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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1867.

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



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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[Price 9d.]

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TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

MY LORD DUKE,

April 29, 1867.

IN obedience to our standing instructions we have the honour to submit to your Grace our Report on matters connected with Emigration and the sale of land in the Colonies for the year 1866.

The emigration from the United Kingdom during 1866 amounted to 204,882. Of these there were—

English	-	-	-	-	58,856
Scotch	-	-	-	-	12,307
Irish	-	-	-	-	98,890
Foreigners	-	-	-	-	26,691
Not distinguished	-	-	-	-	8,138

Emigration in 1866. Appendices, No. 1. to 6.

The foreigners are generally Germans, Norwegians, or Swedes, who pass through this country from Hull or some other of the eastern ports to Liverpool, on their way to the United States or Canada. Those marked as not distinguished are principally cabin passengers.

In Appendix No. 1. will be found a table of the emigration from the United Kingdom in each year since 1815. It is, however, only in the 20 years since 1847, inclusive, that the emigration has attained dimensions which make it a matter of national importance. In the 8 years between 1847 and 1854, inclusive, the total emigration was 2,444,802, equal to an average of 305,600 a year. It fell off considerably during the succeeding 8 years, and in 1861 was smaller than in any year since 1844; but in the last 3 years it has again risen, and though it has not attained the dimensions it reached in the years between 1847 and 1854, it has yet been considerably more than double the average of the ten years that preceded 1847.

Average annual emigration, 1847 to 1866.

The great bulk of the emigration has for many years consisted of Irish; the number of Irish who emigrated in the

Irish emigration, 1847 to 1866.

8 years between 1847 and 1854 we estimate to have been 1,656,044. During the following 8 years it amounted to only 479,915, or an average of 59,989 a year; during the last 4 years it has again increased, amounting to 431,385, or an average of 107,846 a year.

Effect of emigration on population of Ireland.

The effect on the population of Ireland is a question of great interest, on which, though we have alluded to it in former Reports, we may be permitted to offer some further observations. Its importance arises not only from the numerical amount of the emigration, but from the effect which its composition must have on the natural increase of the population.

Between 1831 and 1841 the increase of the population in Ireland was from 7,767,401 to 8,175,238, or 407,837. During the same period there was an emigration which we estimate at 450,873. The natural increase of the population was therefore 858,710, or 1·10 per cent. per annum. If the increase had continued at the same rate during the next 10 years the population would have amounted in 1851 to 9,074,514. It actually amounted to only 6,515,794, showing a deficiency of 2,558,720. Of this deficiency the number accounted for by emigration was 1,274,213, leaving apparently unaccounted for the large number of 1,284,507.

Decrease in population of Ireland between 1841 and 1851.

But it may be taken for granted that the increase of the population by births was not so great in the 10 years between 1841 and 1851 as in the 10 years preceding. The increase of a population by births must principally depend on the proportion which those between the ages of 20 and 35 bear to the rest of the community. Now the proportion of persons between the ages of 20 and 35 in the population of the United Kingdom is about 1 in 3·98, or 25·06 per cent., while their proportion in the emigration even of the present day is about 1 in 1·89, or 52·76 per cent. It is probable that the proportion of young men in the Irish emigration of 20 years ago, was even larger than now, as it is well known that it was the practice for families to club together to send out their younger and more energetic members, that they might earn and remit to Ireland the money necessary to take out the other members of the family. It may, therefore, be assumed that lamentable as was the mortality caused by the famine of 1847 and the diseases which followed in its train, it did not amount to any thing like the number which on the above calculation would appear to be unaccounted for.

Proportion of emigrants between the ages of 20 and 35.

This conclusion is, moreover, borne out by the progress of the population since 1851. Thus we find that between 1851 and 1861, when there was nothing to produce an

injurious effect on the general health of the people, the natural increase of the population was far below what it had been between 1831 and 1841. Between 1851 and 1861 there was a decrease of the population in Ireland from 6,515,794 to 5,764,543, or 751,251. But during that period there was an emigration exceeding 1,210,000 souls; there must therefore have been a natural increase of nearly 460,000 souls, equal during the 10 years to about 70 per cent. per annum. In the 6 years since 1861 there has been an emigration of 517,387. Assuming the natural increase of the population at the same rate as in the previous decade, and the emigration at the same rate as during the last 6 years, the population at the census of 1871 can scarcely exceed 5,300,000 souls. But for the reasons we have stated above the rate of natural increase will probably be less than during the ten years preceding 1861.

Further decrease in the population of Ireland between 1851 and 1861.

Of the emigrants of 1866 there went to—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
The United States -	38,421	86,594	6,825	22,372	6,788	161,000
British North America	3,859	3,921	2,208	2,816	451	13,255
Australia and New Zealand - }	12,944	7,973	2,765	415	—	24,097
All other Places -	3,632	402	509	1,088	899	6,530

Destination and nationality of emigrants in 1866.

The proportion of Irish who went to the United States was therefore 87.56 per cent. of the whole Irish emigration, a considerably larger proportion than in recent years. Among the emigrants were 36,423 single men.

Proportion of Irish in emigration to the United States.

In the last few years the employment of steam vessels in North American emigration has greatly increased. In the year 1863 the proportion of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 45.85 per cent.; in 1864 it increased to 53.55 per cent.; in 1865 it was 73.50 per cent.; and in 1866, 81.16 per cent. The advantage to the emigrants both by the shortening of the passage and by the better accommodation of these vessels, can scarcely be exaggerated; but as the passage is about one third dearer than in sailing ships, the number who prefer the dearer and better passage shows that there is no general destitution among them. We place in the Appendix the usual table of money sent home from America.

No. of Irish single men. No. of emigrants carried to North America in steam and sailing vessels.

Money remitted from America for assisting

emigration of
friends.
Appendix, No. 25.

We fear, however, that imperfect as have been the returns we were able to obtain in previous years, the return of the past year is likely to be still more imperfect. There are obvious circumstances in the present time which would prevent our obtaining anything like a correct return of money received from America.

Passenger ships
wrecked or de-
stroyed at sea,
1847 to 1865.

In former Reports we have given a table of the number of accidents to passenger ships and the loss of life since the year 1847. In the 29 years between 1847 and 1865 inclusive the number of lives lost by accidents to passenger ships was 5,327, out of a total of passengers and crew amounting to 4,437,715, equal therefore to a per-centage of .12. But the year 1866 opened with a most melancholy catastrophe. On the 6th January shortly after midnight the "London," a screw steamer belonging to Messrs. Wigram, sailed from Plymouth with 252 passengers and crew; on the evening of the 8th a gale came on, and on the 9th she lost her jibboom and some of her upper spars. Early on the 10th the engine-room skylight was washed off, the engine-room was flooded, and the fires were put out. On the morning of the 11th the stern ports were driven in, and the vessel became perfectly unmanageable. Shortly afterwards she foundered, carrying with her 233 of her passengers and crew. A boat with 16 of her crew and 3 passengers managed to escape, and was picked up by an Italian barque. The feeling produced in the public mind by this distressing event was naturally most profound, and an inquiry was instituted by direction of the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act. The conclusion to which the Court came was that the accident was attributable to the loss of the engine-room skylight, and not to any defect in the construction or loading of the ship or its navigation.

Wreck of steamer
"London."

"Wanata."
Appendix, No. 33.

In the following month the "Wanata," on a voyage to Melbourne with 184 passengers on board, was caught in a furious gale in the Bay of Biscay, in the course of which she came into collision with the "Queen of Beauty." The injuries she received were so serious as to make it necessary to abandon her, and her passengers and crew were transferred without accident to the "Queen of Beauty," which brought them to Plymouth; but in the course of the transfer the "Wanata" caught fire and was burnt.

"Monarch of
the Seas."

On 19th March the American ship "Monarch of the Seas," of 1,797 tons, left Liverpool for New York, with 639 passengers and 59 crew, but has never since been heard of.

Accident to
steamer
"Britannia."

On 15th November the screw steamer "Britannia," from Greenock for New York, with 22 cabin and 167 steerage passengers, lost her sternpost, rudder, and propeller in a

violent gale of wind. A temporary rudder was, however, constructed, and the ship eventually reached New York in safety.

Nor was it only in accidents at sea that the year 1866 was unfortunate. There was also a considerable mortality from cholera in some of the ships to North America.

The first ship in which cholera appeared was the "England," which left Liverpool for New York on 28th March. On the 5th or 6th day after she sailed the disease broke out, and she accordingly made for Halifax to obtain assistance. But before she reached that port 40 deaths had occurred, and during the time she was there no less than 200 more took place. She eventually left Halifax with her convalescent passengers on 18th April. The next vessel was the "Virginia," which left Liverpool on 4th April and arrived at New York on the 18th, having lost 36 of her passengers by cholera. She was placed in quarantine, but we have no information as to the number of her passengers who died after arrival. The third ship was the "Helvetia," which sailed from Liverpool on 2d May, was attacked by cholera on the following day, and in consequence put back from Queenstown. On her arrival in the Mersey her sick passengers were transferred to a vessel provided for that purpose by the owners of the "Helvetia," and subsequently all the passengers were removed from the "Helvetia"—part to our depôt at Birkenhead, and the remainder to a depôt provided by the local authorities at Bankhall. The "Helvetia" was cleansed and fumigated, and eventually sailed again on the 29th May with the healthy portion of her passengers; but in the mean time 31 of her passengers as well as an Assistant Surgeon and a fireman had fallen victims to the disease.

The "Union" sailed from Liverpool on the 12th May with 434 passengers, and arrived at New York on 29th May, having lost 33 of her passengers from cholera. She was placed in quarantine, where several other deaths occurred, but the number has not been reported to us.

The "Peruvian" sailed from Liverpool on the same day with 758 passengers, and arrived at New York on the 30th, having lost on the voyage 30 of her passengers, and one of her crew. Of the deaths, 26 were from cholera, and one from diarrhœa. She was placed in quarantine at New York, where several deaths occurred, but of the number we are not informed.

On 19th September the "Helvetia" left Liverpool on a second voyage, and again cholera broke out on board;

Mortality from cholera on board steam vessels to North America. "England."

"Virginia."

"Helvetia."

"Union."

"Peruvian."

"Helvetia's" second voyage.

twelve of her passengers died before she reached New York, but it is doubtful how many of the cases were cholera. An inquiry was held on the subject at Liverpool on the return of the ship, the result of which was to show that the arrangements for ventilation, cleanliness, and discipline were ample and well observed on board, that the provisions and water were good, and that there was no reason to assume that the second outbreak of cholera arose from any infection left by the first attack.

Adelaide."

"Queen of the Colonies."

"Wild Duck."

Besides the above 5 vessels, the "Adelaide" for New York had two cases, which were landed at Liverpool, and the ship proceeded on her voyage without passengers. In the "Queen of the Colonies," chartered for Queensland, three cases, of which two ended fatally, occurred before she left the river; and in the "Wild Duck," for New Zealand, one case occurred between London and Plymouth. In these two cases the ships were detained, the one at Spithead and the other at Plymouth, till it was ascertained that they were clear of disease, and they were then allowed to proceed on their voyages.

Owners of steam vessels in which cholera occurred.

Disease appeared amongst the foreign emigrants.

The five vessels in which cholera broke out on the voyage to New York were all steam ships; the first three, viz., the "England," "Virginia," and "Helvetia," belonging to the National Steam Ship Company, the "Peruvian" to Messrs. Fernie Brothers and Company, the "Union" to Mr. Charles Gum of London. In each the disease made its appearance among the foreign emigrants, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, or Norwegians, to whom it was almost exclusively confined, and with the exception of the "Helvetia," in each its appearance was delayed till the fifth or sixth day of the voyage. On the first report of the mortality on board the "England," we communicated with the National Steam Ship Company, and with the shipowners of Liverpool generally, pointing out to them the danger they incurred by undertaking the emigration of foreigners from German or Dutch ports where cholera was known to exist. In consequence of our representations that emigration was for a time suspended, and to this we attribute in great measure the exemption of emigrant ships from cholera during the months of June, July, and August. But after that date the National Steam Ship Company appear to have relaxed their vigilance, as the sickness on board the "Helvetia" on her second voyage broke out among, and was principally confined to, her foreign passengers, who are said to have brought on board "a quantity of mouldy bread, and sour kraut unfit for human food."

The ships in which the cholera broke out were all, as will be seen from the following table, of large size and carried a large number of Passengers.

Number of passengers on board vessels in which cholera appeared.

They were:—

	Tonnage.	Number on board.
England	2,596	1,217
Virginia	2,417	1,043
Helvetia	2,805	952
Do. 2d voyage		617
Union	1,109	434
Peruvian	1,713	758

It was impossible but what, when the disease appeared, the number on board should intensify the panic and thereby increase the danger, and it was not unnatural that those who saw only these results should find fault with the management, which, under the circumstances, allowed the aggregation of such large numbers in single ships. But it was not remembered that when these ships sailed there was no reason to apprehend an outbreak of cholera in them, and that even if there had been, the law gave the Government no power to compel shipowners to reduce the number of passengers carried in their ships. The number that may be so carried is defined by the Passengers Acts of 1855 and 1863, with reference to the area of the between-decks, and the only case in which compulsory power is given to restrict those numbers is in the event of choleraic, or any epidemic disease being "generally prevalent in the United Kingdom." Now it is certain that at the time when the vessels in question sailed choleraic disease was not "generally prevalent" in the United Kingdom, even if it could be said to have been so at any time last year. The power, therefore, reserved to Her Majesty in Council by the 59th Section of the Passengers Act, 1855, could not be brought into operation.

But it has been said, that in view of the possibility of an outbreak of sickness or of accident, a limit should be put on the numbers which any ship, whatever her size, may carry, and the limit repeatedly suggested has been 500 souls. It may, however, be questioned whether such an interference with the liberty of shipowners would be for the interest of emigrants. It is certain that large vessels, especially steam ships, are generally loftier in the between-decks, better ventilated and lighted, and better managed and found, than small vessels. It is clear too that as a general rule they can be sailed more cheaply. Nor is it the case that under ordinary circumstances, and on voyages of no great length, they are more exposed to sickness than small vessels. We place in the Appendix a table of all the vessels for which we have

Limitation of the number of passengers vessels should carry.

List of vessels from Liverpool to North America

in 1865 and 1866
with upwards of
600 persons on
board.
Mortality on
the voyage.
Appendix, No. 32.

returns of the mortality on the voyage, which sailed from Liverpool for North America, in the years 1865 and 1866 with more than 600 souls on board. The result is, that the largest mortality in any of these ships amounted to 9 out of 1,017 emigrants, or .88 per cent., while the average mortality among the 101,472 emigrants they carried was .08 per cent.

In respect to a suggestion that the power of the Crown to regulate the numbers to be carried might be increased, it must be borne in mind that every interference of this description would introduce uncertainty into the business, and be therefore a detriment to the shipowner, and consequently must tend to discourage enterprise and improvement in the construction of ships and the conduct of emigration. The result would be fewer and inferior ships, and increased price with diminished accommodation. It is not unreasonable to believe that had any such limit as has been proposed, or any such power of interference on the part of the Government existed, the steam ships which have been introduced into the service in recent years would not have been built.

Order in
Council requiring
vessels carrying
50 persons to
have a Medical
Officer on board.

But although no steps were taken to limit the numbers that might be carried, an Order in Council was issued to ensure the presence of a medical man in all passenger ships. By the Passengers Act, 1855, a medical man must be carried, 1st, in all ships bound to the coast of Africa, or crossing the line; 2d, in all ships where the number on board, including crew and cabin passengers, exceeds 300. This, therefore, left out of account vessels bound to North America with fewer than 300 souls on board. To supply this omission an order was issued by Her Majesty in Council on 9th August, under the 59th Section of the Act, requiring all vessels which carried as many as 50 persons to have a medical officer on board. This order, a compliance with which does not appear to have involved any difficulty, is still in force.

We have stated that the "Helvetia" on her first voyage put back from Queenstown with cholera; she was in fact compelled to do so, because there were at Queenstown no means of lodging her healthy passengers or separating and attending to her sick. To remedy this deficiency for the future, Her Majesty's Government, looking to the probability that other vessels might put into Cork with sickness on board, decided to place there a ship to be used under our superintendence as a hospital ship. The vessel selected for the service was Her Majesty's ship "Hastings," which had been the flagship on the station. We are happy to be able to state that hitherto no occasion has arisen for making use

Appropriation of
"Hastings" as
a hospital ship
at Cork.

of her. On the last occasion of an outbreak of cholera in 1854, Her Majesty's ship "Inconstant" was appropriated for the same service, but not being required was given up in 1861.

Excluding the ships in which cholera appeared, the emigration to the American continent was as healthy in 1866 as in former years. We annex tables from which it will be seen that, excluding ships in which cholera broke out, the mortality among emigrants in sailing ships amounted to only 56, or .40, per cent., and in steam ships to 84, or .06 per cent. This mortality, assuming the average voyage of a sailing ship at 40 days, and of a steam ship at 16 days, would be equal to a mortality in the year of 37 per 1,000 in sailing ships and only 15 per 1,000 in steam ships; in both, of 17 per 1,000. The emigrants are generally persons from the lower class of society. There are, we believe, no data for ascertaining the mortality among the corresponding classes on shore, but considering that the mortality among all classes in Great Britain is not less, we believe, than 26 per 1,000, we do not think a mortality even of 37 per 1,000 in emigrants on board ship can be regarded as excessive; while the mortality in steam ships cannot be more than half the mortality of the same classes on shore. When it is considered that the change in habit and food, and the confinement and apprehension which inevitably accompany a voyage for those not accustomed to the sea, cannot but act prejudicially on health, and that though the proportion of people of advanced age is small, the number of children is considerable, it must, we think, be admitted that the success of the arrangements for ensuring the health of emigrants on the voyage has been very complete.

In the course of last year complaints reached us, through the Swedish Legation, of frauds practised upon Scandinavian emigrants on their passage through this country to take ship at Liverpool for New York. That such frauds should be practised was only too probable, since for years we have had to contend against similar frauds practised on English and Irish emigrants; and foreign emigrants, from their unacquaintance with the habits of the country and ignorance of its language, would evidently be more easily defrauded than natives. To put down frauds of this description by laws or regulations is very difficult, as they seldom come to the knowledge of the authorities until the opportunity for taking proceedings against the perpetrators has passed. The best course therefore is to put the emigrants on their guard against them, and with this view we issued a notice, in English, French, German, and Swedish,

Mortality in emigration to North America in 1866. Appendixes, Nos. 26 to 31.

Frauds practised on foreign emigrants embarking at Liverpool.

Notice to foreign emigrants passing through Great Britain. Appendix, No. 42.

of which we place a copy in the Appendix, and had it distributed not only in our own ports but on the continent. What success this notice has had we have not the means of yet ascertaining.

Passing now to the emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, we have to report that the number of persons who emigrated to those colonies in 1866 was 24,097.

Australian emigration.

The number proceeding to the different colonies was to—

New South Wales	-	-	-	1,648
Queensland	-	-	-	6,054
Victoria	-	-	-	8,531
South Australia	-	-	-	3,392
Western Australia	-	-	-	167
Tasmania	-	-	-	7
New Zealand	-	-	-	4,298
Total	-	-	-	<u>24,097</u>

This is a decrease as compared with the emigration of 1865 of not fewer than 13,186 souls. The greater part of the emigrants to Victoria and New South Wales went out to join friends who had previously settled there, and who made arrangements with the Colonial Governments for their passages.

But limited as the emigration has been, there is no reason for thinking it inadequate to the wants of the colonists, and the existing demand for labour. Indeed, as regards Queensland, there is reason to fear that, owing to the temporary suspension of railway and other public works, there has been difficulty in obtaining full employment for the number of emigrants sent out. As the emigration from this country to the colony is now proceeding at a much reduced rate, the inconvenience occasioned by the comparative scarcity of work will probably soon pass away.

Demand for female domestic servants in Victoria. Miss Rye appointed to select female emigrants.

The demand for the services of female domestic servants in Victoria is still urgent, and the Colonial Government have in consequence entered into an arrangement with Miss Rye for the selection and despatch of that class of emigrants. Miss Rye has accordingly despatched 189 young women in 2 ships engaged and fitted by us. The Colonial Government have also requested us to continue to select female emigrants for them, and, if possible, to send not less than 150 in each ship we despatch to Melbourne.

The arrangements under which emigration by means of public funds is conducted remain, except as regards Victoria, the same as last year. In 1861 the Government of Victoria commenced accepting contracts in Melbourne for

the conveyance of emigrants from this country in vessels over which we exercised no control beyond that vested in us and our officers at the outports by the Passengers' Act. Latterly, however, the Colonial Authorities have become dissatisfied with that arrangement, and they have requested us to resume the conduct of the emigration arrangements for the colony. With the sanction of the Earl of Carnarvon, we announced to the Colonial Authorities our willingness to meet their wishes, and the first vessel under this arrangement, the "Atalanta," sailed on the 18th of April with 387 passengers on board.

Resumption of assisted emigrants to Victoria under conduct of Commissioners.

The total number of ships we engaged last year for Australia was 18, and the number of emigrants conveyed in them was 5,535. We are happy to be able to state that this emigration was carried on without accident, and almost without complaint of any sort. The health of the passengers has been very satisfactory; no sickness of a serious nature occurred in any of the ships for which the returns have been received up to the present time. The mortality, which as usual was chiefly confined to young children, has not exceeded 63 per cent. on the number embarked.

Government emigration.

The details of this emigration are given in Appendices Nos. 7 to 12.

Appendices, Nos. 7. to 12.

The mean contract price of the 18 ships we engaged last year was 13*l.* 14*s.* per statute adult.

Cost of passage.

PASSENGERS' ACTS.

No alteration has been made in the Passengers' Acts during the past year.

Passengers' Acts.

The following prosecutions were instituted under their provisions in 1866:—

Prosecutions under Acts in United Kingdom.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool -	Benjamin Samuels	Breach of 72nd Section.	Case dismissed.
	George Greenstock	Breach of 66th Section.	Fined 20 <i>l.</i> and costs.
Plymouth -	George Greenstock	Do.	Fined 50 <i>l.</i> and costs.
	Daniel Mullins -	Breach of 83rd Section.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> or 3 weeks' imprisonment.
	George S. Sayer -	Do.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> or 3 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.
	George Edyvean -	Do.	Fined 50 <i>l.</i> or 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour.
	Christina Craze -	Do.	Fined 20 <i>l.</i> or 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Amounts re-
covered by emi-
gration officers.

The amounts recovered for emigrants through the inter-
vention of the Emigration Officers were as follows; viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Liverpool - - - -	459	13	2
London - - - -	61	13	10
Glasgow - - - -	804	10	0
Cork - - - -	3,627	5	9
Londonderry - - - -	4	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£4,957	2	9
	<hr/> <hr/>		

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mortality in
cooloy emigration
to West Indies,
1864-65.

In our report of last year we stated the unhappy change which had taken place in the healthiness of the emigration from India to the West Indies during the season of 1864-65. Up to that time the mortality had for several years been decreasing till in 1862-63 it amounted to only 2·95, and in 1863-64 to 3·25 per cent. But in 1864-65 it rose, in the British Guiana emigration especially, to an unprecedented height. The whole number of emigrants despatched to the West Indies, including births on the voyage, was 4,621, among whom the deaths on the voyage or in harbour were 756, equal to 16·36 per cent. But of these deaths 712 occurred among 3,164 emigrants to British Guiana, being a mortality equal to 22·50 per cent.; while among 1,457 emigrants to Trinidad there were only 44 deaths, equal to a mortality of 3·01 per cent.

Very large in
vessels to British
Guiana.

So extraordinary a difference proved that there was something exceptional connected with the despatch of emigrants to British Guiana which did not apply to the emigration to Trinidad. Two principal conjectures were hazarded; first, that there was some malarious influence in the British Guiana depôt caused by its submersion during the cyclone of 5th October 1864, and second, that the ships had been overcrowded. The first theory proceeded on the fact that the single healthy ship of the season, the "Lincelles," sailed before the cyclone,—that the Trinidad emigration which was proceeding simultaneously with that to British Guiana was not unhealthy,—and that the only apparent difference between the two was the situation of their respective depôts, and the extent to which they had suffered during the cyclone. The second theory, which was strongly advocated by Dr. Partridge, the Government Medical Inspector of emigrants at Calcutta, and by Dr. Crane, the surgeon of the "Fusilier," was based on the fact that the Act of the Indian Legislature, No. 13 of 1864, which reduced from 12 to 10 feet the superficial area required for each statute

adult on board ship, first came into operation in the season 1864-5, that this reduction had been taken advantage of in the British Guiana ships but not in those to Trinidad, and that the disease was similar in its symptoms and effects to what has been known as "ship fever."

The Government of India referred the question to the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, and on 28th February 1866 Mr. Strachey, the president of the Commission, made an elaborate report on the subject to the Government of India. The Commission dissented from both the theories above stated. The first was dismissed with a brief notice to the effect that it was founded on erroneous information as to the effects of the cyclone on the depôt buildings and the subsequent sanitary condition of the depôts. The second was examined and refuted at great length. It was alleged, that even assuming that typhus fever could be produced otherwise than by contagion (which is doubtful), the difference between the numbers put on board under the new law and under the old (when no typhus or other contagious fever ever prevailed) would not be sufficient to account for its production,—that the period of the voyage when it appeared was too early and its progress was too gradual for such an explanation—that other ships sailing at the same time equally crowded made healthy voyages,—and that the same disease had appeared elsewhere where there was no overcrowding.

Report of Sanitary Commission for Bengal on the causes of the mortality in emigration, 1864-65.

Upon the whole the Commission came to the conclusion that the fever which broke out in these ships was a peculiarly deadly fever, known for some years in India, where at Agra, Meerut, Lahore, and Saugor it had committed great ravages, but apparently little known elsewhere. They pointed out that some fatal cases of fever, apparently of this type, occurred in the British Guiana depôt early in the season, and showed how the course of infection might be traced from those cases to the first cases which occurred on board the ships. They were therefore of opinion that the Emigration Authorities were blameless in the matter; that the emigrants were put on board in apparent good health, and with every attention to their comfort and welfare on the voyage; but that on board each of the ships in which this fatal disease afterwards appeared there were emigrants who had in them at the time of embarkation elements of the disease which only required time to be brought to maturity. To reduce the risk of such sickness in future, they suggested various precautionary measures before the embarkation of emigrants, which are still under the consideration of the Indian Government. Meanwhile, as we stated in our

Disease a deadly fever only known in India.

