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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS,

1861.

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 1s.]

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1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

CONTENTS.

	Page
PRELIMINARY REMARKS - - - - -	11
PASSENGERS' ACT - - - - -	22
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES :	
NEW SOUTH WALES - - - - -	25
QUEENSLAND - - - - -	27
VICTORIA - - - - -	28
SOUTH AUSTRALIA - - - - -	31
WESTERN AUSTRALIA - - - - -	33
NEW ZEALAND - - - - -	35
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES :	
CANADA - - - - -	35
BRITISH COLUMBIA - - - - -	36
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - - - - -	39
CEYLON - - - - -	39
LABUAN - - - - -	40
HONG KONG - - - - -	41
KOORIA MOGRIA ISLANDS - - - - -	42
MISCELLANEOUS - - - - -	42
APPENDIX - - - - -	43



L I S T .

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

	Page
Emigration 1860 - - - - -	11
To Canada - - - - -	11
Number of emigrants by steamers - - - - -	12
Mortality in, to United States - - - - -	12
Australian emigration - - - - -	13
Assisted - - - - -	13
Unassisted - - - - -	13
Mortality - - - - -	13
Government emigration - - - - -	13
Funds - - - - -	13
No. of ships dispatched by Commissioners since 1847 - - - - -	14
" " to Australia in 1860 - - - - -	14
" " to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal in 1860 - - - - -	14
Conveyance to India of the wives and families of soldiers serving in that country - - - - -	14
Mortality - - - - -	15
Abandonment of the "Conway" at sea, and substitution of the "Chatsworth" - - - - -	15
Immigration into the United Kingdom in 1860 - - - - -	16
Emigration from the East to the West Indies during the season 1859-60 - - - - -	17
From Calcutta - - - - -	17
" Madras - - - - -	17
Mortality - - - - -	17
Number of Coolies ordered and dispatched in the season 1860-61 - - - - -	17
Proportion of males to females in Indian emigration during the seasons from 1856-57 to 1859-60 - - - - -	18
Chinese emigration to British Guiana in 1859-60 - - - - -	18
In 1860-61 - - - - -	19
Liberated African immigration into West Indies :	
From St. Helena - - - - -	20
" Sierra Leone - - - - -	20
British Guiana Immigration Ordinances, No. 5, 1859, No. 1, 1860, and No. 19, 1860 - - - - -	20
Mauritius Immigration from the East Indies in 1860 - - - - -	20
Mortality - - - - -	20
Loss of the "Shah Allum" - - - - -	21
No. of Coolies who returned to India during the years 1858, 1859, 1860 - - - - -	21
Population, increase of - - - - -	21
" Indian - - - - -	22
Emigration from East Indies to Natal - - - - -	22
" " Queensland - - - - -	22

PASSENGERS' ACT.

	Page
Bill to amend regulations in ships proceeding from one port in Australia to another - - - - -	22
Prosecutions in the United Kingdom - - - - -	23
„ in Victoria - - - - -	23
Amounts recovered for emigrants by emigration officers - - - - -	23
Complaints respecting sale in this country of inland passage tickets - - - - -	24

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land sales, 1859 - - - - -	25
Land revenue, 1860 - - - - -	25
Population - - - - -	26
Immigration in 1858 and 1859 - - - - -	26
„ Cost of - - - - -	27

QUEENSLAND.

Immigration regulations - - - - -	27
Land regulations, September 1860 - - - - -	27
„ Privileges to naval and military settlers - - - - -	28
„ Licences to occupy land - - - - -	28
„ cut timber - - - - -	28

VICTORIA.

Land revenue, 1858 and 1859 - - - - -	28
Immigration - - - - -	29
„ from China - - - - -	29
Land Sales Act, 1860 - - - - -	30
Country land regulations - - - - -	31

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales - - - - -	31
Pastoral leases - - - - -	31
Quantity of land alienated up to the end of 1859 - - - - -	31
„ Surveyed and open for settlement - - - - -	31
Immigration in 1859 - - - - -	31
Population 1st April 1860 - - - - -	32
Proportion of males to females - - - - -	32

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land revenue - - - - -	33
Land regulations - - - - -	34
Quantity of land alienated under new land regulations - - - - -	34
Number of leases and licences issued - - - - -	34
Population - - - - -	35
Immigration since 1854 - - - - -	35

NEW ZEALAND.

	Page
Otago land regulations - - - - -	35

CANADA.

Immigration - - - - -	35
Prospects for emigrants in 1861 - - - - -	36

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Progress of colony - - - - -	36
Gold, silver, and copper mines - - - - -	37
Population - - - - -	38
Land regulations - - - - -	38
Gold fields' regulations - - - - -	38

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Land regulations - - - - -	39
Emigration funds - - - - -	39

CEYLON.

Land sales - - - - -	39
Ordinance to regulate the carriage of passengers between Ceylon and ports in the Gulf of Manaar - - - - -	40

LABUAN.

Lease of coal mines to the Labuan Coal Company - - - - -	40
--	----

HONG KONG.

Land revenue - - - - -	41
Land sales - - - - -	41
Emigration - - - - -	41

KOORIA MOORIA.

Revocation of licence to John Ord and others to export guano - - - - -	42
--	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the quarters ended 31st March 1856-7-8-9-60 and 1861 - - - - -	42
---	----

APPENDIX.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

GENERAL EMIGRATION.

	Page
No. 1. Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1860 inclusive - - - - -	45
No. 2. Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the several Ports in the United Kingdom in 1860 - - - - -	46
No. 3. Analytical Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom in 1860 - - - - -	48
No. 4. Return of the Emigration in 1860 from each of the Ports at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports -	50
No. 5. Summary of the Emigration from the United Kingdom in 1860 -	53
No. 6. Return of the Occupations, &c. of the Emigrants who embarked in 1860 - - - - -	54

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.

No. 7. Return showing the details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c., conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the year 1860 -	57
No. 8. <i>Queensland</i> .—Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds in 1859, 1860, and up to the 31st March 1861 - - -	59
No. 9. <i>New South Wales</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	60
No. 10. <i>Victoria</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	62
No. 11. <i>South Australia</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	64
No. 12. <i>Western Australia</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	66
No. 13. <i>Tasmania</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	68
No. 14. <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	69
No. 15. <i>Natal</i> .—Similar Returns - - - - -	72
No. 16. <i>East Indies</i> .—Return of Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners for the Conveyance of Soldiers' Wives and Families during the years 1859 and 1860 - - - - -	74

COLOURED EMIGRATION.

No. 17. <i>Mauritius</i> .—Summary of Immigrants introduced in each year since the Immigration from India was re-opened in 1843 -	76
No. 18. <i>Mauritius</i> .—Statement showing the number of Immigrants who have embarked for India from 1st January 1849 - - - - -	77
No. 19. <i>Mauritius</i> .—Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to Mauritius under Ordinance 30 of 1858 from 1st January to 31st December 1860 - - - - -	78
No. 20. <i>Mauritius</i> .—Ditto on Government account ditto - - - - -	79

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

9

	Page
No. 21. <i>West Indies and Mauritius</i> .—Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced in each Year, from 1847 to 1860 - - -	80
No. 22. <i>West Indies</i> .—Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta and Madras to British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Lucia during the season 1859-60 - - -	86
No. 23. <i>West Indies</i> .—Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and St. Kitts during the season 1860-61 - - -	88
No. 24. <i>West Indies</i> .—Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from China to British Guiana during the seasons 1858-59 and 1859-60 - - -	90
No. 25. <i>West Indies</i> .—Similar Return, 1860-61 - - -	91
No. 26. <i>West Indies</i> .—Return of Liberated Africans despatched from St. Helena to Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and Grenada during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 - - -	92
No. 27. <i>West Indies</i> .—Return of Liberated Africans despatched from Sierra Leone to Trinidad during the year 1860 - - -	94
No. 28. Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies from 1850 - - -	95
No. 29. <i>Natal</i> .—Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta and Madras to Natal during the season 1860-61 - - -	96

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 30. Return showing the amounts of money remitted by Settlers in North America from 1848 to 1860 - - -	97
No. 31. Return showing the amounts paid in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, under the Remittance Regulations since 1848, and also the number of persons who have emigrated under these Regulations - - -	98
No. 32. Return showing the number of Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners to the Australian colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, from 1847 to 1860; the mortality on the voyage; and the maximum and minimum, and average contract price - - -	100
No. 33. Return of the number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1860 from the United Kingdom, showing the number of such Ships wrecked or destroyed at sea, and the Number of Lives so lost, so far as at present known - - -	101
No. 34. Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States, &c., during the year 1860 - - -	103
No. 35. Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the year 1860 - - -	106

QUEENSLAND.

No. 36. Immigration Regulations. 3rd November 1860 - - -	107
--	-----

VICTORIA.

No. 37. Directions for the guidance of intending Purchasers of Country Lands - - -	108
--	-----

NEW ZEALAND.

	Page
No. 38. <i>Otago</i> .—Land Regulations. 1st November 1860 -	- 110

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 39. Land Regulations. 20th January 1860 - - -	- 111
No. 40. Pre-emption Amendment Act, 1861 - - -	- 112
No. 41. Country Land Act, 1861 - - -	- 115
No. 42. Gold Fields Act, 1859 - - -	- 117
No. 43. Rules and Regulations for the Working of Gold Mines, issued in conformity with the Gold Fields Act 1859, dated 7th September 1859 - - -	- 127
No. 44. Rules and Regulations for the Working of Gold Mines, issued in conformity with the Gold Fields Act, 1859, dated 6th January 1860 - - -	- 132

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 45. Ordinance No. 5, 1859. To legalize the payment of Bounty on certain conditions to Indian Immigrants who may have arrived, or who shall arrive in the Colony, at any time during or after the month of December 1853 - - -	- 134
No. 46. Ordinance No. 1 of 1860. To amend and consolidate certain of the Regulations relating to Immigrants in this Colony -	- 138
No. 47. Ordinance No. 19 of 1860. To amend certain of the Regulations relating to Immigrants in this Colony - - -	- 153

LABUAN.

No. 48. Lease of Coal Mines to Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Bart., and James F. Mackenzie, Esq. - - -	- 160
---	-------

KOORIA MOORIA.

No. 49. Licence to John Ord and others to export Guano from these Islands - - -	- 166
---	-------

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

MY LORD DUKE,

30th April 1861.

WE have the honour to submit to your Grace herewith our General Report for the year 1860.

In former reports we have reviewed very completely the history of unassisted emigration to the United States and British North America since 1815, and in our report of last year we brought that review down to the end of 1859. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, on the present occasion to a brief account of the emigration of 1860.

The entire emigration during the year 1860 amounted to 128,469 persons, being 8,037 more persons than in 1859, and 31,659 less than the average of the preceding five years. This emigration consisted of 103,001 from England, 3,872 from Scotland, and 21,596 from Ireland, and was distributed as follows, viz. :—

Appendices
No. 1 to 7.
Emigration of
1860.

To the United States	-	-	87,500
To Canada	-	-	8,848
Other North American Colonies	-	-	938
To Australian Colonies	-	-	24,302
To all other places	-	-	6,881
Total	-	-	128,469

We are unable to give accurately the number of emigrants who passed from the United States into Canada, or *vice versa*; but Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent, To Canada.

classifies the emigration of 1860 from the United Kingdom, exclusive of foreigners who embarked at English ports, as follows :—

English	-	-	-	2,491
Irish	-	-	-	2,831
Scotch	-	-	-	1,850
				<hr/>
				7,172
				<hr/> <hr/>

and he estimates that about three-fourths of the English and Scotch, and about one-fifth of the Irish remained within the province, which would reduce the emigration to Canada to 3,821. On the other hand, he considers that the arrivals in Canada, *vid* the United States, may be computed at about 4,829. It is deserving of notice that out of the 7,836 emigrants to the St. Lawrence (the total number from the United Kingdom, according to Mr. Buchanan's returns), 6,932 went by steamers, and but 904 by sailing vessels, and that only 7 of the latter vessels had a sufficient number of passengers to bring them within the Passengers' Act. The emigration was very healthy. With the exception of an elderly person who died suddenly on the day of her arrival, Mr. Buchanan states that there were no deaths among the steerage passengers in any of the steamers. The deaths in the sailing vessels were only three.

Number of emigrants by steamers.

Mortality in emigration to United States.

The mortality in the ships which proceeded to the United States, so far as we can ascertain, was as follows :—

			Per cent.
To New York	-	-	.16
To Boston	-	-	.02
To Philadelphia	-	-	.04
To New Orleans	-	-	.13

This return is obtained from the owners or agents of the vessels in which the people proceeded, which, as no official returns have been received, is the only source of information open to us; but, judging from the experience of former years, we feel no doubt that it may be relied on.

The remaining emigrants to the North American Colonies were distributed as follows :—

To New Brunswick	-	-	294
To Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	-	-	109
To Newfoundland	-	-	465
To Prince Edward's Island	-	-	16
To British Columbia	-	-	} 54
To Vancouver's Island	-	-	

The remittances from settlers in North America to their friends in this country, during the year 1860, was 576,932*l*. We place in the Appendix the usual return of such remittances since 1848, so far as we have been able to obtain the information, Money remitted from America. Appendix No. 30.

To Australia the number of persons who sailed from this country last year was 18,577, of whom 12,168 went out at their own expense, and the remaining 6,409 were assisted out of public funds. They were distributed as follows:— Emigration to Australia.

	Unassisted.	Assisted.	Total.	Assisted and unassisted.
To New South Wales - - -	741	2,930	3,671	
To Queensland - - -	3	300	303	
To Victoria - - -	11,106	1,873	12,979	
To South Australia - - -	242	1,003	1,245	
To Western Australia - - -	76	303	379	
Total - - -	12,168	6,409	18,577	

The mortality in this emigration was among the unassisted (so far as we have returns) equal to .39 per cent., and among the assisted equal to .59 per cent. But of those who died among the latter, one-half were children under four years of age, of whom there is always a much larger proportion in the assisted than in the unassisted emigration. The assisted emigrants were all of the labouring class, and their emigration will no doubt be as advantageous to the colonies as to themselves. Mortality.

At the commencement of 1860 the funds in our hands for the conduct of Australian immigration were for,— Government emigration funds.

	£
New South Wales - - -	25,000
Victoria - - -	50,000
South Australia - - -	9,000

During the year the only remittances we received were 54,000*l*. from New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland. The Governor of New South Wales has intimated to us that the assisted emigration is to terminate with the fulfilment of the existing engagements. The assisted emigration to South Australia has also been discontinued, and we have been directed to pay over the balance of the funds in our hands to the colonial agent. As regards Victoria, the Government emigration will cease as soon as the small balance in our hands is exhausted. So far, therefore, as the selection and despatch of emi- Appendix No. 31.

grants is concerned, our operations, which since the middle of 1847, though varying in extent, have never been interrupted, may (with the exception of Queensland) be considered as for the moment suspended. During those 14 years the number of ships sent out by us (exclusive of those sent to India with the families of soldiers) has been 899; the number of emigrants conveyed in them 277,418; the mortality on the voyage 5,152, or at the rate of 1.85 per cent. In the Appendix we place a table showing for each year the number of ships and emigrants sent, the mortality on the voyage, and the highest and lowest, and average cost of passage money. It is with sincere gratitude and the highest satisfaction that we add that, with the exception of one vessel, the "Guiding Star," which never reached her destination, we have never had an accident in any of our ships attended with loss of life.

Number of ships despatched by Commissioners since 1847.

Appendix No. 32.

Number of vessels despatched to Australia in 1860.

Appendices No. 8 to 13.

The number of vessels despatched by us in 1860 to Australia was,—

New South Wales	-	-	-	-	8
Queensland	-	-	-	-	1
Victoria	-	-	-	-	6
South Australia	-	-	-	-	3
Western Australia	-	-	-	-	1

Of the passengers in the Western Australian ship, 216 were general emigrants selected by us, and 51 were nominated by relatives or friends in the colony. We also sent out 36 persons to Western Australia by private ships.

To the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Appendices No. 14 and 15.

To the Cape of Good Hope we despatched 6 vessels, with 1,384 emigrants selected by the emigration agent for the Cape; and to Natal, 3 vessels, with 330 emigrants. We also provided passages to Natal for 35 persons by private ships.

Conveyance to India of wives and families of soldiers serving in that country. Appendix No. 16.

Besides these ships we chartered, at the desire of His Royal Highness the General commanding in chief and the Secretary of State for India, five vessels for the conveyance of the wives and children of soldiers serving in India.

