hankey Esqr M. P.
Stephen Cave Esqr
H. T. D. Hill Esqr not exactly a Committee
A. Macgregor Esqr more conversational

Mr Halketts' agent
Mr Henry Grafton C.E.
80 Chancery Lane

11/1858

Tuesday November 16th 1858

Deputation to Lord Stanley at the India House at half-past 12 o'Clock this day

Tuesday November 23rd

Meeting of Chinese Immigration Committee - Tuesday 23 November 1858 at three o'clock

Present
J. Torrance
A. Macgregor
G. Booker
Cave
Naghten
Hill

A. M.
Great Western Hotel
Paddington

12 March

W

Information from Mr Walcott

8th September 1858 — 2 Cargoes of Coolies despatched for St. Lucia

24th " — " — 3.000 ordered for Jamaica

The "Morayshire" engaged to carry 250 Coolies from ~~Trinidad~~ Calcutta to Trinidad - arrived 30th Oct.

1858

Mr Marriott & Mr Warner sailed from Southampton on the 4th Oct. for India

Deputation respecting Sugar Duties & Refining Sugar in Bond, to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday 10th Dec. 1858 at One o'clock

Preliminary Meeting on Thursday 9 Dec. 1858 — Present —

Stephen Cave Esq.
Henry Davidson "
Thomson Hankey " M. P.
John Torrance "
A. Macgregor "

Wednesday December 22nd 1858

Meeting of the Chinese Committee at 3 Oclock

Present Stephen Cave Esqr in the Chair

John A. Tinne "
A. Macgregor "
Jonn Hopkinson "
John Torrance "
"
Thos D Hill "
Thos Naghten "

THE DAILY NEWS,
SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 18, 1858

AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* gives the following form of contract entered into between factors, on the part of employers and free Africans, under the authority of the French government, as forwarded by a correspondent on the West Coast of Africa:

"Art. 1. The immigrant herein named engages for every description of labour connected with the culture and fabrication of sugar, &c., as well as for any agricultural or industrial enterprise in which his employer may see fit to engage him, and generally for every description whatever of domestic work.

"Art. 2. The present working engagement is for six years, to commence from the day of entering the service of the employer. The employed is expected to give 26 complete working days every month—no more; the day's work to be regulated by the custom existing in the colony. The employed will be held to labour, without increase of wages, according to the wants of the establishment wherein they may be employed.

"Art. 3. The employer shall have the right of surrendering or assigning, under the control of the administration, this contract, entered into for his own profit.

"Art. 4. The employed to be lodged on the establishment where he is engaged. He shall have the right to obtain from his employer medical care, and nourishment agreeably to the regulations and usage adopted in the colony with reference to the working people of the country—it being understood that every illness contracted by his own act, whether in the works or in his occupation, shall be at his proper cost.

"Art. 5. The wages of an immigrant are 12 francs for men, and 6 francs for women, and 8 francs for children of from 6 to 14 years, per month, of 26 days' work (see Art. 2), to commence 8 eight days after his arrival in the colony. One half of the wages to be paid at the end of each month, and one-half at the end of each year.

"Art. 6 relates simply to the form of receipt prescribed for immigrants for advance of wages.

"Art. 7 binds the employer to submit to the regulations adopted in the colony with regard to the works and immigration police.

"Art. 8. At the expiration of his terms of engagement, the means of returning to his country will be given to the immigrant for himself, his wife, and his children, on condition that he contributes monthly the tenth part of his wages to the immigration chest. If he agrees to renounce his return money, the entire sum contributed by him will be refunded. In the event of re-engagement, the conditions will be fixed by mutual arrangement between the immigrant and his employer.

"These articles of agreement are drawn up before the Commissary of the French government, in conformity with the decree of March 27, 1852, and certified by that functionary, and signed in 'good faith' by the captain of the immigrant vessel, the factor on the coast, and an *employé* at the factory."

address -
T. H. Wilson
77 Grosvenor St.

Chinese Committee 24 Feby 1859 — at two o'clock.