Emigrants in future not to be

embarked in greater proportion than 1 to every 12 superficial feet.

Number of coolies who arrived in West Indies in 1865-66.

Mortality, very large in Trinidad vessels.

Number of coolies who arrived in Mauritius in 1866.

Mortality, Appendix, No. 18.

Number of coolies despatched to the West Indies in 1866-67. Appendix, No. 21.

Number arrived. Mortality.

Report of last year, the West India Emigration agents at Calcutta have been desired, notwithstanding the alteration of the scale in the Indian Act of 1864, not to embark emigrants in a greater proportion than 1 statute adult for every 12 superficial feet of the passenger deck.

The emigration from India to the West Indies during the season of 1865-66 comprised 4,875 souls, of whom 26 were infants born on the voyage. The number of deaths was large, amounting to 388, equal to 7.95 per cent. The mortality in this instance, contrary to what happened in the preceding season, was larger in the Trinidad than in the British Guiana emigration, being at the rate of 10.74 per cent. in the former, and 6.65 in the latter.

This mortality was in part attributable to the large proportion of young children, which was much more than double the proportion of any recent year, but still more to the privations under which the labouring classes in Bengal had been suffering during that and the preceding year from the failure of the harvest. Where a people, like the Bengal coolie, are generally but ill fed, there is no room for a reduction in their dietary. Any such reduction brings with it enfeeblement and disease, if not absolute starvation. Much, therefore, as we regret the extent of the mortality in the emigration of 1865, we cannot consider that it implies neglect on the part of the emigration agents in the selection of the people or the fitting of the ships, or default on the part of the surgeons or officers of the ships on the voyage.

During the year 1866 16 ships arrived in Mauritius from India with 5,596, emigrants, including 11 infants born on the voyage. The number of deaths on board these ships was 31, equal to a mortality of .55 per cent.

During the season 1866-67 there sailed from India for the West Indies 23 ships carrying the following emigrants:—

For British Guiana	-	-	-	4,509
Trinidad	-	-	-	2,993
Jamaica	-	-	-	1,705
St. Vincent	-	-	-	490

Fifteen of these ships had arrived in the West Indies at the date of the last despatches. The mortality on the voyage had been—

In British Guiana ships	-	168=4.63 per cent.
Trinidad ships	-	115=4.42 „

This, though larger than in the years before 1864, is a considerable improvement on the seasons of 1864-65—1865-66, and in considering this mortality, it must be borne in mind that all these emigrants were drawn from the Bengal Presidency, in large districts of which famine prevailed in its

most deadly form. It was scarcely possible that the emigrants should altogether escape its effects; and that the mortality, under such unfavourable circumstances, was not larger, is, we think, a proof that great care was exercised by the agents in the selection of emigrants.

In the course of the year a question arose as to the minimum proportion of females to males to be required in the emigration. This question is attended by considerable difficulties, because, on the one hand, a small proportion of women gives rise to strifes and jealousies, if not to worse crimes, among the men, while, on the other, to require a large proportion leads either to the acceptance of a very inferior class, or to an injurious limitation of the whole number of emigrants. In the convention with the French government it was agreed that for the first three years the proportion of females in the emigration should be fixed at one fourth the number of males, for the next two years at one third, and after that time at one half. The proportion, therefore, in 1866, should have been, according to this arrangement, one third, or 33 per cent. of the whole number. The Indian governments, however, expressed considerable doubts as to the expediency of enforcing this rule, and proposed,—the Bengal government that the proportion should be reduced to 25 per cent.,—the Madras government that it should be fixed permanently at 35 per cent. After full consideration, and reference to the results of previous emigration, Lord Carnarvon decided to fix the minimum proportion at 33 per cent., or 50 females to every 100 males. The emigration during the past season shows the following proportions :—

Proportion of females to males to be required in cooly emigration.

	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to Males.
Mauritius - - -	*3,718	*1,898	51·04
British Guiana - - -	3,072	1,437	46·77
Trinidad - - -	1,979	1,014	51·23
Jamaica - - -	1,156	549	47·49
St. Vincent - - -	306	184	60·13
TOTAL - - -	10,231	5,082	49·67

Proportion of women in emigration season, 1866-67.

* These figures represent the number of coolies despatched in vessels which arrived in Mauritius in 1866.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Chinese emi-
gration.
Number des-
patched to West
Indies in season,
1865-66.
Appendix, No. 23.

The number of emigrants despatched from China to the West Indies in the season 1865-66 was to—

	Males.	Females.
British Guiana - - -	763	33
Trinidad - - -	604	7
Total - - -	<u>1,367</u>	<u>40</u>

Mortality.

The number of deaths on the voyage was 16, equal to a mortality of 1·7 per cent.

Emigrants from
Amoy not well
selected.

The emigrants despatched to British Guiana gave satisfaction on their arrival; but complaints were received from Trinidad that proper care had not been exercised in the selection of those despatched to that island in two ships from Amoy. It appeared that Mr. Sampson, the Emigration Agent in China, being unable to obtain at Canton the whole number required for the two colonies, had commissioned a mercantile firm at Amoy to procure emigrants for the two ships in question; and being himself detained at Canton collecting and despatching emigrants by other ships, he had been unable to exercise any personal superintendence over the Amoy emigration. Hence the selection having been conducted by persons not practically acquainted with the requirements of the West India Colonies included a number of unsuitable emigrants. This gave rise to the question whether if Canton could not supply the whole number of emigrants, it might not be better to remove the agency altogether to Amoy; or if two ports were required, whether it might not be better to intrust the details of the collection and despatch of the emigrants to a sub-agent at each port, employing Mr. Sampson as general superintendent over the proceedings of both. The question, however, so far as Amoy is concerned, has been decided upon other grounds. Mr. Sampson has reported that he sees no chance of obtaining at that port any female emigrants, and as an exclusively male emigration could not be permitted, it follows that emigration from Amoy must be given up. Instructions in that sense have accordingly been sent to him.

No more emi-
grants to be
selected at Amoy.

Burning of the
"Jeddo" in the
Straits of Sunda.

In our report of last year we gave all the information which had then reached us as to the emigration of the past season; but subsequently we heard of the unfortunate loss by fire of the ship "Jeddo" in the Straits of Sunda. This vessel sailed from Canton on the 18th March with 480 emigrants on board. Typhus fever broke out soon after she sailed, and about 20 of the emigrants died. On the 27th March the

master was informed by one of the interpreters that a mutiny was in contemplation among the emigrants. He in consequence seized those that were pointed out as the ring-leaders, and had them flogged, and kept in irons on the poop till the 15th April, when apparently they were allowed to return to the other emigrants. On the 16th April about 8 P.M. a fire broke out in the fore hold, and after a vain attempt to extinguish it the master determined to run the ship ashore. This was effected close to Anjer about 9 P.M., and the master managed to carry a line ashore, by which he and the surgeon succeeded in passing a large number of the emigrants to land. Eventually 319 were saved, but the number drowned was no less than 141, besides the 1st mate, an apprentice, and two European seamen. All the Europeans and a part of the Chinese were drowned in an attempt of the latter to seize a boat, contrary to the orders of the master. Of the others, more it is said might have been saved if they had had courage to trust themselves to the line by which so many reached the shore. The surgeon remained on the ship, assisting the emigrants, as long as he could do so without endangering his own life, but when he escaped 50 of the emigrants were still left on board. The survivors entered the service of the Netherland Inland Railway Company at Samarang, and the company reimbursed the expenses incurred in China on account of them. A court of enquiry on the loss of the ship was held at Singapore, and the finding of the court was, that, under the circumstances, the master acted judiciously in flogging the leaders of the conspiracy; that though there was no positive evidence as to the origin of the fire, there were strong grounds for suspecting that it was caused by the Coolies; that the conduct of the master and surgeon in their efforts to save the Coolies were in the highest degree praiseworthy; and that the master was fully acquitted of all blame for the loss of his ship.

During the season of 1866-67 there has been no emigration from China to the West Indies. In the month of March 1866 the English and French Ministers at Peking entered into a convention with the Chinese government, the effect of which would have been so greatly to increase the expense of the emigration that it could no longer be carried on with advantage to the West India colonies. Under this convention it was provided that every Chinese emigrant should at the end of five years be entitled to be conveyed back to China at the public expense; that even if he should remain in the colony the sum which would otherwise have been paid for his passage should be handed over to him; that if he should enter into a second engagement for five years he should

Number of lives lost.

Survivors engaged by the Netherland Railway Company.

Report of inquiry at Singapore into the loss of the "Jeddo."

Emigration from China to the West Indies in 1866-67.

English and French Convention with Chinese Government for the conduct of emigration.

receive a gratuity equal to half the cost of his return passage, his right to such return passage at the end of his engagement remaining as before; and that invalids, or men incapable of work, should be entitled at any time to claim payment of the sum necessary to cover the expense of their return to China. There were other stipulations of a questionable nature, but the above were the most open to objection.

The expense of a Chinese emigrant by the time he reaches the West Indies cannot be put up at less than 25*l*. A return passage would entail an additional expense of at least 15*l*. The cost, therefore, of a Chinese immigrant would be raised to about double the cost of an Indian immigrant. It is clear that under these circumstances it would not answer to import Chinese.

Nor was this the only objection. There are in British Guiana about 12,000 and in Trinidad about 1,600 Chinese introduced without any stipulation as to back passages. These people are at present working contentedly and satisfactorily, but if others of their countrymen, no better than themselves, were introduced on terms so much more favourable it was not difficult to conjecture that it would produce great discontent and irritation among the old immigrants. And it must be borne in mind that the Chinese have naturally a special aptitude for combination, which makes them peculiarly formidable when they consider themselves unjustly treated. Even, therefore, if the question of expense had not been insuperable, it would have been unwise, so long as any of the old immigrants remained under indentures in the colony, to introduce fresh immigrants under the terms prescribed by the convention. Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to make arrangements for transferring to India the vessels which had been taken up for Chinese emigrants, and to direct Mr. Sampson to suspend all operations for obtaining emigrants until further orders. Meanwhile it has been decided not to confirm the convention; and a correspondence is in progress with the French government for a joint proposal to the government of China for a modification of it. Until this has been settled, no emigration will be undertaken from Chinese ports to the British colonies.

It is a subject of much regret that the emigration during the past season should have been thus interrupted, as an occasion offered for procuring a considerable number of families who would have been peculiarly valuable in the West Indies. In the month of October it was proposed to Mr. Sampson, through the British Consul at Canton, that he should provide passages to the West Indies for a number of Hakka families, comprising in all several thousand per-

Number of
Chinese in
British Guiana
and Trinidad.

Suspension of
Chinese emi-
gration to the
West Indies.

Proposed emi-
gration to the
West Indies of
a number of
Hakka families.

sons. These people, all of the agricultural class, having been defeated, and reduced to destitution, in their conflicts with the Puntis, the Chinese government were anxious to find the means of disposing of them in a humane and satisfactory manner. Mr. Sampson offered to take them, provided the emigrants would consent to a monthly deduction from their wages to cover the expense of the return passage stipulated for by the convention. To this, however, the Chinese Viceroy did not consider himself at liberty to agree, and the negotiation dropped. Much as we regret that so valuable a class of emigrants was lost, Mr. Sampson had no alternative but to take the course he did. It is possible, however, that even yet some portion of these emigrants may be obtained, either through the abandonment by the Chinese government of the stipulation for a return passage, or by its acceptance of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Sampson. It appears, from recent despatches, that Sir R. Alcock was not indisposed to approve that arrangement, and it may perhaps be assumed, that, with his approval, the Chinese government would not refuse assent to it.

In former Reports we have had to notice the abuses which disgrace the emigration from Macao, and the injury which they inflict on the cause of emigration generally. We regret to have to state that these abuses continue. By reports from the British Minister and Consuls in China, as well as from Mr. Sampson, it appears that the malpractices of the crimps employed by the barracoon-keepers at Macao are not less than they used to be. It is said, that in order to obtain emigrants they supply the labouring classes with the means of gambling, and when they lose compel them as a last resource to emigrate; that the ships are in general filled with this class; that every kind of fraud and violence is practised to prevent escapes; but that when at the time of sailing the complement of a ship is still incomplete, the crimps do not hesitate to kidnap persons of respectable position and members of families to make up their number. That such proceedings should cause intense exasperation is only natural; and placards (of several of which Mr. Sampson has sent home copies) have accordingly been posted up in Canton and elsewhere, calling on the people to rise and put down the crimps. The same thing was done, it is said, before the outbreak in 1859; and unless a speedy remedy is applied it may be expected that a similar outbreak will again occur, and similar vengeance be again taken on the infamous persons engaged in this business. It is satisfactory, however, to believe that the people of Canton, no less than the Chinese authorities, understand and appreciate the difference between

Abuses in the emigration from the barracoons at Macao.

the emigration to the British colonies and that carried on from the barracoons at Macao.

We pass now from the general conduct of Indian and Chinese emigration to other points connected with emigration and land sales, which may be more conveniently treated under the head of the several colonies.

MAURITIUS.

Number of coolies who arrived in 1866. Appendix, No. 16.

The number of emigrants who arrived in Mauritius during 1866 was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
3,702	1894	5596

Number in the colony.

Of whom 585 had been in Mauritius before. The whole number in the colony on 31st December 1866 was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
165,550	80,499	246,049.

Deaths, departures, and births.

The departures, deaths, and births during the year had been—

—		Males.	Females.	Total.
Appendix, No. 17.	Departures - - - - -	2,925	890	3,815
	Deaths - - - - -	6,007	2,237	8,244
	Births - - - - -	3,470	3,342	6,812

Number working under indenture.

The number working under indenture at the end of 1865 (the latest date for which we have this information) was 86,578, of whom 64,133 were "old immigrants" who had re-engaged themselves after the expiration of their first engagements. The average wages were 14s. 4d. per month. The export of sugar to this country during the year 1865 was 992,316 cwt., as against 1,054,429 cwt. in 1864, being a reduction of 62,113 cwt.

Wages.
Export of sugar.

Report of Dr. Leith, President of the Sanitary Commission on the Causes of the large mortality amongst emigrants from Bombay in 1864.

In our Report for the year 1865 we adverted to the heavy mortality which had recently occurred in the emigration from Bombay to Mauritius. The Government of Bombay, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, directed Dr. Leith, the President of the Sanitary Commission, to inquire into the subject; and early last year Dr. Leith's report was received. He attributed the mortality to the bad accommodation at the depôt; the prevalence of remittent fever among the poorer classes who lived in its vicinity; the overcrowding of the ships; and the incompetence of the surgeons. He suggested various measures to remedy these

defects, all of which were at once agreed to by the agent for the colony, except the extension of the depôt accommodation to 54 superficial feet for each inmate. It was considered that to require such a space would make the depôt so expensive as practically to prevent emigration. The question whether 54 feet in depôt can be necessary for people who are healthy with only 12 feet on board ship has been referred back to the Indian authorities. Meanwhile emigration from Bombay continues suspended.

Ships with African slaves on board are from time to time captured by Her Majesty's cruisers off the east coast of Africa, generally in the Mozambique channel. A question has arisen as to the disposal of these people. Generally they have been landed in Mauritius, where there is an active demand for their services; but it has sometimes been found inconvenient, from the place of capture or other causes, to take them direct to that island. It has therefore been decided that in future under such circumstances they may be landed in Seychelles,—if possible, at the principal island, Mahé, and sent on, as opportunity occurs, to Mauritius. No slave ships, however, appear to have been captured in 1866 in the seas near Mauritius.

Captured slaves to be landed in the Seychelles.

No ships captured in 1866.

In former Reports we have described the measures that had been adopted for settling titles in the small islands attached to the government of Mauritius, known as the Oil Islands. In the course of last year similar measures were adopted for settling titles in the Seychelles. It appeared on enquiry that scarcely any of the occupants of land in Seychelles had valid titles; that the boundaries of granted and conceded lands were not accurately determined; that the provisional concessions under which many of the occupants held had never been formally completed; and that the land that had not been granted was occupied by squatters. To remedy this state of things it was decided that the occupants of lands should be divided into three classes: 1st, those who could show a continuous occupation of 30 years; 2d, those who could show a continuous occupation for less than 30 but more than 20 years; and 3d, those who could show a continuous occupation of more than 10 but less than 20 years. To the first titles have been given on payment of 1s. an acre, and the expense of survey and title deed (together about 6*l.*); to the second on payment of 2s. per acre, and the same expenses for survey and title deed; and to the third on payment of 5s. an acre, and the same expenses. Land held for a period of less than 10 years is to be sold in accordance with the land regulations. An assistant surveyor is to be sent as soon as one is available to make the neces-

Settlement of titles to land in the Oil Islands.

sary surveys, and the occupants are to be permitted, where they can do so, to settle their boundaries by mutual agreement. Where they cannot agree the boundaries are to be settled by the Civil Commissioner. With respect to the Crown reserves, consisting principally of the "Pas Geometriques," it is proposed that where occupation has existed for 10 years, the occupant shall be entitled to purchase at a price to be fixed by the Civil Commissioner, but if he refuses the price, that the land should be put up to auction; any buildings being previously valued, and the value paid to the occupant by the purchaser, unless the occupant should elect to remove them. All unoccupied reserves are to be sold by auction.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Cooly and Chinese immigrants working under indenture.

The number of Indian and Chinese immigrants working under indenture on estates in British Guiana on 30th June 1866 was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
24,526	7,598	32,124

Not under indenture.

The number on estates not under indenture was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
1,928	1,141	3,069

making a total of,—

26,454	8,739	35,193
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Of these there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indians - -	20,252	7,695	27,947
Chinese - -	6,202	1,044	7,246

Total - - 26,454 8,739 35,193

Mortality.

The deaths during the six months were 914, of which 692 were Indian, and 222 Chinese, or at the rate of 2.59 per cent. The export of sugar in 1865 to this country was 1,133,135 cwt., as against 1,025,327 cwt. in 1864, being an increase of 107,808 cwt.

Export of sugar.

O Tye-Kim appointed missionary to the Chinese.

In our Report of last year we described the steps which had been taken by O Tye-Kim, a Chinese Christian, to promote the conversion of his countrymen in British Guiana to Christianity, and the success which had attended him. Since then the Governor, on the recommendation of the Bishop, who speaks in the highest terms of O Tye-Kim's character and fitness, has appointed him missionary among the Chinese. The salary assigned to him is 200*l.* a year, besides an allowance of 100*l.* a year for travelling expenses. The appointment is too recent for us to have received infor-

mation of any results, but, judging from the influence exercised by O Tye-Kim over his countrymen, as described in our Report of last year, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that he may have considerable success.

TRINIDAD.

The number of Indian immigrants in Trinidad on 1st October 1866 was---

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	11,644	3,856	15,500
Of whom there were working on estates—			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under indenture	8,429	2,005	10,434
Not under indenture	3,215	1,851	5,066
Total	11,644	3,856	15,500

Cooly immigrants under and not under indenture.

The mortality among the immigrants during the year ended 10th October last was 443, or at the rate of 2·8 per cent. This mortality is found on analysis to have been confined principally to immigrants during their first and second year of residence.

Mortality.

The export of sugar from Trinidad to this Country in 1865 was 555,835 cwt., against 670,793 cwt. in 1864, being a decrease of 114,958 cwt. But besides sugar there was exported in 1865, 44,643 cwt. of cocoa.

Export of sugar and cocoa.

During the year arrangements were made for improving the system of disembarking and examining immigrants on their first arrival in Trinidad. With this view, emigrant ships are in future to land their passengers on Nelson's Island, about 5 miles from Port of Spain, and in the immediate vicinity of another island on which the invalid depôt for immigrants is situated. The object is to afford a more perfect means of examining the condition of the immigrants before they are allotted to estates, and to prevent any who are not in a fit state to labour being so allotted through oversight. Arrangements have also been made for improving the condition of the public hospitals at San Fernando and Port of Spain, and for removing such of the cases heretofore treated in them as could without disadvantage be removed to other establishments.

Arrangements for disembarkation and examination of immigrants on arrival in Trinidad.

Improvement of condition of public hospitals.

Several questions connected with the disposal of land in Trinidad were under discussion in 1866. Early in the year an application from Captain the Honourable A. Cochrane to purchase certain land for the purpose of raising and manufacturing petroleum and bitumen was sent home by the

Disposal of land.

Licences to
prospect for oil
or bitumen.

Governor. The intention was to form a company for the purpose, if the land could be obtained on favourable terms. Subsequently other applications of the same nature were received, and after full discussion the Earl of Carnarvon approved generally of a scheme proposed by the Acting Governor and the Attorney General, to the effect that licences to prospect for oil or bitumen should be issued for one year, with a power of extension to a second year on easy terms; that at the end of the term the licensee should have an option of purchasing the land at the general upset price, and where the extent exceeded 500 acres of paying for it in not more than three instalments; that land acquired for this purpose should be subject to ward or local rates in the same way as agricultural land; and that oil and minerals should contribute in the same proportion as agricultural produce to the duty raised for immigration purposes. This scheme will no doubt hereafter be reduced to the shape of definite regulations, but as yet that has not been done. It is easy to understand that for the present at least there is little probability of the formation in this country of a company for working the mineral resources of Trinidad.

Squatters on
Crown lands.

Another question which was the subject of correspondence last year was the manner of dealing with squatters in Trinidad. It appeared from the reports of the Governor that the number of squatters with their families was supposed to comprize not less than 3,000 persons, and that they occupied between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land; that they were unable to pay the established price for their land; and that it would be imprudent, even if it were just, after so long an acquiescence on the part of the Government, to endeavour to eject them. It further appeared that these squatters might be divided into two classes; the first composed of industrious, well-conducted, but poor people, who, though they would not work for wages, yet cultivate the land on which they are settled, and raise cocoa, coffee, plaintains, &c. for sale. These are said to be generally persons of mixed Spanish blood, or the children of parents who were free before 1834. The other class consists of a population idle, dissolute, half savage, and impatient of the restraints of civilization, who cultivate small patches of Indian corn and rice, barely sufficient for their own subsistence. To both classes it is proposed to issue titles on their paying the upset price of their land in four equal annual instalments, and it is expected that the first class will readily accept the proposal. The second class it will be more difficult to deal with; but an endeavour is to be made to tempt them from their remote and unproductive locations

Proposal to issue
titles to squatters
on their paying
upset price of
land in four
equal instal-
ments.

to lands of better quality and more accessible, so as to bring them within the civilizing influences of society. How far this may be possible of accomplishment the future alone can show.

But the questions of squatting and of the sale of mineral lands necessarily brought into debate the larger question as to the terms on which Crown land in general is disposed of in Trinidad.

The upset price in Trinidad, as in some other West India Colonies, has for many years been 2*l.* an acre, and if land were purchased only for the production of sugar such a price would not be too high. But it is alleged that if the price were lower many persons, who have not capital enough to cultivate sugar, but have sufficient to cultivate the other staples, or to raise provisions, would come in as purchasers. The effect of the high price in excluding such purchasers is shown, it is said, by the fact that during 19 years only 3,423 acres had been sold, of which a portion was village lots, while a large mass of people have squatted on the land without any payment whatever for their occupation. The question has been referred for the consideration of the local authorities, whose report there has not yet been time to receive.

Measures have also been adopted for reorganizing the land department in the colony. Heretofore, the duties of the Crown land department have been performed by the court of intendant, in which the Governor is the judge, assisted by a puisné judge. The court has no executive power, and the discharge therefore of the executive duties of the department devolves on the Governor, without the assistance of any departmental staff. It is proposed to abolish this inefficient system, and in place of it to appoint a surveyor general, to whom the management of the Crown lands and the superintendence of public buildings is to be confided. It can scarcely be doubted that this will be a much better arrangement than the one it supersedes.

JAMAICA.

After an interval of four years, emigration from India to Jamaica was recommenced in the season 1866-67. Early in 1866 Sir H. Storks recommended that a small number of emigrants should be obtained, and further applications were received afterwards. The number eventually ordered for the colony was 1,750 statute adults.

As the extent and permanence of the demand for immigrants appeared in the first instance doubtful, the agency was,

Upset price of land considered too high.

Re-organization of land department.

Appointment of Surveyor General.

Resumption of cooly immigration.

from motives of economy, intrusted to Mr. Jeffrey, the emigration agent for British Guiana, instead of to an agent specially appointed for Jamaica. Some delay occurred in obtaining emigrants for Jamaica, doubtless from the fact that the intermission between 1862 and 1866 had rendered the name of Jamaica unfamiliar to the emigrating class, and that the native collectors, as long as they had a choice between the two, found it easier to procure emigrants for British Guiana than for Jamaica. But between 12th January and 14th March last Mr. Jeffrey was able to despatch the following ships to Jamaica:—

	Souls.	Statute Adults.
St. Hilda with - -	396	370
The Ganges - -	409	379½
The Salamanca - -	404	370½
Corona - -	496	460½
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,705	1,570½

Number of coolies despatched.

Contract price of cooly vessels.

Freights to Jamaica were unfortunately rather higher than to British Guiana and Trinidad, having averaged, to—

Jamaica, 14*l.* per statute adult;

British Guiana, 11*l.* 16*s.* 5¼*d.* per statute adult;

Trinidad, 12*l.* 7*s.* 9¼*d.* per statute adult.

We have not yet heard of the arrival of any of the above ships in Jamaica.

ST. VINCENT.

One ship, carrying 490 Indians, has been despatched to St. Vincent during the past season, by Mr. Thornton Warner, the agent at Calcutta for Trinidad. We have not yet heard of her arrival.

There were in St. Vincent on the 30th June last 903 immigrants. The deaths among them during the half year had been 9, or a fraction less than 1 per cent. The births had been 8. The people appear, from the Immigration Agent's report, to be universally well treated; there was scarcely any crime among them; and they expressed themselves contented and happy.

GRENADA.

At the end of 1865 the immigrants in Grenada were—

Indians - - -	1,662
Africans - - -	198

1,860

Number of coolies despatched from India.

Immigrants in colony.
Deaths.
Births.

Immigrants in colony.

The deaths among the Indians during that year were 38, equal to a mortality of 2·02 per cent. The births had been 58. Among the Africans there had been no deaths.

Deaths.
Births.