Warned by the experience of last year, we felt it our duty to recommend that, in sending out these people, a much larger allowance of space should be made to them than is required by the Passengers' Act for ordinary emigrants, or is given in our ships to those we despatch to Australia. This recommendation having been approved to the extent of counting each child above

three as an adult in regard to space, five ships were taken up, and 1,410 souls, comprising 189 men, 616 women, and 605 children were sent out. We are happy to say that the precautions taken in respect to these people were successful. In one ship, the "Speedy," carrying 21 men, 102 women, 81 children, there was no death. In another, the "Star of the South," carrying 198, the only death was of one child, aged two years, from croup. In a third, the "Salamanca," carrying 242, there were 6 deaths, but all of children of three years of age and under. In the "Chatsworth," which took the passengers of the "Conway" from Madeira to Calcutta, under circumstances to which we shall presently refer, there were 7 deaths out of 367. The per-centage of mortality on the numbers embarked in these four ships was 1.38. In one ship only, the "Aliquis," was there any considerable mortality. In that vessel measles broke out two days after she sailed, and spread, as under such circumstances they cannot fail to do, with great rapidity. The deaths amounted to 20 out of 399 souls on board, or 5 per cent. Of this number 4 were adults, 1 a boy of six years of age, and the remaining 15 children of three years and under.

Mortality.

We have alluded above to the substitution of the "Chatsworth" for the "Conway," and the circumstances connected with the case are so peculiar, and at the time caused us so much anxiety, that we may perhaps be excused for stating them somewhat in detail. The "Conway" was a ship of 1,166 tons, belonging to Messrs. Jas. Baines & Co., of Liverpool. She had made three voyages in our service to Australia; and on the last occasion, in the summer of 1858, had taken out 426 emigrants, without the loss of a life. On that occasion the colonial authorities described her as a most eligible vessel for the conveyance of emigrants, on account of her height between decks and excellent ventilation. When, therefore, she was tendered to us for the conveyance of soldiers' families to India, we had no hesitation in accepting her; but, having subsequently been informed by the India Office that she had been rejected by their surveyors for the conveyance of troops, we directed a special survey to be held upon her. The surveyors, however, having reported that she was a perfectly sound and seaworthy ship, and in every way fit for the intended service, we completed the engagement with the owners.

Abandonment of the "Conway" at sea and substitution of the "Chatsworth."

She sailed from Liverpool on 24th August, having on

board 364 souls, besides a crew of 48 persons, and on 28th Sept. intelligence was received of her having been dismasted and abandoned at sea, about 200 miles to the north of Madeira on the 10th of that month. The master and crew were brought home in H.M.S. "Geyser," and, we applied to the Board of Trade to hold an inquiry into the circumstances. Upon that inquiry, it appeared that the vessel having lost her masts in a gale of wind, and being consequently unmanageable, the master decided to transfer his passengers to the "Summer Cloud," which fortunately came in sight on the day following the disaster. This was effected without accident, and the master then further determined to abandon the ship altogether, and to scuttle her. It was given in evidence, that at the time of doing so there were 8 feet 4 inches water in her hold. The Report to the Board of Trade stated that the scrutiny to which the ship had been subjected "was amply sufficient to justify the Emigration Board in accepting the tender of the 'Conway' as a perfectly seaworthy vessel for the purpose required, when repaired as directed by their surveyor."

So far as this Board was concerned, that report was quite satisfactory. But even stronger evidence of the seaworthiness of the vessel was afterwards obtained. She was abandoned, as has been stated, on 10th Sept. The next day she was fallen in with by the ship "Home," from Greenock to Grenada. She had then, notwithstanding her having been scuttled, only 7 feet water in her hold, and when pumped dry was found to be perfectly tight. She was eventually navigated to Barbadoes by the master and five of the crew of the "Home," and arrived there under jury masts on the 24th October, after a voyage of six weeks. She has since, we understand, been repaired, and has made a voyage with a cargo to New York, and is shortly expected in the Thames.

Immigration.

The number of emigrants who have returned to the United Kingdom during the year 1860, so far as we can ascertain, was 24,434, of whom 17,798 were from the United States, 1,098 from British North America, 5,360 from Australia, and 178 from other places.

Passing now from emigration from the United Kingdom, we proceed to notice the emigration from India and China into the West Indies and Mauritius.

During the season of 1859-60 there were despatched the following vessels to the West Indies.

Emigration from East to West Indies during 1859-60. Appendix No. 22. From Calcutta.

FROM CALCUTTA.

	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
		M.	F.				
To Jamaica - -	2	438	170	130	738	140	18·97
To British Guiana-	13	2,878	1,143	764	4,785	618	12·91
To Trinidad - -	5	1,183	366	267	1,816	166	9·14
To St. Lucia - -	2	510	132	69	711	51	7·17
Total - -	22	5,009	1,811	1,230	8,050	975	12·11

FROM MADRAS.

From Madras.

	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
		M.	F.				
To British Guiana-	2	326	177	111	614	5	·81
To Trinidad - -	4	655	346	224	1,225	17	1·38
Total - -	6	981	523	335	1,839	22	1·19

The mortality in the Madras ships was rather below that of the preceding season, and averaged only 1·19 per cent.; but in the Calcutta ships we regret that it exceeded that of the preceding season to the extent of 3 per cent., the mortality in 1858-9 having been 9·4 per cent. and in 1859-60 12·11 per cent. It was greatest, as might be expected, in vessels in which cholera made its appearance soon after embarkation. In 8 ships where this was the case the per-centage of deaths was not less than 17·1.

The number of coolies ordered for the West Indies for the season 1860-61, and the number despatched, were as follows:—

No. of coolies ordered for West Indies for 1860-61, and number despatched. Appendix No. 23.

	Ordered.	Despatched.	
		Ships.	Emigrants.
For Jamaica - - -	2,000	5	1,718
„ British Guiana - - -	4,500	14	5,031
„ Trinidad - - -	3,000	7	2,325
„ St. Vincent - - -	2 ships	1	257
„ Grenada - - -	2 ships	—	—
„ St. Lucia - - -	1 ship	—	—
„ St. Kitts - - -	1 ship	1	361

In addition to the above, 3,300 Chinese have been ordered for British Guiana.

Of the above vessels we have received intelligence of the arrival in the West Indies of two of the Jamaica ships, with 565 souls. The mortality was 76, or 11·55 per cent. on the emigrants embarked; seven ships have arrived at British Guiana, with 2,381 souls, the deaths in these vessels was 227, or 8·73 per cent., but in three ships which have arrived at Trinidad, with 941 emigrants, the deaths on the voyage did not exceed 42, or 4·27 per cent.

Proportion of males to females in Indian emigration to West Indies from 1856-7 to 1859-60.

The extent of Indian Emigration to the West Indies during the last four seasons, and the proportion of females in it, not including infants, has been as follows:—

—	Numbers.	Proportion of Females.
In 1856-7 - - - -	5,004	38·50
„ 1857-8 - - - -	3,487	65·66
„ 1858-9 - - - -	7,563	46·84
„ 1859-60 - - - -	9,889	43·26

The proportion of females to males was to have been raised in 1860 to 50 per cent., but as in the Convention with the French Government, by which emigration from British India to Réunion had been permitted, the proportion of females was fixed at 25 per cent. only, it necessarily followed that to put the British Colonies on an equality with Réunion no severer rule should be applied to them. The Emigration Agents were therefore authorized to send emigrants with no larger proportion than 25 per cent. of women, but they were at the same time instructed to make the proportion as large as they could.

Chinese emigration to British Guiana—season 1859-60.

We mentioned in our last report that during the season of 1859-60 Mr. Austin had despatched six ships with Chinese emigrants to British Guiana, but at that time we had not received intelligence of the arrival of more than two of these vessels. The six ships carried 1,626 males, 330 females, and 17 infants, making a total of 1,973 souls, the females whom it had been declared impossible to procure constituting, as will be seen, one-sixth of the whole number. The total deaths amounted to only 23, or 1·16 per cent.

By the subjoined table it will be seen that in the five ships which arrived first the deaths in any one did not exceed four, while in two there were no deaths. In the last ship, the "Norwood," there were 14 deaths, but the greater mortality in this ship arose probably from the unusual length of the voyage (135 days), as the ship, when she arrived, was pronounced by the authorities to be in excellent order; the provisions and water and ventilation were all good, and the fitting is said, if anything, to have excelled those of the previous ships.

Appendix No. 24.

Name of Ship.	Number embarked.						
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	aths
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Whirlwind - - - -	302	56	9	4	1	372	—
Dora - - - - -	208	116	37	20	11	392	4
Red Riding Hood - - -	300	11	4	—	—	315	2
Minerva - - - - -	233	65	8	2	2	310	3
Thomas Mitchell - - -	253	—	—	—	—	253	—
Norwood - - - - -	269	52	3	4	3	331	14

Five ships have been chartered in England and five in China for the season 1860-61.

Season 1860-61. Appendix No. 25.

Mr. Austin states that before the Convention of Peking his operations were brought to a complete stand from the interference of the mandarins in the movements of the people, but that these impediments have now been removed by the 5th and 9th clauses of the Convention, which legalize the emigration, and authorize British subjects to visit the interior of the country. Up to the 26th March Mr. Austin had despatched nine ships with the following emigrants on board:—

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
2,645	446	34	4	7	3,136

He expected to despatch the remaining vessel before the close of the season.

Since the date of our last Report a small number of Liberated African immi-

gration into
West Indies.
Appendices
Nos. 26 and 27.

liberated Africans have been sent to the West Indies,
viz. :—

To Jamaica	-	-	47	from St. Helena.
„ Trinidad	-	-	227	„ Sierra Leone.
„ Grenada	-	-	215	„ } St. Helena.
„ St. Vincent	-	-	214	„ }

British Guiana
immigration
ordinary.

Besides 400 rescued from a wrecked slaver off the
Island of Abaco, and sent to the Bahamas.

Appendices
Nos. 45, 46,
and 47.

We place in the Appendix three ordinances relating to
immigration into British Guiana.

Mauritius im-
migration.
Appendices
Nos. 17 to 21.

The immigration into Mauritius in the course of the
year 1860 was small compared with that of the preceding
year, and fell considerably short of the registered demand.
During 1859 no fewer than 44,397 immigrants reached
the colony, while in 1860 the number was only 13,286,
viz.,—

From Calcutta	-	-	-	7,030
„ Madras	-	-	-	4,303
„ Bombay	-	-	-	1,953
Total				- 13,286

At the expiration of the year there were still due
upwards of 10,000 male adults on requisitions which
had not yet lapsed; and requisitions for 13,000 more
had to be set aside in consequence of their not having
been carried out within the period fixed by law.

The incomplete execution of the orders appears to
have been owing, in great measure, to the difficulty of
procuring the required proportion of women, a difficulty
which will be partially removed by the reduction of the
minimum proportion of females to 25 per cent., already
referred to.

Mortality.

There appears to have been a considerable increase of
deaths in last year's emigration from Calcutta as com-
pared with the two previous years. The rates of each
of these years for the three Indian ports whence emi-
grants were despatched is stated in the report of
Mr. Beyts, the acting protector of immigrants, to have
been as follows :—

—		1858.	1859.	1860.
Calcutta	- - - -	2'62	2'56	4'14
Madras	- - - -	'49	'60	'60
Bombay	- - - -	'57	'99	'76

The mortality in Calcutta ships has chiefly increased amongst children under two years of age, as is shown by the following figures:—

DEATHS AMONG INFANTS FROM CALCUTTA.

1858	-	-	-	-	12.40
1859	-	-	-	-	9.79
1860	-	-	-	-	28.99

The same remark applies, though not to the same extent, to the mortality of emigrants from the other emigration ports.

Amongst the emigrants of 1860 there were 471 who had been in the colony before; of these 250 came from Calcutta, 154 from Madras, and 67 from Bombay. There were also some who had gone through an industrial residence in the West Indian Colonies, and others who had served in Réunion.

We regret to observe from the Acting Protector's Report that one vessel, the "Shah Allum," which was despatched from Calcutta in April 1860, with 391 coolies for Mauritius, has not been heard of since her departure. Another ship, the "Nonpareil," which left Madras at the commencement of the year, grounded on the East Coast of Ceylon. But the passengers were all landed safely, and reached Madras, whence many of them were re-embarked shortly afterwards for Mauritius.

The number of coolies who returned to India in 1860 and the two preceding years was as follows:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Males	6,707	4,147	2,290
Females	1,458	971	543
	8,165	5,118	2,833

Loss of: he "Shah Allum."

No. of coolies who returned to India in 1858-59 and 1860.

Showing a progressive decrease in the numbers who annually leave the island.

The net increase of the population in 1860 is stated to have been as follows:—

Males	-	-	-	5,916
Females	-	-	-	5,018
				10,934

Increase of population.

And the estimated Indian population on the 31st December 1860 to be,—

Males	-	-	-	151,760
Females	-	-	-	61,153
				212,913

Emigration
from East In-
dies to Natal.
Appendix No.
29.

Since our last report an Indian emigration has been commenced to Natal under regulations similar to those in force in the West Indies and Mauritius. Up to the present time we have received intelligence of the despatch during the season 1860-61 of five ships, carrying 1,593 souls. Of these vessels, the arrival of four at Natal has been reported to us, but we are not at present furnished with the results of the voyage.

To Queensland. Emigration from India to Queensland has been sanctioned, and may be commenced as soon as the Colonial Legislature shall have passed the necessary laws for the government and protection of the immigrants in the colony.

Having now completed our Report on the emigration of the past season, we shall, as in former reports, furnish under separate headings some miscellaneous information, more or less connected with the duties of this Commission.

Passengers'
Act.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

Bill to amend
regulations in
ships proceed-
ing from one
port in Aus-
tralia to an-
other.

The regulations prescribing the number of passengers to be carried in passenger ships, and the decks on which they may be carried, have been found unnecessarily stringent when applied to ships proceeding from one port in Australia to another. To remedy this inconvenience we have had the honour to submit to your Grace the draft of a bill empowering the respective Governors of the Australian colonies to substitute other regulations for those above referred to in these inter-colonial voyages.

The following prosecutions were instituted in this country during the year 1860 for violations of the Passengers' Act:—

Prosecutions under the Act in the United Kingdom.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
London	F. Gray & Co. - Ditto -	Breach of 73rd section Ditto	To provide a passage or to pay 5 <i>l.</i> Passage money 20 <i>l.</i> returned, and 5 <i>l.</i> detention money paid.
Liverpool	Henry Hudson -	Breach of 48th section	Passage money returned. Paid 6 days' detention money and 5 <i>s.</i> each compensation to 7½ adults.
	William McDonald -	Breach of 66th and 75th sections.	Case dismissed.
	William Frackleton -	Breach of 70th and 71st sections.	Case dismissed.
	Patrick Finnally -	Breach of 75th section -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Peter Little -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Matthew Kelly -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	James Irwin -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	David Richards -		Case dismissed.
	Thomas Malone -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	James Irwin -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	John McCarthy -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Christopher Maguire -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Emanuel O'Donnell -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Thomas Kennedy -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Charles Kelly -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Henry Gribbon -		Fined 1 <i>l.</i> & costs.
	Hugh Somers -	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> & costs.	
	Emanuel O'Donnell -	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> & costs.	
Plymouth	John Davies -	Breach of 83rd section	Case dismissed.
Glasgow	William Mitchell -	Breach of 66th section	Fined 30 <i>l.</i> & costs. or 2 months' imprisonment.
Limerick	Michael Falvay -	Breach of 66th section	Fined 20 <i>l.</i>
Londonderry	James McGonagle -	Breach of 28th section	Case dismissed.
	Mary McAuley -	Breach of 83rd section	Case withdrawn.

There have also been reported to us two cases of prosecution in Victoria; one was for a breach of the 60th section of the Passengers' Act by the chief officer of the ship "Constantine," who was condemned to one month's imprisonment. The other case was that of the master, Flynn, of the "Aloe," who was fined 10*l.* for infringements of the 16th and 27th sections of the Act—5*l.* for each offence. There were no prosecutions in the North American colonies.

The amounts recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the emigration officers were as follows, viz. :—

Amounts recovered by emigration officers.

	£	s.	d.
London - - - -	19	15	0
Liverpool - - - -	237	8	6
Glasgow - - - -	15	12	6
Cork - - - -	307	16	0
Galway - - - -	17	19	3
Londonderry - - - -	14	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£612	15	3
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Complaints
respecting sale
in this country
of inland pas-
sage tickets.