Present —

Stephen Cave in the chair
John Torrance Esq.
John A. Tinne —
Jonathan Hopkinson —
A. Macgregor —
Robert Gardner —
Thomas Naghten —
H. E. C. Ewing M. P. —
Thos Daniel Hill —

Address - A. Macgregor Esq.
Bank House
18 Jany - Mr. Wellington - Shropshire

19 " Malvisley Hall
Mr. Shiffnal - Shropshire

20 & 21 - Regent Hotel
Leamington

Meeting Thursday 27th Jany - at 1-15 P.M.
Present -
Mr. Hill
" Macgregor

Meeting Chinese Emigration Committee
Friday 4th Feby 1859 - at 2 O'clock. -
Present -
Mr. Cave in the chair
Mr. Tinne
Booker
Macgregor
Torrance
Hill

W. H. Wesing 6 Vincent Terrace Islington
near River Terrace

Copies of Mr. Gerard's Letter dated 28 Decr. /58
sent to
11 Feby - Mrs Tinne and Campbell
12 - Cavan Bros & Co (2 copies)

23 Feby died –

Selkirk E. Cavan Bros 6 copies –
Cox – W. Taylor
Lytton M. J. Higgins
Merivale Montrose D.
Elliott Ellenbro' E.
Smollett W. Miles
P. Blackburn M. S. Stewart
H. J. Baillie Moffatt
S. Walcot Lyall
F. Rogers T. Baring
J. C. Ewart Hankey (4)
S. H. Northcote T. Daniel (6)
T. B. Horsfall Cator (2)
Clanricarde –
Malmesbury 25 Feby
Carrington Oxon sam
J. S. Pakington Roden
Stanley K. D. Hodgson ~~H.~~
Derby – London
Posted 23rd Monteagle
F. H. Berkeley –
Gore Langton 26 Feby
Minto Farquhar Waldegrave E.
Thomson Hankey J. Rowe C. B.
H E Cram Ewing Aberdeen E.
Airlie Earl Kinnaird L.
24 Feby – Calthorpe L.
F. Shand – p – Harrowby E.
Palmerston Shaftesbury E.
25 Feby – W. Hutt
Orkney E. (p) Brougham L.
Argyll Duke of (p) St. Germans E.
Holland (p) King King
Canterbury Arch (p) Stanley of Alderley
Ripon Tetland E.
Overstone Lansdowne M.
Grey E. Broughton L.
Shrewsbury Crawford E.
Buckingham Ducie E.
Abinger

p: Mr. Cave

26 Feby (posted)
Cadogan E.
Carlisle E.
Campbell L.
Clarendon E.
Auckland L.
Russell John L.
Bread-albane M.
Newcastle D.
Wodehouse L.
Combermere V.
George Grey
Keane
Chelmsford L.
Panmure L.

2 March 1859

Editors of
Times
M. Post
M. Herald
M. Chronicle
Globe
Daily Telegraph
Economist
Examiner
Saturday Review
Spectator
Bell's Weekly Messenger
M. Advertiser
Observer
H. Davidson (4)
T. H. Milner (1)
C. D. Manning (2)
Richd Davis (2)
Messrs Hiblert
E. Colville
Cottam Mortan
Miles Kington & Co
Tinne (3) Spool
Campbell (3) Glasgow
over

March 3rd

R. P. Collier Esqr M. P. (p)
Henry Paull Esqr M. P. (p)
March 17th
A. Denoon

Meeting of Chinese Emigration Committee
Thursday 10th March 1859 - at 2 o'clock
Present
Stephen Cave Esq. in the chair
Jonathan Hopkinson Esq
A. Macgregor Esq.
Jno Torrance Esq

Meeting of Jamaica Proprietors Thursday
17th March 1859 at three o'clock -

Present
Macgregor
Child
S. Cave in the chair
H. Y. Davidson

Address - William George Bonner
Ship Broker
6 Road Lane
Fenchurch Street

Brokers for "Clio"

(½ p 2) Chinese Emigr Mtg - Thursday 7th April 1859
Present
Stephen Cave Esq in the chair
A. Macgregor Esq
E. Booker Esq
J. Torrance Esq
J. Hopkinson Esq
Thos Naghten Esq

Address
13 April 1859

Slave Esq.
Care of Richd Edwards Esq.
Bedford Row
Worthing

Meeting of Chinese Committee - Friday 13: May 1859
at 2 o'clock
Present
Slave Esq M.P. in the chair
A Maynyor Esq.
J. A. Tinne "
G Booker "
J Torrance "
J Hopkinson "
T. D. Hill "