But early in 1866 a batch of new immigrants numbering 260 arrived in Grenada. These were a portion of the people wrecked on the coast of Barbadoes in the "Countess of Ripon," in the month of January 1866. They were allotted at once to estates, although apparently still suffering from the effects of their shipwreck. In the month of July last it came to the knowledge of the administrator of the government that a large mortality had occurred among such of the people as had been assigned to the Mount Alexander estate, and on inquiry it was found that they had been very much neglected, that the provisions of the law in respect to medical attendance had been disregarded, and that the building set apart as a hospital for them was unfit for use. The administrator, in consequence, acting under the power conferred on him by the Immigration Act, at once removed all the immigrants from the estate, and the owner would have been prosecuted, but that he died in the meantime. But the result of the exposure of the Mount Alexander estate was an inquiry into the condition of the hospitals on other estates also, when it appeared that with scarcely an exception none were provided with the accommodation required by law, as a precedent condition of the introduction of immigrants.

Immigrants per
"Countess of
Ripon."

Large mortality
amongst immi-
grants assigned
to Mount Alex-
ander estate.

Removal of
immigrants to
another estate.

Deficiency of
hospital accom-
modation.

Endeavours have been since made on most estates, and with some success, to remedy this deficiency, and prosecutions have been commenced against those who have most notoriously infringed the law. But a difficulty has arisen in finding employment for the immigrants who have been removed from the Mount Alexander estate, or who may hereafter be removed under similar circumstances from other estates, the planters having entered into a combination not to employ coolies removed from other estates, "to suit," as they describe it, "the purposes of the immigration agent." And even for old immigrants, who, having completed their first engagements, are willing to enter into fresh ones, no engagements can be found. Some of the latter have accordingly left the island for other colonies, and no doubt more will follow, and in that way the difficulty in their case will be got over. But in the case of immigrants who have not completed their industrial residence, it may be doubted whether there is any power in the government legally to transfer them to another colony. In that case there would be no alternative, if the planters refuse to employ them, but to find work for them at the public expense. It may be

Departure of
coolies to other
colonies.

hoped, however, that the planters in Grenada will not persist in a determination which would place them in a position of antagonism, no less to the government on the spot, than to the government at home, and which would inevitably prevent their hereafter being permitted to introduce any more immigrants from India.

ST. LUCIA.

Immigrants under and not under indenture. No Indian immigrants have been introduced into St. Lucia since February 1862.

On the 31st December last the number of immigrants on estates was—

Under indenture	-	-	-	276
Not under indenture	-	-	-	818
				1,094

Deaths.
Births.

The deaths among these people during the year had been 21, equal to a mortality of 1.21 per cent. The births had been 22. The indentures of the small number who in December had not completed their industrial service have expired before this. The people are said to be in good health, and contented.

Africans under and not under indenture.

Besides the Indians, there were a few African immigrants on estates, of whom there were working—

Under indentures	-	-	-	16
Not under indentures	-	-	-	84

Death.

One death only had occurred among these people during the year.

ST. KITTS'S, ANTIGUA, AND TOBAGO.

Immigration.

The only immigrants introduced into these islands during the year were a small body of 15 from Madeira, who arrived in St. Christopher in the month of August. There are about 100 Africans still under indenture in Tobago. There is, however, nothing to notice respecting them, except that during the last six months of 1866 not a single death or other casualty took place among them.

Africans under indenture in Tobago.

HONDURAS.

Chinese immigrants.

In our Report for 1865 we stated that a ship with Chinese emigrants had been despatched to Honduras from Amoy. She arrived on 12th June 1865 with 474 emigrants, having lost

six on the voyage, a mortality equal to 1.25 per cent. The people were received with much satisfaction, and a considerable number were allotted to the estates of the British Honduras Company. The surgeon who had come with them from China was appointed sub-agent of immigration in the district, and there appeared no reason to doubt the success and well-being of the immigrants.

But in August 1866 the Lieutenant Governor reported that 100 of the immigrants had absconded from the estates of the British Honduras Company, and had sought refuge with the Santa Cruz Indians on the other side of the Hondo. Their reason for so doing was said to be the injudicious and unjust, if not cruel neglect, with which they had been treated; the stoppage of their wages for advances said to have been fraudulently obtained from them in China; the nature of the work (tree felling) on which they had been employed; and discontent with the food provided for them. The Lieutenant Governor in consequence removed all the people from the estates of the British Honduras Company, and transferred them to another employer. And it is satisfactory to be able to add, that after nearly three months trial that employer was able to give a very favourable report of their improvement in health, and of their efficiency as labourers. A similar improvement appears also to have taken place on the San Andres estate, the proprietor of which had in the first instance been much dissatisfied with the people allotted to him. There is, however, little probability that any more Chinese emigrants will be introduced into Honduras.

But besides Chinese immigrants the British Honduras Company had obtained a number of labourers from Barbados. These people seem to have been as much neglected on the company's estates as the Chinese; but as they were introduced at the expense of the company, and did not therefore come within the protection of the immigration law, it was not in the power of the Lieutenant Governor to interfere for their protection in the same way as he had done for the Chinese. As, however, it is understood that the manager of the company's estates, to whose misconduct the ill-treatment of the immigrants was attributable, has since left the colony, it may be hoped that a better system of management will have been introduced. The Lieutenant Governor would of course use whatever influence he possessed to protect these Barbadians; and as the Governor of Barbados has, we believe, been informed of the ill success of the emigrants, it may be expected that no more emigration will take place from that island to Honduras.

Ill treatment of Chinese on British Honduras Company's estates.

Removal of Chinese from British Honduras Company's estates to other estates.

Barbadian immigrants on British Honduras Company's estates much neglected.

Reduction of
upset price of
land.

A question has arisen in Honduras as to the policy of reducing the upset price of land (\$5), with a view to encourage the immigration of planters from the Southern States of the Union. It is supposed that there are many families in those states, who, having been almost ruined by the civil war, would be willing to settle in Honduras, if land could be obtained there at a moderate price. The Lieutenant Governor has, we believe, been authorized to reduce the price to one half its present amount, on the understanding, however, that Great Britain is not to incur any increased responsibility for the protection of the interests which may be thus created in the colony.

CEYLON.

Immigration
from India.

In our Report of last year we adverted to the large immigration which annually takes place into Ceylon from the neighbouring continent. We have now received from the colony the further information as to the number and condition of the immigrants which we stated had been called for. It appears that the number of coolies employed on estates in Ceylon at the end of last year was estimated at 105,000; that it is the practice of these people after working for one or two years in Ceylon to return to India with their savings after the coffee crop has been taken off, coming back to Ceylon before the next crop is ripe.

Number of
coolies employed
on estates.

Arrivals and de-
partures in 1866.

During 1866 the number who arrived in the colony was	-	-	-	-	88,528
The number who left it	-	-	-	-	49,299
					<hr/>
					39,199
					<hr/> <hr/>

Mortality.
Wages.

The average of deaths is supposed to be about 2 per cent. The wages of adult males are from 7*d.* to 9*d.* a day; of females and boys from 4½*d.* to 7*d.*; and each labourer on an average works five days in the week. As a general rule the coolies are contented and well behaved, and are well treated by their employers. The Government agents assert that they are better fed, housed, and cared for in Ceylon than in India.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Land Revenue of New South Wales for the years 1865 and 1866 is thus given in the Government Gazette of that colony:—

	1865.			1866.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land sales	172,298	15	7	226,452	5	0
Balance of conditional purchases	34,393	17	1	22,934	6	6
Interest on land sales to conditional purchasers	6,548	11	7	12,456	10	9
Rent and assessment on pastoral runs	304,776	8	10	272,531	0	0
Fees on transfer of runs				968	15	0
Quitrents	689	1	8	161	1	10
Licences to cut timber, &c. on Crown lands	2,980	4	0	2,586	18	0
Mineral leases	574	0	0	1,162	17	7
Leases of auriferous lands	875	0	0	909	16	4
Miners' rights	6,739	10	0	6,165	0	0
Business licences	851	0	0	678	10	0
Miscellaneous	1,301	10	0	71	10	0
Total	532,027	18	9	547,138	11	0

Land revenue.

The revenue derived from gold during the same period was:—

Gold revenue.

	1865.			1866.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Duty on gold	20,462	17	0	18,480	5	4
Fees for escort and conveyance of gold, &c.	10,413	6	2	8,930	12	11
Total	30,876	3	2	27,410	18	3

The result is an increase on the land revenue of $\text{£}15,110$ 12 3 and a decrease on the gold revenue of $\text{£}3,465$ 4 11

Making an increase on the two $\text{£}11,654$ 7 4

The total ordinary revenue of the two years was—

	£	s.	d.
1865	1,774,174	9	6
1866	2,038,079	3	7
Increase	£263,904	14	1

Revenue 1865-66.

Immigration at public expense in 1865.

The number of immigrants introduced into the colony by sea in 1865 at the public expense is stated in the Statistical Register for that year presented to the local Parliament to have been 2,717.

Of whom there were—

English	-	-	-	495
Scotch	-	-	-	155
Irish	-	-	-	2,041
Of other countries	-	-	-	26
				<u>2,717</u>

Cost of.

The whole outlay on emigration during the year was 34,149*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, being equal to 12*l.* 11*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* each. But this includes the expenses of agency in the colony and of quarantine as well as the expenses more immediately connected with the conveyance of the people. The number of immigrants who arrived by sea at their own expense was 641. The whole number of immigrants, therefore, who reached the colony was 3,358.

Number of immigrants who arrived at their own expense.

Population.

The population on 31st December 1865 was estimated at	-	-	-	411,388
As against 31st December 1864	-	-	-	392,589
				<u>18,799</u>
Increase	-	-	-	

The number of births during the year was	-	17,283
Of deaths	-	6,596
		<u>10,687</u>

Land alienated and unalienated.

The extent of land alienated in the colony was stated to be	-	-	-	-	Acres.	7,900,360
Of unalienated	-	-	-	-		93,852,305

Horned cattle and sheep.

The number of horned cattle and sheep in the colony on 31st March was—

		Horned Cattle.	Sheep.
1865	-	1,924,119	8,271,520
1866	-	1,961,905	8,132,511
		<u>37,786</u>	<u>139,009</u>
Increase	-		Decrease

The trade of the colony, as shown by the imports and exports, was prosperous. They were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1864 - -	£9,836,042	£8,117,217
1865 - -	9,928,595	8,191,170
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase - £	92,553	£ 73,953
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Imports.
Exports.

In the export of gold there was a decrease

From 1864 - - -	£2,952,471
To 1865 - - -	441,006
	<hr/>
Decrease - - -	£2,511,465
	<hr/> <hr/>

Gold exported.

While in wool there was an increase

From 1864 - - -	£1,628,493
To 1865 - - -	2,253,149
	<hr/>
Increase - - -	£ 624,656
	<hr/> <hr/>

Wool.

QUEENSLAND.

The extent of land sold in Queensland in 1865 was—

	A.	R.	P.
By auction - - -	36,058	0	22·8
Without public competition	102,796	3	38
Within agricultural reserves	6,944	2	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total - - -	145,799	2	38·8
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Land sales.

The amount realized was 224,403*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase as compared with 1864 of 13,677*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony was 11,216, of whom there were sent in ships chartered by us - - - - - 1350

In ships belonging to the Black Ball line - - - - - 8,375

From German ports - - - - - 1,491

11,216

Immigration.

Population.

The population of the colony on 31st December 1865 was estimated at—

Males	-	-	-	-	53,297
Females	-	-	-	-	34,478
					<u>87,775</u>

Land alienated to end of 1865.

The total quantity of land alienated in fee in the colony was, on 31st December 1865, 580,034 acres.

The imports and exports were—

Imports. Exports.		Imports.		Exports.
1864	-	£2,267,954		1,247,054
1865	-	2,505,559		1,153,464
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
		Increase - £ 237,605		Decrease 93,590

Cattle.
Sheep.

The cattle and sheep in the colony were—

		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.
1864	-	882,073		5,665,334
1865	-	887,856		6,810,005
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
		Increase - 5,783		1,144,671

Land under cultivation.

The extent of land under cultivation was 14,414 acres, being an increase, as compared with 1864, of 2,407 acres.

Resignation of Mr. Jordan as emigration agent.

The emigration to Queensland was conducted up to December 1866 by Mr. Jordan, who had acted for several years as emigration agent for the colony. But Mr. Jordan having resigned, the emigration, whenever it is renewed, will be intrusted to Mr. Herbert, formerly the Colonial Secretary, and agent for the colony in this country. His office is at No. 2, Old Broad Street.

Leasing Act.

An Act was passed by the Legislature of Queensland in their last session, to provide for the leasing, with a subsequent right of purchase, of lands situate more than two miles from the boundary of any town. We place a copy of this Act in the Appendix.

Appendix, No. 34.

VICTORIA.

Land granted and sold in 1865.

The extent of land granted and sold in Victoria during the year 1865, the latest for which we have returns, was—

		A.	R.	P.
Sold	-	139,775	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granted	-	19	0	18
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		139,794	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$

The amount realized was 295,455*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The total quantity of land alienated up to 31st Dec. 1865 was—

	A.	R.	P.
Granted without purchase	-	1,020	2 27
Sold	-	6,048,682	3 23
		<u>6,049,703</u>	<u>2 10</u>
The extent remaining unalienated was estimated at	-	49,594,456	1 29
Total	-	<u><u>55,644,159</u></u>	<u><u>3 39</u></u>

Land alienated to end of 1865.

The extent of land leased in 1865 was *Acres* 1,820,173
 The amount of rent received in 1865 was - *£112,709
 The number of acres in runs was *Acres* 29,354,436
 The number of acres of purchased land attached to runs - *Acres* 2,856,000

Land leased in 1865.

The extent of land under cultivation was—	A.
1864	- 479,463
1865	- 530,196
Increase	- <u><u>50,733</u></u>

Land under cultivation.

The number of cattle and sheep in the colony was in March—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1865	- 640,625	8,406,234
1866	- 621,337	8,835,380
Decrease	- <u><u>18,288</u></u>	Increase <u><u>429,146</u></u>

Cattle. Sheep.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony by sea in 1865 was 30,976.

Of whom there came—

From neighbouring colonies	- 18,405
From the United Kingdom	- 10,862
From foreign countries	- 1,709
	<u>30,976</u>

The population on 1st January 1865 was - 605,501
 On 31st December - - - 626,639

Population.

being an increase of - - 21,138

* Note.—Of this sum 77,521*l.* 7*s.* was paid for 6 months occupancy.

Population of
the gold fields.

The estimated population on the gold fields was on
31st December 1865—

Europeans	-	230,486
Chinese	-	28,282
		<u>258,768</u>

On 30th September 1866 it was—

Europeans	-	227,486
Chinese	-	30,401
		<u>258,247</u>

The trade of the colony had apparently not been in a prosperous condition in 1865, the import and exports in that year having fallen off considerably. They were—

Imports.
Exports.

Imports.	Exports.
£ 13,257,537	£ 13,150,748

The value of imports was lower than in any of the preceding nine years; the value of exports lower than in any year of the same period, except 1860 and 1862.

We have stated in a former part of this report that the Victoria government have requested us to resume the despatch of ships carrying to that colony such emigrants as are assisted out of public funds. The number of ships sent out last year by the contractors with the Colonial government was 20, and the number of assisted emigrants they carried 3,626. We regret, that not having yet received the usual report of the immigration agent to the Colonial government we are unable to state the result of the voyages. The absence of complaint may, however, be accepted as a proof of the absence of any serious mis-carriage.

Number of
assisted emi-
grants de-
spatched by
contractors with
the Colonial
government.

Licence granted
to Mr. Evans of
the pearl fishery,
&c. on the
Suwarrow and
Palmerston
Islands.

Appendix, No. 35.

In the month of September last licences were granted to Mr. Lavington Evans for the pearl fishery, the collection of bêche de mer, and for other purposes, on the Suwarrow Islands and the Island of Dudosa. As these licences were necessarily different in their terms from those granted for guano islands, we insert in the Appendix a copy of that for the Suwarrow Islands. The necessity for the alteration in its terms will explain itself. A similar licence for Palmerston Island has since been granted to Mr. Evans.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The sales of land in South Australia during the years 1864 and 1865 were—

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.
1864 - -	224,171	0	24	265,441	5
1865 - -	316,477	0	16	510,268	3
Increase -	92,305	3	32	£ 244,826	18

It will be seen that the average price was also much higher in 1865 than in 1864, having been in 1864 about 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per acre, and in 1865 about 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* There was a rise in the price of all except town lands; the rise in the price of country lands having been from an average of 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*½d.* to an average of 1*l.* 14*s.* 5*¼d.*

The revenue of the colony was—

	£	s.	d.
1864 - -	775,837	14	4
1865 - -	1,089,128	14	4
Increase -	£ 313,291	0	0

Revenue.

The expenditure was—

	£	s.	d.
1864 - -	626,688	9	2
1865 - -	790,504	8	0
Increase -	£ 163,815	18	10

Expenditure.

The population of the colony on 31st December 1865 was estimated at 80,686 males, 75,919 females, total 156,605, being an increase during the year of 9,264, of which there was attributed to—

Immigration - -	4,766
Excess of births over deaths - -	4,498
	<u>9,264</u>

The area of the counties and pastoral districts of the colony is 18,576,000 acres. The extent of land sold to 31st December 1865 was 3,203,624 acres. The extent of land enclosed was 3,765,007 acres, of which 659,552 acres were under cultivation. The number of horned cattle in the colony was 158,057; of sheep 3,779,308. This is a considerable decrease as compared with 1864, when the numbers were 204,892 and 4,106,230 respectively.

Extent of land sold, enclosed, and under cultivation at end of 1865.

Horned cattle. Sheep.

The trade of the colony had, however, not fallen off during the year, the value of the imports and exports having been—

	Imports.		Exports.	
Imports.	1864	- £ 2,122,923	1	6
Exports.	1865	- 2,552,407	0	0
			<hr/>	
	Increase	- £ 429,484	18	6
			<hr/>	
			Decrease	£ 175,699
			<hr/>	

The selection of the emigrants despatched to South Australia in 1866 was, as in recent years, intrusted to an agent appointed by the Colonial government; but the charter, fitting, and despatch of the ships was performed by us. In the course of the year we despatched 8 ships, carrying 3,097 emigrants. We have received reports of the arrival of all of these ships. The number of deaths on the voyage was 28, equal to '90 per cent.

In our Report of last year we stated that the settlement commenced in 1864 at Adam's Bay on the northern coast of Australia had not been successful, and that the majority of the settlers had left it, and returned to Adelaide. At that time, however, hopes were entertained that the country might after all be found to be suited to pastoral settlers. We regret to say that these hopes have not been realized. It was accordingly decided to withdraw the government resident and his party, and a steamer having been chartered to bring them away, they embarked on 11th January, and arrived in Adelaide on 4th February last. It is intended to despatch a small party to select a site from which to commence a survey of the country, and Captain Cadell had been appointed to its command. The party were to start on the 26th February.

Four Acts relating to land were passed by the Legislature of South Australia in the session of 1866; viz., 1st, to amend the Waste Lands Act of 1858; 2d, to amend the laws relating to the leasing of lands for mineral purposes; 3d, to amend the laws relating to the leasing of lands for pastoral purposes; and, 4th, to authorize the remission of rent and assessment due from certain pastoral lessees of the Crown. We print copies of these Acts in the Appendix.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The number of emigrants, exclusive of convicts, who proceeded from this country to Western Australia in 1866, as has been stated on a former page, was only 167. Of these 114 were despatched by us under instructions from the

Government
emigration.

Mortality

*Northern
Territory.*

Settlement at
Adam's Bay.

Withdrawal of
government
resident.

Proposed survey
of country.

Land Acts
passed in 1866.

Appendices,
Nos. 36 to 39.

Immigration.

Secretary of State, and consisted of 68 single women, 22 married people, 5 single men, and 19 children.

No deaths occurred on the voyage.

The number of convicts despatched to the colony was 583.

The land revenue of the colony in 1865, the latest date for which we have returns, was—

	£	s.	d.
Sales	3,463	16	5
Licences for depasturing stock	2,911	0	6
Leases for do.	6,439	16	1
Do. for tillage	2,375	4	3
Do. for mining	24	4	0
Timber licences	448	7	6
	<u>£15,662</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

	£	s.	d.
The entire revenue from local sources was	65,905	12	7
The contribution towards police and magistrates from the commissariat chest	12,037	6	4
Making a total of	<u>£77,942</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>

The total expenditure was 74,985*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The population on 31st December 1865, was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
13,005	7,255	20,260

being an increase, as compared with 1864, of—

Males.	Females.	Total.
544	245	789

In our report last year we mentioned the abandonment of the Camden Harbour Settlement in the extreme north of the colony, and the transfer of the settlers to the neighbourhood of Nichol's Bay. The Governor has since proclaimed a township at that place under the name of Port Walcott. The Government resident, writing from Port Walcott on 4th June last year, announced the arrival of 1,700 sheep; and stated that the rains which had recently fallen had removed all apprehension of an insufficient water supply. "The stock in this district," he said, "are all in first-rate order, and the pasture lands are looking well." Nearly 4 months later, on 29th September, he reports that advices have been received of the expected despatch of stock from

Land revenue.

Revenue.

Expenditure.
Population.

Camden Harbour Settlement.

Township of Port Walcott.

Arrival of sheep.

Land sales.

Wool.

Land under
lease and occu-
pation licence.
Population.

Victoria and South Australia early in the present year, and that it was estimated that upwards of 15,000 sheep would be introduced by foreign ships during the ensuing season. The first Government land sales had taken place, and 26 town lots had been purchased, three of them at an advance on the upset price. The clip of wool had exceeded expectation, and would furnish about 120 bales for exportation. The extent of land held under lease was 360,400 acres, and under occupation licence 3,600,000 acres. The number of sheep in the district was 17,660; of cattle 157; and of horses 103. The population amounted to 124 souls. The resident ended his report as follows: "No doubt," he said, "is expressed by the settlers with respect to the ultimate prosperity of this portion of the colony, and in my opinion there is everything to justify the most cheerful anticipations."

NEW ZEALAND.

Land sales.

The land sales in New Zealand in 1864 and in 1865, the latest year for which we have returns, comprised,—

	1864.			1865.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Town lands -	654	2	24	442	3	16
Suburban -	5,688	2	33	6,899	1	11
Country -	684,831	3	9	495,770	1	13
	<u>691,175 0 26</u>			<u>503,112 2 0</u>		

which was paid for by—

	£			£		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash -	595,858	19	4	341,094	6	4
Scrap and land orders	1,824	14	1	3,741	14	4
	<u>£597,683 13 5</u>			<u>£344,836 0 8</u>		

Land alienated
under remission
certificates.

In addition to which there was alienated under remission certificates to military officers, or for old land claims, in—

1864			1865		
A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
56,370	0	33	85,502	1	39

Immigration.

Emigration.

The number of immigrants who arrived in New Zealand in 1865 was 18,916, of whom 9,841 were from the United Kingdom; the rest, with the exception of 113, from the Australian Colonies. The emigration from the colony was 6,607, leaving a balance in favour of the colony of 12,309.

The population, exclusive of military, which by a census Population in December 1864 was ascertained to be—

Males	-	-	-	106,580
Females	-	-	-	65,578
				172,158
				172,158

was estimated on 31st December 1865 at—

Males	-	-	-	117,376
Females	-	-	-	73,231
				190,607
				190,607

The imports and exports of the colony were—

		Imports.	Exports.	Imports. Exports.
1864	-	-	-	£7,000,655
1865	-	-	-	£3,401,667
		5,594,977	3,713,218	
Decrease		£1,405,678	Increase	£311,551

In its session of 1866 the General Assembly of New Zealand passed the following Acts amending the laws connected with the disposal of land in the colony, namely:—

Land Acts
passed in 1866.

- 30 Vict. No. 22. The Otago Waste Lands Act.
- „ No. 23. The Auckland Waste Lands Act.
- „ No. 24. The Canterbury Waste Lands Act.
- „ No. 25. Extending the Land Laws of Hawke's Bay to lands acquired by the Provincial Government under the Native Lands Act 1865.
- „ No. 26. To enable certain holders of land orders issued by the Plymouth Company of New Zealand, or by the New Zealand Company, to make their selections out of a certain block of land therein described, and out of the Waitara Township in the Province of Taranaki, and to fix the rate at which scrip is to be computed in the purchase of those lands.
- „ No. 27. To enable the Native Lands Court to enquire into and determine the titles to land in the east coast district, and to award grants of land to such natives or other persons as may be

entitled thereto, and who shall not have been engaged in the rebellion.

- 30 Vict. No. 28. To amend the Native Lands Act, 1865.
- „ No. 31. To amend three previous New Zealand Settlements Acts.
- „ No. 32. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to gold fields.

It will only be necessary to notice here some of the more prominent amendments introduced by these Acts into the previous laws.

Privileges to
naval and mili-
tary settlers
withdrawn.

The privileges heretofore accorded to naval and military settlers in the acquisition of land have been withdrawn in all the provinces, except that in the province of Canterbury there has been no repeal, as far as we are aware, of the offer of free grants of 30 acres to discharged soldiers or sailors disabled, and to the widows of those killed, in the Russian war. But this offer is gradually wearing out by lapse of time, as the application to be available must be made within three years of the discharge of the applicant, or, in the case of widows, of his death.

Otago Waste
Lands Act.

The Otago Waste Lands Act consolidates and amends the previous land laws of the province. It divides the waste lands of the Crown into two classes—town, and rural lands. Town lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price, to be fixed by the Waste Lands Board, and approved by the Superintendent of the province. If not sold at auction, they may after 30 days' notice in the Gazette be sold by the Board, at a sum equal to the highest bid at the auction, or, if no bid, at the upset price. Persons in occupation of certain town lands (except at Dunedin and Port Chalmers) may acquire them at a price to be fixed by the Land Board without being subject to the process of auction. One tenth of the purchase money is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within one calendar month. All lands must be surveyed and mapped previous to sale.

Rural lands, not under lease or reserved for leasing or for other public reasons, are to be sold to the first applicant at the fixed price of 20s. an acre. If two or more applications are made for the same land, it is to be put up to auction at the upset price of 20s. an acre. Any rural land remaining unsold for 7 years after it has been proclaimed open for sale may be put up to auction at 10s. an acre. The Governor, however, on the recommendation of the Superintendent and Provincial Council, may by Order in Council raise the price

of lands to be sold whether by selection or auction. Applications to purchase rural lands must be in writing, and for not less than 50 acres, except in the case of owners of large adjoining tracts.