It may not be out of place here to notice some cases of fraud not cognisable under the Passengers' Act, which have recently been reported by Her Majesty's Consul at New York. These frauds have arisen out of the sale in this country of inland passage tickets to emigrants proceeding to the United States, an arrangement which, if honestly conducted, is advantageous to the emigrants, both in point of economy and protection. In the emigration direct to Canada the "through" system over the Grand Trunk Railway has been acted on, we believe, largely and successfully. But in the cases to which we refer the tickets when presented at New York were dishonoured. The fraud is not one, as we have already said, which is cognisable under the Passengers' Act, and unless the inland tickets have been issued by a passage-broker whose licence is liable to revocation or non-renewal, we have no means of enforcing redress. In the present instance we have obtained repayment of 99*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* out of 141*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The balance was due from Mr. George Wilkie, of Liverpool, but as he does not hold a passage-broker's licence we had not the means of compelling him to pay the whole amount demanded of him. In every other case we obtained payment in full.

The Consul has recommended the prohibition of the sale of inland passage tickets, except under the supervision, or at offices under the control, of this Board. This suggestion might be carried out by a system of licences, similar to those adopted in the case of passage-brokers, and will be considered at any future general revision of the Passengers' Act. There would be no difficulty in framing a law for the purpose, or in punishing those who in contravention of it should sell inland tickets without licence; but there might be some difficulty in punishing licensed sellers for any fraud which they might commit, for until the ticket had been presented in America it

would be impossible to say that a fraud had been committed, and by that time the evidence would be beyond reach, unless the emigrant should return, or some mode be prescribed for rendering evidence taken on the spot legally available here.

The fraud, though very cruel on those on whom it is practised, is infrequent compared with the extent of the emigration, and it is therefore a question how far it would be justifiable, in order to put it down, to propose a departure from the ordinary rules of evidence that obtain in our legal tribunals.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In continuation of similar returns for previous years, we subjoin the following Table, showing the land sales in New South Wales during the year 1859 :—

RETURN of LAND REVENUE in the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES Land sales for the Year ended 31st December 1859. 1859.

—	No. of Lots or Runs.	Total Acreage.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
Sold by Auction:		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lands - - -	2,445	1,200 0 23	44,039 7 3	36 14 6
Suburban Lands - -	740	2,889 1 19½	18,610 8 2	6 8 6
Special Country Lands -	185	2,223 2 21	7,452 7 8	3 7 0
Country Lands - - -	1,356	65,681 3 28	91,439 6 10	1 8 3
Total sold by Auction -	4,726	71,995 0 11½	*161,541 9 11	—
Alienations under pre-emptive Right - - - }	83	19,923 2 6	†19,718 15 0	1 0 4
Alienated by Selection or otherwise - - - }	777	43,249 0 30	‡44,865 13 8	1 1 4
Total Alienations - -	860	63,172 2 36	64,584 8 8	—
Proceeds of Pastoral Licences	3,264	—	68,560 18 0	—
Miscellaneous Receipts:—				
Fines imposed for non-payment of pre-emptive purchases within the prescribed time			181 18 0	
Forfeited Deposits			1,782 3 3	
Total Receipts on account of the Land Revenue			£ 296,650 17 10	

The land revenue of New South Wales amounted in 1860 to 312,868*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, arising from the following sources :—

* Exclusive of £1,315 4*s.* 0*d.* paid by Remissions, &c.
 † " £560 0*s.* 0*d.* ditto.
 ‡ " £629 0*s.* 0*d.* ditto.

Note.—The average price is calculated including Remissions, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of land sales - -	155,316	14	8
Rents of land - - -	63,704	17	7
Assessment on runs - - -	91,289	19	0
Quitrents - - -	818	15	6
Redemption of quitrents - -	35	4	8
Survey of runs - - -	154	0	0
Licences to cut timber, &c. on Crown Lands - - - }	1,549	0	0
	<u>£312,868</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

This is a decrease, as compared with 1859, of 165,023*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* On the other hand, there was an increase in the revenue arising from gold to the extent of 8,708*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, the amounts in the two years being, in 1859, 47,168*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1860, 55,876*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The last-named sum is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Duty on gold - - - -	42,635	11	7
Miners' Rights - - - -	7,620	10	0
Business Licences - - - -	2,984	0	0
Fees for Escort and Convey- ance of Gold, &c. - - }	2,021	17	1
Leases to work Auriferous Lands	615	0	0
Total - - -	<u>£55,876</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>

Population.

From the report of the Registrar-General of New South Wales, we learn that the estimated population of the colony on the 31st December 1859, inclusive of the natural increase of the population by excess of births over deaths (8,773), was 336,572, against 342,062 at the end of the previous year, or an apparent decrease of 5,490 persons. This decrease is owing to the separation of the colony of Queensland, with an estimated population of 23,450 persons.

Immigration,
1858-59.

The number of emigrants who proceeded to the colony at the public and at their own expense in the years 1858 and 1859 respectively were as follows:—

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
At the public expense - -	6,916	5,114	1,802
At private expense (exclusive of Chinese) - - - - }	17,823	7,360	10,463
Totals - - - -	<u>24,739</u>	<u>12,474</u>	<u>12,265</u>

The total outlay for immigration purposes was less than in any year since 1849. Compared with the year 1858, the expenditure of 1859 shows a decrease of 8,854*l.*, viz. :—

1858	-	-	-	-	£90,459
1859	-	-	-	-	81,605

Notwithstanding the separation of the Queensland colony, it is stated that the extent of land under crop in the year ended 31st March 1860, was in excess of the previous year by 24,247 acres, viz. :—

1858-9	-	-	-	223,295 acres.
1859-60	-	-	-	247,542 „

QUEENSLAND.

We place in the Appendix the new regulations which the Colonial Government have issued for promoting emigration into Queensland. The object of the new scheme is to relieve the colonial funds from any portion of the passage-money. For this purpose the Government will only undertake the importation of such labourers as may be especially desired, upon receiving a guarantee from responsible persons within the colony for the amount of the passage-money, which may afterwards be recovered from the immigrants. On the other hand, each approved immigrant who may go out by means of private funds is entitled on his arrival to a land order for the sum of 18*l.*, available for the purchase of any Crown lands, and after a residence of two years, to a further land order for the sum of 12*l.* But if the cost of the passage should have been paid by some other person than the immigrant, the person who paid for the passage and not the immigrant is entitled to the land order.

Immigration regulations, 3 Nov. 1860. Appendix No. 36.

The regulations for the disposal of Crown lands in Queensland are contained in four Acts, which were passed by the Colonial Legislature in September 1860.

Land regulations.

The following are some of the most important provisions. The Crown lands are to be sold by auction at a price not less than 1*l.* per acre, but lands once put up to auction and not sold may be disposed of by private contract. The purchase-money of the land, if sold by contract, is to be paid at the time of purchase, and if by auction, a deposit of one-tenth is to be paid at the time, and the remainder within one month. The Governor is to make reserves for town sites and other public purposes, and also agricultural reserves; which may be sold at a fixed price of 20*s.* per acre instead of by auction,

subject to certain conditions of occupation, improvement, and cultivation. Lands contiguous to farms within agricultural reserves may be leased to a limited extent, with a right of pre-emption. Lands comprised within town sites on which improvements had been made before the passing of the Act may be sold to the owner at a fair valuation.

Privileges to naval and military settlers.

Certain privileges are granted to naval and military settlers, including soldiers and sailors, and the importation of European labourers and the export of colonial grown cotton are encouraged by land bounties.

Licences to occupy land.

Provision is also made for the occupation of unoccupied lands for runs, in sections of not less than 25 nor more than 100 square miles, at a rent of 10s. per square mile, for a year or a shorter period, under licences, as well as for converting such licences under certain conditions into permanent leases. For public purposes grants of land may be made at any time within licences or leases, and the whole or any part of the land within a lease may be reserved for public purposes or resumed for sale on 12 months' notice, the lessee receiving the value of his improvements.

Licences to cut timber.

Licences may be issued for 12 months to cut timber or quarry stone on land under lease, but not within two miles of the head station, without the consent of the lessee, the lessee having moreover a right of appeal against such licence. Commonage lands for the use of any town or village may be set apart temporarily by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

VICTORIA.

Land Revenue,
1858-9.

The proceeds of the sale of public lands in 1858 and 1859 were as follows:—

	1858.			1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land Sales	699,846	7	3	816,521	0	11
<i>Licences.</i>						
To depasture on public lands and						
Assessment on Stock	235,215	19	8	258,174	14	3
Other occupation licences	19,153	7	0	18,593	17	9
Total	954,215	13	11	1,093,289	12	11

It appears from the report of the immigration agent *Immigration.* for the year 1859, that the total immigration into Victoria in that year was —

Unassisted Emigration.

From the United Kingdom	-	-	-	12,330
„ New South Wales	-	-	-	5,400
„ South and Western Australia	-	-	-	3,167
„ Tasmania	-	-	-	3,661
„ New Zealand and South Seas	-	-	-	411
„ Foreign Ports	-	-	-	2,463
Total	-	-	-	<u>27,432</u>

Departures.

To the United Kingdom	-	-	-	5,922
„ New South Wales	-	-	-	4,205
„ South and Western Australia	-	-	-	1,465
„ Tasmania	-	-	-	2,588
„ New Zealand and South Seas	-	-	-	952
„ Foreign Ports	-	-	-	4,286
Total	-	-	-	<u>19,418</u>

Increase of population by unassisted emi- } gration	-	-	-	-	<u>8,014</u>
--	---	---	---	---	--------------

If to this number be added 3,151 immigrants by Government ships despatched by us, the entire increase would be 11,165 souls.

The immigration agent states that all the Government ships (eight in number) “arrived in a most satisfactory state of cleanliness and order, and great praise is due to the surgeon superintendent, the master, and other officers of each vessel, for the zeal and discretion they evinced in carrying into effect the regulations of the Emigration Commissioners. The average tonnage of the vessels may be stated at 1,291 $\frac{3}{8}$, and the duration of the passages 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. I am happy to say that very little illness prevailed on board any of the vessels; 22 births and 11 deaths took place on the passages.”

During 1859, 30 vessels arrived with 644 Chinese *Chinese immi-* immigrants, and 37 left, having on board no fewer *gration.* than 3,275 souls. The following is a statement of the Chinese arrivals and departures during three years ending 1859 :

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Ships.	Passengers.	Ships.	Passengers.
1857 - -	31	816	36	3,661
1858 - -	30	1,299	51	2,853
1859 - -	30	644	37	3,275

The gross amount of immigration into Victoria during the first two months of 1860 is stated to have been 5,769 souls, and the departures 3,461, giving a balance in favour of the colony of 2,308 souls.

According to a return furnished from the Registrar-General's office at Melbourne, it would appear that on the 30th Sept. 1860 the population of Victoria was as follows, viz. :—

	Malcs.	Females.	Total.
	341,628	203,049	544,677

Land Sales
Act, 1860.

A very important Act (24 Vict. No. 117) was passed by the Legislature of Victoria during their last session for regulating the sale of Crown lands.

The principal provisions of the Act are epitomised by Sir H. Barkly as follows :—

After providing for reservation, by the Governor in Council, of lands for purposes of public utility, for the grant of titles for lands already sold, and for the non-alienation of water frontages and auriferous lands, except on certain conditions, the Act divides all other unsold lands into two classes—special and country; the first comprising such as are possessed of peculiar value, from lying within a certain distance of towns, railways, or settled districts; the second embracing the remainder; the "special" lands to be alienated as heretofore by auction alone. The country lands, including not less than 3,000,000 acres, within the first twelvemonth are to be open for selection, in lots varying from 640 to 80 acres (half thereof on lease, if preferred, at 1s. per acre, with the right of pre-emption), on payment of 1*l.* per acre, unless there be more applicants than one for any lot, when it will be assigned to the highest bidder of the number.

Selectors are not to be at liberty to re-sell within a year, and if deciding to lease, they are to be bound to

reside on their allotment, to make improvements worth 1*l.* an acre on the purchased moiety during the first twelvemonth, and to use the rented moiety solely for grazing stock.

The Act, then, after providing for granting leases for mining, and licences to cut timber, quarry stone, or occupy sites with buildings for other purposes temporarily, proceeds to deal with the much-vexed question of commonage; first for townships, the inhabitants of which will be entitled to depasture cattle, horses, &c., on Crown lands in their neighbourhood; second, for the gold fields, where holders of miners' rights and residents generally will, in like manner, enjoy a similar privilege; third, for agriculturists, who will be allowed to participate according to the extent of their cultivation in the occupation of unsold lands for grazing, wherever a fourth of their purchased land is cultivated.

The Governor in Council has power, however, to put an end to permissive occupancy of this sort wherever and whenever it shall seem fit; and further to make regulations and lay down definitions with a view of fully carrying out the objects of the Act.

The Act came into operation on the 1st Nov. last.

We place in the Appendix the regulations which have been issued in the colony for the guidance of intending purchasers of country lands.

Country land regulations, Appendix No. 37.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The quantity of land alienated during the year 1859 was 188,065 acres, and the amount realized was 229,732*l.* 4*s.* Land sales.

The proceeds of pastoral leases during the same period amounted to 24,191*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and the miscellaneous receipts, including 175*l.* 14*s.* forfeited deposits, were 9,396*l.* 5*s.*, making the total receipts on account of land revenue 263,320*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Pastoral leases.

The amount of waste lands alienated up to the 31st December 1859 was 2,103,789 acres; the amount of waste land remaining was 197,022,379 acres, and the total number of acres of waste land surveyed and open for settlement was 142,167 acres. Quantity of land alienated up to the end of 1859.

It appears from the report of the immigration agent for the year 1859 that the total immigration into South Australia in that year was as follows:— Immigration in 1859.

		Males.	Females.
From Great Britain -	-	1,085	1,235
„ British Colonies -	-	1,643	578
„ Foreign States -	-	182	146
Total -	-	2,910	1,959

And the departures were as follows :—

		Males.	Females.
To Great Britain -	-	98	92
„ British Colonies -	-	2,170	1,288
„ Foreign States -	-	9	—
Total -	-	2,277	1,380

It thus appears that the excess of immigration over emigration consisted of 633 males and 579 females, making together 1,212 souls. Of these 1,022 were adults and 190 were children. With reference to the large re-emigration, the immigration agent observes, that owing to the great drought of the last two years, people engaged in agriculture and in sheep and cattle farming have been prevented from extending their operations as they would have done if the seasons had been propitious and rain abundant. The consequence has been that the labour market has been fully supplied with the class of labourers usually in demand, while, on the other hand, a large number of the emigrants who were nominated for passage by friends in the colony under the assisted passage system belonged to a class for which there is no regular employment to be had in South Australia. It is this class of people chiefly who, as it is stated, leave the colony.

Population 1st
April 1860.

The population of South Australia by the census taken on the 1st April 1860, was returned at 117,967 persons, of whom 59,678 were males and 58,289 were females, showing an increase on the census of 1855 of 32,778, or 38 per cent.

Proportion of
males to fe-
males.

It is gratifying to notice that since the last census the disproportion of the sexes, which in South Australia was never excessive, has been still further reduced. In 1855 the males exceeded the females by 3,251, and in 1860 by only 1,389, but the difference is most striking in the period of age between 21 and 45, the excess of males in this class being at present only 171, whereas in 1860 it was no less than 2,264. The excess of males over females

between the ages of 14 and 21 is 1,001 against 1,121 in 1855. At the ages under 14 the numbers of each sex were, and still are, almost equal, but at the ages of 45 and upwards the males preponderate.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following table exhibits the land revenue of Land revenue. Western Australia during the year 1860 :—

1860.	No. of Lots or Runs.	Total Acreage.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.	
Sold by Auction:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Town Lands -	50	—	755 0 3	—	
Suburban Lands -	29	—	259 18 8	—	
Special Country Lots	—	—	—	—	
Country Lots -	8	1,177	817 0 0	0 13 10½	
Total sold by Auction		87	1,831 18 11	—	
Alienated under pre-emptive Right -		55	3,003½	1,536 15 0	0 10 2¾
Alienated by Selection or otherwise. Fixed prices -		226	14,012¾	7,046 7 5	0 10 0¾
Total Alienation -		281	17,016¼	8,583 2 5	—
Proceeds of Pastoral Leases or Licences {		Class A. 393	1,701,207	1,604 6 3	—
		„ B. 349	3,838,498	3,981 15 9	—
Proceeds of Tillage Leases -		„ T. 190	23,317½	915 3 6	—
		932	5,563,022½	6,501 5 6	—
Miscellaneous Receipts:					
Timber Licences - - - -			631 0 0		
Forfeited Deposits - - - -			7 10 0		
Total Receipts on account of Land Revenue - - - -			£ 17,554 16 10		

Land regula-
tions.