		$	c	£	s	d
1858						
Novr 11	To Amount of Draft on Messrs Grote Prescott & Co dated 9th August 1858 £15,000 s 4/9¼	62,882	10	15,000	"	"
1859						
Mar 30	To Do Do Do dated 25th Octr 1858 £463.4.5 s 4/9½	1,933	45	463	4	5
		64,815	55	15,463	4	5

	$	c	£	s	d
By Cash paid on acct of the "Royal George"	24,798	72			
By Cash paid on acct of the General Wyndham	36,351	50			
By deposited in Macao	2,013	88			
By drawn on own Acct £500 @ 4/6	2,222	22	500	"	"
By 2 Trips to Lewatow & back	200	"			
By 10 Trips to Macao & back	250	"			
By advanced to Brokers	700	"			
By Dant & Cos Comn at 2½ per Cent on 64,815,5	1,620	39			
By Charges, Freights, Insurance &c placing Funds @ Macao $ 44,593,40 @ ⅓	167	22			
By Shroffage on $ 64,815,55 at ½ per Mil	64	82			
By Bill Brokerage on $ 64,815.55 @ ⅛	81	02			

65,469.77
64,815.55
$ 654.22

Dr

		$	c	£	s	d
1858						
Novr 11	To Amount of Draft on Messrs Grote Prescott & Co dated 9th August 1858 £15,000 @ 4s/9¼	62,882	10	15,000	"	"
1859 Mar 30	To Do. Do Do, dated 25th Octr 1858 £463.4.5 @ 4/9½	1,933	45	463	4	5
		64,815	55	15,463	4	5
	To Mr Gerards Salary	"	"	500	"	"
1858 May 31	To Goods Shipped pr "Scawfell"	"	"	716	16	–
June 5	To Goods Shipped per "Solent"	"	"	93	11	3
1859	To Cavan Brothers & Co					
Jany 29	To Insurance on "Royal George"	"	"	160	"	"
Apl 12	To Do on Genl Wyndham	"	"	224	"	"
	To Petty Cash expenses					

Chinese Immigrants Subscribed for

(For Guiana)

			number	
Thomas Daniel & Co	London		200	
Cavan Brothers & Co	do		200	21
Bosanquet & Naghten	do	50		
Do for A. P. Hamen & others	do	100		
Do " M L Higgins	do	50		
Do " C Mc Garel & others	do	50		
Do " Do	do	50		
Do " Col. Blair	do	50	350	
Jonathan Hopkinson	do		150	
C Davison Kerr	do		60	
Gavin Fullarton	do		50	
Sir James W Colvile	do		50	21
Edmund Henery	do		50	
William Ross	do		60	
Henckell Du Buisson & Co	do		"	
for Exors of R M Jones	do		40	
John Stewart	do		100	20
John Jones	do		30	
A. Bunbury	do		50	
George Booker	Liverpool		100	
Sandbach & Tinne	do		200	59
Thomas Porter	do		50	
Exors of Henry Porter	do		150	
Exors of John Moss	do		100	
Steele & Forsdale	do		200	20
Frank Shand	do		150	
Sir Thos Gladstone	do		"	
Captn Gladstone	do		"	
John Neilson Gladstone	do		"	
& Robert Gladstone	do		50	21
Mungo Campbell Junr	Glasgow		80	
James Ewing & Co	do		"	
and John Moss	do		200	
Evan Baillie Sons & Co	Bristol		200	
I. E. Baillie	do		100	
			2,970	

"Royal George" Shipped		300
died on Voyage	49	
do in Hospital	13	62
		238
allotted		162
		76
"General Wyndham" Shipped		459
died on Voyage		10
		449

"Royal George" Still to be allotted	76	
"General Wyndham" do	449	
	525	to be allotted

Haarlem 21

Bellevue 21

Stewartville 20

Anna Catharina 27 of 4 Leonara 26 of 2

Vriesland 20

Wales 21

Chinese Immigrants Subscribed for

(For Trinidad)

Gregor Turnbull & Co	Glasgow	100	
Wm F Burnley & Co	do	100	
J Lamont & Co	do	100	
Mungo Campbell Esq	do	50	
Cavan Bros & Co	London	200	
for Dr. Andrew Blasini	do	50	
		600	
Wm Burnley Hume & Co	"	100	
		700	£1400 paid