Persons who may have completed any contract with the Superintendent for executing public works may receive in payment grants of one acre of land in respect of each *£* sterling of the value of the works as certified by the Superintendent; but not more than 250 acres are to be so granted to any person, unless in payment of works voted by the Provincial Council, nor more than 1,000 acres in the aggregate in any one year without their special sanction.

Leases of mineral lands not exceeding 80 acres may be granted for terms not exceeding 21 years. Licensees of pastoral lands, surrendering their licences for cancellation within 6 months from the passing of the Act, are to receive in lieu thereof leases for the unexpired portion of their term, and 10 years in addition without any abridgment of their privileges under their licence. The lessees are bound to make annual returns to the Land Board of the number of cattle depastured on their lands, and are to pay annually in advance by way of rental *7d.* for every head of small cattle, and *3s. 6d.* for every head of great cattle depastured. On the proclamation of hundreds pastoral leases comprised therein are to cease; but each lessee is entitled to purchase not exceeding 80 acres of the leased land at *£* an acre, and to compensation for improvements on the other portions of his land. The Land Board may grant pastoral leases not exceeding 10 years of lands outside hundreds, not already under lease or licence, on payment of a fee according to a graduated scale, ranging from *5£*. for any quantity under 3,000 acres to *70£*. for any quantity between 30,000 and 40,000 acres. The rent on such leases is to be *7d.* for every head of small cattle, and *3s. 6d.* for every head of great cattle which the land may be capable of depasturing, or such increased rent as may be prescribed by any subsequent Act. Annual depasturing licences, commencing on the 1st of January, may be obtained on payment of a fee of *10s.* subject to the payment of an annual assessment in respect of all cattle depastured on the waste lands within the hundred of not less than *2s. 6d.* nor more than *5s.* for each head of great cattle, and of not less than *6d.* nor more than *1s.* for each head of small cattle. The Land Board may also grant licences for 7 years for cutting timber, raising coal, removing clay for bricks or pottery, working quarries, and for other like purposes, on terms to be fixed by the Board.

Auckland Waste
Lands Act.

In the province of Auckland the Crown lands are divided into five classes:—

1. Town lands.
2. Suburban lands.
3. General country lands.
4. Credit lands.
5. Land for special settlement.

The Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1866, repeals but substantially re-enacts with some alterations and additions the clauses in the Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858, relating to general country land. The additions provide that the lots are to be of not less than 40 acres, and of a rectangular form as far as practicable, with a depth, where fronting a road, river, lane, or coast, of not less than three times the length of the frontage. General country lands of special value from containing minerals may be sold by auction. The Superintendent of the province may by proclamation set apart and reserve blocks of land for bodies of immigrants not fewer than 50 in number above 18 years of age. The lands so reserved are to be sold exclusively to such immigrants on the usual conditions.

Persons desirous of executing public works of utility, of the expediency of which the Superintendent shall be satisfied, may, as soon as the work is properly completed in accordance with the approved specifications, obtain land scrip to the extent of half the value of the work performed. This value is to be fixed by a competent person to be appointed by the Superintendent. The scrip is to be available as cash, at any time within three months, for the purchase of any town, suburban, or general country lands which may be open for sale.

Canterbury
Waste Lands Act.

The Canterbury Waste Lands Act, 1866, is a short amending Act. It makes provision for the granting of separate licences to purchasers of portions of a run; and also for selling at a fixed price, to be named by the Superintendent with the advice of the Provincial Council, lands withdrawn for the purpose of sale from gold field townships.

Native Lands
Act.

The Native Lands Act, 1866, is also an amending Act, and provides that the land in native reserves shall be inalienable by sale or mortgage, or for a longer lease than 21 years, except with the assent of the Governor in Council.

By the New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863, the Governor in Council may from time to time reserve or take for the purposes of settlement land belonging to any native tribe or section of a tribe which, subsequent to the 1st of January 1863, may have been engaged in a rebellion; but compensation is to be granted to all persons claiming any title or

interest in such lands, except those who have been engaged as principals or accessories in any degree in levying war or carrying arms against Her Majesty. By an amending Act, No. 66 of 1865, the Governor's power of taking lands from rebellious tribes is not to be exercised after the 3d of December 1867. Lands which have been acquired under the Act of 1863 are by the New Zealand Settlements Act Amendment Act of 1866 required to be sold or disposed of under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, and published in the "New Zealand Gazette." The Governor has accordingly published a set of regulations, dated the 23d of November 1866, of which the following is the substance.—The commissioner to be appointed under them is empowered, after setting apart land sufficient for the location of naval, military, and other settlers, to divide the remaining lands into four classes—

1. Town land.
2. Suburban land.
3. Special rural land.
4. General rural land.

The first three classes are to be sold by auction at an upset price to be fixed from time to time by the commissioner, after one calendar month's notification in the "New Zealand Gazette." One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale, and is to be forfeited if the remaining three fourths be not paid within three calendar months afterwards. Land exposed to auction and not sold may within twelve months be purchased by private contract at the upset price, unless the commissioner thinks fit to put it up again to auction.

General rural land is to be divided into three classes, to be sold at the fixed price of 15s. an acre for No. 1 class; 10s. an acre for No. 2 class; and 5s. an acre for No. 3 class. 20 per cent. of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance by four equal instalments of 20 per cent. each within the periods of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months from the day of sale. Any default forfeits the amount paid and avoids the sale. Applications for the purchase of general rural lands must be for not less than 40 acres, and must be made in writing, accompanied by a receipt from the receiver of land revenue for the first deposit of 20 per cent. Where two applicants apply at the same time for the same land, it is to be put up to auction at the upset price of 15s., 10s., or 5s., according to its class.

The Gold Fields Act, 1866, repeals the Acts of 1862, 1863, and 1865, and consolidates and amends their provisions. Without going into details, it may be sufficient to state that the Governor is empowered to proclaim gold fields, to issue

New Zealand
Settlements Act
Amendment Act.

Gold Fields Act.

annual "miners' rights" at a fee of 20s., and business licences at a fee of 5*l.* for a yearly licence, 3*l.* for a half yearly licence, and 2*l.* for a quarterly licence, and to make regulations from time to time for the gold fields. The Act also contains provisions on the subject of water races; for the issuing of gold mining leases not exceeding in duration 15 years, nor in extent 10 acres in alluvial ground or 400 yards by 200 yards on a quartz reef; and for agricultural leases in gold fields not exceeding 7 years, nor in extent 50 acres. It also provides for the sale of land in gold fields which is not under pastoral leases or licences. It establishes a mining board with power to make bye-laws, and constitutes wardens' courts to hear and determine all complaints respecting boundaries of claims, encroachments thereon, breaches of the bye-laws, and generally to hear and determine all disputes and award compensation for damages between miners, subject, however, to an appeal to the district court if any, and if no district court, to the Supreme Court. In cases where no provision, or no sufficient provision, is made by the Act, the Governor in Council is to supply the deficiency by establishing such rules and regulations as may appear requisite. Her Majesty's prerogative rights and powers in respect of gold mines and gold fields are saved by the Act.

CANADA.

Immigration.

The number of emigrants who arrived in the Saint Lawrence in 1865 and 1866 was—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
From England -	9,296	7,235		2,061
„ Ireland -	4,682	2,230		2,452
„ Scotland -	2,601	2,222		379
	<u>1,6579</u>	<u>11,687</u>		<u>4,892</u>
From Germany -	1,380	3,330	1,950	
„ Norway and Sweden -	3,384	13,506	10,122	
„ Other Countries -	12	125	113	
	<u>4,776</u>	<u>16,961</u>	<u>12,185</u>	

Of the emigrants from the United Kingdom there were—

	1865.	1866.
English -	5,070	3,380
Irish -	6,836	3,422
Scotch -	2,112	2,074

Immigrants from the United Kingdom.

With the exception of 148, all these emigrants took passage in steam vessels sailing from Liverpool, Glasgow, or London, and calling, from the two former ports, at Londonderry. Among the emigrants from the United Kingdom only 8 deaths occurred, being at the rate of .06 per cent. Among the Norwegians there were on the passage and in quarantine 82 deaths, equal to .60 per cent.; among the Germans 93 deaths, equal to 2.72 per cent. Precautions were taken at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle against the possible introduction of cholera; but, notwithstanding its prevalence on the continent of Europe, and its appearance in several of the emigrant vessels from Liverpool to New York, the emigration to the Saint Lawrence was happily free from it.

Conveyed in steam vessels. Mortality on the voyage.

It is estimated that of 27,084 steerage passengers who arrived by the St. Lawrence there—

Number of steerage passengers who remained in the Colony.

Remained in the Colony	-	4,303
And that there arrived through the United States	-	9,092

Making a permanent addition of 13,395

to the population of the colony.

The immigration is said to have been of a highly satisfactory character. Of those who arrived from the United States it is said that a considerable number were persons of wealth and intelligence, driven from the States by the pressure of taxation, and the increased cost of living; while among the arrivals from the United Kingdom were a number of families of the better class, who brought with them capital which they have invested in the western part of the province. As regards the labouring class, the emigration agent reports that they have done well, and that the demand for agricultural labourers and female domestic servants continued throughout the year far in excess of the supply. Mechanics also, and especially workers in iron, were in great request.

Immigration from the United States.

Demand for labour.

The culture of flax has been recently introduced, and flax mills and linen manufactories have been established on a large scale in several parts of the province. There is consequently a demand for persons acquainted with the process of linen manufacture. Woollen factories have also been established; and in the eastern townships, a district peculiarly suitable to dairy farming, the manufacture of cheese has been extensively undertaken. The mineral resources of the colony have also been developed,

Cultivation of flax. Establishment of flax, linen, and wool manufactories. Manufacture of cheese. Development of mineral resources.

and promise favourable results at no distant day. Notwithstanding the apprehension caused from time to time by the menaced inroads of Fenians, the province appears to be advancing in a steady course of peace, contentment, and prosperity.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Immigration.

The number of emigrants who landed in Nova Scotia in 1866 was 1,139, which is more than double the number in any recent year. Of these about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths were cabin passengers, who went out in the mail steamers, the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ ths were of the labouring class. We have no information as to the circumstances which led to this increased immigration, or whether the people have become permanent settlers in the colony.

The number who arrived in New Brunswick was 197, which is considerably less than in previous years. They went out principally in ships bound for ports in the United States which touched at St. John.

To Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland there was no immigration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Land sales.

The colony of British Columbia contains, it is calculated, about 280,000 square miles or 179,200,000 acres, of which up to October 1866 only about 60,000 acres were settled by white men. The country is very irregular, broken up by high and rugged mountain ranges, running from N.W. to S.E., the Rocky Mountains forming the eastern boundary of the colony. The nature of the country makes it very difficult of exploration; but it has been ascertained that, besides the valley of the Frazer, there is much land available for pasturage on the high plateaus, and at the foot of the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

The extent of country land sold during the year 1866 was 3,953 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In addition to which there were sold three town lots at Richfield, and 12 town and 13 suburban lots at Yale. The extent of these lots is not stated, but the average price of the town lots was \$45, and of the suburban lots \$102.

Roads.

Considerable progress had been made in opening and improving roads. The amount voted for that purpose in 1866 was 66,757*l*. The amount actually expended was about 44,000*l*. The extent of road opened for traffic previous to

1st January 1865 was, waggon road 451 miles, and pack trail 488 miles. The extent since added has been—

Waggon and sleigh road	-	109½ miles.
Pack trail	-	375 „
Making a total of—		
Waggon and sleigh road	-	560½ miles.
Pack trail	-	863 „

Some expenditure has been incurred in the erection, repair, and improvement of public buildings, including gaols and court-houses at the new townships, and Government buildings throughout the colony. A light ship has also been built, and placed on the south sand head at the mouth of Frazer river, and iron buoys have been moored marking the channel from the light ship into the river. The cost of these works was 7,422*l*.

Improvement of public buildings

Discoveries of gold continued to be made in the colony. We place in the Appendix a report from the Gold Commissioner, Mr. O'Reilly, which, though dated in February 1866, did not reach this country till after our report of last year. This report contains the latest official intelligence we have received on the subject.

Report of Mr. Gold Commissioner O'Reilly on the gold fields. Appendix, No. 40.

In their session of 1866 the Legislature of British Columbia passed an ordinance "to define the law regulating the acquisition of land in British Columbia." We place a copy of this ordinance in the Appendix. Its object is to restrict the pre-emption privileges given by the ordinance No. 27 of 1865, and with this view it declares that neither chartered or incorporated companies, nor Aborigines, shall be entitled to pre-empt land without the special written permission of the Governor. It further provides, that land pre-empted before the date of the ordinance may be included when the general survey comes up to it, though its boundaries may not have been laid out in strict accordance with the requirements of the land ordinance of 1865.

Land ordinance passed in 1866. Appendix, No. 41.

NATAL.

Early in 1866 the colony of Natal was extended by the annexation to it of a portion of "Noman's Land," under the name of the county of Alfred. The extent of land so added to the colony is about 1,000,000 acres, of which 104,000 acres have been set apart for the natives. The additional land, therefore, thrown open to European settlers, is nearly 900,000 acres.

Extension of colony by annexation of portion of "Noman's Land" under the name of the county of Alfred.

For many years Her Majesty's Government and the colonial authorities have been anxious to discover some

Emigration scheme.

practicable scheme of emigration, which might in some degree correct the ill effects of the manner in which land was disposed of in the early years of the colony. Natal became a British colony in 1843. Its area, including the county of Alfred, is about 12,500,000 acres, and in the first 13 years after its occupation more than 6,500,000 acres, or upwards of 10,000 square miles, had been granted away, for an insignificant payment or none at all, to a population of European descent which at that time scarcely exceeded 8,000 souls.* There has been set aside, including the reservation in the county of Alfred, 1,354,000 additional acres for natives, leaving less than 4,700,000 acres in all at the disposal of the Crown. Various schemes have been from time to time proposed by the Legislature of the colony for promoting immigration, but they were all open to the objection that they would only promote the immigration of labourers (who, considering the abundance of native labour, are avowedly not required), while they would have no effect on the introduction of capital. But last year the Local Government came to the determination to appoint Dr. Mann, the superintendent of education in the colony, to be emigration agent in this country, for the purpose of organizing a scheme of immigration suited to the peculiar circumstances and wants of Natal.

Appointment of
Dr. Mann as
emigration agent
for Natal.

Dr. Mann arrived in this country in the spring of 1866, and after some correspondence a scheme of emigration was proposed by him and approved by the Earl of Carnarvon, which eventually took the following shape:—

- 1st. That a district accessible from the capital should be laid out in lots of 200 acres each; that a location ticket for one lot should be offered to any approved emigrant paying the passage of himself and his family, on proof that he is possessed of a capital of not less than 500*l.* applicable to the cultivation of the land; that he should be bound to a continuous occupation of his lot for at least eight months of every year for four years before a grant is issued to him; and that the lot next to that which he occupies should be reserved for purchase by him within five years, at 10*s.* an acre.
- 2d. That land suited for pasture should be divided into classes A. and B.; class A. to comprise all land near towns or settlements, or the seashore or rivers, and to be held under licences terminable at the end of

* Note.—Vide Blue Book for 1857.

each year; class B. to include all other lands, and to be held under leases for eight years, subject to termination by notice from the Government, 60 days before the end of each year, if required for sale. The rent of land in both classes to be 1*d.* an acre, and the extent of runs 1,000 acres.

3d. That an emigrant possessed of sufficient capital to support himself and his family till he could raise a crop, should receive assistance towards his passage, and a grant of 50 acres of Crown land on his arrival.

4th. That the Local Government should give any facilities in its power to private landowners desirous to dispose of their lands.

Some progress has been made by Dr. Mann in sending out settlers, both for the 200 and the 50 acre lots, but until the system becomes generally known, and the advantages of it are appreciated, his progress must necessarily be slow. What has been already done, however, and the interest which the scheme has created in agricultural districts, is sufficient to encourage the hope that it may eventually produce results beneficial to the advancement of the colony.

Settlers sent out
by Dr. Mann.

LABUAN.

In our Report last year we printed a copy of the new lease granted to the China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company, to enable them to raise other minerals and mineral oil, as well as coal, in Labuan. No such minerals or oil have, we believe, yet been obtained; but in a recent despatch the acting Governor of the colony gives a favourable account of the present condition of the coal mines. A pit called the 40-fathom pit is, he says, in excellent order, and coals are raised from it in considerable quantities. Coal is also visible in a valley through which the company's tramway is to pass, and will be workable by self-draining levels. The mines are said to be self-supporting, or nearly so, and the expenses have been reduced within moderate limits. If, therefore, the company have sufficient capital to continue and extend their present operations, there seems fair reason to hope for the success of the undertaking.

Minerals.
Oil.

Coal mines.

SETTLEMENT ON CHUPAT RIVER.

Early in 1865 we received information from the Emigration Officer at Liverpool, that a body of Welsh emigrants was

Welsh emi-
gration to
Patagonia.

proceeding to the Chupat River in Patagonia, with the intention of forming a settlement there. As the only information at our command described the country on the Chupat River as fertile, enjoying a good climate, and well suited for settlement, we did not think it necessary to interfere in the matter; but the Government of the Argentine Republic were, we believe, requested to afford the settlers any protection they might require. To this request the Argentine Government responded in a very liberal manner. They not only afforded protection to the settlers, who number in all about 130 souls, but they granted them a subsidy of from 125*l.* to 140*l.* a month for the purchase of provisions and necessaries.

Notwithstanding this assistance, the settlement has not succeeded, and in the early part of last year some of the settlers applied to the Governor of the Falkland Islands, to be removed to that colony, representing the settlement as on the brink of starvation. The Governor communicated with the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, and the admiral on the station and H.M.S. "Triton" was sent to inquire into the matter. It was evident, on inquiry, that the application to the Governor of the Falkland Islands proceeded only from a few discontented individuals, and that the condition of the settlement was by no means so bad as represented. Present relief was afforded them; and it is proposed, if the success of the settlement at its present situation cannot be secured, to remove it to a more favourable spot; but before doing so the Argentine Government intend to appoint a commission to examine into all the circumstances connected with the settlement.

Emigration during the first three months of the years 1863 to 1867.

Before we conclude our Report it may be interesting to state the progress of emigration during the first three months of the present year, as contrasted with the emigration during the same period in the previous four years. The result is as follows:—

1863	-	-	-	37,806
1864	-	-	-	41,037
1865	-	-	-	27,513
1866	-	-	-	39,672
1867	-	-	-	26,753

The emigration of the present year it will be seen is nearly the same as in 1865, but much less than in 1863, 1864, and 1866. It is right, however, to add, that it is considerably larger than in any of the five years which preceded 1863.

The following table will show where the principal decrease occurs :—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Nationality of the emigrants.
1863	8,773	1,841	21,451	857	4,884	37,806	
1864	10,761	2,143	24,410	3,113	610	41,037	
1865	8,685	1,736	13,811	2,530	751	27,513	
1866	10,735	1,610	20,672	5,416	1,239	39,672	
1867	7,733	1,130	13,648	3,156	1,086	26,753	

The immigration into this country and Ireland was larger in 1865 and 1866 than in recent years, for reasons which are sufficiently well known. The number of immigrants from North America was, in 1865, 33,743, and in 1866, 32,236. In recent years the average number had not much exceeded 20,000.

Immigration into the United Kingdom.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.
S. WALCOTT.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham
and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Total EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM for each of the Fifty-two Years from 1815 to 1866 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1842	54,128	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,736	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
Total	1,286,020	3,758,759	929,182	132,401	6,106,392

Average annual emigration } From 1815 to 1866 - 117,430
 from the United Kingdom } For the 10 years ending 1866 - 163,607

Government Emigration Board,
 8 Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 2.

TABLE showing the Ports in the United Kingdom from which Emigrants embarked, the

PORT OF EMBARKATION.	United States.	Central & South America.	British North America.							West Indies.					East Indies.	China.	
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edw. Island.	Vancouver Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements.			Total.
Cardiff	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Falmouth	402	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liverpool	105,324	1,045	7,224	15	681	5	-	-	7,925	12	8	-	203	223	38	3	
London	5,972	39	262	8	23	9	-	-	320	41	13	22	106	182	824	80	
Milford	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newport	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plymouth	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southampton	-	1,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	140	81	593	1,064	11	-	
Swansea	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	
Total, England	111,743	2,500	7,541	23	709	14	-	6	7	8,300	303	161	103	938	1,505	873	83
Glasgow	9,249	89	2,150	110	13	-	1	-	2,274	-	38	2	7	45	34	-	-
Greenock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	6	4	-	-
Leith	872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Scotland	10,121	89	2,150	110	13	-	1	-	2,274	-	40	4	7	51	38	-	-
Cork	33,471	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway	10	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry	5,655	-	2,200	41	187	-	-	-	2,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ireland	39,136	-	2,200	64	417	-	-	-	2,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, United Kingdom	161,000	2,589	11,891	197	1,139	14	1	6	7	13,255	303	201	107	945	1,556	911	33

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Number embarked at each Port, and the Countries to which they emigrated, in 1866.

Japan.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Mexico.	Falkland Islands.	Society Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Australian Colonies.							Grand Total.		
									New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.		Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	15	103	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530
-	-	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	1,862	6,287	-	-	-	-	-	8,550	123,414
5	36	25	75	227	-	14	23	4	426	2,907	1,700	199	167	6	3,507	3,912	16,734	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	42
-	8	6	56	19	-	-	-	-	750	133	508	3,193	-	-	-	47	4,631	4,775
-	39	12	192	44	163	-	-	-	12	239	10	-	-	-	47	-	358	3,246
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
5	83	360	426	298	163	14	23	4	1,589	5,221	8,505	3,392	167	6	3,601	22,481	148,861	
-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	-	-	-	-	285	697	12,403	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	412	436	446	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	874
-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	26	-	-	1	697	1,135	13,723	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	422	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	34,182
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,033
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	422	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	42,298
5	83	375	426	298	163	14	23	4	1,648	6,054	8,531	3,392	167	7	4,298	24,097	204,882	

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 3.

TABLE showing the Number of each Sex that emigrated from each to which they

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.			FROM SCOTLAND.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States - -	70,822	40,921	111,743	5,887	4,234	10,121
Central and South America - - - }	1,836	664	2,500	61	28	89
British North America						
Canada - - -	5,313	2,228	7,541	1,873	777	2,150
New Brunswick -	19	4	23	86	24	110
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton - }	577	132	709	9	4	13
Newfoundland -	10	4	14	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island - - - }	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vancouver Island	4	2	6	-	-	-
Hudson's Bay -	5	2	7	-	-	-
West Indies :-						
Jamaica - - -	203	100	303	-	-	-
British Guiana -	106	55	161	22	18	40
Trinidad - - -	57	46	103	4	-	4
Other Settlements	632	286	938	5	2	7
East Indies - -	522	351	873	27	11	38
China - - - -	38	45	83	-	-	-
Japan - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-
Mauritius - - -	40	43	83	-	-	-
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c. - }	260	100	360	14	1	15
Cape of Good Hope -	247	179	426	-	-	-
Natal - - - -	177	121	298	-	-	-
Mexico - - - -	142	21	163	-	-	-
Falkland Islands -	8	6	14	-	-	-
Society Islands -	12	11	23	-	-	-
Sandwich Islands -	3	1	4	-	-	-
Australian Colonies :-						
New South Wales	846	743	1,589	-	-	-
Queensland - - -	3,173	2,048	5,221	213	198	411
Victoria - - - -	4,476	4,029	8,505	17	9	26
South Australia -	1,933	1,409	3,392	-	-	-
Western Australia	56	111	167	-	-	-
Tasmania - - - -	1	5	6	1	-	1
New Zealand - - -	1,972	1,029	3,601	379	318	697
Total - - - -	93,565	55,206	148,861	8,099	5,624	13,723

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 3.

of the three Divisions of the United Kingdom, and the Countries emigrated, in 1866.