The new Land Regulations, which we printed in the Appendix of our last year's Report, came into operation on the 16th April 1860. It may be convenient to recapitulate shortly the chief points. These were,—1. A uniform price for rural lands of 10s. an acre. 2. Sale by auction of town and suburban lots at an upset price to be fixed by the Governor, and of mineral lands at an upset price of 20s. per acre. 3. For purposes of pastoral licences or leases, a division of the colony into two classes A and B, so arranged as to bring within the former, which corresponds with the settled districts in the other Australian colonies, all the lands likely to be sought for purposes of settlement for many years to come. 4. The continuation of the regulations previously in force for granting tillage leases for any quantity of land not exceeding 320 acres, at a rent of not less than 2s. per acre per annum, with right of pre-emption and other privileges.

Quantity of
land alienated
under new re-
gulations.

The new regulations appear to have been very successful. Within two months from the time they came into operation 10,000 acres of Crown lands have been disposed of at 10s. per acre, classified as follows:—

	Acres.
91 Locations of 40 acres and under	- 3,617
53 „ upwards of 40 acres	- 3,269
12 „ upwards of 100 acres	- 3,497
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	10,383

It is satisfactory, as the Governor observes, that these purchases were apparently made for *bonâ fide* occupation, according to the means of the purchasers, many of whom, in the larger sections, are working-men, but lately emerged from the class of labourers.

No. of leases
and licences
issued.

The following leases and licences were also issued during the same period (*viz.*, between 16 April and 12 June):—

345 Licences A	-	1,460,422
55 Leases B	-	444,920
75 Tillage leases	-	9,180
		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
		1,914,522

The great majority of men taking up lands under licence and lease are also, as it is stated, of the *bonâ fide* working class.

On the 31 December 1859 the total population of Western Australia was stated to be 14,837, of whom 9,522 were males and 5,315 were females.

Population,
vide Report
on General
Statistics of
the Colony.

Under 15 years of age there were 2,410 males and 2,444 females. Of 15 years of age and upwards there were 7,112 males and 2,871 females; there were 2,698 married men and 2,070 married women; 4,414 single adult men to 801 single adult women.

In the five years between the end of 1854 and the end of 1859, the adult free immigration has amounted to 2,549 persons, of whom 1,338 were males, and 1,211 were females; the departures during the same period, including ex-pirees and conditional pardon men, were 2,527, of whom 1,874 were males, and 653 were females. The result is, that while the colony has lost by departures 536 males, it has gained by immigration 558 females.

Immigration
since 1854.

The total immigration in the year 1860, so far as we can ascertain, was 368, of whom, as before stated, 303 were sent out by us.

NEW ZEALAND.

We place in the Appendix a proclamation of the Governor in Council, raising the price of rural land within the province of Otago from 10s. to 1*l.* per acre, whenever the same land shall be applied for by more than one applicant in the same day.

Otago land re-
gulations,
Appendix 38.

CANADA.

We have already mentioned that the emigration to Canada from the United Kingdom amounted to 8,848 according to returns made up in this country, and to 7,836 persons according to Mr. Buchanan's return. Besides this number Mr. Buchanan states that there were 2,314 from the continent of Europe, making a total immigration of 10,150. Of this number 1,551 were cabin and 8,599 were steerage passengers. As compared with 1859 there was a decrease of 169 in the number of cabin and an increase of 1,541 on the steerage passengers. The increase appears to have been chiefly on the Irish, being equal to nearly 127 per cent. On the German there is a falling off of more than 34 per cent., the numbers being

Immigration.

725 in 1860 against 1,100 in 1859. All the other nationalities show a small increase. The falling off in the German immigration is attributed by Mr. Buchanan in great measure to the difficulty they experience in getting vessels direct, the parties engaged in the passenger traffic being more deeply interested in the New York route. But Mr. Buchanan adds that of the Germans landed at Quebec more than half have settled within the province, and that the country continues to receive additional numbers by the route of the United States. Of 1,781 Norwegians who arrived in Canada during last season the greater proportion proceeded to the Western States, but it is estimated that about 60 have remained in the province, most of whom have settled in the district of Gaspé.

Prospects for
emigrants
1861.

With respect to the prospects for 1861 Mr. Buchanan states :—

“The general prospects of the province have, however, greatly improved during the past year, and our farmers, who are now realizing the benefit of the most abundant harvest they have had for years, will be able to afford increased employment to agricultural labourers, men who can plough, mow, and reap, and who understand draining, to which class chiefly does this country at present offer the certainty of steady employment.

“The class of people whom we want, and who cannot fail to do well, are those who, having a small amount of capital, are prepared to purchase and settle on our lands, and make homes for themselves in the forest, as the inhabitants of this free and fertile land have done before them. The hardships to be encountered now are less than they were 25 years ago, when a few thousand people were scattered over a long frontier of country.”

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Progress of
colony.

The reports received from Governor Douglas on the progress of British Columbia in the last year continue very satisfactory. He mentions, however, in a despatch of 9th October last, that at that time there was a depression of trade in the capital, and that the imports in the four previous weeks had considerably fallen off. But whether this had been owing to previous over trading, or in part to a contraband trade, was not clear.

In the course of the last year the Treasury has been transferred from Victoria to Westminster, where all the

financial business of the colony is now transacted. The assay office has been in operation since the month of August, and up to the 28th of that month 1,600 ounces of gold dust had been smelted and run into bars. The other departments are likewise reported to be in a state of efficient organization.

There has not been much activity in building, but town property in New Westminster sustains its former price.

The run from New Westminster to Douglas can now be made by one of the river steamers in about 16 hours, and the whole distance from Victoria to Douglas in 24 hours, being little over half the time occupied by the same journey last year. Freights had consequently been reduced to 3*l.* 8*s.* a ton, which is 25 per cent. less than the former rates.

Fragments of silver and copper ore have been discovered in the country bordering on Harrison lake and river, under the researches of Dr. Forbes of H.M.S. "Topaz." The bed of the river yields gold almost everywhere in small quantities. A brisk trade is being carried on from Douglas, an inconsiderable but improving town, with the mining districts of the interior by means of pack mules. The waggon road from Douglas to Lillooet Lake, 28 miles, is nearly completed, having been laid out and executed by Captain Grant and a detachment of Royal Engineers, with much care and professional ability. A number of waggons have commenced running on the new road, by which the cost of transport has already been greatly reduced. The Governor looks forward to the time when goods of all kinds will be carried at considerably reduced prices the whole distance (100 miles) from Douglas to Cayosh, which is the chief town of a valuable mining district, where all goods are necessarily deposited in their transit to the interior.

Gold, silver,
and copper
mines.

A new gold field has been discovered in the southern part of British Columbia, at Rock Creek, and in Shilmikomeen country. "The gold is nuggety and of fine quality, being readily separated from the soil without the use of quicksilver, and is found away from the watercourses as well as in the river beds, and the miners are said to be realizing from six to fifty dollars a day to the man."

The same report mentions a discovery of a silver lead mine at Union Bar, near Fort Hope.

Population.

From a report of Mr. Begbie, the judge of the colony which contains a very interesting description of the country and the people, we learn that the white population, the greater part of which is described as quite nomad in its propensities, amounted last year, according to a conjectural estimate, to from 1,200 to 6,000 or 7,000, of whom one-sixth probably are British subjects, either from the mother country or the provinces; the remaining five-sixths are either adopted citizens or born citizens of the United States, or Germans, French, and Italians. Mr. Begbie describes the white population as peaceable, orderly, and well conducted, but shrewd, independent, and self-reliant; strongly impregnated with American views, of wandering habits, encamped merely and not settled.

Besides these there is the native population, and large and increasing bodies of two different imported races, viz:—

“The Chinamen, important from their great numbers, industry, and tenacity of gain; the negro, or mixed negro population, important from their acquaintance with our language and laws, and from their presence being in great measure the test and pledge of British as contrasted with United States domination. All three of these races are despised and to some extent disliked by the prevalent white races.”

Land regulations.

We place in the Appendix three proclamations on the disposal of lands in British Columbia, received since the date of our last report, and also a copy of the Gold Fields Act of 1859, with the rules and regulations which have been issued under it.

Gold fields regulations.

Appendices
Nos. 39 to 44.

The land regulations do not differ in principle from those mentioned in our last report. All town and suburban lots and surveyed agricultural lots are to be offered for sale in the first instance by public auction, and if not sold may afterwards be purchased by private contract at the upset price, which for country lands is fixed at 4s. 2d. per acre, to be paid on delivery of the deed of grant; but settlers, for a fee of 8s., may obtain, without immediate payment, small portions of land on recording their claim with the nearest resident magistrate; to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres, and when the Government survey shall extend to this pre-empted land; they may purchase it at 4s. 2d. per acre, provided it has been improved to the extent of 10s. an acre.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Land regula-
tions.

Among the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope in 1860 is one to amend certain regulations for the disposal of Crown lands, which were established by a Government notice in October 1856.

By the regulations of 1856 all lands were to be sold by auction, subject to an annual quitrent, and at a reserved price sufficient to cover the expenses of survey, the quitrent to be irredeemable, except where by subdivision its amount on any one lot had fallen below 5s. By the present Act the quitrent at which lands are sold is made redeemable at 15 years' purchase, and redemption is made obligatory when the quitrent falls below 10s. a year. Payment is to be made of the expenses at the time of sale, and of one-fourth of the purchase money within three months. The remaining three-fourths may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on mortgage on the land at 6 per cent., payable in the fifth, sixth, and seventh years after the sale.

The Act also contains the following provisions:—In certain districts conditions of personal occupation, and of providing arms and men, may be attached to the land. Compensation is to be made to unauthorized occupiers for improvements previous to the sale of their land, and lands may be sold to the proprietors of adjacent farms without auction, on such conditions as shall be fixed by the Divisional Council and approved by the Governor.

The sum of 25,000*l.* has been voted towards the introduction of immigrants from Europe during the year 1861. Emigration funds.

CEYLON.

The land sales in Ceylon have progressively increased Land sales. in the last five years, but until 1859 the Survey Department (Sir H. Ward, 120, 15th June 1860), was not fully adequate to the work required to be done. In that year it was put on an improved footing, and the following facts, given in the Report of the Surveyor-General, show that the measure has been successful:—

In 1859, the first year of the new system, plans were sent to the Government Agents of 55,000 acres of land, of which 23,305 acres were sold, realizing 39,463*l.*, while the total cost of the establishment, in its new form, was 23,956*l.*, leaving a net surplus of 15,507*l.* More than a thousand sets of plans in triplicate were issued, about nine

hundred of which were to natives. This number exceeds the total number of plans issued by the Department in the previous six years. The cost of survey per acre was reduced from 13s. 2½*d.* in 1855, and 7s. 6*d.* in 1858, to 6s. 6¾*d.* per acre in 1859.

Ordinance to regulate the carriage of passengers between Ceylon and ports in gulf of Manaar.

An ordinance was passed last year by the Legislature of Ceylon to regulate the carriage of passengers between Ceylon, and Ports in the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Straits. This ordinance in its essential conditions is identical with the ordinance No. 10 of 1857, which expired in January 1860, but it contains a few additional provisions calculated to increase the protection to passengers.

LABUAN.

Lease of coal mines to the Labuan Coal Company.
Appendix 48.

We place in the Appendix a copy of the recent agreements concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Labuan Coal Company, for a lease to the Company of the coal mines in that island.

By this instrument the interests of the Eastern Archipelago Company have been transferred to the present company, and the agreement with Mr. Wise, under which the Eastern Archipelago Company carried on its operations has, in consequence, been annulled. The agreement with the present company gives them the exclusive right to get coal in Labuan for two years from 25th December last, and in case they get not less than 15,000 tons in the second year they will become entitled to a lease for a further term of 21 years of all the coal in Labuan at a royalty of 6*d.* per ton for the first seven years, and 1*s.* per ton for the last 14 years, subject to the conditions that the lessees shall raise not less than 15,000 tons of coal a year on an average of every three consecutive years, and shall supply coal at the rate of 20*s.* per ton for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, or of any ships under charter to any department of Government.

The Company are also to be allowed to select and purchase land to the extent of 1,000 acres at the price of 1*l.* per acre at any time before the 1st January 1870. The land so selected is not, however, to include any public reserves, nor (without the express approval of the Secretary of State) any sea or harbour frontage, and it is to be taken in blocks of not less than 100 acres each, and in parallelograms of a particular shape, the lines of which are to run in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass.

HONG KONG.

The land at Hong Kong is unavailable for pasturage, and, except in very few places, for agriculture. The small amount of arable land is held by tenants at will. Land suitable for building purposes is made available as circumstances permit.

The whole revenue of the colony in 1859 amounted to Land revenue. 65,225*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*, of which sum 27,683*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* was derived from rents of lands and buildings, and premiums on leases sold.

The Governor has reported the result of three sales of Land sales. Government land in 1860. The first was at Showkewan, a village situated about six miles eastward of Victoria, which had become within the last year a Chinese boat and fishing station of some importance. It contains 8,000 inhabitants, of whom some few only were there by permission under squatters' licences, the great majority having settled themselves and built houses without any authority from Government. The Governor directed the land to be marked out into building lots, and those occupied by trespassers to be sold by public auction, giving to the occupants permission to remove their uht, in the event of their not becoming the purchasers. Eighty-one lots were thus sold at a premium of \$15,955, besides adding to the annual rent-roll 186*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The tenants who had occupied lands under squatters' licences were allowed to retain their lands (25 lots) on leases for 999 years, upon payment of the average rate of premium realized at the public sale of the above-mentioned lots. This will produce a further sum of \$4,571 as premiums. and add to the rent-roll of the colony an additional sum of 87*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

At the next sale reported by the Governor nine lots were sold, three of which were the only valuable pieces of ground that remained in the heart of the city of Victoria, and they consequently fetched large sums; the other six lots were outside the city. The premium realized for the nine lots amounted to \$42,585 (8,871*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*), and the addition to the permanent rent-roll was 349*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

At another later sale, the last reported, 57 lots realized \$33,205 as premium, and added 972*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, to the annual rent-roll of the colony.

The emigration from Hong Kong during the season Emigration. 1859-60, as stated in Sir H. Robinson's despatch of the 3rd July last, amounted to 10,217 Chinese, of whom

593 were females. The number of ships employed in this service was 35, of which 17 sailed for Australia, 16 for San Francisco, and two for Demerara. With the exception of those who proceeded to Demerara, the emigrants all proceeded at their own expense.

KOORIA MOORIA.

Revocation of licence to export guano.

We mentioned in our last report that the sum of 2,850*l.* was due to Government as royalty for the quantity of guano exported. Up to the present time the Government have not succeeded in obtaining any payment whatever from the licencees. Under these circumstances we understand that by your Grace's directions the required notice will be given for cancelling the licence, of which a copy is placed in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 49.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the first three months of the present and five preceding years.

The emigration from the United Kingdom from ports at which there are emigration officers during the first three months of the present year, amounts to 16,537 persons. This is 4,247 less than that of the corresponding months of last year, and 6,285 below the average of the five preceding years. The under-mentioned table shows the precise numbers which left in each year since 1856, during the first three months, and the destination of the emigrants:—

	British North America.	United States.	To Australasia.	To other Places.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
1856 - -	99	13,982	7,183	595	21,859	9,409	1,223	8,329	543	2,355
1857 - -	135	20,820	13,445	607	35,007	14,799	1,975	14,448	1,193	2,592
1858 - -	24	8,208	9,867	1,047	19,146	7,230	2,298	6,886	590	2,142
1859 - -	59	10,005	6,167	1,033	17,314	5,565	1,243	7,317	809	2,380
1860 - -	196	15,117	4,411	1,060	20,784	4,609	1,269	9,502	710	4,694
1861 - -	59	12,156	3,227	1,035	16,537	3,475	667	7,507	735	4,153

Note.—Among the "not distinguished" in 1860 are 1,267 steerage passengers who sailed from Galway in the Atlantic Company's steamers, and who may be assumed to have been Irish, making the Irish emigration equal to 51.81 per cent. of the whole.

We place in the Appendix the usual Returns relating to emigration.

We have, &c.

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

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM during the Forty-six Years
from 1815 to 1860 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	66,539	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	12,653	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
1842	54,123	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	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
Total	1,196,521	3,048,206	708,225	93,115	5,046,067

Average annual emigration } From 1815 to 1860 - 109,697
from the United Kingdom } For the 10 years ending 1860 - 223,720

* 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.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 3.

ANALYTICAL RETURN of the EMIGRATION from

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.				FROM SCOTLAND.			
	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.
United States - -	37,280	31,430	2	68,712	170	112	-	282
Central and South } America - - - }	449	104	-	553	12	4	-	16
North American Colo- nies:-								
Canada - - -	3,579	1,960	-	5,539	562	410	-	972
New Brunswick -	35	17	-	52	1	3	-	4
Nova Scotia and } Cape Breton - }	6	3	-	9	12	9	-	21
Newfoundland -	8	-	-	8	29	6	-	35
Prince Edward's } Island - - - }	13	3	-	16	-	-	-	-
Vancouver's Island	39	15	-	54	-	-	-	-
West Indies:-								
Jamaica - - -	154	6	-	160	12	4	-	16
British Guiana -	78	11	-	89	29	14	-	43
Trinidad - - -	19	-	-	19	13	6	-	19
Other Islands -	215	6	-	221	8	2	-	10
East Indies - -	1,453	935	-	2,388	27	20	-	47
Hong Kong - - -	112	1	-	113	-	-	-	-
Mauritius - - -	161	1	-	162	-	-	-	-
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c. }	404	99	-	503	4	-	-	4
Cape of Good Hope -	1,227	635	-	1,862	1	-	-	1
Natal - - - -	368	257	-	625	18	10	-	28
Falkland Islands -	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Australian Colonies:-								
New South Wales	2,017	1,654	-	3,671	-	-	-	-
Queensland - -	157	146	-	303	-	-	-	-
Victoria - - -	7,703	5,191	-	12,894	5	35	-	85
South Australia -	668	577	-	1,245	-	-	-	-
Western Australia	133	246	-	379	-	-	-	-
Tasmania - - -	57	426	-	483	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	1,749	1,190	-	2,939	1,350	939	-	2,289
Total - - - -	58,086	44,913	2	103,001	2,298	1,574	-	3,872

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

APPENDIX No. 3.

the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1860.

FROM IRELAND.				TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM UNITED KINGDOM.			
Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.
9,747	8,562	197	18,506	47,197	40,104	199	87,500
-	-	-	-	461	108	-	569
864	643	830	2,337	5,005	3,013	830	8,848
109	129	-	238	145	149	-	294
60	19	-	79	73	31	-	109
336	82	4	422	373	88	4	465
-	-	-	-	13	3	-	16
-	-	-	-	39	15	-	54
-	-	-	-	166	10	-	176
-	-	-	-	107	25	-	132
-	-	-	-	32	6	-	38
-	-	-	-	223	8	-	231
-	-	-	-	1,480	955	-	2,435
-	-	-	-	112	1	-	113
-	-	-	-	161	1	-	162
-	-	-	-	408	99	-	507
-	-	-	-	1,228	635	-	1,863
-	-	-	-	386	267	-	653
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	2,017	1,654	-	3,671
-	-	-	-	157	146	-	303
-	-	-	-	7,753	5,226	-	12,979
-	-	-	-	668	577	-	1,245
-	-	-	-	133	246	-	379
-	-	-	-	57	426	-	483
7	7	-	14	3,106	2,136	-	5,242
11,123	9,442	1,031	21,596	71,507	55,929	1,033	123,469

S. WALCOTT.

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APPENDIX No. 4.

RETURN of the EMIGRATION in 1860 from each of the Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Native Country of Emigrants.							
		Adults.					Children from 1 to 12 years.					Total.	Not distinguished.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	
		Married.		Single.			M.	F.	M.	F.	Infants.								Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.													
LIVERPOOL.	United States	4,975	6,680	21,512	16,691	3,301	3,275	1,782	7,091	65,175	11,610	1,989	39,006	2,758	9,203				
	British North America	88	121	306	141	80	82	30	4,698	5,404	382	73	341	35	4,633				
	Australasia	925	1,194	5,188	2,624	704	607	292	31	11,665	4,531	1,598	4,474	601	531				
	All other Places	111	178	105	79	119	118	35	325	1,570	364	94	240	3	809				
	Total	6,099	8,143	27,111	19,435	4,213	4,080	2,148	12,545	83,774	16,896	3,084	44,661	3,297	15,293				
LONDON.	United States	287	1,948	783	317	318	318	162	65	3,417	1,797	-	470	1,071	70				
	British North America	2	4	15	2	4	1	1	51	79	17	0	1	1	51				
	Australasia	675	777	1,828	1,042	418	420	146	347	5,562	3,030	592	202	77	1,125				
	All other Places	100	90	294	87	73	86	22	1,979	2,740	703	2	5	5	2,025				
	Total	964	1,107	3,885	1,864	812	834	330	2,442	11,798	6,147	635	687	1,164	3,275				
PLYMOUTH.	British North America	11	90	50	14	15	14	6	-	110	108	-	-	-	2				
	Australasia	387	449	1,040	1,006	276	237	67	-	3,552	1,201	438	1,214	-	614				
	All other Places	67	279	13	10	133	128	17	-	653	347	46	248	-	12				
	Total	465	748	1,063	1,126	424	370	90	-	4,315	1,746	479	1,402	-	628				
SOUTHAMPTON.	Australasia	48	48	142	249	92	47	10	-	570	210	76	279	-	22				
	All other Places	201	281	501	315	132	131	50	-	1,611	609	246	674	-	22				
	Total	249	329	643	564	164	178	100	-	2,187	888	321	953	-	25				
	Total, England	7,965	10,625	32,463	23,129	6,705	5,552	2,673	14,080	103,001	20,832	5,179	47,860	4,455	10,166				
GLASGOW AND GREENOCK.	United States	31	39	110	42	23	28	8	1	282	10	229	10	17	4				
	British North America	91	159	378	172	100	84	30	-	1,023	27	882	75	36	3				
	Australasia	308	317	673	308	251	226	93	-	2,175	18	2,112	32	-	13				
	All other Places	37	26	84	21	9	12	1	-	180	14	131	6	22	8				
	Total	457	541	1,244	543	392	350	132	1	3,660	75	3,354	128	75	28				
ALL OTHER PLACES.	British North America	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-				
	Australasia	26	20	71	23	24	15	11	-	190	4	107	28	-	-				
	All other Places	27	30	78	26	25	15	11	-	212	4	180	28	-	-				
	Total	484	571	1,322	660	417	395	143	1	3,872	79	3,534	156	75	28				
CORE.	United States	1,202	1,194	4,836	3,067	451	480	230	764	11,724	10	2	10,940	4	788				
	British North America	7	7	80	79	6	7	2	955	1,145	-	-	190	-	965				
	Australasia	4	2	2	2	8	2	1	-	14	-	-	14	-	-				
	Total	1,213	1,205	4,410	3,148	460	489	233	1,719	12,863	10	2	11,144	4	1,723				

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Native Country of Emigrants.							
		Adults.					Children from 1 to 12 years.					Total.	Not distinguished.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	
		Married.		Single.			M.	F.	M.	F.	Infants.								Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.													
ALL OTHER PLACES.	United States	14	19	28	20	16	12	9	2	120	114	-	-	-	2				
	British North America	8	4	3	2	-	2	2	-	25	25	-	-	-	-				
	Australasia	107	112	154	112	74	65	35	-	650	403	161	102	4	-				
	All other Places	59	3	51	0	2	2	-	-	123	110	0	-	-	-				
	Total	188	138	241	140	92	81	45	2	927	655	160	108	4	2				
	Total, England	7,965	10,625	32,463	23,129	6,705	5,552	2,673	14,080	103,001	20,832	5,179	47,860	4,455	10,166				
GLASGOW AND GREENOCK.	United States	31	39	110	42	23	28	8	1	282	10	229	10	17	4				
	British North America	91	159	378	172	100	84	30	-	1,023	27	882	75	36	3				
	Australasia	308	317	673	308	251	226	93	-	2,175	18	2,112	32	-	13				
	All other Places	37	26	84	21	9	12	1	-	180	14	131	6	22	8				
	Total	457	541	1,244	543	392	350	132	1	3,660	75	3,354	128	75	28				
ALL OTHER PLACES.	British North America	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-				
	Australasia	26	20	71	23	24	15	11	-	190	4	107	28	-	-				
	All other Places	27	30	78	26	25	15	11	-	212	4	180	28	-	-				
	Total	484	571	1,322	660	417	395	143	1	3,872	79	3,534	156	75	28				
CORE.	United States	1,202	1,194	4,836	3,067	451	480	230	764	11,724	10	2	10,940	4	788				
	British North America	7	7	80	79	6	7	2	955	1,145	-	-	190	-	965				
	Australasia	4	2	2	2	8	2	1	-	14	-	-	14	-	-				
	Total	1,213	1,205	4,410	3,148	460	489	233	1,719	12,863	10	2	11,144	4	1,723				

(continued.)

APPENDIX No. 4.—continued.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.						Native Country of Emigrants.										
		Adults.			Children, from 1 to 12 years.			TOTAL.	English, Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.						
		Married.		Single.	M. & F.		Infants.						Not distinguished.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.								F.				
GALWAY	United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,526	-	-	-	5,526	-	-	-	-	-	5,526
	British North America	8	6	49	55	2	4	1	460	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	460
	Total	8	6	49	55	2	4	1	5,992	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	5,995
LIMERICK	British North America	9	14	44	50	4	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
	Total	9	14	44	50	4	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
	United States	44	80	313	472	64	67	19	197	-	-	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	1,058
LONDONDERRY	British North America	14	20	106	47	20	6	7	830	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	830
	Total	58	100	419	519	84	72	26	1,027	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	1,028
	British North America	9	13	70	41	9	6	4	4	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	152
ALL OTHER PLACES.	British North America	9	18	70	41	9	6	4	4	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	152
	Total	1,297	1,388	4,998	3,813	559	580	269	8,742	10	20	12,810	0	-	-	-	-	8,750
	Total, Ireland	9,746	12,434	38,788	27,511	6,681	6,407	3,085	23,732	26,421	8,783	60,885	4,530	-	-	-	-	27,944
Grand Total, United Kingdom		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 5.

SUMMARY of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1860.

DESTINATION.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	
	Married.		Single.		M.	F.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
<i>To the United States</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	6,539	8,260	27,510	20,005	4,156	4,166	2,201	13,644	87,330	13,442	2,220	62,000	3,851	15,768	
Other ports	14	19	28	20	10	12	0	2	120	114	4	—	—	2	
Total	6,553	8,269	27,547	20,025	4,172	4,178	2,210	13,646	87,500	13,556	2,220	62,103	3,851	15,770	
<i>To British North America</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	230	353	1,008	560	240	206	90	0,900	9,506	534	982	1,063	73	6,044	
Other ports	18	13	81	46	10	8	6	4	100	25	0	162	—	4	
Total	248	371	1,089	606	250	214	95	0,904	9,786	559	991	1,215	73	6,048	
<i>To Australasia</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	2,247	2,787	8,870	5,321	1,684	1,548	609	378	23,444	9,989	4,672	6,215	578	2,290	
Other ports	133	141	225	135	98	80	46	—	888	410	318	130	—	—	
Total	2,380	2,928	9,095	5,456	1,782	1,628	655	378	24,302	10,009	4,990	6,345	578	2,290	
<i>To all other places</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	506	863	907	518	460	475	125	2,304	6,754	2,097	519	1,172	30	2,936	
Other ports	59	3	55	6	2	2	—	127	127	110	13	—	4	—	
Total	565	866	1,052	524	468	477	125	2,304	6,881	2,207	532	1,172	34	2,936	
<i>Summary</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	9,522	12,253	38,304	27,304	6,555	6,395	3,025	23,726	127,174	25,702	8,363	60,549	4,532	27,038	
Other ports	224	181	389	207	126	102	60	6	1,285	659	340	280	4	6	
Grand Total	9,746	12,434	38,783	27,511	6,681	6,497	3,085	23,732	128,469	26,421	8,763	60,835	4,536	27,044	

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM to all Parts of the World during the Year 1860, distinguishing Adults, Children, and Infants, also the Sexes; and showing the Trade, Occupation, or Profession of the Adults, so far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Destination.	Description of Emigrants embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.	Not distingu- ished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Fo- reigners.	Not distingu- ished.	
	Married.		Single.		Male.	Female.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
United States -	6,553	8,369	27,547	20,925	4,172	4,178	2,210	13,640	87,500	13,556	2,220	52,103	8,851	15,770	
British North America. }	248	371	1,089	600	250	214	95	6,904	9,786	569	991	1,215	73	6,048	
Australian Co- lonies & New Zealand }	2,380	2,928	9,095	5,456	1,782	1,628	655	378	24,302	10,099	4,980	9,345	578	2,230	
All other places	505	806	1,052	524	468	477	125	2,804	6,881	2,207	532	1,172	34	2,936	
Total	9,746	12,434	38,783	27,511	6,081	6,497	3,085	23,732	128,460	28,421	8,733	60,835	4,636	27,944	

(continued)

APPENDIX No. 6—continued.

OCCUPATIONS, &c. of EMIGRANTS.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australia.	All other Places.	Total.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	212	40	1,132	315	1,699
Bakers	139	6	31	10	186
Blacksmiths and Farriers	44	3	45	18	115
Bookbinders and Stationers	13	2	9	3	27
Boot and Shoe Makers	124	10	46	22	202
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	18	2	3	3	26
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	9	—	7	3	19
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	321	6	113	33	473
Builders	8	1	5	1	15
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	56	1	23	2	82
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	12	2	13	7	34
Carpenters and Joiners	1,120	25	203	68	1,416
Carvers and Gilders	22	2	3	1	28
Clerks	464	64	127	55	710
Clock and Watch Makers	30	3	7	1	41
Coach Makers and Trimmers	5	—	3	2	15
Coal Miners	18	—	1	1	20
Coopers	65	12	10	5	92
Cutlers	8	—	—	1	9
Domestic Servants	76	12	39	10	137
Dyers	7	2	1	—	10
Engravers	6	—	5	—	11
Engineers	56	16	24	14	110
Farmers	3,780	169	795	44	4,788
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	275	81	462	60	878
Jewellers and Silversmiths	17	1	7	—	25
Labourers, General	20,143	443	5,395	342	26,323
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	3	—	3	1	7
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	23	—	21	2	50
Millwrights	7	—	7	5	19
Miners and Quarrymen	1,159	35	265	71	1,530
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	238	6	27	15	336
Pensioners	2	1	4	—	7
Printers	58	1	19	5	83
Rope Makers	3	—	—	—	3
Saddlers and Harness Makers	3	3	6	10	22
Sail Makers	2	1	2	—	5
Sawyers	6	2	19	10	37
Seamen	125	23	39	2	189
Shipwrights	5	1	7	2	15
Shopkeepers	786	46	524	11	1,367

APPENDIX No. 6—continued.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australia.	All other Places.	Total.
Smiths, General - - -	119	9	45	8	181
Spinners and Weavers - - -	149	6	5	—	160
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c. - - -	21	1	—	—	22
Surveyors - - - - -	5	1	12	2	20
Tailors - - - - -	360	19	25	20	424
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers -	1	—	—	—	1
Tanners and Curriers - - - -	10	1	4	2	17
Turners - - - - -	6	1	1	—	8
Wheelwrights - - - - -	8	7	6	8	29
Woolcombers and Sorters - - -	—	—	7	1	8
Other Mechanics not before specified	1,649	28	57	9	1,743
Not distinguished - - - - -	2,254	233	1,856	412	4,755
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - - - -	4,300	125	3,499	277	8,201
Gentlewomen and Governesses -	19	1	20	9	49
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - - - - -	160	7	44	20	231
Married Women - - - - -	8,269	371	2,928	866	12,434
Shopwomen - - - - -	—	—	4	—	4
Mechanics not before specified -	9	1	1	1	12
Not distinguished - - - - -	16,437	472	1,888	217	19,014
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years - - -	4,172	259	1,782	468	6,681
Female do. do. - - - - -	4,178	214	1,628	477	6,497
Infants - - - - -	2,210	95	655	125	3,085
Not distinguished as to age or sex -	13,646	6,904	378	2,804	23,732
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	87,500	9,786	24,302	6,881	128,469

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c., conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the Year 1860.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	COLONY.	Description of Emigrants.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.												REMARKS.					
				Adults.			Children between 1 and 12 years.			Infants.			Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.		Scotch.	Irish.			
				Married.		Single.	M.		F.	M.		F.							M.		F.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.							F.	M.	F.
8	9,450	New South Wales -	Remittance - General -	206 26	215 26	1,107 12	766 143	186 5	183 8	10 2	33 3	2,705 225	2,468½ 213½	680 121	176 63	1,849 41					
		Total -		232	241	1,110	809	101	101	21	36	2,930	2,682	801	230	1,800					
1	668	Queensland -	Remittance - General -	6 43	6 43	22 66	14 54	3 11	2 10	-- 3	1 7	54 246	50½ 221	11 111	2 107	41 28					
		Total -		49	49	88	68	14	21	3	8	300	271½	122	100	69					
6	5,286	Victoria -	General, Total -	141	141	11	1,441	49	62	13	15	1,873	1,789½	732	477	664					
8	2,546	South Australia -	Remittance - General -	21 95	21 95	92 187	85 171	38 73	35 67	1 10	11 11	234 *700	235½ 618	150 436	51 269	84 4	*37 of these were conveyed in private vessels.				
		Total -		116	116	279	256	111	102	11	12	1,003	873½	595	320	88					
1	671	Western Australia	Remittance - General -	5 36	7 36	26 2	84 117	5 12	8 6	1 4	1 3	†87 216	78½ 200	10 10	8 23	63 174	†36 of these were conveyed in private vessels.				
		Total -		41	43	28	151	17	14	5	4	303	278½	35	31	237					

(continued)

WIVES and FAMILIES of SOLDIERS in INDIA sent out under the Superintendence of the Emigration Commissioners.