FROM IRELAND.			TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
22,136	17,000	39,136	98,845	62,155	161,000
-	-	-	1,897	692	2,589
1,246	954	2,200	7,932	3,959	11,891
31	33	64	136	61	197
343	74	417	929	210	1,139
-	-	-	10	4	14
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	4	2	6
-	-	-	5	2	7
-	-	-	203	100	303
-	-	-	128	73	201
-	-	-	61	46	107
-	-	-	657	288	945
-	-	-	549	362	911
-	-	-	38	45	83
-	-	-	5	-	5
-	-	-	40	43	83
-	-	-	274	101	375
-	-	-	247	179	426
-	-	-	177	121	298
-	-	-	142	21	163
-	-	-	8	6	14
-	-	-	12	11	23
-	-	-	3	1	4
24	35	59	870	778	1,648
142	270	422	3,538	2,516	6,054
-	-	-	4,493	4,038	8,531
-	-	-	1,983	1,409	3,392
-	-	-	56	111	167
-	-	-	2	5	7
-	-	-	2,351	1,947	4,298
23,932	18,366	42,298	125,596	79,286	204,882

S. WALCOTT.

TABLE of the Amount of EMIGRATION in 1866 from each Port in the United Kingdom at which there is an Emigration Officer, and from all other Ports, showing the general destination, status, and nationality of the Emigrants, and distinguishing adults from children.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Native Country of Emigrants.					
		Adults.			Children from 1 to 12 years.			Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						
		M.	F.	M.								F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
LIVERPOOL	United States	11,376	12,815	42,050	14,615	7,408	6,020	2,167	1,994	3,940	2,321	108,324	33,852	2,817	48,023	10,833	0,200
	British North America	1,035	923	3,731	604	692	448	202	177	136	75	7,025	3,538	244	1,202	2,634	217
	Australasia	805	936	2,733	2,223	648	620	102	123	585	102	8,550	3,626	461	4,370	104	800
	All other Places	58	69	511	103	38	36	11	12	585	102	1,615	285	61	320	41	800
	Total	13,274	14,805	49,024	17,835	8,086	7,744	2,482	2,303	4,070	2,588	123,414	41,301	3,673	48,920	22,205	7,415
LONDON	United States	734	931	2,933	740	644	570	142	160	322	5,072	3,680	108	344	1,940	126	—
	British North America	49	47	111	32	45	20	1	6	—	—	320	182	5	7	—	—
	Australasia	1,050	1,260	3,437	1,488	743	662	123	130	—	—	8,012	6,095	605	1,263	209	—
	All other Places	220	208	520	220	117	116	18	21	—	—	1,530	1,176	176	33	145	—
	Total	2,053	2,630	6,121	2,460	1,540	1,336	283	325	—	—	16,734	11,693	984	1,637	2,420	—
PLYMOUTH	British North America	6	11	20	3	8	4	2	1	—	—	55	55	—	—	—	—
	Australasia	528	586	1,731	1,048	347	288	40	54	—	—	4,031	2,245	620	1,720	8	—
	All other Places	23	16	26	12	5	7	1	—	—	—	80	72	8	7	2	—
	Total	557	613	1,776	1,063	300	290	52	55	—	—	4,775	2,302	637	1,730	10	—
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	147	75	123	40	33	10	7	6	—	—	447	200	2	33	113	—
	British North America	27	20	144	142	18	22	3	3	—	—	388	150	13	218	1	—
	Australasia	714	435	1,208	841	142	121	52	30	—	—	8,103	2,075	104	35	860	—
	All other Places	888	639	1,635	623	103	159	62	30	—	—	3,038	2,530	119	280	1,003	—
	Total	10,772	18,403	68,456	21,001	10,788	9,588	2,870	2,726	4,670	2,688	148,861	67,010	5,313	52,670	25,638	7,415

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Native Country of Emigrants.					
		Adults.			Children from 1 to 12 years.			Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						
		M.	F.	M.								F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
GLASGOW	United States	574	3,631	2,315	948	818	186	203	—	—	—	9,240	3,898	—	4,457	87	108
	British North America	230	272	364	225	162	41	43	—	—	—	2,274	84	1,050	171	66	4
	Australasia	71	78	231	61	61	15	4	—	—	—	607	24	150	1	8	—
	All other Places	23	25	65	17	5	15	4	—	—	—	183	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	898	4,083	2,877	1,230	1,046	240	259	—	—	—	12,403	841	6,530	4,708	152	172
GREENOCK	Australasia	24	25	102	163	38	23	9	2	—	—	480	—	428	6	2	—
	All other Places	—	2	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
	Total	24	27	104	164	42	24	9	2	—	—	440	—	438	6	2	—
	United States	90	88	300	135	81	73	17	28	—	—	872	12	—	—	800	—
Australasia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	90	88	302	135	81	73	17	28	—	—	874	12	—	—	800	—
	Total, Scotland	1,012	1,026	5,459	3,160	1,362	1,143	206	280	—	—	13,723	863	6,970	4,714	1,014	172
CORK	United States	1,806	2,405	15,097	9,697	1,863	1,776	424	409	215	99	33,471	30	—	33,070	30	314
	British North America	30	40	111	229	22	26	4	10	187	43	230	—	24	409	—	280
	Australasia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,836	2,535	15,208	9,926	1,885	1,802	428	419	402	142	34,162	30	24	33,438	30	544
LONDONDERRY	United States	342	440	2,357	1,685	374	341	62	97	5	2	5,055	—	—	5,048	—	7
	British North America	212	301	905	327	107	140	40	37	—	—	2,428	—	—	2,428	—	—
	All other Places	554	741	3,332	2,162	571	481	111	134	6	2	8,068	—	—	8,070	—	—
	Total	1,108	1,482	6,594	4,174	1,052	962	213	271	11	2	15,551	—	—	15,546	—	7
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
	British North America	3	4	3	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	—
	All other Places	4	6	3	6	4	9	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	33	—	—
	Total	8	12	6	12	8	18	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46	—	—
	Total, Ireland	1,993	3,352	18,533	12,001	2,400	2,202	530	554	407	144	42,398	87	24	41,507	30	651
	Grand Total, United Kingdom	10,777	22,801	82,448	37,161	14,610	13,023	3,084	3,660	5,077	2,732	204,882	66,866	12,307	98,800	26,601	8,138

APPENDIX No. 5.

SUMMARY of the Amount and Particulars of the Emigration to each of the four general geographical divisions to which emigrants proceeded in 1866.

DESTINATION.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.							
	Married.		Single.		Children, from 1 to 12 Years.				Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	14,422	17,255	65,177	29,002	11,237	10,134	2,981	2,872	4,109	2,422	159,671	38,110	6,823	86,551	21,999	0,788		
Other ports	238	165	483	177	114	93	24	35	—	—	1,829	311	2	43	978	—		
Total	14,660	17,420	65,660	29,179	11,351	10,227	3,005	2,907	4,109	2,422	161,000	38,421	0,825	86,594	22,872	0,788		
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	1,532	1,520	5,790	1,520	1,007	803	205	204	323	118	13,232	3,859	2,208	3,808	2,816	451		
Other ports	3	4	3	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	—		
Total	1,535	1,524	5,793	1,524	1,071	808	205	204	323	118	13,255	3,859	2,208	3,821	2,816	451		
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	2,517	2,085	8,428	5,022	1,859	1,670	205	331	—	—	23,707	12,788	2,750	7,755	414	—		
Other ports	37	29	146	142	18	22	3	3	—	—	300	150	15	218	1	—		
Total	2,554	3,014	8,574	5,764	1,877	1,692	208	334	—	—	24,007	12,938	2,765	7,973	415	—		
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	324	408	1,153	353	169	175	31	51	535	192	3,427	1,557	405	367	199	899		
Other ports	714	435	1,268	341	142	121	52	30	—	—	3,103	2,075	104	35	889	—		
Total	1,038	843	2,421	694	311	296	83	61	535	192	6,530	3,632	509	402	1,088	899		
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	19,795	22,108	80,548	30,487	14,332	12,782	3,605	3,501	5,077	2,732	200,037	50,314	12,186	98,571	24,828	8,138		
Other ports	932	633	1,900	664	278	241	79	63	—	—	4,845	2,542	121	310	1,563	—		
Total	19,777	22,801	82,448	37,101	14,610	13,023	3,684	3,569	5,077	2,732	204,882	52,856	12,307	98,880	26,391	8,138		

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 6.

TABLE showing the occupations, sex, and general destination of the Emigrants in 1866, so far as can be ascertained from the Passengers' Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c. - - -	738	116	907	86	1,847
Bakers, Confectioners, &c. - - -	197	17	27	2	243
Blacksmiths and Farriers - - -	76	7	60	1	144
Bookbinders and Stationers - - -	17	—	2	—	19
Boot and Shoe Makers - - -	330	16	76	2	424
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c. - - -	315	5	16	1	337
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c. - - -	29	3	6	—	38
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c. - - -	1,099	37	107	1	1,244
Builders - - - - -	55	—	3	—	58
Butchers, Poulterers, &c. - - -	96	5	29	2	132
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers - - -	24	13	9	1	47
Carpenters and Joiners - - -	1,548	242	259	4	2,053
Carvers and Gilders - - -	4	2	1	1	8
Clerks - - - - -	777	235	118	92	1,222
Clock and Watch Makers - - -	56	1	5	3	65
Coach Makers and Trimmers - - -	11	4	7	3	25
Coal Miners - - - - -	390	7	2	—	399
Coopers - - - - -	109	9	8	—	126
Cutlers - - - - -	42	1	—	—	43
Domestic Servants - - - - -	157	15	54	70	296
Dyers - - - - -	24	4	2	—	30
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c. - - -	11	4	4	3	22
Engineers, - - - - -	161	32	36	45	274
Engravers - - - - -	21	3	—	2	26
Farmers - - - - -	5,014	962	435	106	6,517
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c. - - -	3,107	656	1,087	899	5,749
Jewellers and Silversmiths - - -	27	—	31	3	61
Labourers, General - - - - -	42,433	2,229	5,370	97	50,129
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c. - - -	5	—	4	—	9
Millers, Malsters, &c. - - -	51	8	13	1	73
Millwrights - - - - -	7	1	5	—	13
Miners and Quarrymen - - - - -	4,387	1,336	224	83	6,030
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers - - -	225	9	53	1	288
Pensioners - - - - -	3	2	1	5	11
Printers - - - - -	79	5	20	—	104
Rope Makers - - - - -	5	6	—	—	11
Saddlers and Harness Makers - - -	26	2	15	—	43
Sail Makers - - - - -	1	2	—	—	3
Sawyers - - - - -	12	3	34	—	49
Seamen - - - - -	251	69	29	4	353
Shipwrights - - - - -	8	2	12	—	22

APPENDIX No. 6.—continued.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	341	46	81	19	487
Smiths, General	1,068	31	72	3	1,174
Spinners and Weavers	570	52	5	—	627
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	29	—	1	—	30
Surveyors	3	2	7	—	12
Tailors	1,080	192	24	1	1,297
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	1	—	1	—	2
Tanners and Curriers	21	1	5	1	28
Turners	28	—	4	—	32
Wheelwrights	16	—	18	3	37
Woolcombers and Sorters	2	—	2	—	4
Trades and Professions not before specified	2,004	596	285	95	2,980
Not distinguished	13,219	338	1,542	1,819	16,918
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	4,218	150	3,692	183	8,243
Gentlewomen and Governesses	220	129	145	75	569
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	472	5	78	1	556
Married Women	17,420	1,524	3,014	843	22,801
Shopwomen	—	1	1	—	2
Trades and Professions not before specified	100	6	18	1	125
Not distinguished	24,169	1,233	1,830	434	27,666
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	11,351	1,071	1,877	311	14,610
Female do. do.	10,227	808	1,692	296	13,023
Infants, Males	3,005	295	298	86	3,684
Do. Females	2,907	264	334	64	3,569
Not distinguished as to age, Males	4,169	323	—	535	5,027
Do. Do. Females	2,422	118	—	192	2,732
TOTAL	161,000	13,255	24,097	6,530	204,882

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 7.

TABLE showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and the FALKLAND ISLANDS, conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of Colonial Funds, during the Year 1866.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	COLONY.	Description of Emigrants.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.												NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.		
				Adults.						Children between 1 and 12 years.			Infants.			Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.		Irish.	Foreigners.
				Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.															
3	2,768	New South Wales	Remittance	51	70	387	303	62	43	5	10	053½	163	62	706	-	-	-	-			
			General	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	0	0	-	4	-	-	-	-		
			Total	54	73	387	306	62	43	6	10	1,031	169	62	800	-	-	-	-	-		
2	1,432	Queensland	Remittance	19	19	169	151	27	17	1	2	380	57	28	320	-	-	-	-			
			General	12	12	17	101	1	9	-	1	153	147	9	100	-	-	-	-			
			Total	31	31	186	252	28	26	1	3	558	527	37	420	-	-	-	-			
4	7,356	Victoria	Passage Warrant Holders, &c.	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	-				
			General	49	49	7	578	14	26	5	1	720	703	51	340	1	-	-	-			
			Total	49	49	8	583	14	26	5	1	735	700	51	345	1	-	-	-			

(continued)

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.

TABLE showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and the FALKLAND ISLANDS, &c.—cont.

Number of Ships	Tonnage.	COLONY.	Description of Emigrants.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMPARKED												NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.			REMARKS.						
				Adults.						Children between 1 and 12 years.			Infants.			Total Souls.	English.	Scotch.		Irish.	Foreigners.				
				Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
				M.	F.	M.	F.									M.	F.	M.		F.					
																	Statute Adults.								
8	8,940	South Australia	Remittance	72	82	520	378	79	57	8	8	8	1,213	1,120	100	43	1,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			General	300	301	626	363	159	137	28	30	30	1,884	1,678	1,223	518	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	372	383	1,155	631	238	194	36	38	38	3,007	2,807	1,332	561	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	540	Western Australia	Nominees	1	1	2	0	4	1	-	-	-	*18	15½	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			General	10	10	3	59	5	6	3	-	-	†96	87½	23	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	11	11	5	68	9	7	3	-	-	114	103	30	4	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Cape of Good Hope	Nominees Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Natal	Nominees	4	9	7	8	13	8	-	1	50	38½	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			General	1	3	2	5	2	3	2	-	18	13½	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	5	12	9	13	15	11	2	1	68	52	57	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*½ of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
†41

‡ Conveyed in private vessels.

(continued)

APPENDIX No. 7.—continued.

TABLE showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and the FALKLAND ISLANDS, &c.—cont.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	COLONY.	Description of Emigrants.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.										NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.			
				Adults.			Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	State Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.					
				Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.							F.		M.	F.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	—	Falkland Islands -	Nominees, Total	4	3	14	1	2	2	2	1	1	27	24	7	20	—	—	—	* Conveyed in private vessels.	
			Remittance, Nominees, and Passage Warrant Holders	151	184	1,100	947	187	128	14	22	2,742	2,548	387	107	2,188	—	—	—		
			General	375	378	655	1,049	181	181	39	32	2,890	2,638	1,651	670	650	1	—	—	—	
18	21,032		Grand Total	526	562	1,764	1,000	368	300	53	54	5,632	5,180	2,038	746	2,647	1	—	—	—	

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 8.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, at the Expense of Colonial Funds, to NEW SOUTH WALES in 1865, 1866, and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage.					
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.		Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Trebolgan	1,171	£ s. d.	1865. 25 Feb.	1865. 28 June	123	Edward Kearney	168	187	23	21	300	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Wallasea	1,434	12 14 9	30 May	7 Sept.	100	A. Newbold, M.D.	165	202	27	26	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General Caulfield	646	12 8 2	21 July	12 Oct.	83	E. T. Nicholls, M.D.	115	131	10	21	286	—	—	—	No death.	—	—	—
Star of Brunswick	1,036	12 0 11	6 Sept.	18 Dec.	103	A. Gouliet	172	192	41	36	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Africana	1,557	12 9 11	29 Nov.	15 Mar.	106	J. O'Donnell, M.D.	172	208	33	29	442	2	2	—	2	1	—	6
						Total	793	921	144	133	1,991	3	3	—	3	2	—	13
Peerless	1,005	13 9 9	1866. 27 Feb.	6 June	99	Thomas Scard	172	149	20	17	358	1	1	—	1	1	—	3
Racehorse	1,077	12 10 11	4 July	22 Sept.	80	William Arthur	160	190	37	23	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burlington	676	13 19 6	9 Nov.	16 Feb.	99	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	109	130	11	13	263	—	—	—	No death.	—	—	—
						Total	441	469	68	53	1,081	1	2	—	1	1	—	4
Light Brigado	1,214	12 17 9	1867. 13 Feb.	—	—	W. Donaldson	162	177	31	25	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in a private vessel.

APPENDIX No. 8.—continued.

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in Ships despatched to NEW SOUTH WALES during the 12 years ended 31 December 1866.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.		
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1865	11,000	132	33	43	7	2	10	26	5	4	—	2	168	8
1866	8,086	121	40	54	6	2	7	7	2	2	1	—	107	4
1867	8,919	95	31	30	5	5	6	9	5	1	3	—	108	13
1868	6,406	90	20	35	4	—	8	14	4	5	—	—	63	9
1869	4,838	78	24	20	4	1	5	7	5	5	—	1	64	8
1860	2,930	26	8	12	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	15	1
1861	805	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
1862	3,078	19	6	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	23	1
1863	4,858	26	6	3	—	—	3	6	4	2	2	—	42	6
1864	3,730	32	7	11	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	—	25	1
1865	1,901	13	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	13	—
1866	1,031	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—

S. W. AIGCOTT.

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 9.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS at the Expense of Colonial Funds to QUEENSLAND in 1865, 1866, and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Aduit.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.				Number of Deaths on the Voyage.					
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total Souls.	
Lobelia	-	823	1865. 2 July	1865. 10 Mar.	114	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	158	121	27	35	5	0	1	2	14	
Goleonda	-	688	14 April	10 Mar.	122	W. Johnson	107	120	17	17	110	116	19	12	257	
Venilia	-	647	19 June	14 Oct.	117	C. Chapman	110	116	19	12	110	116	19	12	257	
Earl Russell	-	1,042	11 Sep.	1866. 12 Jan.	123	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	181	127	26	18	181	127	26	18	352	
Charlie Palmer	-	566	2 Dec.	17 Mar.	165	John Scott, M.D.	95	126	14	12	1	1	1	1	217	
						Total	651	620	104	94	5	7	1	3	1,469	
Wansfell	-	717	1866. 18 Mar.	94 June	98	Cecil Penn	116	141	15	15	116	141	15	15	287	
Ancilla	-	713	17 June	25 Sept.	100	Horatio Costerton	101	142	14	14	1	1	1	1	271	
						Total	217	283	29	29	1	1	1	1	558	

* Conveyed in private vessels.

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in SHIPS despatched to QUEENSLAND during the 7 years ended 31 December 1866.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.							No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.				
			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
			Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.
1860	300	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
1861	1,128	80	7	11	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	34	3	3
1862	1,952	21	4	13	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	10	1	1
1863	1,426	15	1	7	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	22	2	1
1864	2,279	37	8	14	1	-	8	8	8	3	3	14	14	1
1865	1,469	16	1	3	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	14	14	-
1866	558	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 25th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to VICTORIA, in 1866 and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.				Number of Deaths on the Voyage.					
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total Souls.	
Star of India	1,690	£ s. d. 13 14 10	1866. 27 Mar.	1866. 16 July	111	Edward Kenney	14	183	5	4	200	No death.				
White Star	2,339	13 14 10	1 Aug.	12 Oct.	72	A. Cumming, M.D.	16	206	3	4	229	No death.				
Red Jacket	2,685	13 14 10	1 Sept.	26 Nov.	86	C. Chapman	13	128	2	10	153	1		1		
Underley	1,292	13 14 10	22 Dec.	8 Mar. '67	76	R. Newbold	14	115	0	0	147	No death.				
						Total	57	632	19	27	735	1		1		

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in Ships despatched to VICTORIA during the 12 years ended 31 December 1866.

Years.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.		
	Total Deaths.	Numbers embarked.	Ages										Born.	Died.	
			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.			
1855	64	6,418	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	—	84	8
1856	60	7,083	24	26	1	1	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	84	10
1857	109	12,829	24	39	6	7	7	14	6	3	2	1	—	144	13
1858	43	5,504	7	17	—	3	5	6	3	—	1	—	—	81	3
1859	8	2,694	3	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	16	4
1860	7	1,873	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	18	1
1861	2	1,397	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	1
1862	5	1,502	1	11	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	9	—
1863	23	2,309	8	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	30	—
1864	4	801	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1865	4	487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1866	1	735	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 11.
 TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to SOUTH AUSTRALIA in 1866 and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage.					
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.		Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atalanta	930	£ s. d.	1866.	1866.	82	J. C. Sanger, M.D.	184	42	42	124	5	2	7					
Charlotte Gladstone	1,303	12 6 0	23 Jan.	15 April	96	S. L. Crane, M.D.	197	37	37	172	4	4	9					
British Lion	1,370	14 4 0	13 Mar.	17 June	96	T. H. Mayne	218	46	30	134	2	2	2					
Ernestine	1,048	12 18 0	10 April	4 Sept.	119	A. Newbold, M.D.	193	32	25	118	1	1	3					
Hougoumont	962	14 6 0	8 May	10 Sept.	99	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	147	33	23	137	2	1	1					
Prince of Wales	1,254	13 15 0	9 June	17 Oct.	88	J. T. S. Jolley	186	17	20	126	1	1	4					
Peeress	777	13 14 0	21 July	8 Nov.	91	J. Carroll	167	17	20	107	1	1	2					
Canterbury	1,206	13 18 4	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	90	J. M. Barry, M.D.	225	39	27	146	1	1	2					
						Total	1,627	274	232	3,097	1	2	15	10	28			

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in SHIPS despatched to SOUTH AUSTRALIA during the 12 Years ended 31 December 1866.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.			
	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.		1 under 4.	4 under 7.	7 under 10.	10 under 20.	20 under 30.	30 under 40.	40 under 50.	50 and upwards.	60 and upwards.		Born.	Died.
		Under 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	1 under 4.	4 under 7.	7 under 10.	10 under 20.	20 under 30.	30 under 40.	40 under 50.	50 and upwards.	60 and upwards.			
1855	107	33	31	4	2	7	11	0	12	1	112	14			
1856	46	9	24	2	1	1	8	1	—	1	65	7			
1857	29	13	7	1	1	5	5	2	—	—	51	6			
1858	62	22	25	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	46	0			
1859	6	7	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	11			
1860	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—			
1861	4	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	
1862	30	5	16	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	
1863	9	8	4	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	22	24	3	3	
1864	26	10	9	2	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	52	7	
1865	68	34	22	1	1	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	62	7	
1866	28	12	12	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	36	2	

APPENDIX No. 12.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds to WESTERN AUSTRALIA in 1866 and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage.							
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.		Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
*Palestine	427	£ s. d. 15 0 0	1866. 30 April	1866. 20 Aug.	112	C. H. Rason	5	37	2	2	46									
Bridg	546	16 0 0	23 Sept.	2 Jan.	96	H. Ferguson	11	42	10	5	68									
						Total	16	79	12	7	114									

* Private Vessel.

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in Ships despatched to WESTERN AUSTRALIA during the 11 Years ended 31 December 1866.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.		
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	96	1											4	1
1857	314	1	1					1					6	1
1858	198	2	1										3	1
1859	418	2	1										3	1
1860	278	1											8	1
1861	68						2						1	1
1862	572	3	1										5	1
1863	186	1	1										3	1
1864	211	1					1						—	—
1865	136												—	—
1866	114												—	—

S. WAINCORR.

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 13.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to CAPE OF GOOD HOPE in 1866, and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Slave per Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage.						
							Adults.			Children under 12.			Total Souls.	Adults.			Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Celt	—	£ s. d. 18 0 0	1866, 8 Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norseman	—	{ 21 0 0 } 18 0 0 }	1867, 10 Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

* Private Vessels.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 14.

NATAL.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to NATAL in 1866 and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Slave per Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage.						
							Adults.			Children under 12.			Total Souls.	Adults.			Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
*Tugela	475	£ s. d. 14 5 0	1866, 8 June	1866, 8 June	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Umgezi	366	16 0 0	28 Mar. 6 Sept.	24 Nov. 1867.	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Natal Star	366	15 0 0	10 Nov.	23 Feb.	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Tugela	475	15 0 0	1867, 24 Jan.	—	—	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							11	8	7	0	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							14	25	17	12	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							7	10	5	3	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							5	8	9	8	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							2	7	3	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

* Private vessels.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 15.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS at the Expense of Colonial Funds to the FALKLAND ISLANDS in 1866, and up to 31 March 1867.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Slave Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.				Number of Deaths on the Voyage.					
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Adults.		Children under 12.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
*Matilda	—	£ s. d. 20 0 0	1866. 16 Feb.	1866. Apr.	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	No death.
*West	409	20 0 0	31 Aug.	Nov.	—	—	11	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	No death.
*Matilda	—	{ 18 0 0 15 0 0	{ 17 Nov.	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	18	4	2	3	27	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels.

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 16.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS introduced into MAURITIUS in each Year since the IMMIGRATION from INDIA was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
1843	Bounty System - - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	Jan. 1 to March 31, Bounty System April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
		20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Govern- ment Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - -	27	4,947	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto - - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto - - - - -	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
1856	Ditto - - - - -	42	7,953	2,773	1,927	12,653†
1857	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,314	3,109	2,302	12,725
1858	Ditto - - - - -	87	18,224	6,898	4,824	29,946
1859	Ditto - - - - -	120	27,560	9,573	7,264	44,397
1860	Ditto - - - - -	40	8,026	3,345	1,915	13,286†
1861	Ditto - - - - -	44	9,311	2,960	1,714	13,985§
1862	Ditto - - - - -	33	6,804	1,933	1,156	9,893¶
1863	Ditto - - - - -	17	3,222	1,179	853	5,254
1864	Ditto - - - - -	24	5,145	1,528	902	7,575
1865	Ditto - - - - -	56	13,332	4,085	2,866	20,283
1866	Ditto - - - - -	16	3,053	1,314	1,229	5,596
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	-	843	-	-	843
	TOTAL - - - -	1,165	236,233	60,951	40,015	337,199

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

† Besides these, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From Aden - -	503	89	7	-	33	632
" Bombay - -	172	22	4	1	2	201
" Ibo - -	314	11	-	-	-	325
Total - -	989	122	11	1	35	1,153

‡ In addition to these, 730 Africans (638 males and 92 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver.

§ In addition to these, 364 Africans (253 males and 111 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver; 202 captured Africans were also landed in the Seychelles.

¶ In addition to these, 199 Africans were landed in the Seychelles direct from a captured slaver.

APPENDIX No. 17.

MAURITIUS.

STATEMENT showing the Number of EMIGRANTS who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	4,250	566	76	4,892
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
1856	3,977	492	428	4,897
1857	3,523	576	494	4,593
1858	6,257	1,034	874	8,165
1859	3,852	681	585	5,118
1860	2,098	378	357	2,833
1861	1,639	323	295	2,257
1862	1,617	316	279	2,212
1863	2,354	485	382	3,221
1864	2,427	507	479	3,413
1865	2,641	550	430	3,621
1866	2,631	599	585	3,815
Total	54,363	8,573	6,291	69,227

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 18.

MAURITIUS.

TABLE showing the number and particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS which arrived in the MAURITIUS from the EAST INDIES during the Year 1866.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Number of Immigrants embarked.								Deaths on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.	No. landed.
							Above 10 Years of Age.		Under 10 Years of Age.		Infants.		Total.				
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
John Masterman	608	Calcutta	1865, 10 Dec.	1866, 24 Jan.	45	J. Croker	227	54	10	13	1	6	819		317		
Chatham	502	Madras	29 Dec.	27 Jan.	29	J. Holmes	152	75	13	30	2	2	274		272		
Morayshire	678	Calcutta	23 Dec.	2 Feb.	41	W. Holman	235	75	31	15	5	3	364	1	350		
Sebah Jehan	698	"	18 Jan.	23 Feb.	36	D. McFarlane	196	86	27	27	0	0	344	1	344		
Sebasopol	988	Madras	11 Feb.	21 Mar.	38	C. L. Carr	292	96	49	50	4	4	403	2	408		
Turkey	1,120	Calcutta	22 Feb.	12 April	46	W. D. Master	253	80	27	13	4	3	350	4	408		
Allum Ghier	900	"	14 Mar.	25 April	42	Sheik Hosennoo	256	75	26	18	4	2	381	1	381		
Koh-i-noor	767	Madras	30 Mar.	14 May	45	C. H. McPherson	204	105	32	44	2	6	393	1	393		
Glendon	864	"	8 April	23 May	44	W. J. S. Lynsdale	175	107	70	60	0	2	422	3	421		
Chatham	502	"	4 May	9 June	36	J. D. Nethropp	155	85	50	84	2	3	300	1	308		
John Allen	734	"	16 June	14 July	28	Philip B. C. Ayres	181	112	62	40	3	1	408	1	408		
Palmyna	698	"	8 July	18 "	18	T. Partridge	150	74	64	63	2	3	341	1	342		
Barham	996	"	16 July	5 Aug.	20	W. R. Macrauley	211	105	33	31	4	3	387	1	397		
Clendon	854	"	6 Sept.	3 Oct.	27	C. Carr	197	79	63	48	2	2	403	3	405		
Allum Ghier	900	Calcutta	31 Aug.	7 Oct.	37	S. Falloon	137	43	12	26	1	4	221	1	218		
Morayshire	673	"	10 Nov.	15 Dec.	35	T. Partridge	133	69	24	13	7	11	257	2	230		
						Total	3,639	1,820	601	519	53	50	5,610	11	5,590		

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April, 1867.