1	1,148	Kurrachoo	-	-	-	25	75	1	5	43	39	3	7	108	147	120	25	53
1	1,081	Bombay	-	-	20	100	1	1	2	37	40	4	-	204	1014	127	31	56
1	1,125	Madras	-	-	21	172	2	2	14	04	01	2	3	390	3014	210	32	157
2	2,129	Calcutta	-	-	11 1/4	242	5	5	0	105	100	10	12	600	474	353	70	177
5	5,433				Total	180	589	9	27	279	279	25	22	1,410	1,084	810	167	443

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

APPENDIX No. 8.

RETURN of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to QUEENSLAND in 1860, and up to 31 March 1861.

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.		
Montmorency	668	£ s. d. 17 17 0	7 July	16 Oct.	101	W. Donaldson	137	117	17	20	300	1	2	1	1	8

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN OF SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to NEW SOUTH WALES in 1859, 1860, and up to 31 March 1861.

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.			
Sapphire	749	14 10 3	1859. 3 Feb.	1859. 24 May	110	Aug. E. Davies	138	134	8	8	288	1	1	2	4
Palmyra	706	14 6 9	13 Feb.	26 "	102	W. Holtman	109	120	27	27	229	1	2	2	5
Glentauner	610	14 0 3	23 Feb.	4 July	131	Henry Scott	103	93	35	26	227	10	10	3	23
Queen of England	1,256	15 0 3	18 Mar.	8 "	112	A. Newbold, M.D.	155	165	32	37	420	1	1	1	6
Lady Elma Bruce	966	15 10 1	7 April	14 "	98	W. Donaldson	142	147	16	12	317	1	1	1	1
Parsee	1,000	15 2 1	7 June	14 Sept.	87	J. S. Wilkinson	100	166	44	48	418	1	1	1	2
Abyssinian	1,072	14 18 10	22 July	17 "	89	W. M. Arthur	138	151	45	23	404	1	2	1	3
Caribou	1,005	17 10 0	7 Aug.	4 Oct.	108	J. P. Hill	176	167	19	23	335	1	1	1	3
Shackamaxon	1,100	14 14 0	6 Aug.	22 Nov.	108	C. H. Graham, M.D.	157	116	31	25	320	1	1	1	1
Annie Wilson	1,119	13 13 9	5 Sept.	14 Dec.	100	James Wallis, M.D.	162	167	38	38	405	7	7	2	14
Alfred	1,289	14 14 3	8 Oct.	1860.	89	F. W. Johnson	190	165	41	49	445	1	1	1	5
Fitzjames	1,307	15 0 0	13 Nov.	20 Feb.	99	Arthur D. White, M.D.	178	175	42	37	432	8	8	1	13
Dirigo	1,182	14 14 8	27 Dec.	13 April	103	T. Slater	200	183	30	32	445	No death.	No death.	No death.	No death.
Total							2,100	1,940	407	382	4,838	7	10	20	78

Hannah Moore	1,130	16 9 9	12 Feb.	1860. 6 May	84	H. Rickards	162	135	38	37	372	1	No death.	3	3
Chance	972	15 10 5	3 April	13 July	101	J. C. Sanger, M.D.	105	133	26	34	358	1	1	1	1
Tudor	1,786	15 3 9	9 May	17 Aug.	100	F. N. Greene	164	172	37	25	398	1	1	1	2
Telegraph	1,148	15 0 9	8 July	15 Oct.	99	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	159	163	23	16	371	1	No death.	1	2
Lady Macdonald	678	15 0 6	21 Aug.	14 Dec.	115	W. G. Gun	124	113	9	16	262	2	No death.	5	10
British Trident	1,340	15 0 3	10 Oct.	1861. 7 Jan.	89	T. Slater	201	163	25	42	431	2	2	8	10
Hotespur	1,070	15 9 11	3 Dec.	"	"	D. B. North	206	107	40	20	442	1	1	1	1
Queen Bee	736	15 17 6	23 Dec.	"	"	J. P. Hill	170	94	14	18	206	1	1	4	10
Total							1,851	1,140	212	227	2,930	2	1	4	10
Niilo	713	16 12 6	1861. 29 Jan.	"	"	W. Holman	127	119	10	8	270	1	1	1	1

* Conveyed in a private vessel.

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to New South Wales during the last 6 years.

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.
1855	11,000	132	53	43	7	2	10	20	5	4	1	2	168	8
1860	8,086	121	49	58	6	7	7	7	2	2	4	2	107	4
1857	8,919	95	31	35	4	5	6	6	5	3	1	1	108	13
1858	6,846	90	26	30	4	8	14	4	4	5	6	1	64	9
1859	4,838	78	24	26	4	1	7	7	5	1	6	1	63	8
1860	2,192	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 14.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

RETURN OF SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to CAPE OF GOOD HOPE in 1859, 1860, and up to 31 March 1861.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	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.
Aurifera	459	£ s. d.	1859.	1859.	84	C. W. Kitching, jun.	76	77	45	37	235	—	—	2	1	3		
New Great Britain	570	13 10 0	24 Feb.	19 May	66	Andrew Thom, M.D.	109	69	47	50	275	—	—	No death.	2	3		
Bride	595	14 9 5	21 Mar.	29 May	70	W. H. Pearce, M.D.	93	73	47	45	257	—	—	1	1	3		
Schah Johan	753	13 17 0	17 Apr.	20 June	67	John E. Dyer	133	93	39	23	238	—	—	No death.	1	1		
Burlington	676	12 17 0	2 May	8 July	62	S. J. Crane	99	104	33	31	207	—	—	No death.	1	1		
Coldstream	758	12 14 6	30 May	21 July	58	J. E. Coward	113	89	29	25	253	—	—	No death.	—	—		
Lord Raglan	753	12 18 2	6 June	3 Aug.	65	W. G. Gun	168	63	26	22	290	—	—	No death.	—	—		
Matilda Atheling	559	13 19 0	20 July	23 Sep.	81	James R. Tunmer	104	66	41	28	239	—	—	No death.	—	—		
Bermondsey	607	13 6 0	4 Aug.	24 Oct.	75	S. Treadwell	148	84	36	20	288	—	—	2	1	3		
John and Lucy*	517	11 7 3	28 Aug.	27 Oct.	83	W. Rutter	105	60	31	34	230	—	—	7	2	4		
Ascendant	726	13 2 0	4 Sept.	10 Nov.	88	R. F. Wydo	230	163	37	36	406	—	—	2	2	5		
Jalawar	786	11 9 9	2 Oct.	25 Dec.	75	A. Gouillet	98	80	22	16	222	—	—	2	—	2		
—	—	—	—	1860.	—	A. Cummings, M.D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.	—	—		
—	—	—	—	2 Feb.	72	R. Robertson	129	99	12	12	252	—	—	10	6	10		
—	—	—	—	3 Dec.	81	W. Campbell	150	110	31	27	318	—	—	4	18	46		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Total	1,848	1,250	515	438	4,081	—	—	—	—	—		

(continued.)

* This vessel was totally wrecked on the Garças Rocks off the Coast of Brazil on the 9th October 1859.

APPENDIX No. 14—continued.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Cape of Good Hope in 1859, 1860, and up to 31 March 1861—continued.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	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.	
Wellington	588	£ s. d. 13 7 0	26 Feb. 1860.	6 May 1860.	71	T. G. Skardon	110	82	9	15	225								
John Masterman	608	13 8 6	25 Mar.	12 June	70	E. W. Doman	130	74	26	15	245	1			No death.	1		2	
Sedgemoor	921	12 8 0	29 May	21 July	53	J. P. Hill	132	67	15	16	230				No death.				
Royal Charlie	480	11 11 8	15 June	31 Aug.	77	J. E. Dyer	88	93	23	22	226				No death.				
Bride	505	13 13 5	13 Oct.	7 Jan. 1861.	80	J. G. Cambell	105	82	31	16	234						3		
Royal Albert	663	11 15 0	25 Dec.	1 March	63	P. Adair	93	91	18	22	224						2	8	
						Total	667	489	122	106	1,384	1					10	2	13
Rajasthan	700	11 2 0	27 Mar. 1861.			Samuel Smith	102	99	30	33	204								

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to the Cape during the last 4 Years.

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.
1867	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
1868	2,084	42	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2
1869	4,051	40	14	24	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	37	2
1860	1,384	13	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1

S. WALCOTT.

Government Emigration Board,
2, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

Printed by G. S. ...

RETURN OF SHIPS chartered by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS for the Conveyance to INDIA of Soldiers' Wives and Families during the Years 1859 and 1860.

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		
Lord Dalhousie	912	2 s. d. 15 19 5	1859. 24 Sept.	1860. 26 Jan.	124	John G. Winstone	10	105	92	104	371	1	—	3	10	20		
Vortigern	910	15 15 0	28 Sept.	31 Jan.	125	Isaac Burrows, M.D.	8	181	104	95	388	1	1	21	17	39		
* Plymouth Castle	682	16 2 6	29 Sept.	24 Mar.	177	George Spicer	7	142	91	102	342	—	1	10	12	23		
† Accrington	1,632	13 12 6	1 Oct.	30 June	273	John Carroll	15	240	135	126	516	—	7	40	37	90		
Emma Colvin	600	15 2 0	4 Oct.	26 Feb.	144	Henry J. Smith	7	135	73	70	285	—	—	17	12	20		
† Clara	638	13 0 0	2 Oct.	9 Mar.	150	J. T. S. Jolley	11	182	52	54	230	—	1	2	12	15		
Dudbrook	601	15 19 3	6 Oct.	5 Mar.	161	Henry Lammigan	10	140	70	70	200	—	1	17	27	45		
† Clifton Belle	1,081	15 19 3	8 Oct.	4 Mar.	148	J. C. Bury	13	223	90	113	445	—	2	4	15	21		
Merrisa	1,346	13 17 3	14 Oct.	20 Jan.	104	Edward Kearney	27	248	107	141	533	—	2	4	30	69		
† Cossipore	834	14 2 6	8 Oct.	7 April	182	C. Kiebing, sen.	16	174	112	94	380	—	4	30	30	64		
Statesman	874	15 6 0	11 Oct.	2 Feb.	114	Pat. Cullhane	14	100	100	93	382	—	1	15	—	24		
Euxine	1,082	15 16 0	14 Oct.	23 Jan.	101	C. Chapman	9	215	130	102	402	—	1	45	23	74		
Lancashire Witch	1,380	15 1 3	25 Oct.	18 Feb.	116	G. Anderson	10	230	136	150	532	—	3	21	20	53		
Total							108	2,384	1,370	1,314	5,227	1	24	207	274	566		

Star of the South	1,148	17 0 0	1860. 21 Aug.	1861. 1 Jan.	183	A. Goulet	26	80	46	40	168	—	—	—	1	1
† Conway	1,148	10 9 8	24 Aug.	8 Dec.	98	{ G. Anderson { M. T. Le Blanc { S. T. Le Blanc { W. H. Pearce, M.D. { W. H. Pearce, M.D. John G. Winstone	71	142	76	79	307	—	1	3	3	7
Salamanca	931	16 15 3	1 Sept.	30 Dec.	113	{ Wm. Amthur { T. L. V. Gregory	48	106	46	42	242	—	—	2	4	0
Speedy	1,031	16 14 5	8 Sept.	1861. 2 Jan.	106	John G. Winstone	21	102	41	40	204	—	—	No Death.	—	—
Alhquis	1,125	16 3 6	18 Sept.				23	130	96	94	309	—	4	9	7	20
Total							189	616	304	301	1,410	—	5	14	15	34

* Put into Lisbon on 22nd Oct. to repair damages; sailed again on the 14th November.
 † Put into Pernambuco on the 4th Dec. in consequence of master and chief officer having been poisoned; sailed again on 20th February.
 ‡ Struck on the Narhead rocks off Falmouth on the 3rd Oct.; put back to Plymouth to repair damages; sailed again on the 10th November.
 § Put into Mauritius on 1st Feb. to repair damages; sailed again on the 27th February.
 ¶ This vessel was wrecked on the 8th and abandoned on the 9th of September; 300 miles north-west of Madeira. Passengers and crew all saved, and taken into Madeira by the "Storm Cloud." Passengers sent on in the "Clatsworth" from Madeira on the 21st November, and arrived on the 6th March 1861, under the medical superintendence of Fred. Goulety, M.D., vice Anderson, deceased, and Le Blanc.

ANALYSIS of the above MORTALITY on board SHIPS of which the RETURNS have been received.

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 upwards.	Born.	Died.
1859	5,237	563	40	489	51	10	3	15	45	10
1860	1,410	34	2	24	2	—	1	—	17	4

APPENDIX NO. 17.

MAURITIUS.

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	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - -	27	4,847	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 - - - - -	-	7,930†	2,723†	2,000†	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§
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	-	843	-	-	843
	TOTAL - - - - -	-	195,343	47,902	31,368	274,613

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

† These figures are in some degree conjectural, as the return received from the colony for 1856, without distinguishing between adults and children, gives only the following figures:—

Males - - - - - 9,130 } Total - 12,653
Females - - - - - 3,523 }

The returns from India, however, supply the means of an approximate classification.

‡ 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.

APPENDIX No. 18.

MAURITIUS.

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

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	3,608	445	67	4,120
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	*4,020	*477	*400	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
Total	40,455	5,657	3,804	49,916

* These figures are in some degree conjectural. The colonial returns state the total departures, as

Males	-	-	-	-	4,220
Females	-	-	-	-	677
Total	-	-	-	-	4,897

There is ground, however, for concluding that the above classification must be reasonably near to the truth.

APPENDIX No. 19.

MAURITIUS.

List of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CALCUTTA, to MAURITIUS under ORDINANCE 30 of 1858, from 1st January to 31st December 1860.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date on which placed at the disposal of Agent at Calcutta.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				Adults.		Children.		Infants.			
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
St. Bernard	-	933	£ 8.	17 January 1860.	75	36	10	4	5	130	118		
Adelaide	-	639	4 12 0	26 January	54	25	7	6	4	96	85 ⁴		
Moorsfort	-	1,051	5 10 0	2 March	122	50	17	13	14	216	187		
Myram Dyaam	-	766	5 10 0	5 March	108	63	22	15	7	214	188 ¹		
Shah Allum	-	939	7 10 0	12 April	129	70	17	11	12	239	213		
Sultana	-	1,181	7 0 0	21 April	166	72	25	14	15	292	257 ¹		
Futta Salum	-	670	4 18 0	8 May	146	61	12	11	13	243	218 ¹		
Nusser Musjeet	-	677	4 19 0	19 May	144	66	11	10	14	245	220 ¹		
St. Bernard	-	933	5 10 0	11 June	163	76	19	13	16	287	255		
Rushiro Merchant	-	560	5 14 0	26 June	157	76	18	14	11	276	249		
Moorsfort	-	1,051	5 10 0	8 July	198	90	20	17	22	347	300 ¹		
Myram Dyaam	-	766	5 10 0	25 July	149	82	17	11	17	279	247		
Pearl	-	605	6 8 0	29 August	131	77	14	14	13	249	222		
Scoreaby	-	785	5 10 0	6 September	149	62	12	12	8	243	223		
Fulwood	-	1,160	5 10 0	26 September	177	86	25	15	10	322	283		
Pudsey Dawson	-	761	5 15 0	18 October	182	90	23	15	23	332	291		
Thron	-	1,200	7 0 0	7 November	235	102	22	24	13	396	360		
Myram Dyaam	-	766	5 8 0	29 November	190	88	23	15	17	339	303		
Devonshire	-	831	7 0 0	31 December	213	71	18	16	16	334	301		
					2,304	1,343	334	250	258	5,079	4,520		

Emigration Agent's Office,
1st January 1861.

T. CAIRD,
Emigration Agent.

APPENDIX No. 20.

MAURITIUS.