APPENDIX No. 19.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the WEST INDIA COLONIES and MAURITIUS, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st day of January 1857 to the end of the year 1866, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	JAMAICA.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Great Britain	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Madeira	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Sierra Leone	2,552	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	2,942
St. Helena	2,632	—	—	—	47	259	608	533	—	—	—	4,079
East Indies	4,550	—	—	—	598	1,523	1,932	512	—	—	—	9,195
China	*472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Canada	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
United States	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
British W. Indies	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Direct from captured Slavers	230	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
TOTAL	11,725	362	—	—	645	2,172	2,590	1,075	—	—	—	18,569

Whence Emigrating.	BRITISH GUIANA.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Great Britain	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Madeira	18,569	342	†1,556	†945	§531	70	† 38	—	—	118	49	22,218
Cape de Verds	766	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819
Azores	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	4,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	2,500	—	281	—	625	40	558	**446	390	42	—	4,972
East Indies	22,730	2,596	1,405	3,804	5,078	3,729	5,625	2,553	2,710	3,216	2,525	55,771
China	647	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	2,590	396	509	1,691	789	12,628
British W. Indies	1,187	—	56	—	—	—	—	69	4,297	††2,549	§§715	8,873
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Martinique	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guadaloupe		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	52,513	2,938	3,351	5,448	8,176	7,204	8,811	3,264	7,906	7,616	4,078	111,305

Whence Emigrating.	TRINIDAD.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Madeira	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Cape de Verds	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Sierra Leone	2,474	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,700
St. Helena	2,292	—	30	4	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,796
East Indies	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	1,603	1,801	949	2,759	473	29,727
China	988	—	—	—	—	—	467	—	—	593	597	2,645
United States	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
British W. Indies	4,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,773
Rio de Janeiro	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
TOTAL	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	2,070	1,801	949	3,352	1,070	44,464

* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

† 72
 †† 261
 †‡ 396
 § 35
 || 9
 ** 74
 †† 63
 §§ 80

of these were not introduced at the public expense.

APPENDIX No. 19—continued.

Whence Emigrating.	ST. LUCIA.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Sierra Leone	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
St. Helena	568	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	747
East Indies	—	—	—	555	660	—	320	—	—	—	—	1,535
TOTAL	1,119	—	—	555	660	—	499	—	—	—	—	2,833

Whence Emigrating.	ST. VINCENT.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Madeira	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Sierra Leone	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena	575	—	—	—	94	119	14	—	—	—	—	802
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	260	307	—	—	—	214	781
TOTAL	1,355	—	—	—	94	379	321	—	—	—	214	2,363

Whence Emigrating.	GRENADA.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Madeira	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Sierra Leone	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena	85	—	—	—	92	122	57	114	—	—	—	470
East Indies	—	283	362	299	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	260	2,301
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
TOTAL	1,511	283	362	299	92	122	1,154	114	—	—	260	4,197

Whence Emigrating.	ANTIGUA.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Madeira	1,973	—	44	—	—	11	—	191	—	—	—	2,219
Cape de Verds	195	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*100	—	—	—	100
British W. Indies	19	—	12	26	—	—	—	1,005	—	—	—	1,062
TOTAL	2,187	12	56	26	—	11	—	1,296	—	—	—	3,588

* Received from a French vessel stranded at Barbuda.

APPENDIX No. 19—continued.

Whence Emigrating.	ST. KITTS.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Great Britain -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madeira -	106	157	253	103	77	43	50	219	—	—	15	1,023
Sierra Leone -	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	318
St. Helena -	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—	337
British W. Indies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL -	343	157	254	103	77	380	50	442	—	—	15	1,821

Whence Emigrating.	NEVIS.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Madeira -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
TOTAL -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427

Whence Emigrating.	TOBAGO.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
St. Helena -	246	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	471
TOTAL -	292	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	517

Whence Emigrating.	BAHAMAS.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
From wrecked Slaver.	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
TOTAL -	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	389

Whence Emigrating.	HONDURAS.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
China -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	—	474
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	129
TOTAL -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	—	603

APPENDIX No. 19—continued.

Whence Emigrating.	TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Great Britain	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Madeira	23,156	499	1,833	1,048	608	124	88	410	—	118	64	27,968
Cape de Verdes	961	184	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
Azores	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	11,543	—	—	—	226	390	—	223	—	—	—	12,382
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	9,125	—	311	4	1,328	540	1,641	1,093	390	42	—	14,474
East Indies	37,849	4,293	3,850	8,021	8,505	8,393	10,934	4,696	3,659	5,975	3,472	99,647
China	2,107	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	3,057	496	509	2,758	1,386	16,319
Canada	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
British W. Indies	6,366	—	68	26	—	—	—	1,074	4,297	2,678	715	15,224
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,320
Martinique	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Guadaloupe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direct from captured and wrecked Slavers	230	362	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	981
TOTAL	94,219	5,338	6,136	9,798	12,998	12,812	15,720	7,992	8,855	11,571	5,637	191,076

Whence Emigrating.	MAURITIUS.											
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Ibo, East Coast of Africa.	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Madagascar	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Aden	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
East Indies	173,141	12,725	29,946	44,397	13,286	13,985	9,993	5,254	7,575	20,278	5,596	336,076
China	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843
Direct from captured Slaver.	—	—	—	—	730	*508	†199	—	—	—	—	1,497
TOTAL	174,980	12,725	29,946	44,397	14,016	14,553	10,092	5,254	7,575	20,278	5,596	339,412

* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.

† Landed in the Seychelles.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 20.

RETURN showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS who have RETURNED to their own COUNTRIES from the BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES and MAURITIUS, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of EARNINGS remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1866.

YEAR.	From JAMAICA.		From BRITISH GUIANA.		From TRINIDAD.		From MAURITIUS.	
	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.
		£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1843 to 1856	1,644	(a) 3,000	(b) 3,283	(c) 25,474 19 2	1,675	23,561 10 10	46,066	} No Returns.
1857	-	- - -	565	10,963 1 3	343	6,392 19 7	4,593	
1858	126	No Return	323	5,705 10 11	359	5,829 18 11	8,165	
1859	-	- - -	797	15,018 12 8	-	- - -	5,118	
1860	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	2,833	
1861	74	No Return	-	- - -	303	4,976 13 8	3,257	
1862	-	- - -	{ 407	(d) 8,983 15 0	-	- - -	} 2,212	
	-	- - -	{ 7	(e) 403 6 8	-	- - -		
1863	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	3,221	
1864	-	- - -	467	(f) 13,930 7 9	-	- - -	3,413	
1865	-	- - -	462	(g) 11,485 4 2	514	(h) 14,000 0 0	3,621	
1866	-	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	3,815	
Total	1,844	3,000	6,341	91,973 17 7	3,194	53,861 3 0	86,414	

(a) This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.
 (b) In regard to 1,308 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.

(c) In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.

(d) In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these coolies could not be less than 15,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.

(e) Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India via England.

(f) In this amount is included 1,000*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants, and a Bill of Exchange for 49*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, which one of the coolies took with him.

(g) This includes 250*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants.

(h) This amount consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited in Colonial Chest	-	-	9,700 0 0
Specie in possession of immigrants	-	-	2,701 3 7
Estimated value of jewels and undeclared specie	2,598	16	5

£ 14,000 0 0

In addition to this sum 77 people paid their own passages at the rate of 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per adult, amounting to 911*l.* 1*s.*

Government Emigration Board,
 8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 21.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the SHIPS despatched from CALCUTTA to the WEST INDIES during the Season 1866-67.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.								Deaths.		Number landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Births on the Voyage.	On the Voyage.	In Harbour.	
		£ s. d.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.
JAMAICA.																	
St. Hilda	1,001	14 0 0	1867. 12 Jan.	—	—	T. H. Knott	252	100	23	13	3	5	396	—	—	—	—
Ganges	839	14 0 0	27 Feb.	—	—	P. B. C. Ayres	242	118	20	19	7	3	409	—	—	—	—
Salamanca	861	14 0 0	6 Mar.	—	—	H. Cummins	237	112	24	19	8	4	404	—	—	—	—
Corona	1,199	14 0 0	14 Mar.	—	—	W. D. Masters	303	135	30	15	7	6	406	—	—	—	—
						Total	1,034	465	97	60	25	18	1,705	—	—	—	—
BRITISH GUIANA.																	
British Trident	1,390	9 5 0	1866. 16 Aug.	1866. 20 Nov.	96	S. P. Chemnell	315	88	25	19	12	11	470	5	9	1	405
Atalanta	830	9 15 0	27 Aug.	21 Nov.	86	R. Rivers	286	77	11	14	3	4	395	—	7	—	888
Beviera	634	11 0 0	17 Sept.	21 Dec.	95	A. E. Dalgrains	239	76	8	10	5	4	342	1	16	—	927
Canning	926	10 15 0	11 Oct.	14 Jan.	85	Meer Nijuff Ally-	269	94	13	11	3	4	394	—	25	—	390
India	912	12 10 0	4 Nov.	30 Jan.	87	E. T. Alhard	249	105	21	10	5	7	397	1	16	—	382
Assaye	783	12 10 0	13 Nov.	11 Feb.	90	W. E. Misso	193	70	22	15	6	2	317	1	16	—	302
Linnelles	893	12 5 0	29 Nov.	6 Mar.	97	W. R. Macaulay	260	102	31	16	3	5	367	2	30	—	329
Indus	963	12 15 0	10 Dec.	1 Mar.	81	J. M. Zorab	247	123	32	19	2	2	431	1	26	—	400
Janet Cowan	1,277	12 10 0	31 Dec.	29 Mar.	87	J. O. Taylor	230	108	40	24	6	5	503	4	23	—	485
Clarence	1,104	12 10 0	20 Jan.	—	—	Charles Turner	201	128	27	19	5	4	414	—	—	—	—
Racehorse	1,077	14 0 0	17 Feb.	—	—	Clarence Chapman	203	128	34	23	6	2	456	—	—	—	—
						Total	2,752	1,203	204	180	66	54	4,509	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX No. 21.—continued.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths On the Voyage.	Deaths In Harbour.	Births on the Voyage.	Number landed.	
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.						Total.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
TRINIDAD.																	
Humber -	1,403	£ s. d. 11 10 0	1866. 20 Sep.	1866. 26 Dec.	97	W. Campbell, M.D.	341	90	35	15	8	8	407	1	25	473	
Roxburgh Castle -	1,004	12 0 0	12 Oct.	1867. 1 Jan.	81	A. S. Lethbridge -	286	93	20	10	2	5	428	—	35	303	
Salisbury -	1,113	12 5 0	5 Nov.	3 Feb.	90	J. G. Winstone -	258	127	28	22	3	7	445	1	20	420	
Alwrick Castle -	1,087	12 0 0	28 Nov.	4 Mar.	96	P. Hughes -	233	168	30	32	8	9	478	1	17	462	
Sevilla.	598	12 0 0	5 Dec. 1867.	8 Mar.	93	Pronath Mokerjico	194	77	13	10	4	4	314	—	10	304	
Hornet -	1,155	12 10 0	5 Jan.	—	—	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	236	140	36	12	3	6	433	1	2	432	
Hougoumont -	874	14 0 0	24 Jan	—	—	John Carroll -	191	120	33	37	5	6	308	—	—	—	
						TOTAL -	1,730	810	201	150	39	45	2,903	—	—	—	
ST. VINCENT.																	
Newcastle -	1,137	14 0 0	20 Feb.	—	—	William Arthur -	270	143	34	31	2	5	490	—	—	—	
						TOTAL -	270	143	34	31	2	5	490	—	—	—	
						GRAND TOTAL -	5,795	2,635	596	427	122	122	9,007	—	—	—	

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 22.

RETURN of SHIPS and COOLIES (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the WEST to the EAST INDIES, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked.					Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.	
		Adults.		Children.		In-fants.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.		Total.		
JAMAICA :									
* Ostrich - - -	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
*†Harkaway - - -	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
†Edward - - -	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
*†William Jardine -	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
*†Gloriana - - -	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
* Sir George Pollock	1858. Apr. 13	55	25	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total - - -	- - -	1,147	312	100	82	51	1,722	54	1,670
BRITISH GUIANA :									
* Lucknow - - -	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
*†Zenobia - - -	1851. June 26	213	54	25	13	-	305	22	283
†Lord Elgin - - -	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	-	146	3	143
†Hempseyke - - -	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	-	165	11	154
* Glentanner - - -	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	-	311	83	228
*†Lucknow - - -	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	-	290	8	282
* Thetis - - -	Oct. 18	192	24	3	-	10	229	13	216
†Sandford - - -	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
* Sandford - - -	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
† Empress Eugenie -	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
* Blue Jacket - - -	1857. Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell -	Sept. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
* White Eagle - - -	1858. May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
* Queen of the East	1859. Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore - - -	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	83	320
* Gipsy Bride† - - -	1862. Sept. 24	270	80	24	25	8	407	28	381
* Ganges - - -	1864. Sept. 2	280	91	34	30	12	447	9	438
* Clarence - - (a.)	1865. Sept. 3	280	93	30	33	17	462	34	435
Total - - -	- - -	3,789	953	316	254	134	5,446	371	5,102
TRINIDAD :									
* Eliza Stewart - - -	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	-	22	Nil.	22
* Eliza - - -	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	-	354	30	324
*†Clarendon - - -	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	-	241	16	225
* Bucephalus - - -	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	-	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand - - -	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
*†Scindian§ - - -	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
*†Arabia - - -	1856. Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
*†Eveline - - -	1857. Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
* Morayshire - - -	1858. Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
* Brechin Castle - -	1861. Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
* British Trident - -	1865. Dec. 21	354	87	35	32	6	514	31	492
Total - - -	- - -	2,364	429	179	177	45	3,194	157	3,070

The difference between the number of coolies reported to have been embarked in the West Indies, and the number reported to have been landed at Calcutta, is in some cases materially less than the reported number of deaths. This arises partly from births on the voyage, and partly perhaps from the embarkation at the last moment of persons not entered in the lists. It is thought best, however, to give the number as they have been reported to the Board, without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy.

Vessels marked thus * sailed for Calcutta; thus † for Madras; thus *† for both Calcutta and Madras.

† In this vessel twelve Maldivians were also embarked.

§ In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.

|| In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.

(a) In this vessel one Chinese and six Indians were embarked.

APPENDIX No. 23.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CHINA to BRITISH GUIANA and TRINIDAD during the Season 1865-66.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	REMARKS.
								Adults.		Children.		In-fants.	Total.			
								M.	F.	M.	F.					
BRITISH GUIANA.																
*Pride of the Ganges	631	14 0 0	Canton	8th Dec. 1866.	1866.	—	A Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Light Brigade	1,214	14 0 0	Amoy	18 Jan.	14 April	86	David Watson	488	4	1	—	493	—	0	487	—
†Jeddo	1,050	14 0 0	"	18 March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pride of the Ganges	631	14 0 0	Canton	31 March	31 July	122	L. Richardson, M.D.	259	29	10	1	305	—	3	302	—
							Total	747	33	16	2	798	—	9	1,780	—
TRINIDAD.																
Dudbrooko	571	13 10 0	Amoy	23 Oct. 1865.	1866.	112	C. T. Kelland	283	1	2	—	286	—	14	272	—
Red Riding Hood	720	14 0 0	"	4 Dec.	24 Feb.	82	Decimus Curmo	310	5	2	1	327	—	2	325	—
							Total	602	6	4	1	613	—	16	597	—
							Grand Total	1,340	39	20	3	1,411	—	25	1,386	—

* This vessel sailed with 301 emigrants on board, who mutinied on the 11th December, took possession of the ship, and murdered the master and purser. First Mate then compelled to land her passengers at Haitian. Ship then escaped to Hong Kong.

† The Jeddo sailed with 480 emigrants. Was burnt at sea in the Straits of Sunda. 2 European seamen and 141 Chinese perished, vide p. 17.

S. WALCOTT.

8, Government Emigration Board,
Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 24.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from MADRAS to NATAL during the Year 1866.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.	
						Adults.		Children.		In- fants.	Total.			Births on the Voyage.
						M.	F.	M.	F.					
						M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
Isabella Hercules	569	£ s. d. - - -	1866. 8 May	1866. 10 July	69	182	68	19	-	-	288	1	3	

*Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.*

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 25.

RETURN showing AMOUNTS of MONEY remitted by SETTLERS in NORTH AMERICA to their FRIENDS in the UNITED KINGDOM from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1866, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000
1849	540,000
1850	957,000
1851	990,000
1852	1,404,000
1853	1,439,000
1854	1,730,000
1855	873,000
1856	951,000
1857	593,165
1858	472,610
1859	520,019
1860	534,476
1861	374,061
1862	360,578
1863	*383,286
1864	332,172
1865	481,580
1866	498,028

* In addition to this amount 44,123*l.* were remitted from America and Australia, but the sum from each place cannot be specified.

Note.—The above return for the year 1859 and subsequent years does not correspond with the similar returns printed in former Reports, the amounts remitted from Australia being here omitted, and some errors which have been discovered in former returns corrected. The return must be taken only as an approximation to the sums actually sent home, the Commissioners having to depend altogether on the courtesy of the banks and mercantile houses connected with America for the information it contains, and having no means of ascertaining the amounts sent home through private hands or through banks or mercantile houses which decline to furnish them with information.

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 26.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in SAILING SHIPS that cleared from LIVERPOOL for the UNITED STATES during the year 1866 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1866.			
Jan. 30	Universe - - - -	109	—
Feb. 8	Atmosphere - - - -	97	—
15	Chancellor - - - -	124	—
17	William Tapscott - - - -	151	—
March 2	Columbia - - - -	316	—
8	North American - - - -	371	—
9	Hibernia - - - -	563	1
19	W. F. Storer - - - -	647	5
19	Monarch of the Seas - - - -	639	—
31	Victory - - - -	704	5
April 2	Neptune - - - -	736	6
14	Thomas Dunham - - - -	392	—
20	Escort - - - -	432	—
20	Isaac Webb - - - -	773	1
May 2	Harvest Queen - - - -	779	5
12	City of New York - - - -	792	—
18	James Foster, junior - - - -	683	2
June 4	Alexander Marshall - - - -	234	—
19	Calhoun - - - -	280	—
19	Great Western - - - -	268	—
July 6	Hibernia - - - -	343	—
Aug. 3	Neptune - - - -	414	—
Sept. 18	Isaac Webb - - - -	196	22
Oct. 2	Atmosphere - - - -	117	—
17	Great Western - - - -	97	—
Nov. 3	Columbia - - - -	146	—
10	Hibernia - - - -	194	1
Total -		10,597	48
FOR PHILADELPHIA.			
May 16	Tuscarora - - - -	588	—
June 14	Tonawanda - - - -	150	—
Total -		738	—

SUMMARY.

SHIPS CLEARED OUT FOR.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
NEW YORK - - - -	10,597	48	.45
PHILADELPHIA - - - -	738	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	11,335	48	.42

APPENDIX No. 27.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in STEAM SHIPS that cleared from LIVERPOOL for the UNITED STATES and CANADA during the Year 1866 (so far as Reports have been received).

(This Return is exclusive of the Ships referred to in the body of the Report, on board of which cholera prevailed.)

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1866.	FOR NEW YORK.				
Jan. 3	Queen - -	160	35	195	—
3	City of New York - -	190	59	249	—
10	City of Boston - -	176	31	207	—
10	Pennsylvania - -	207	45	252	—
17	Etna - -	226	58	284	1
18	Virginia - -	343	48	391	8
20	City of Cork - -	128	193	321	—
24	City of Washington - -	248	99	347	—
24	Helvetia - -	196	100	296	—
27	City of Limerick - -	72	—	72	—
31	Scotland - -	214	278	492	—
31	City of London - -	346	170	516	1
Feb. 3	City of Dublin - -	176	—	176	—
7	City of Baltimore - -	279	114	393	—
7	England - -	183	79	262	—
10	City of Manchester - -	151	—	151	—
14	Edinburgh - -	361	105	466	—
14	Louisiana - -	258	23	281	—
21	City of New York - -	375	105	480	1
21	Erin - -	670	167	837	1
28	Queen - -	594	318	912	3
28	City of Boston - -	322	313	635	—
Mar. 7	City of Washington - -	402	238	640	—
7	Pennsylvania - -	519	470	989	1
9	Kangaroo - -	359	170	529	—
14	City of Baltimore - -	208	387	595	—
14	Helvetia - -	707	310	1,017	9
17	City of Limerick - -	171	185	356	—
20	Tripoli - -	175	56	231	—
21	City of Paris - -	348	395	743	—
21	Scotland - -	706	387	1,093	3
23	City of Dublin - -	260	226	486	—
27	Hecla - -	306	75	381	—
28	Edinburgh - -	266	491	757	—
31	City of Cork - -	197	419	616	—
April 3	Marathon - -	385	135	520	—
4	City of New York - -	400	384	784	—
6	City of Manchester - -	458	303	761	—
11	Erin - -	1,179	—	1,179	4
12	City of Boston - -	419	445	864	—
14	Louisina - -	264	508	772	1
14	Malta - -	309	289	598	—
	Carried forward -	13,913	8,213	22,126	33

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1866.	Brought forward -	13,913	8,213	22,126	33
April 18	Etna - - -	386	346	732	—
18	Queen - - -	944	288	1,232	—
18	City of London - - -	437	422	859	—
20	Cambria - - -	373	—	373	1
23	Palmyra - - -	349	210	559	—
25	Kangaroo - - -	493	124	617	1
25	Pennsylvania - - -	767	254	1,021	1
27	City of Limerick - - -	134	435	569	—
May 1	Tarifa - - -	307	264	571	—
2	City of Paris - - -	628	381	1,009	1
5	City of Dublin - - -	270	268	538	—
8	Tripoli - - -	329	224	553	—
9	City of New York - - -	401	335	736	—
9	Denmark - - -	281	655	936	—
12	City of Manchester - - -	268	408	676	—
15	Aleppo - - -	332	223	555	—
16	Scotland - - -	613	468	1,081	—
18	City of Cork - - -	586	—	586	—
22	Marathon - - -	277	161	438	—
23	Royal Standard - - -	220	90	310	—
23	City of London - - -	415	374	789	—
25	Erin - - -	286	134	420	—
28	Edinburgh - - -	350	84	434	—
29	Malta - - -	363	146	509	—
30	Etna - - -	212	276	488	—
30	Louisiana - - -	236	136	372	—
June 5	Palmyra - - -	333	102	435	—
6	Queen - - -	213	167	380	—
6	St. Mark - - -	645	—	645	—
6	City of Paris - - -	612	153	765	—
9	Kangaroo - - -	327	231	558	2
12	Tarifa - - -	276	223	499	—
13	City of New York - - -	437	248	685	—
13	Pennsylvania - - -	240	143	383	1
16	City of Dublin - - -	544	—	544	2
19	Tripoli - - -	309	249	558	—
20	City of Boston - - -	455	285	740	—
20	Scotland - - -	269	120	389	—
23	City of Manchester - - -	719	89	808	—
26	Aleppo - - -	298	114	412	1
27	Virginia - - -	246	131	377	—
27	City of London - - -	261	385	646	—
29	City of Cork - - -	617	—	617	—
July 4	England - - -	302	195	497	—
4	Edinburgh - - -	232	273	505	1
7	City of Limerick - - -	264	—	264	—
10	Malta - - -	354	196	550	—
11	Louisiana - - -	343	171	514	1
11	City of Paris - - -	291	257	548	—
	Carried forward -	32,757	-18,651	51,408	45

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1866.	Brought forward - -	32,757	18,651	51,408	45
July 17	Palmyra - -	467	113	580	—
18	City of New York - -	400	121	521	7
18	Helvetia - -	372	133	505	—
24	Tarifa - -	407	159	566	—
25	City of Boston - -	449	115	564	—
25	Erin - -	552	184	736	—
31	Tripoli - -	336	144	480	—
Aug. 1	Erna - -	426	102	528	—
4	City of Dublin - -	239	157	396	—
8	Queen - -	274	78	352	—
8	Manhattan - -	525	176	701	—
8	City of London - -	358	228	586	4
14	Aleppo - -	320	118	438	—
15	Pennsylvania - -	422	93	515	1
15	City of Paris - -	539	138	677	—
21	Malta - -	402	53	455	—
22	City of New York - -	496	17	513	—
22	Virginia - -	509	142	651	—
25	City of Manchester - -	173	306	479	—
28	Hecla - -	280	137	417	—
29	City of Boston - -	468	217	685	—
29	Scotland - -	457	189	646	—
Sept. 4	Palmyra - -	348	73	421	—
5	Edinburgh - -	382	117	499	—
5	England - -	572	92	664	—
11	Tripoli - -	291	207	498	—
12	City of London - -	480	181	661	—
12	Erin - -	339	246	585	—
19	City of Paris - -	501	179	680	—
22	City of Cork - -	142	55	197	—
25	Aleppo - -	409	109	518	—
26	Queen - -	282	126	408	—
26	City of New York - -	360	199	559	—
Oct. 2	Malta - -	328	144	472	—
3	City of Boston - -	430	199	629	1
3	Denmark - -	239	107	346	—
9	Manhattan - -	571	420	991	1
10	Virginia - -	408	141	549	—
10	City of Washington - -	369	256	625	1
16	Hecla - -	319	102	421	—
17	Louisiana - -	317	124	441	—
24	England - -	428	229	657	—
24	City of Paris - -	675	165	840	—
27	Palmyra - -	483	75	558	—
27	Edinburgh - -	182	204	386	—
31	Erin - -	389	152	541	1
Nov. 3	City of Limerick - -	159	22	181	—
6	Tarifa - -	267	98	365	—
7	City of Boston - -	258	88	346	—
	Carried forward - -	51,556	25,881	77,437	61

6 *Appendix to Twenty-seventh General Report of the*

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1866.	Brought forward -	51,556	25,881	77,437	61
Nov. 10	City of Cork - - -	150	58	208	—
13	Aleppo - - -	247	101	348	1
14	City of Washington - - -	298	114	412	—
14	Queen - - -	231	111	342	—
20	Manhattan - - -	339	104	443	—
21	City of Baltimore - - -	310	122	432	—
21	Denmark - - -	214	71	285	—
27	Hecla - - -	250	45	295	—
28	City of Paris - - -	503	135	638	—
28	Virginia - - -	183	68	251	1
Dec. 5	City of New York - - -	365	64	429	—
11	Palmyra - - -	265	56	321	—
12	City of Boston - - -	391	117	508	—
12	Louisiana - - -	214	96	310	—
18	Chicago - - -	230	37	267	—
19	City of Washington - - -	286	66	352	—
19	Pennsylvania - - -	112	27	139	—
22	Tarifa - - -	130	14	144	—
26	City of Baltimore - - -	254	35	289	—
	Total -	56,528	27,322	83,850	63
	FOR BOSTON.				
Jan. 16	Delaware - - -	57	29	86	—
23	Bosphorus - - -	47	82	129	—
March 6	Propontis - - -	196	284	480	—
29	Delaware - - -	264	227	491	—
April 13	Bosphorus - - -	475	262	737	—
May 11	Propontis - - -	294	425	719	1
23	Delaware - - -	148	250	398	—
June 18	Bosphorus - - -	312	198	510	—
July 5	Concordia - - -	166	109	275	—
14	Propontis - - -	128	63	191	1
28	Delaware - - -	247	139	386	—
Aug. 27	Bosphorus - - -	293	168	461	—
Sept. 8	Propontis - - -	269	122	391	—
24	Delaware - - -	267	160	427	—
Oct. 10	Peruvian - - -	81	69	150	—
Nov. 5	Bosphorus - - -	280	163	443	2
20	Propontis - - -	113	85	198	—
Dec. 19	Peruvian - - -	84	49	133	—
	Total -	3,721	2,884	6,605	4
	FOR BALTIMORE.				
Feb. 22	Somerset - - -	94	40	134	—
May 16	Somerset - - -	101	116	217	—
June 6	Carroll - - -	167	38	205	—
July 11	Worcester - - -	224	28	252	—
	Carried forward -	586	222	808	—

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1866.	Brought forward -	586	222	808	—
Aug. 8	Carroll - - -	195	14	209	1
29	Somerset - - -	202	19	221	3
Sept. 12	Worcester - - -	208	12	220	—
Oct. 4	Carroll - - -	166	35	201	—
	Total -	1,357	302	1,659	4
			Nos. embarked at London-derry.		
FOR PORTLAND.					
Jan. 4	Nova Scotian - -	219	24	243	—
11	Hibernian - - -	220	67	287	1
25	Peruvian - - -	277	64	341	—
Feb. 1	Belgian - - -	126	94	220	—
8	Moravian - - -	223	50	273	—
16	North American - -	121	3	124	—
22	Nova Scotian - -	182	88	270	—
Mar. 1	Hibernian - - -	271	—	271	—
8	Peruvian - - -	191	24	215	—
15	Moravian - - -	205	45	250	2
16	St. George - - -	221	127	348	—
22	Damascus - - -	86	53	139	—
29	Belgian - - -	424	88	512	—
April 5	St. David - - -	278	157	435	—
12	Nova Scotian - -	239	283	522	—
Nov. 8	Hibernian - - -	138	52	190	—
15	Belgian - - -	101	40	141	—
21	St. David - - -	90	41	131	—
29	Moravian - - -	131	44	175	—
Dec. 6	Damascus - - -	125	11	136	—
13	Nova Scotian - -	144	121	265	—
20	Hibernian - - -	62	27	89	—
27	Belgian - - -	47	10	57	—
	Total -	4,121	1,513	5,634	3
FOR CANADA.					
April 19	Hibernian - - -	382	101	483	—
26	Peruvian - - -	449	67	516	—
May 3	Moravian - - -	805	50	855	—
10	Belgian - - -	321	70	391	—
17	St. David - - -	259	31	290	—
31	Hibernian - - -	335	192	527	—
June 7	Peruvian - - -	365	147	512	2
14	Moravian - - -	267	88	355	—
21	Damascus - - -	253	2	255	3
28	St. David - - -	237	41	278	—
	Carried forward -	3,673	789	4,462	5

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at London-derry.	Total.	Deaths
1866.	Brought forward -	3,673	789	4,462	5
July 5	Nova Scotian -	190	45	235	—
12	Hibernian -	168	43	211	1
19	Peruvian -	207	27	234	—
26	Moravian -	141	98	239	—
Aug. 16	Nova Scotian -	251	58	309	—
30	Peruvian -	205	10	215	—
Sept. 15	St. David -	150	—	150	—
20	Nova Scotian -	173	49	222	—
27	Hibernian -	347	20	367	1
Oct. 4	Belgian -	315	71	386	—
11	Peruvian -	344	68	412	—
18	Moravian -	181	64	245	—
25	Damascus -	221	43	264	—
Nov. 1	Nova Scotian -	133	33	166	—
	Total -	6,699	1,418	8,117	7

SUMMARY.

SHIPS CLEARED OUT FOR	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
NEW YORK - - -	83,850	63	·07
BOSTON - - -	6,605	4	·06
BALTIMORE - - -	1,659	4	·24
PORTLAND - - -	5,634	3	·05
CANADA - - -	8,117	7	·08
TOTAL - - -	105,865	81	·07

*Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.*

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 28.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in PASSENGER SHIPS that cleared from LONDON during the Year 1866 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1866. FOR NEW YORK.			
May 5	Caroline - - - - -	387	7
5	*Bellona - - - - -	122	—
18	*Cella - - - - -	110	—
June 9	*William Penn - - - - -	114	—
	Total - - - - -	733	7
FOR CANADA.			
June 22	*St. Lawrence - - - - -	98	—
FOR QUEENSLAND.			
Jan. 29	Southern Ocean - - - - -	432	2
Mar. 3	Star of England - - - - -	448	1
April 3	Netherby - - - - -	362	—
May 15	Eastern Empire - - - - -	453	13
June 6	Young Australia - - - - -	306	—
July 18	Queen of the Colonies - - - - -	412	—
	Total - - - - -	2,413	16
FOR NEW ZEALAND.			
Jan. 16	Alexandra - - - - -	42	—
March 10	John Temperley - - - - -	165	—
23	Rob Roy - - - - -	65	1
23	Weymouth - - - - -	51	—
April 25	Norwood - - - - -	65	—
May 3	Bombay - - - - -	170	1
31	Siam - - - - -	61	—
June 22	Winterthur - - - - -	59	1
July 12	Blue Jacket - - - - -	277	—
17	Ida Zeigler - - - - -	†157	2
Aug. 11	Chilé - - - - -	149	—
11	Wild Duck - - - - -	‡60	—
17	Strathallan - - - - -	69	—
24	Glenmark - - - - -	81	—
Sept. 4	Maori - - - - -	77	—
	Total - - - - -	1,548	5

* These were Steam Vessels.

† 15 } of these were embarked at Plymouth.
‡ 8 }

APPENDIX No. 28—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

SHIPS CLEARED OUT FOR	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths.
NEW YORK - - -	733	7	·95
CANADA - - -	98	—	—
QUEENSLAND - - -	2,413	16	·66
NEW ZEALAND - - -	1,548	5	·32
TOTAL - - -	4,792	28	·58

*Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.*

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 29.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in PASSENGER SHIPS that cleared from the CLYDE during the year 1866 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			Deaths.
		Nos. embarked at Glasgow.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	
FOR THE UNITED STATES.					
1866.					
Jan. 6	Hibernia - - -	156	—	156	—
18	St. George - - -	31	60	91	—
30	Britannia - - -	198	—	198	—
Feb. 15	St. David - - -	66	114	180	—
17	Caledonia - - -	147	—	147	—
24	Hibernia - - -	318	—	318	—
March 1	St. Andrew - - -	59	261	320	—
8	St. Patrick - - -	24	96	120	—
20	Britannia - - -	440	—	440	—
24	United Kingdom - - -	433	—	433	—
April 7	Hibernia - - -	473	—	473	—
21	Caledonia - - -	424	—	424	—
May 12	Britannia - - -	431	—	431	—
19	United Kingdom - - -	476	—	476	—
26	Hibernia - - -	515	—	515	—
June 2	Caledonia - - -	453	—	453	—
23	Britannia - - -	453	—	453	—
30	Iowa - - -	610	—	610	1
July 7	Hibernia - - -	249	—	249	—
14	United Kingdom - - -	137	—	137	—
21	Caledonia - - -	240	—	240	—
Aug. 3	Britannia - - -	297	141	438	—
10	Iowa - - -	174	73	247	—
17	Hibernia - - -	236	112	348	—
25	United Kingdom - - -	116	79	195	1
Sept. 7	Caledonia - - -	237	128	365	—
14	Britannia - - -	258	159	417	—
26	Hibernia - - -	298	165	463	—
Oct. 5	Iowa - - -	247	159	406	—
20	Caledonia - - -	283	151	434	—
26	Columbia - - -	132	68	200	—
Nov. 2	Britannia - - -	115	72	187	—
9	Hibernia - - -	142	63	205	—
21	Iowa - - -	111	80	191	—
30	Caledonia - - -	103	54	157	—
Dec. 7	Columbia - - -	35	54	89	—
19	Hibernia - - -	74	28	102	—
28	United Kingdom - - -	55	18	73	—
	Total - - -	9,246	2,135	11,381	2

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.			Deaths.
		Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Nos. embarked at Glasgow.	Total.	
1866.	FOR CANADA.				
April 19	St. Andrew - - -	340	128	468	—
May 3	St. Patrick - - -	255	154	409	—
17	St. George - - -	353	136	489	1
June 7	St. Andrew - - -	295	—	295	—
21	St. Patrick - - -	248	48	296	—
July 5	St. George - - -	133	—	133	—
26	St. Andrew - - -	*127	—	127	—
Aug. 8	St. Patrick - - -	†112	102	214	—
23	St. George - - -	114	64	178	—
Sept. 5	St. Andrew - - -	‡322	75	397	—
	Total - - -	2,299	707	3,006	1

* 23 } of these embarked for New Brunswick.
 † 28 }
 ‡ 229 of these were embarked at Liverpool.

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	Deaths.
May 4	FOR QUEENSLAND. Maryborough - - -	411	6
April 11	FOR NEW ZEALAND. Viola - - -	99	—
June 6	Resolute - - -	142	2
Aug. 1	William Davie - - -	131	—
	Total - - -	372	2

SUMMARY.

SHIPS CLEARED OUT FOR	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
UNITED STATES - - -	11,381	2	·01
CANADA - - -	3,006	1	·03
QUEENSLAND - - -	411	6	1·46
NEW ZEALAND - - -	372	2	·53
TOTAL - - -	15,170	11	·07

Note.—The Vessels to the United States and Canada were steamers.
 Government Emigration Board,
 S. WALCOTT,
 8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

APPENDIX No. 30.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in PASSENGER VESSELS that cleared from LONDON DERRY during the year 1866 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
1866.	FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
Mar. 31	North American - - -	*232	—	—
April 4	Lady Emily Peel - - -	307	—	—
13	Minehaha - - -	368	—	—
21	Mohongo - - -	289	—	—
May 16	Village Belle - - -	225	—	—
July 3	Stadacona - - -	312	—	—
Aug. 8	Minehaha - - -	130	—	—
Sept. 28	Village Belle - - -	99	—	—
	Total - - -	1,962	—	—
	FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.			
April 4	Doctor Kane - - -	229	1	= .43

* Note.—The "North American" was a steam vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 31.

SUMMARY of the MORTALITY in SAILING and STEAM VESSELS which conveyed PASSENGERS to the UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, and AUSTRALASIA during the year 1866 (so far as Reports have been received).

	UNITED STATES.			BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.			AUSTRALASIA.		
	No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sailing Vessels -	13,452	55	·40	229	1	·43	4,744	29	·64
Steam Vessels -	109,707	76	·06	11,221	8	·07	—	—	—

Note.—The steam vessels to New York in which Cholera prevailed (vide p. 5), and ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, are not included in this return.

Government Emigration Board,
S, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 32.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in VESSELS carrying 600 Passengers and upwards, that cleared from LIVERPOOL for the UNITED STATES and CANADA during the years 1865 and 1866 (so far as as Reports have been received).

(This Return is exclusive of the Ships in 1866 referred to in the body of the Report on board of which Cholera prevailed.)

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.	
		No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1865.			
March 14	Virginia - - - -	702	—
28	Helvetia - - - -	775	1
29	Edinburgh - - - -	744	1
31	Kangaroo - - - -	689	—
April 5	City of Baltimore - - - -	771	—
5	*James Foster junior - - - -	608	—
10	*Adelaide - - - -	713	1
12	City of Washington - - - -	801	—
19	City of London - - - -	904	—
20	*St. Mark - - - -	791	—
24	*John Bright - - - -	762	—
25	Erin - - - -	1,187	2
26	City of Manchester - - - -	777	—
29	*Belle Wood - - - -	632	3
May 2	Virginia - - - -	984	1
3	Etna - - - -	741	1
3	City of Boston - - - -	838	—
9	*Resolute - - - -	713	2
9	Louisiana - - - -	700	—
10	Edinburgh - - - -	776	—
13	*William Tapscott - - - -	737	1
13	Kangaroo - - - -	727	—
15	Helvetia - - - -	1,204	1
17	*Great Western - - - -	671	—
17	City of Baltimore - - - -	902	—
22	*Victory - - - -	636	—
23	Pennsylvania - - - -	1,035	—
24	City of Washington - - - -	839	—
27	*North American - - - -	716	—
27	City of Cork - - - -	619	—
31	City of London - - - -	654	—
June 7	City of New York - - - -	620	—
7	Erin - - - -	988	—
8	*Bridgewater - - - -	741	1
10	City of Manchester - - - -	624	—
14	Virginia - - - -	636	1
14	City of Boston - - - -	799	—
21	Edinburgh - - - -	648	—
24	City of Limerick - - - -	683	2
26	*Hibernia - - - -	619	—
28	City of Baltimore - - - -	658	—
	Carried forward - - - -	31,364	18

* These were sailing Vessels.

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.	
		No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1865.	Brought forward - - -	31,364	18
July 4	Pennsylvania - - -	1,032	—
5	City of Washington - - -	721	—
11	Helvetia - - -	749	1
12	City of London - - -	810	—
14	City of Manchester - - -	707	—
19	City of New York - - -	624	—
19	Erin - - -	1,027	2
26	City of Boston - - -	777	—
26	Virginia - - -	849	—
Aug. 2	Scotland - - -	862	—
9	Louisiana - - -	818	1
16	Pennsylvania - - -	1,058	—
23	The Queen - - -	1,329	—
24	City of Manchester - - -	679	—
30	Helvetia - - -	1,207	1
Sept. 6	Erin - - -	1,161	—
6	City of Boston - - -	648	1
13	Virginia - - -	964	1
20	Edinburgh - - -	615	—
20	Scotland - - -	1,033	—
27	Louisiana - - -	698	—
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania - - -	1,026	2
12	Helvetia - - -	968	1
20	Erin - - -	843	1
26	Virginia - - -	906	—
Nov. 1	Scotland - - -	815	—
	FOR BOSTON.		
	Bosphorus - - -	631	—
May 17	FOR CANADA.		
	Moravian - - -	815	—
		55,736	29
1866.	FOR NEW YORK.		
Feb. 21	Erin - - -	837	1
28	The Queen - - -	912	3
28	City of Boston - - -	635	—
March 7	City of Washington - - -	640	—
7	Pennsylvania - - -	989	1
14	Helvetia - - -	1,017	9
19	*W. F. Storer - - -	645	5
19	*Monarch of the Seas - - -	639	—
21	City of Paris - - -	743	—
21	Scotland - - -	1,093	3
28	Edinburgh - - -	757	—
31	City of Cork - - -	616	—
31	*Victory - - -	704	5
Apr. 2	Neptune - - -	736	6
4	City of New York - - -	784	—
6	City of Manchester - - -	761	—
11	Erin - - -	1,179	4
12	City of Boston - - -	864	—
	Carried forward - - -	14,551	37

Date of Clearance.	NAME OF SHIPS.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1866.	Brought forward	14,551	37
April 14	Louisiana	772	1
18	Etna	732	—
18	Queen	1,232	—
18	City of London	859	—
20	*Isaac Webb	773	1
25	Kangaroo	617	1
25	Pennsylvania	1,021	1
May 2	City of Paris	1,009	1
2	*Harvest Queen	779	5
9	City of New York	736	—
9	Denmark	936	—
12	City of Manchester	676	—
12	*City of New York	792	—
16	Scotland	1,081	—
18	*James Foster, junior	683	2
23	City of London	789	—
June 6	St. Mark	645	—
6	City of Paris	765	—
13	City of New York	685	—
20	City of Boston	740	—
23	City of Manchester	808	—
27	City of London	646	—
29	City of Cork	617	—
July 25	Erin	736	—
Aug. 8	Manhattan	701	—
15	City of Paris	677	—
22	Virginia	651	—
29	City of Boston	685	—
29	Scotland	646	—
Sept. 5	England	664	—
12	City of London	661	—
19	City of Paris	680	—
Oct. 3	City of Boston	629	1
9	Manhattan	991	1
10	City of Washington	625	1
24	England	657	—
24	City of Paris	840	—
Nov. 28	City of Paris	638	—
	FOR BOSTON.		
April 13	Bosphorus	737	—
May 11	Proponitis	719	1
	FOR CANADA.		
May 3	Moravian	855	—
	Total 1866	45,736	53
	Total 1865	55,736	29
	GRAND TOTAL	101,472	82

* Sailing vessels.

APPENDIX No. 33—continued.

PRIVATE PASSENGER SHIPS not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	REMARKS.
Leith - - - -	1	872	—	—	
Total - - -	1	872	—	—	

SUMMARY.

	SHIPS.			PASSENGERS AND CREW.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Percentage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Percentage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -)	18	—	—	6,831	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -)	476	2	·42	198,460	698	·35
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -)	1	—	—	872	—	—
Total - - -	495	2	·40	206,133	698	·33

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 34.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 12.—An Act to authorize the Leasing of Crown Lands with a Right of purchase to the Lessees.

[Assented to 11th October 1866.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it will be of public advantage that waste lands of the Crown situate more than two miles from the boundary of any town should be leased upon the terms and subject to the conditions herein-after specified, and that the lessees should be enabled to purchase the lands so leased as herein-after provided: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Crown lands situate within two miles from any town and unsold after being offered at auction to be open for lease.

1. All such Crown lands as shall have been surveyed in portions of thirty acres or upwards, and have been offered for sale by auction, and neither sold at auction nor purchased by selection within thirty days after being offered for sale by auction, shall be open to lease by the first applicant, excepting only such Crown lands situate within two miles at the least from the nearest part of the boundary of any town or village now or hereafter to be proclaimed.

Application for leases to be made to land agents.

2. So soon as any lands shall become open for lease as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any person to apply to the land agent within whose district such land is situate to be declared the lessee of any portion or portions of land so open to selection, and in case there shall be but one applicant for any such land, such sole applicant shall be declared the lessee.

Where two applicants at same time.

3. In case there be two or more applicants for the same land at the same time, the applicant who shall offer and pay the highest premium over and above the rent shall be declared the lessee.

Form of application.—One year's rent to be paid.

4. Applications for leases shall be made in the form contained in the schedule to this Act, and applicants shall at the time of making application pay to the land agent in cash or in land orders issued in favour of applicant the full amount of one year's rent.

Lease to be given, and a duplicate forwarded to Survey Office.

5. The person declared lessee shall receive from the land agent a lease in such form as the Governor in Council shall appoint and shall sign a duplicate lease which shall be forwarded by the land agent to the office of the Surveyor General.

Terms and conditions of leases.

6. Every such lease shall be made subject to the following conditions—

- (1.) The term thereof shall be for eight years inclusive commencing from the first payment of rent.
- (2.) The yearly rent shall be at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per acre when the upset price of the land or the

sum for which it is open to purchase by selection is twenty shillings per acre; but if the upset price of such land or the price at which such land is open to purchase by selection be higher than twenty shillings per acre then the rent shall be increased in proportion.

- (3.) The rent for the second and each succeeding year shall be paid in cash in advance to the Treasury at Brisbane on or before the first day of January, and in default of such payment in advance the lease shall be forfeited, and the land and all the improvements thereon shall revert to the Crown; but the lessee may defeat such forfeiture by paying into the Treasury at Brisbane in cash within ninety days of such original rent day a sum equal to the annual rent together with an additional sum equal to one fourth part thereof by way of penalty, but in default of such payment of rent and penalty within ninety days the lease shall be absolutely forfeited, and the lessee and any person claiming under him who shall thereafter remain in possession or intrude upon the land in such lease shall be deemed a trespasser upon Crown lands, and may be removed in the manner provided by law; provided always that when the lease of any lands shall have been forfeited as aforesaid, such lease shall be put up for sale by auction within sixty days of such absolute forfeiture, and the residue of the proceeds of such sale shall, after paying the arrears of rent and fine with all expenses incurred by such sale, be paid to the lessee, his executors or administrators.
- (4.) So soon as the lessee shall have made the eighth payment of rent as aforesaid he shall be entitled to a deed of grant in fee-simple, subject, however, to the payment of the fees chargeable on the issue of deeds of grant.
- (5.) If at any time during the term of such lease the lessee shall pay in cash or land orders into the Treasury at Brisbane the rent for the unexpired portion of such term he shall be forthwith entitled to a deed of grant in fee-simple, subject, however, to the payment of the fees chargeable on the issue of deeds of grant.

7. It shall not be lawful for any one person, co-partnership, or company to become the lessee in any one year of more than two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Amount of land to be held by one lessee.

8. It shall not be lawful for the lessee of any such lease or any person claiming through or under him to transfer, assign, or encumber the same without registering the same in the office of the Surveyor General, and any transfer, assignment, or encumbrance made or attempted to be made without such registration shall be absolutely void and of no effect.

Lease not to be assigned without consent.

9. A fee of ten shillings shall be paid upon every transfer, assignment, or encumbrance of any lease issued under this Act.

Fee to be paid upon assignment or encumbrance of lease.

10. It shall not be lawful for any lessee under the provisions of this Act to claim damages for any stock impounded for trespass

No damages for stock impounded

from unenclosed lands. on his leased land unless such trespass shall have been committed on land surrounded by a fence.

Lands unleased to be sold by auction. 11. All lands remaining unleased for the space of three years after the same shall have been first open for lease shall as soon as conveniently may be thereafter be brought forward for sale by auction as Crown lands in the same manner as if they had never been open for lease, except that it shall not be necessary in any such case to re-survey such lands, nor to deposit or issue fresh maps or plans of the same.

Land in agricultural reserves and not selected may be treated as if part of a leasing area. Proviso. 12. All lands in agricultural reserves which shall have been or may hereafter be proclaimed as open for selection and have remained so open and unselected for one calendar month shall be open to lease by the first applicant under the terms and conditions specified in the seventh clause of this Act; provided only that if taken up on lease they shall be subject to the same condition and restriction as to cultivation and quantity as if they were selected by purchase.

Compensation for land resumed. 13. In the event of any Crown lands being resumed the lessees shall be compensated by a proportionate reduction of their rent.

Repeal of portion of seventh clause of Agricultural Reserves Act of 1863 and Act of 29 Vict. No. 21. 14. So much of the seventh clause of the Agricultural Reserves Act of 1863 as requires residence on and fencing of selections is hereby repealed, and also the Act twenty-nine Victoria, number twenty-one.

Lands subject to Fencing Act. 15. All lands leased under this Act shall be subject to the provisions of the Fencing Act of 1861.

Short title. 16. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Leasing Act of 1866."

SCHEDULE.

Application to lease Lands.

To the Land Agent at
Sir,

I hereby apply to be declared and entered as lessee under the Leasing Act of 1866 of the allotment of land specified below.

I herewith tender you the sum of _____ as the first year's rent payable in advance for the said land at the rate of _____ per acre.

And I agree to all the conditions and restrictions of the said Act so far as the same apply to the said land.

County _____
Parish _____
Date of proclamation _____
Number of allotment _____
(Special mark if any of subdivision)
Area of allotment a. r. p.
Rent thereon at per acre £ s. d.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant, _____ Land Agent.

Received and accepted this _____ day of _____ 18 _____, at _____ o'clock.

APPENDIX No. 35.

VICTORIA.

LICENCE to Mr. Lavington Evans to export Pearl Oysters, Bêche de Mer, &c. from the Suwarrow Islands.

THIS INDENTURE made the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and John Lavington Evans, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Merchant (who with his executors, administrators and assigns is herein-after included in the term "licensee"), of the other part.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to Her Majesty by the said licensee that he hath discovered certain articles profitable in commerce, and especially pearl oysters, bêche de mer, and guano, on and in the waters surrounding a certain reef and its adjoining islets in the South Pacific Ocean, called Suwarrow Islands, lying in latitude 13° 18' 0" south, and longitude 163° 12' 30" west, and that the said reef and its islets are uninhabited and do not belong to any recognized foreign state or power, and that so far as he the said licensee is aware no other person has previously discovered those articles on the said reef and its islets, or claims to have any right or interest therein :

And whereas the said licensee hath applied to Her said Majesty to grant to him as the first discoverer of such articles on the said reef and its islets an exclusive licence to remove them therefrom for his own use and benefit :

And whereas Her said Majesty on the faith of such representations hath been graciously pleased to accede to such application, subject nevertheless to the understanding that Her said Majesty's Government do not undertake to maintain any establishment or any officer on the said reef and its islets, or to make any compensation to the said licensee for any loss or damage he may sustain by reason of the absence thereof, or if from political or other considerations Her Majesty shall not find it expedient to retain the sovereignty of the said reef and its islets, or convenient to protect the said licensee in the exclusive enjoyment of the privilege intended to be hereby granted :

Now this indenture witnesseth that, subject to the royalty, covenants, and conditions herein-after contained on the part of the said licensee to be paid and performed, Her said Majesty doth hereby grant to the said licensee the sole and exclusive right to obtain and export from the said reef and its islets for his own use and benefit such quantities of the said articles as he may think proper during the term of seven years, to be computed from the day of the date of these presents, with full power and permission to construct on the said reef and its islets all

Recitals.