LIST of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CALCUTTA to MAURITIUS on Government Account from 1st January to 31st December 1860.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price. £ s. d.	Date on which placed at the disposal of Agent at Calcutta.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				Adults.		Children.		Infants.			
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
St. Bernard	-	683	4 12 0		1860.	145	68	19	21	19	273	233	
Adelaide	-	639	4 12 0		17 January	130	63	19	16	18	246	210½	
Moorestort	-	1,651	5 10 0		26 January	107	54	22	12	17	222	188	
Myaram Dyaram	-	766	5 10 0		2 March	72	43	15	9	11	169	127½	
Shah Allum	-	639	7 10 0		12 April	76	39	14	11	12	152	83	
Sultana	-	1,181	7 0 0		21 April	50	34	13	6	8	110	70	
Putta Salam	-	670	4 18 0		8 May	42	23	8	2	7	69	35½	
Nuser Musjeet	-	677	4 19 0		10 May	54	24	8	2	6	69	35½	
St. Bernard	-	633	5 10 0		11 June	62	27	12	0	8	118	69½	
Bushiro Merchant	-	660	5 14 0		26 June	7	4	1	-	-	12	11½	
Moorestort	-	1,651	5 10 0		8 July	39	22	6	0	3	70	39½	
Myaram Dyaram	-	766	5 10 0		25 July	38	19	7	3	8	72	40	
Pearl	-	605	6 8 0		29 July	36	23	11	11	8	84	70	
Scoresey	-	785	6 10 0		29 August	70	40	6	6	2	132	117	
Fulwood	-	1,160	6 10 0		26 September	43	21	6	1	2	73	67½	
Pudsey Dawson	-	761	6 15 0		18 October	24	11	2	2	2	39	36	
Myaram Dyaram	-	766	5 8 0		29 November	6	6	2	2	1	18	13½	
Devonshire	-	831	7 0 0		31 December	9	4	2	2	1	19	16½	
						1,007	635	176	125	133	1,976	1,022½	

Emigration Agent's Office,
1st January 1861.

T. CAIRD, Emigration Agent.

APPENDIX No. 21.

WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the WEST INDIA COLONIES and MAURITIUS, in each Year from 1847 to the end of 1860 so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	JAMAICA.												Total.					
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.		1860.				
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	49	70	61	39	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870	
Kroo Coast-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Helena	743	773	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	2,015	
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	230†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645

* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

† These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

		TRINIDAD.													
Whence Emigrating.		1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
Darien, U.S.		32													32
Great Britain															
Havannah															
British West Indies															
Saba															
Sierra Leone		207	255	471										226	1,160
Kroo Coast													4	470	2,122
St. Helena			1,200	304		4					30			323	
Rio de Janeiro															
Madeira															
Azores															
East Indies					173	1,300	2,089	687	201	628	1,414	2,083	3,303	2,169	14,840
China							988								988
Madagascar															
Capo de Verdes											172				172
TOTAL		873	1,808	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	201	628	1,686	2,113	3,307	2,871	10,636

		BRITISH GUIANA.													
Whence Emigrating.		1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
Darien, U.S.					21										21
Great Britain															
Havannah															
British West Indies															
Saba												56		56	
Sierra Leone		821		428	463	140								631	1,842
Kroo Coast		876	111	719		15								281	2,887
St. Helena				72		113				65				266	
Rio de Janeiro					1,101	1,009	2,667	648	1,055	180	329	1,867	945	531	11,168
Madeira				1,040	164										164
Azores					517	2,805	2,022	1,028	2,342	1,250	2,600	1,405	3,800	6,070	27,295
East Indies		3,545					647						890	1,942	3,288
China															
Madagascar															
Capo de Verdes															
TOTAL		6,942	197	2,289	2,256	4,062	5,509	2,676	3,397	2,270	2,925	3,103	5,444	8,180	47,790

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

		ST. LUCIA.													
Whence Emigrating.		1843.	1840.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
Darlen, U.S.	..														
Great Britain	..														
Havannah	..														
British West Indies	..														
Saba	..														551
Sierra Leone	..		305	186											568
Kroon Coast	..														
St. Helena	..			568											
Rio de Janeiro	..														
Madeira	..														
Azores	..												555		1,215
East Indies	..														
China	..														
Madagascar	..														
Capo do Verdes	..														
TOTAL	..		305	754									555	600	2,334

		ST. VINCENT.													
Whence Emigrating.		1843.	1840.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
Darlen, U.S.	..														
Great Britain	..														
Havannah	..														
Saba	..														234
Sierra Leone	..													94	999
St. Helena	..		234	575											
Rio de Janeiro	..														
Madeira	..														80
Azores	..														
East Indies	..														
Madagascar	..														
Capo do Verdes	..														
TOTAL	..		234	575										94	980

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

		GRENADA.													
Whence Emigrating.		1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
Darfon, U.S.	..														
Great Britain	..														
Havannah	..					23								91	
Saba	..		711	201											23
Sierra Leone	..		85												972
St. Helena	..														176
Rio de Janeiro	..				10										10
Madeira	..														
Azores	..														
East Indies	..											302			944
Madagascar	..														
Cape de Verdes	..														
TOTAL	..		700	201	10	23					283	302	200	91	2,126

		ANTIGUA.													
Whence Emigrating.		1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
Darfon, U.S.	..														
Great Britain	..														
Havannah	..														
British West Indies	..					10									67
Saba	..												20		
Sierra Leone	..														
Kroo Coast	..														
St. Helena	..														
Rio de Janeiro	..														
Alagoas	..	7	132	63	180	21	385	167				44			949
Azores	..														
East Indies	..														
China	..														
Madagascar	..														
Cape de Verdes	..														
TOTAL	..	7	132	63	180	21	364	167		195	12	50	20		1,313

APPENDIX No. 21—continued.

Whence Emigrating.	TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.												Total.		
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.		1860.	
Darien, U.S.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Hayannah.	40	79	61	30	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,769
Kruco Coast	1,019	2,148	2,303	698	20	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
St. Helena	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	630
Rio de Janeiro	393	218	1,163	1,291	1,030	3,000	815	1,207	280	486	1,004	4	1,839	531	13,201
Madetra	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Azores	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	2,633	1,887	4,203	8,850	8,017	8,503	1,042	44,892
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	690
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Vordes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8,448	4,767	6,292	3,710	5,405	9,143	3,992	3,000	3,189	5,325	5,047	9,794	12,541	12,541	81,442

MAURITIUS.

Whence Emigrating.	TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.												Total.		
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.		1860.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayannah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kruco Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madetra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Vordes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,384	10,790	12,144	18,510	12,015	12,854	12,725	20,940	44,897	13,286	13,286	205,283
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayannah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kruco Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madetra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Vordes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,384	10,790	12,144	18,510	12,015	12,854	12,725	20,940	44,897	13,286	13,286	205,283
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayannah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kruco Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madetra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Vordes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,384	10,790	12,144	18,510	12,015	12,854	12,725	20,940	44,897	13,286	13,286	205,283

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

APPENDIX No. 22.

RETURN OF SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CALCUTTA

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.
JAMAICA.						
*Themis (a) - - -	800	10 0 0	Calcutta	1860. 14 February	1860. 29 May	105
*Rajasthan - - -	700	15 0 0	Ditto	19 March	7 August	141
BRITISH GUIANA.						
				1859.	1859.	
*Marion Moore - - -	1,037	10 18 0	Calcutta	27 August	23 November	88
*Sir George Seymour - - -	724	10 0 0	Ditto	10 September	27 December	108
*Canning - - -	1,021	10 18 0	Ditto	3 October	31 December	88
1860.						
*Kirkham - - -	1,061	9 12 6	Ditto	26 October	2 February	99
*Tartar - - -	647	7 14 6	Madras	3 November	15 February	104
*Earl of Derby - - -	1,047	9 10 0	Calcutta	12 November	17 February	97
*Devonshire (b) - - -	806	11 5 0	Ditto	1 December	-	-
*Schah Jehan - - -	758	11 7 0	Ditto	17 December	3 March	77
1860.						
St. Croix - - -	435	11 9 0	Ditto	6 January	12 January	97
*Calliope (c) - - -	687	9 15 0	Ditto	14 January	14 April	91
*Priam - - -	603	8 17 6	Madras	3 February	13 April	70
*Thomas Hamlin - - -	744	14 0 0	Calcutta	10 February	28 May	108
*Gosforth - - -	810	12 0 0	Ditto	20 February	27 May	67
*Latona - - -	693	14 0 0	Ditto	3 March	12 June	201
*Hanover - - -	1,045	14 0 0	Ditto	13 March	2 July	111
TRINIDAD.						
				1859.	1859.	
*Clara - - -	708	8 9 6	Madras	6 September	5 December	90
*Labrador - - -	1,245	10 18 0	Calcutta	29 September	17 December	79
1860.						
*Bruce - - -	1,110	8 17 6	Madras	14 October	4 January	82
*Conway - - -	1,166	9 7 6	Calcutta	9 November	29 January	81
*Tyburnia (e) - - -	961	11 0 0	Ditto	19 December	4 March	76
1860.						
*Chatham - - -	539	7 5 0	Madras	22 January	15 April	84
*Thomas Lowry - - -	587	14 0 0	Calcutta	2 February	10 May	88
*J. S. Appleton - - -	967	14 0 0	Ditto	25 February	5 June	101
*Hunter - - -	496	13 10 0	Madras	8 March	15 June	99
ST. LUCIA.						
				1859.	1860.	
*Victor Emmanuel - - -	955	9 12 6	Calcutta	16 November	15 February	91
*Zemindar - - -	647	8 14 0	Ditto	9 January	10 April	92
						Grand Total -

* These Vessels were chartered by the Agents in India.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

APPENDIX No. 22.

and MADRAS to the WEST INDIES during the Season 1859-60.

Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	REMARKS.
Adults.		Children.		In-fants.	Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.						
257	96	25	27	15	420	-	58	362	(a) This vessel brought also 25 male and 22 female adult Africans from St. Helena.
181	74	31	23	9	318	-	82	236	
438	170	56	50	24	738	-	140	598	
240	105	39	24	24	432	4	51	385	(b) This vessel put in to Madras disabled. 294 emigrants sent on in "Colgrain," which arrived on 17th April, and 19 in "Priam," 14 returned to Calcutta. The "Colgrain" brought also 11 female adult Africans from St. Helena. (c) This vessel brought also 30 female adult Africans from St. Helena. (d) Exclusive of 18 men and 1 woman transhipped from "Devonshire." (e) This vessel also brought 78 male adult Africans from St. Helena.
244	64	22	15	18	358	2	39	321	
261	92	23	21	12	409	3	35	377	
271	84	24	16	14	409	5	34	380	
173	109	27	28	8	345	1	-	346	
231	70	24	15	8	348	1	78	271	
229	75	13	12	10	339	2	31	296	
243	62	14	10	10	339	-	11	328	
114	55	15	12	9	205	1	9	197	
197	93	29	21	20	360	1	37	324	
153	68	21	20	7	(d) 269	1	5	265	
215	105	25	24	12	381	1	74	305	
201	134	23	27	23	408	4	89	323	
219	76	31	20	15	361	2	46	317	
213	128	44	33	18	436	3	84	355	
3,204	1,320	374	298	203	5,399	31	623	4,790	
196	107	33	35	16	387	1	11	377	
245	68	23	16	9	359	1	43	317	
183	120	41	36	14	403	-	3	400	
293	73	26	20	1	413	1	30	384	
243	55	14	14	5	331	-	24	307	
143	71	24	8	7	253	-	3	250	
173	69	21	12	1	276	1	9	268	
229	103	49	42	14	437	-	60	377	
133	39	3	5	2	182	1	-	183	
1,838	712	234	188	69	3,041	5	183	2,863	
296	67	18	7	7	395	-	28	367	
214	65	15	16	6	316	-	23	293	
510	182	33	23	13	711	-	51	660	
5,090	2,334	697	559	300	9,889	36	997	8,911	

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 23.

RETURN OF SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CALCUTTA

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.
JAMAICA.						
*Ravensraig - - -	540	15 0 0	Calcutta	1860. 26 October	1861. 1 February	98
*Good Hope - - -	1,295	15 0 0	Ditto	5 December	4 March	89
*Wentworth - - -	—	14 0 0	Ditto	16 January	—	—
*Pearl - - -	—	15 0 0	Ditto	9 February	—	—
*Clarendon - - -	—	—	Ditto	—	—	—
BRITISH GUIANA.						
*Camperdown - - -	993	13 15 0	Calcutta	1860. 13 September	1860. 16 Dec.	94
*Loodianah - - -	794	13 5 0	Ditto	21 September	22 Dec.	92
*Merric England - - -	1,045	13 0 0	Ditto	3 October	18 Dec.	76
*Alnwick Castle - - -	1,087	13 9 0	Ditto	6 October	29 Dec.	84
*Ulysses - - -	994	13 10 0	Ditto	16 October	9 January	85
*Vittoria - - -	837	13 12 6	Ditto	18 November	23 February	97
*Mcroesfort - - -	1,050	14 0 0	Ditto	6 December	27 February	83
*Fairlie - - -	756	—	Madras	12 December	11 March	—
*Ocean Home - - -	596	11 19 0	Calcutta	24 December	20 March	—
*Collingwood - - -	—	13 10 0	Ditto	15 January	—	—
*Jessie Munn - - -	874	11 14 6	Ditto	4 February	—	—
*Forerunner - - -	—	14 0 0	Ditto	20 February	—	—
*Henry Moore - - -	—	—	Madras	8 March	—	—
*Telegraph - - -	1,118	12 5 0	Calcutta	14 March	—	—
TRINIDAD.						
*David Malcolm - - -	538	11 1 6	Madras	1860. 25 September	1861. 20 January	114
*Clarence - - -	1,104	14 0 0	Calcutta	3 November	21 January	79
*Sydenham - - -	1,050	14 0 0	Ditto	14 December	6 March	82
*Castle Howard - - -	757	13 10 0	Ditto	1861. 14 January	29 March	74
*Adelaide - - -	—	12 10 0	Ditto	2 February	—	—
*Breachin Castle - - -	537	14 0 0	Ditto	13 February	—	—
*Nourmahal - - -	846	14 0 0	Ditto	13 March	—	—
ST. VINCENT.						
*Travancore - - -	509	11 5 0	Madras	26 February	—	—
ST. KITTS.						
*Dartmouth - - -	933	14 10 0	Calcutta	26 February	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These vessels were chartered by the Agents in India.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

APPENDIX No. 23.

and MADRAS to the WEST INDIES during the Season 1860-1.

Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	REMARKS.
Adults.		Children.		In-fants.	Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.						
209	45	21	11	2	299	—	30	259	
251	69	16	16	17	369	3	46	326	
172	66	35	29	6	308	—	—	—	
169	94	29	30	5	327	—	—	—	
164	125	62	60	14	425	—	—	—	
965	400	163	146	44	1,718	—	—	—	
212	117	24	18	15	386	3	36	353	
175	97	22	13	11	318	2	20	300	
214	115	20	22	17	388	1	31	358	
224	102	27	20	18	391	1	34	358	
220	108	24	20	17	389	—	64	325	
183	111	22	21	18	355	1	35	321	
229	107	15	12	9	372	1	7	366	
195	105	29	27	11	367	—	—	—	
200	93	23	17	14	347	—	—	—	
175	91	21	24	10	321	—	—	—	
181	108	22	16	13	340	—	—	—	
164	75	21	16	13	289	—	—	—	
271	62	16	13	9	376	—	—	—	
210	114	29	24	15	392	—	—	—	
2,853	1,405	315	268	190	5,031	—	—	—	
165	63	6	5	2	241	—	5	236	
241	84	22	25	7	379	—	25	354	
276	64	11	10	2	363	—	12	351	
243	76	29	19	—	367	—	—	—	
193	73	13	22	3	309	—	—	—	
187	69	19	20	1	296	—	—	—	
273	63	14	15	5	370	—	—	—	
1,578	492	119	116	20	2,325	—	—	—	
160	61	18	13	5	257	—	—	—	
192	113	17	24	15	361	—	—	—	
5,748	2,471	632	567	274	9,602	—	—	—	

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 25.

RETURN OF SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CHINA to BRITISH GUIANA during the Seasons 1860-61

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.	Numbers landed		
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.					
							M.	F.	M.	F.							
Sebastopol	938	£ s. d. 8 0 0	Hong Kong	1860. 23 Dec.	1861. 28 March	95	281	45	4	1	—	—	—	—	331	4	327
Claramount	634		Ditto	1861. 1 Jan.			189	87	6	1	—	—	—	—	283		
Red Riding Hood	720	*12 0 0	Whampoa	20 Jan.			263	49	3	—	2	—	—	—	317		
Saldanah		*10 10 0	Hong Kong	2 Feb.			428	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	500		
Chapman			Canton	27 Feb.			238	57	6	—	—	—	—	—	303		
Mystery			Hong Kong	28 Feb.			310	41	1	1	—	—	—	—	360		
Montmorenci			Hong Kong	12 March			271	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	290		
Sea Park			Canton	19 March			236	52	4	1	—	—	—	—	293		
Lauchshiro Witten			Hong Kong	26 March			423	28	0	—	—	—	—	—	450		
Whirlwind		10 10 0	Hong Kong														
Total.																	