Application for licence.

Application granted without any guarantee of protection or compensation.

Grant of exclusive right for seven years.

such buildings, roads, jetties, or other works as may be requisite and necessary for his operations in the obtaining and exporting such articles.

Covenants by the licensee.

And this indenture also witnesseth that in consideration of the premises he the said licensee, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doth hereby covenant with Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, in manner following; that is to say:—

Not to assign or underlet.

1. That he the said licensee will not assign or underlet the present licence or any interest therein without having first obtained the consent thereto in writing of Her said Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being.

To render half-yearly accounts.

2. That the said licensee shall render to such Secretary of State true and correct half-yearly statements made up to the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January in each year, specifying the quantity of each of such articles as aforesaid as may be shipped from the said reef and its islets during the half year to which such statements respectively shall relate, together with the names, tonnage, and destinations of the vessels in which the same shall have been shipped, and the market value of such articles respectively at the time of making such statements, which statements respectively shall be signed by the said licensee, and the truth and correctness thereof solemnly declared to by him on oath to be taken before a justice of the peace, or if there be a law in the colony in which the licensee may reside substituting solemn declarations for oaths, then by solemn declaration to be made before such justice. And each of such half-yearly statements so signed and sworn, or declared to as aforesaid, shall be transmitted by the said licensee to such Secretary of State, so as to ensure that it shall reach him at the Colonial Office in London within six calendar months of the expiration of every such half year; provided, that if the said Secretary of State shall object to the value so to be sworn or declared to by the said licensee of all or any of such articles, the same shall be determined by arbitrators, one to be named by the said Secretary of State, and the other by the said licensee, or by an umpire, to be named by them in writing before they enter upon such arbitration.

To pay the royalty half-yearly.

3. That the said licensee shall half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July next after the expiration of the half year for which such statements respectively have been or ought to have been made up as aforesaid, pay to the governor or officer for the time being administering the government of the colony of Victoria, Australia, on behalf of Her Majesty, or to any other person authorized by such Secretary of State to receive the same, a royalty at the rate of one twentieth part of the value of so much of the said articles respectively as shall be exported from the said reef and its islets, during the first two years of the said term of seven years, and a royalty at the rate of one-tenth part of the value of so much of the said articles respectively as shall be so exported during the remainder of the said term.

4. That the said licensee shall with his own resources and to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State maintain good order on the said reef and its islets, and shall properly feed, support, and treat all labourers and others who may be employed by him thereon, and shall also conform to and enforce all such rules and regulations, if any, as may from time to time be established by or by the authority of such Secretary of State for maintaining good order thereon, and the said licensee shall not practise or resort to any punishments or methods of coercing labour which in the opinion of such Secretary of State shall be unjustifiable.

To maintain good order, and properly treat the labourers on the islands.

5. That for the purposes of land marks, and so as to be visible to vessels approaching or passing near the said reef and its islets, the said licensee shall within one year from the date hereof plant, and during the continuance of this licence maintain on at least two conspicuous spots on the said reef and its islets, cocoa nut trees, palms, or other quick growing trees, and shall also build on the principal islet in a permanent manner and maintain a substantial column or beacon of not less than 10 feet square at the base, nor less than 25 feet in height; provided that it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of any of Her Majesty's ships of war to inspect the said beacon, and if such commanding officer shall be dissatisfied with the mode in which the same shall have been built, or with the place at which it shall have been erected, it shall be lawful for such commanding officer to require the said licensee to amend or alter the mode of construction of the said beacon or to require the same to be removed or erected upon some other part of the said reef and its islets, whereupon the said licensee shall forthwith as may be so required amend or alter the mode of construction of the said beacon, or remove and re-erect the same at such other place as shall be directed by such commanding officer.

To plant trees and erect a conspicuous land-mark.

And this indenture further witnesseth that in case any of the herein-before recited representations of the said licensee shall in the judgment of such Secretary of State be incorrect, or in case any of the above covenants on the part of the said licensee shall be broken or left unfulfilled, or in case it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of State that the said licensee has not used reasonable diligence in carrying out the objects for which this licence is granted, or in case it shall appear to such Secretary of State expedient on political grounds to revoke this present licence, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State on behalf of Her Majesty by notice under his hand, to be forwarded by post to the said licensee at his last known place of abode or of business in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to declare that on a day to be named in such notice, not being less than four calendar months after the date thereof, the licence hereby granted to the said licensee to obtain and export such articles as aforesaid shall cease and determine, and the same shall accordingly cease and determine on that day: Provided nevertheless, that in case it shall be deemed expedient to determine the said licence on political grounds, or on account of disorders not in the opinion

Power to the Secretary of State to revoke the licence in certain cases, or on breach of any of the covenants.

of the Secretary of State imputable to the licensee or his agents, the day so to be named for such determination shall not be less than twelve calendar months after the date of such notice.

At the termination of the licence all property of the licensee to belong to the Crown.

And it is hereby further agreed that on the termination of the present licence from any cause, all property, machinery, buildings, and works placed or erected by the said licensee on the said reef and its islets, and all guano and other such articles as foresaid being thereon, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty and her successors.

Expenses to be paid by licensee.

And it is hereby lastly agreed that all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of these presents, and in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said licensee, and that the opinion of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, esquires, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set their hands and seals on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said John Lavington Evans hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, as such Emigration Commissioner, in the presence of George G. Wellesley, Rear Admiral, Her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named Stephen Walcott, as such Emigration Commissioner, in the presence of Chris. Simner Cartwright, 8, Park Street, Westminster.

T. W. C. MURDOCH. (L.S.)
S. WALCOTT. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said John Lavington Evans, in the presence of
(L.S.)

APPENDIX No. 36.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 8.—An Act to amend an Act No. 18. of 1858, intituled "An Act to amend the Waste Lands Act."

[Assented to 16th March 1866.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend Act No. 18. of 1858, intituled "An Act to amend the Waste Lands Act;" be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and

House of Assembly of the said province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows :

1. Clause 3. of Act No. 18. of 1858 is hereby repealed : Provided that the repeal of the said clause shall not invalidate any act heretofore done under the provisions of the said clause. Repeal of clause 3 of No. 18 of 1858.

2. Any person, unless claiming under a sale or demise from Her Majesty, or from some person acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, who shall be found unlawfully occupying any waste lands of the Crown in the said province, either by residing or by erecting any hut or building thereon, or by clearing, enclosing, or cultivating any part, or who may or shall knowingly make any false declaration with regard to commonages in hundreds, shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to the penalties following ; that is to say, for the first offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds ; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than ten pounds ; and for the third or any subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than twenty pounds : Provided always, that no information shall be laid for any second or subsequent offence until the expiration of fourteen clear days from the date of the previous conviction. Penalties for the unauthorized occupation and use of Crown lands, and making false declaration of commonage.

3. Any person who shall unlawfully depasture any cattle upon any waste lands of the Crown in the said province shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to the penalties following ; that is to say, for the first offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds ; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds ; and for the third and any subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds. Penalties for unlawfully depasturing.

In the name and on behalf of the Queen I hereby assent to this Act.

D. DALY, Governor.

APPENDIX No. 37.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 10.—An Act to amend the Laws relating to the leasing of the Waste Lands of the Crown within the province of South Australia for mineral purposes.

[Assented to 16th March 1866.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to authorize the Governor to demise the waste lands of the Crown for the purpose of mining for gold ; be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows : Preamble.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Waste Lands Act, No. 5. of 1857, or the "Mineral Leases Act of 1862," it shall be lawful for the Governor to demise, for the purpose of mining for gold, to any person applying for the same, any por- Governor may demise lands for the purpose of mining for gold.

tion of the waste lands of the Crown within the said province, not exceeding twenty acres, for any period not exceeding fourteen years, upon payment of such rent and entering into such covenants for the due working the mines of gold, or of gold-bearing minerals on the said lands, as may be described by any regulations to be made in pursuance of this act.

Governor and Executive Council may make regulations.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, from time to time to make, vary, and alter any regulations respecting the terms and conditions upon which leases of land shall be granted for the purpose of mining for gold, respecting the form of applications for, and defining the position of, the lands proposed to be leased, and respecting all matters and things necessary to give effect to the same, and every such regulation, when published in the South Australian Government Gazette, shall have force of law.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

3. A copy of all regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if the Parliament be then sitting; and if the Parliament shall not be then sitting, then within fourteen days from its next sitting for the despatch of business.

Regulations in Gazette of 11th January 1866 to be as valid as if made under this Act.

4. The regulations published in the Government Gazette of the eleventh day of January 1866, shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if this Act had been passed previous to such publication, and such regulations had been made in pursuance of and under the authority hereof; and the said regulations may be varied and altered from time to time as hereinbefore provided; and all persons who have heretofore made claims under and complied with such regulations, shall be entitled to have leases granted to them under the provisions hereof, according to such claims.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as "Mineral Leases Act, 1865-6."

In the name and on behalf of the Queen I hereby assent to this Act.

D. DALY, Governor.

APPENDIX No. 38.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 16.—An Act to amend the Laws relating to the leasing of the Waste Lands of the Crown within the province of South Australia for pastoral purposes.

[Assented to 16th March 1866.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend the laws relating to the leasing of the Waste Lands of the Crown, within the province of South Australia for pastoral purposes; be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows :—

1. The several lessees of the Waste Lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes, whose names and the number of whose leases are mentioned and described in the Schedules A., B., and C. to this Act annexed, or the assigns of the said several lessees respectively, shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, by giving notice in writing to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, within six months of the passing hereof, of their desire to surrender their present leases or rights of renewal, and obtain new leases, which notice may be in the form or to the effect following, that is to say :—

Pastoral tenants may surrender and get fresh leases on giving notice within six months of date of this Act.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Sir, I [*name at full length*] of [*place of abode and description*], being the lessee of that portion of the waste lands of the Crown included in the lease [*or leases*] numbered , do hereby give you notice that it is my desire to surrender such lease [*or leases*], and to obtain a fresh lease [*or leases*], under the Act No. of 1866. Dated this day of 186 .

Provided that no lessee shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act by surrendering a portion only of the lands held by him at the time of the passing of this Act which may be contiguous to one another and included in any one schedule.

2. On receipt of such notice, within the period aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor to demise the lands to the lessee or assignee giving such notice, at the rent and for the term of years or respective terms of years to be ascertained as herein mentioned upon such conditions and clauses of forfeiture and of resumption as are or shall be prescribed by any regulations now in force or hereafter to be made touching the waste lands of the Crown demised for pastoral purposes : Provided that if any such demise shall terminate either by effluxion of time or otherwise, the land comprised therein shall not be re-let for pastoral purposes without the same having been first offered to be let to the person bidding the highest rent for the same at public auction : Provided also, that all lands surrendered by any lessee which are contiguous to one another and included in any one schedule shall be demised by one lease only, and no lease under this Act shall contain lands included partly in one schedule and partly in another schedule.

On receipt of notice Governor may grant renewed lease.

3. The term for which the renewed lease shall be granted to any lessee, for land held under one lease only, included in any one schedule, not being contiguous to any other land in the same schedule demised to such lessee, shall be the unexpired time of the term granted by the surrendered lease, and the additional number of five years to which the lessee may be entitled by virtue of the Act No. 20. of 1858, and the additional number of years herein mentioned, according to the schedule in which the lands intended to be demised are included ; that is to say, if such lands be in schedule A., the additional number of years shall be three ; if such land be in schedule B., the additional number of years shall be six ; if such land be in schedule C., the additional number of years shall be ten.

Term for which renewed lease to be granted.

Term for which renewed lease to be granted of lands contiguous to one another.

4. The term for which the renewed lease shall be granted to any lessee for lands contiguous to one another included in any one schedule, and held by him at the time of the passing of this Act under several leases, shall be the average of the unexpired time of the several terms granted by the surrendered leases respectively, such average, being calculated with reference to the area and the unexpired time of such leases respectively, the additional number of five years to which the lessee may be entitled by virtue of the Act, No. 20. of 1858, and the additional number of years herein mentioned according to the schedule in which the lands intended to be demised are included; that is to say, if such lands be in schedule A. the additional number of years shall be three; if such lands shall be in schedule B. the additional number of years shall be six; and if such lands be in schedule C. the additional number of years shall be ten.

Rent to be payable under new leases.

5. The rents to be reserved upon demises made in pursuance of this Act shall be as follows:—

- i. Where the lands shall have been valued under the provisions of the Act passed in the 22d year of the reign of Her present Majesty, No. 20, intituled “An Act for an Assessment of Stock, and for other purposes,” and the lessee shall hold such lands under or by virtue of one lease only, then during the unexpired term for which such lessee would, except for this Act be entitled to hold such lands, the rent shall be the amount ascertained by the said Act, subject to any reductions therein for improvements, according to such valuation, and for the remainder of the term the rent shall be the amount so ascertained as aforesaid without any reduction for improvements that may have been allowed under Act No. 8. of 1864.
- ii. When the lands shall have been valued as aforesaid, and the lessee shall hold the same under or by virtue of two or more leases, then, during the term for which such lessee would be entitled, except for this Act, to hold the whole of such land, the rent shall be the amount ascertained by the said Act, subject to any reductions therein for improvements according to such valuations; but when and so soon as the term of any lease, except for this Act, would have expired, the rent payable under the new lease shall be increased by such an amount as shall have been fixed by such valuations as aforesaid, in respect of the lands included in the original lease, without any reduction for improvements, and so on from time to time until the whole of the leases, except for this Act, would have expired, and for the remainder of the term the rent shall be for the total amount so ascertained as aforesaid, without any reduction for improvements: Provided nevertheless, that whenever the lessee shall not have been allowed the full value of his improvements, according to such valuation, by reduction in the rent as provided by Act No. 8. of 1864, the rent payable under the renewed lease for the additional number of years, as provided by

this Act, shall be reduced so that the said lessee may be allowed the value of such improvements: Provided that in no case shall the rent payable be less than ten shillings per square mile.

III. Where the lands shall not have been valued as aforesaid the rent under the new lease or leases shall be the amount of rent, or rent and assessment, as the case may be, payable under the original lease or leases, or in respect of the lands therein contained; but when and as often the term of any lease would, except for this Act, have expired, the lands included therein shall be valued, as provided by the said Act, No. 20. of 1858, and the future rent shall be the sum to be ascertained, as is provided in the preceding part of the section, as though the land had been valued at the time of the passing of this Act.

6. No lessee holding any new lease under this Act shall be entitled to any further right of renewal, or to any compensation for improvements, save and except for such improvements of a permanent character as are mentioned in the Act No. 22. of 1864; but at the expiration of any such lease the lands therein included, together with all improvements made thereon, shall vest absolutely in Her Majesty, Her heirs, and successors, for the uses of the said province.

Lessees under renewed leases not to be entitled to renewal.

7. Leases of waste lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes which have not heretofore been held under lease may be granted for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, and at the expiration of such term the lands and all improvements thereon shall absolutely revert to the Crown.

Term for which future leases to be granted.

8. Where the word "lessee" occurs in this Act it shall mean as well lessee as the assignee, or personal representative of such lessee.

Interpretation.

9. This Act may be cited as "The Waste Lands Amendment Act, 1865-6."

Short title.

In the name and on behalf of the Queen I hereby assent to this Act.

D. DALY, Governor.

APPENDIX No. 39.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 20.—An Act for authorizing the Remission of Rent and Assessment due from certain Pastoral Lessees of the Crown in the province of South Australia.

[Assented to 16th March 1866.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to authorize the Governor to remit certain rent and assessment due from the pastoral lessees of the Crown herein-after mentioned; be it therefore enacted, by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, by and

Preamble.

with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows :

Governor may
remit rent.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council, within four months from the passing hereof, to remit payment of rent or rent and assessment (as the case may be) due from the pastoral lessees of the Crown in the said province, enumerated in the schedules A., B., and C. hereunto annexed, who may request such remission within three months from the passing hereof, by written notice to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, so nevertheless that no such remission shall exceed the amount of rent or rent and assessment herein-after mentioned, that is to say, in respect of the lessees whose names and the numbers of whose leases are mentioned and described in the said schedule A., six months rent or rent and assessment; and in respect of the lessees whose names and the numbers of whose leases are mentioned and described in the said schedule B., twelve months rent or rent and assessment; and in respect of the lessees whose names and the number of whose leases are mentioned and described in the said schedule C., eighteen months rent and assessment : Provided that any of such pastoral lessees who shall request or accept any benefit or advantage under this Act in respect of any leases contained in any of the schedules shall not be entitled to any benefit or advantage under or by virtue of any Act made or to be made and passed, in the present session of Parliament, for the purpose of amending the laws relating to the leasing of the waste lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes, in respect of the same or any other leases contained in the same schedule, nor until such lessee or lessees shall personally, or by an authorized agent, have made a declaration in the words or to the effect contained in the schedule hereto annexed marked D.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Remission of Rent Act, 1865-6."

In the name and on behalf of the Queen I hereby assent to this Act.

D. DALY, Governor.

APPENDIX No. 40.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 13.—An Ordinance further to define the Law regulating the Acquisition of Land in British Columbia.

[31st March 1866.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the adjustment of boundaries and other matters relating to the acquisition of land :

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

I. The right conferred under clause 12. of the Land Ordinance, 1865, on British subjects or aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance, of pre-empting and holding in fee simple unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved Crown lands in British Columbia, shall not (without the special permission thereto of the Governor first had in writing) extend to or be deemed to have been conferred on companies whether chartered, incorporated, or otherwise, or, without the permission aforesaid, to or on any of the aborigines of this colony or the territories neighbouring thereto.

II. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General in carrying out any government survey, whenever in his opinion the circumstances of the case may require it, to survey pre-emption claims or purchased lands, recorded previous to the date of this enactment, by metes and bounds not strictly in accordance with the requirements in these respects of the Land Ordinance, 1865.

Every such survey certified by the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General shall be binding and final to all intents and purposes upon all persons whomsoever, and shall be evidence in all courts of law in the colony of the matters and things therein contained, and of the compliance of the particular claim or tract of land therein mentioned with the requirements of the Survey Clauses of the Land Ordinance, 1865, as to courses and length of boundaries and general shape of said claim or tract of land.

III. In the interpretation of the Land Ordinance, 1865, the words " Stipendiary Magistrate " shall be deemed to mean Stipendiary Magistrate acting as Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the prerogative rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, over the Crown lands of the colony.

V. This Ordinance may be cited as the " Pre-emption Ordinance, 1866."

Passed the Legislative Council the 27th day of March, A.D. 1866.

(Signed) CHARLES GOOD,
Clerk of the Council.

(Signed) H. M. BALL,
Presiding Member.

Assented to in Her Majesty's name this 31st day of March 1866.

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Administering the Government.

APPENDIX No. 41.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COPY of LETTER from Mr. P. O'Reilly, Gold Commissioner, to the Acting Colonial Secretary on the subject of the Gold Fields.

New Westminster,
27th February 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his honour the administrator, the subjoined report on the Kootenay district.

I reached Wild Horse Creek on the 22d May; the journey from Hope, a distance I computed at 535 miles, occupied exactly one month, including five days delay on the road for the purpose of resting the horses, &c. Annexed is a table of the distances by the route I travelled, from which it will be seen that I was obliged to diverge considerably to the southward of the boundary line.

By the new pack trail constructed last summer under the directions of Mr. Dewdney, and which is entirely within British territory, the whole distance from Hope to Wild Horse Creek will not be more than 380 miles.

On my arrival I found collected there a population of about 2,000 men, who had been attracted by the reports of the richness of the diggings discovered the previous year; strings of pack trains were arriving daily, and the general excitement and stir of business which prevailed gave promise of a prosperous season, and the universal feeling was one of confidence in the Creek, and the surrounding country.

Previous to my arrival but little work had been done, owing to a scarcity of provisions, which amounted almost to a famine, and the severity and lateness of the season having put a stop to enterprise of all kinds. In consequence of the high stage of the water in the Creek, but few claims could be worked to advantage, and this freshet continued for about a month, by which time reports reached the camp of the discovery of new and rich gold fields in the Cœur d'Alene country, distant about 130 miles from Wild Horse Creek, and about 45 south of the boundary line. Some 800 men left to follow this new excitement, between 300 and 350 of whom almost immediately returned, stating that they had been hoaxed, no gold whatever having been found in that section of country.

In the meantime nearly all the claims that had been opened during the season of 1864 were being worked to great advantage, and yielding large quantities of gold, many companies averaging as much as 100 oz. daily, while a few were taking out 130 and

150 oz. per day. Had no other excitement broken out I have little doubt the season would have proved as prosperous as was anticipated; not more than three weeks, however, had elapsed before intelligence was received of fabulously rich diggings in the Black-foot country, which is also situated south of the line, and is only about 150 miles from Kootenay. So great was the excitement about these new mines, that within a week over 1,000 men had taken their departure, leaving no more than 450 to 500 to work the claims on Wild Horse Creek. Under these circumstances no prospecting whatever was attempted, notwithstanding that, acting under instructions received from the Government, I used every exertion and made most liberal offers to induce men to prospect; and consequently the mining district of Kootenay was in no way increased during the past year. I the more regret this result as I received information, which I believe to be perfectly reliable, to the effect that three or more creeks exist in the neighbourhood of equal richness to Wild Horse, and I have no hesitation in stating further that the country generally and the climate present attractions superior to that of any other mining district in British Columbia.

The town known as "Fisherville," or Wild Horse Creek, at the commencement of the season contained about 120 houses, many of them substantially built and expensively fitted up, but unfortunately the site chosen proved to be the richest portion of the mining ground, and this circumstance led to many disputes between the householders and the owners of claims, and resulted in more than two-thirds of the town being washed away by the miners.

I think not more than 60 or 70 men will remain on the Creek this winter; but should any fresh discovery take place during the coming season there will no doubt be another rush to these diggings.

It is almost impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the gross yield of gold from these mines during the past season, owing to the unwillingness of the miners to give information which might be afterwards used against themselves for the purpose of collecting the export duty, a tax which I regret to say was universally unpopular; it was, however, the general opinion of miners and traders that a sum amounting to at least one million dollars was obtained from the Kootenay Mines during the past season. On reference to the returns I find that the amount received under the head of export duty is \$6,900, which shows that but little over one-fifth of the gross yield paid duty. I would, therefore, express the conviction that has forced itself upon me of the desirability of repealing the gold export duty, and substituting for it some less obnoxious tax. Apart from its unpopularity, its collection in a district comparatively open, and so near the frontier, is almost impossible, and attended with so much expense that in the southern portion of the colony at least it will contribute but little to the general revenue.

It is gratifying to be able to state that not an instance of serious crime occurred during the past season, and this is perhaps the more remarkable if we take into consideration the class of men usually attracted to new gold fields, and the close proximity of the southern boundary line affording at all times great facilities for escape from justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. O'REILLY,
Gold Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 42.

NOTICE to FOREIGN EMIGRANTS passing through GREAT
BRITAIN.

I.—Foreigners intending to emigrate from British Ports should take care that their Contract is made out in their own as well as in the English language; and that it expresses clearly the places between which they are to be conveyed, and the modes of conveyance; especially whether in a steamer or sailing vessel; whether they are to be provided with board and lodging during their detention at the continental and English ports; the price of passage; and the names and addresses of the agents of the contractors in each port through which the emigrants pass.

II.—The emigrants should also be careful to deal only with duly authorized agents. According to British Law, none but licensed persons can legally make arrangements for passages from England.

III.—All luggage should be plainly marked in Roman letters with the names of its owners in full, the port in America or elsewhere to which they are proceeding, and whether *viâ* Liverpool or London.

IV.—They should be cautious in buying in England or on board ship inland passage tickets for travelling in Canada or the United States, as they may find the tickets useless on arrival in America.

V.—They should not give up the printed "Contract Tickets" which they will receive in England for their passage to America or elsewhere to any person except the Government Emigration Officer, if demanded by him; nor should they trust to strangers not named in the Contract who may offer to assist them; but in case of seimposition or difficulty they should apply to their Consul, or in any matter relative to their passage, to the Government Emigration Officer at the Port. Captain Lean, R.N., 65, Fenchurch Street, is the Emigration Officer at London, and Captain Prior, R.N., Stanley Buildings, is the Emigration Officer at Liverpool.

VI.—Emigrants who go to New York should on arrival there put themselves in communication with the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, who will give them advice and information as to the best mode of proceeding to their destination.

Subjoined are the Names and Addresses of the Foreign Consuls in London and Liverpool.

Name of Country.	Consuls in London.	Consuls in Liverpool.
AUSTRIA - - -	Sir A. Rothschild, 29, St. Swithin's Lane.	Henry Calice, Esq.
HAMBURG, BREMEN, and LUBECK.	M. J. F. Wolff, Lime Street Square	H. Stolterfolt, Esq., 39, Moorfields.
PRUSSIA - - -	B. R. Hebeler, Esq., 106, Fenchurch Street.	O. Burchardt, Esq.
FRANCE - - -	M. J. J. Fleury, Consul General, 38, Finsbury Circus.	M. A. H. Lenglet, The Albany, Old Hall Street.
BELGIUM - - -	M. O. Delepierre, 35, Howley Place, Maida Hill West.	M. N. Denduyts.
SWITZERLAND -	Jno. Rapp, Esq., 21, Old Broad Street.	Chas. J. Forget, Esq., 7, Water Street.
DENMARK - - -	A. Westenholz, Esq., 26, Mark Lane	G. A. Mullens, Esq., 7 Brunswick Street.
SWEDEN & NORWAY -	C. Tottie, Esq., 2, Alderman's Walk, Old Broad Street.	G. W. Bahr, Esq., St. George's Chambers.

By Order of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

S. WALCOTT.

*Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 29th April 1867.*

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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1867.

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



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