* Exclusive of provisions, but inclusive of water-casks and fittings.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 26.

RETURN of LIBERATED AFRICANS despatched from ST. HELENA to the West Indies during the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
							Adults.		Children.		In- fants.	Total.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.				
1858, Dominick Daly	217	£ s. d. 7 0 0	{ British Guiana	1858, 29 Mar.	1858, 21 April	23	109	41	—	—	—	150	1	150
Hopewell	481	5 10 0	Ditto	4 May	1 June	28	126	5	—	—	—	131	—	131
*Edith Moore	1,429	—	Trinidad	11 Nov.	4 Dec.	Total - 23	285	46	—	—	—	281	1	281
1859, *Marmion	—	—	Ditto	1859, 1 Jan.	Total - 1859, 25 Jan.	24	202	49	—	—	—	311	1	311
1860, *Themis	800	7 10 0	Jamaica	1860, 23 April	Total - 1860, 29 May	36	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
							4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
							25	22	—	—	—	47	—	47

Broughton Hall	1,403	10 0 0	{ British Guiana	7 Jan.	28 Jan.	21	471	110	—	—	—	580	—	584
*Callipo	687	7 10 0	Ditto	20 March	14 April	25	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	30
*Colgrain	623	7 10 0	Ditto	20 March	17 April	28	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
						Total -	471	160	—	—	—	631	—	625
*Tyburnia	961	8 0 0	Trinidad	9 Feb.	4 March	24	78	—	—	—	—	78	—	78
Ceres	398	8 0 0	Ditto	14 Feb.	13 March	28	108	34	—	—	—	232	4	220
Brookhino	340	8 0 0	Ditto	27 Feb.	24 March	26	162	—	4	—	—	166	3	163
						Total -	438	84	4	—	—	476	1	470
Tartar	647	8 0 0	{ Grenada, St. Vincent	9 June	{ 14 July 9 July	35	60	22	7	4	—	93	1	92
						30	72	10	—	4	—	95	1	94
						28	75	30	8	—	—	122	—	122
						25	69	37	9	4	—	110	—	110
Akbar	738	9 10 0	{ Grenada, St. Vincent	20 Dec.	{ 14 Jan. Total	1860	1,210	333	28	12	—	1,583	15	60

* These were Cooly ships on their way from Calcutta to Trinidad with Coolies, which touched at St. Helena and took the Africans on board.

APPENDIX No. 27.

RETURN OF LIBERATED AFRICANS despatched from SIERRA LEONE to the West Indies during the Year 1860.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.					Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	
							Adults.		Children.		In- fants.			Total.
							M.	F.	M.	F.				
Mary Ann	558	£ s. d. 0 0 0	Trinidad	1860. 23 June	1860 15 July	22	128	94	4	1	—	227	1	220

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 28.

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.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
JAMAICA:									
	1853.								
* Ostrich - - -	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
	1854.								
*†Gloriana - - -	Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
	1853.								
* Sir George Pollock	Apr. 13	55	26	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total - - -	-	1,147	312	100	82	91	1,722	54	1,670
BRITISH GUIANA:									
	1850.								
* Lucknow - - -	Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
	1851.								
*†Zenobia - - -	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
	1852.								
*†Lucknow - - -	Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	-	290	8	282
* Thetis - - -	Oct. 18	192	24	3	-	10	229	13	216
	1853.								
†Sandford - - -	Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
	1854.								
* Sandford - - -	Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
	1856.								
†Empress Eugenie -	Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
	1857.								
* Blue Jacket - - -	Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell -	Sep. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
	1858.								
* White Eagle - - -	May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
	1859.								
* Queen of the East	Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore - - -	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	63	330
Total - - -	-	2,950	689	238	166	97	4,130	280	3,850
TRINIDAD:									
	1851.								
* Eliza Stewart - - -	May 31	17	2	1	2	-	22	nil.	22
* Eliza - - -	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	-	354	30	324
	1852.								
*†Clarendon - - -	Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	-	241	16	225
	1853.								
* Bucephalus - - -	Aug. 3	288	19	-	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand - - -	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
	1855.								
*†Scindian§ - - -	June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
	1856.								
*†Arabia - - -	Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	283
	1857.								
*†Eveline - - -	Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
	1858.								
* Morayshire† - - -	Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
Total - - -	-	1,774	308	134	128	33	2,377	107	2,293

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 two Chinese were also embarked.

† In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.

APPENDIX No. 29.

RETURN of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched from CALCUTTA and MADRAS to NATAL, during the Season 1860-61.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Number Landed.	
							Adults.		Children.		In- fan- ts.	Total.			Births on the Voyage.
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
							M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
Belvidero	—	£ s. d.	Calcutta	1860. 4 Oct.			225	70	30	16	12	353		*203	
Truro	—	—	Madras	12 Oct.			203	87	21	10	10	340		*310	
Spirit of Trade	529	—	Calcutta	7 Dec.			176	55	16	9	—	256		*228½	
Lord George Bontineck	—	8 17 0	Madras	—			189	76	20	10	5	270		—	
Tyburnia	—	—	Madras	1861. 5 Feb.			297	71	14	10	6	398		—	
							1,080	350	101	70	33	1,503		—	

* This is the number of adults; the number of souls is not at present known.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April, 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 30.

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 1860, 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	*621,176
1860	†643,645

* 45,798*l.* of this sum remitted from Australia.

† 66,713*l.* do. do.

*Government Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.*

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 31.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia, under the Remittance Regulations, since the Commencement of the System in 1848; and also the Number of Persons who have emigrated under those Regulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for		Total.	Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.	Outfit.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1848	45 0 0	- - -	45 0 0	3	Nil.
1849	496 0 0	67 10 0	563 10 0	72	9
1850	337 0 0	42 0 0	379 0 0	40	32
1851	499 0 0	45 0 0	544 0 0	56	15
1852	3,196 0 0	611 0 0	3,807 0 0	816	24
1853	9,413 0 0	1,768 1 0	11,181 1 0	2,345	851
1854	13,895 0 0	2,912 16 0	16,807 16 0	2,717	1,697
1855	12,302 0 0	1,734 11 0	14,036 11 0	2,213	1,878
1856	11,509 0 0	2,009 5 0	13,518 5 0	2,305	1,864
1857	14,559 0 0	2,284 5 10	16,843 5 10	3,516	2,627
1858	19,229 0 0	1,940 1 0	21,169 1 0	4,770	3,368
1859	15,050 0 0	1,730 16 1	16,780 16 1	3,871	3,895
*1860	9,274 0 0	844 19 0	10,118 19 0	2,328	2,705
TOTAL	109,804 0 0	15,990 4 11	125,794 4 11	25,052	18,965

* Regulations in force only between the 1st of January and the 30th of June.

QUEENSLAND.

The Remittances from Queensland previous to the Year 1860 are included in the sums paid in New South Wales, of which this Colony then formed a part.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for		Total.	Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.	Outfit.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1860	2,442 0 0	133 16 0	2,575 16 0	618	54

APPENDIX No. 31.—continued.

Amounts paid under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848—continued.

VICTORIA.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for		Total.	Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.	Outfit.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1848	The Remittances paid in Victoria previously		-	-	Nil.
1849	to the year 1852 are included in the sums		-	-	2
1850	stated above as paid in New South Wales, of		-	-	18
1851	which colony Victoria then formed a part.		-	-	Nil.
1852	1,193 0 0	312 0 0	1,505 0 0	213	4
1853	3,165 0 0	970 0 0	4,135 0 0	597	200
1854	4,566 0 0	1,406 10 0	5,972 10 0	848	507
1855	3,426 0 0	690 16 0	4,116 16 0	710	639
1856	17,619 0 0	4,549 7 0	22,168 7 0	4,595	860
1857	32,475 0 0	7,396 2 2	39,871 2 2	8,336	7,086
* 1858	5,478 0 0	481 17 0	5,959 17 0	959	4,004
1859	Remittance Emigration suspended.				29
1860	Do.				
TOTAL	67,922 0 0	15,806 12 2	83,728 12 2	16,258	13,349

* Regulations in force only between the 1st of April and the 14th of June.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.†

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for		Total.	Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.	Outfit.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1848	81 0 0	10 0 0	91 0 0	17	Nil.
1849	255 0 0	20 0 0	275 0 0	30	9
1850	256 10 0	25 0 0	281 10 0	31	10
1851	237 7 6	45 0 0	282 7 6	94	7
1852	693 10 0	147 10 0	841 0 0	284	37
1853	2,111 0 0	422 0 0	2,533 0 0	1,493	242
1854	2,900 10 0	505 10 0	3,406 0 0	1,914	1,064
1855	1,547 0 0	259 10 0	1,806 10 0	1,532	1,022
1856	1,231 0 0	215 0 0	1,446 0 0	1,021	595
1857	1,857 0 0	459 0 0	2,316 0 0	2,296	1,256
1858	No Returns received.				2,129
1859	Do.				758
1860	Do.				294
TOTAL	11,169 17 6	2,108 10 0	13,278 7 6	8,712	7,423

† Almost all of the persons nominated in South Australia are strictly speaking nominated under the land deposit regulations; but all the cases in which that nomination has been accompanied by a remittance, are here classed as remittance cases.

APPENDIX No. 33.

RETURN of the Number of PASSENGER SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched in 1860 from the UNITED KINGDOM; showing the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

SHIPS chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Pas-sengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Pas-sengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London . .	3	* 359	45	404	—	—	
Liverpool . .	11	† 3,813	467	4,280	—	—	
Plymouth . .	10	‡ 3,177	364	3,541	—	—	
Southampton . .	9	§ 2,187	258	2,445	—	—	
TOTAL . .	33	9,536	1,134	10,670	—	—	

PRIVATE PASSENGER SHIPS from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Pas-sengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Pas-sengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London . .	81	7,647	3,284	10,931	—	—	
Liverpool . .	244	64,473	13,401	77,874	—	—	
Plymouth . .	11	7744	29	773	—	—	
Glasgow . .	16	2,652	768	3,420	—	—	
Greenock . .	2	564	82	646	—	—	
Cork	—	**11,158	—	11,158	—	—	
Galway . . .	2	164	24	188	—	—	
Limerick . .	2	135	25	160	—	—	
Londonderry . .	6	††1,251	124	1,375	—	—	
TOTAL . .	354	88,788	17,737	106,525	—	—	

* 29 of these were not Commissioners' Emigrants.

† 3 do. do.

‡ 19 do. do.

§ 26 do. do.

|| Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London calling to take in Passengers.

¶ Inclusive of 698 embarked on board Ships which had previously cleared at London.

** These had embarked on board Ships which had previously cleared at Liverpool.

†† 200 do. do.

APPENDIX No. 33.—*continued.*

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

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	REMARKS.
Bristol	3	752	—	—	
Leith	1	199	—	—	
New Ross	1	152	—	—	
TOTAL	5	1,103	—	—	

SUMMARY.

	SHIPS.			PASSENGERS AND CREW.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners	33	—	—	10,670	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers	354	—	—	106,525	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers	5	—	—	1,103	—	—
TOTAL	392	—	—	118,298	—	—

NOTE.—The "Connaught" mail steamer from Galway to Boston, which sprung a leak and afterwards took fire and sunk, did not come under the provisions of the Passenger Act. The crew and passengers were all saved.

Government Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 34.

MORTALITY in Passenger Ships that cleared from Liverpool for New York during the Year 1860 (so far as reports have been received.)

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.			Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
					Brought forward	19,251	21
Jan. 4	Edinburgh	73	..	May 9	Edinburgh	268	2
10	John Bright	154	..	10	William Tapscott	811	7
11	City of Manchester	32	..	11	Bridgewater	337	1
17	De Witt Clinton	103	..	14	Excelsior	416	..
18	City of Baltimore	70	..	14	Glasgow	229	2
23	Columbia	103	..	16	Columbia	445	..
25	City of Washington	22	..	19	Universe	605	..
25	J. A. Westervelt	90	..	21	Washington	790	..
28	William Tapscott	153	..	22	City of Baltimore	160	..
Feb. 1	Kangaroo	94	..	23	Middlesex	664	10
7	James Foster, jun.	223	1	29	Vigo	127	1
8	Vigo	76	..	30	Cynosure	641	3
10	Ellen Austin	131	..	June 1	Great Western	670	..
10	Chancellor	125	..	4	City of Washington	181	..
15	Edinburgh	106	..	6	Ellen Austin	700	1
16	Orient	216	..	7	Antarctic	415	..
22	Glasgow	43	..	11	Chancellor	556	..
22	Harvest Queen	320	1	13	Kangaroo	100	..
25	Thornton	190	..	13	Edinburgh	175	..
25	City of Baltimore	125	..	20	Ocean Monarch	356	..
29	Lady Franklyn	142	..	21	Jas. Foster, jun.	383	..
March 1	Escort	264	..	22	Thornton	402	..
5	City of Manchester	80	..	25	Etna	27	..
7	Fidelia	259	..	26	Glasgow	120	..
7	Calhoun	130	1	27	Emerald Isle	685	1
8	Emerald Isle	451	..	July 4	City of Baltimore	147	..
9	Cultivator	367	3	5	Escort	153	..
13	City of Washington	104	..	7	Harvest Queen	303	..
14	J. R. Keeler	201	..	7	Cultivator	296	..
14	Jas. Thompson	478	..	10	Jura	13	..
21	Kangaroo	80	..	10	Vigo	100	1
22	Baltic	383	..	11	R. L. Lane	243	..
26	Henry Clay	229	..	13	City of Washington	106	..
26	Yorkshire	387	..	18	Constitution	116	..
26	Resolute	532	2	18	Calhoun	167	..
28	Edinburgh	120	..	19	Yorkshire	208	..
28	Emerald	362	1	21	Resolute	235	2
28	Underwriter	583	..	25	Kangaroo	74	..
28	New World	371	..	25	J. Thompson	256	..
29	Vigo	97	1	30	Sir R. Peel	152	..
April 4	Lucy Thompson	453	1	Aug. 1	Edinburgh	91	..
5	Neptune	724	1	2	Henry Clay	246	..
5	Aurora	585	1	7	New World	123	..
11	Australasia	111	..	7	Etna	15	..
11	Constitution	413	..	7	Neptune	243	..
11	City of Baltimore	224	..	7	Westpoint	233	..
11	Constitution	722	..	8	Glasgow	117	..
13	Benj. Adams	579	1	9	Australia	267	..
14	Victory	578	..	9	Lucy Thompson	170	..
18	City of Manchester	156	..	15	City of Baltimore	218	..
20	Dreadnought	587	..	17	Dreadnought	502	..
20	Princeton	531	3	20	Isaac Webb	367	1
21	Isaac Webb	697	1	22	City of Manchester	186	..
21	Australia	649	..	23	Victory	162	1
21	City of Washington	267	..	24	J. Bright	479	1
25	Albert Gallatin	641	2	29	City of Washington	227	..
27	Jno. Bright	703	1	Sept. 3	Wm. Tapscott	371	1
28	Kangaroo	178	..	4	Manhattan	245	..
May 2	Harvey Birch	720	..	5	Kangaroo	152	..
4	Manhattan	576	..	5	Webster	180	1
5	Beile Wood	542	..	5	Albert Gallatin	132	..
7	Webster	511	1	7	Princeton	109	..
	Carried forward	19,251	21		Carried forward	36,968	57

APPENDIX No. 34.—continued.

Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from Liverpool for New York—
continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.			Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
Sept. 7	Brought forward -	36,968	57	Oct. 29	Brought forward -	41,947	68
12	Benj. Adams -	103	1	31	R. L. Lane -	189	..
16	Edinburgh -	173	1	Nov. 2	Kangaroo -	110	..
16	Excelsior -	186	..	3	Harvest Queen -	188	..
16	Aurora -	375	2	6	Cultivator -	49	..
18	Columbia -	372	2	6	Escort -	220	..
19	Glasgow -	153	2	7	Glasgow -	106	..
22	Middlesex -	311	..	8	Palestine -	33	..
26	City of Baltimore -	181	..	10	Resolute -	192	4
Oct. 3	City of Manchester -	103	..	12	Emerald Isle -	182	..
4	Great Western -	460	..	13	Guy Mannering -	174	..
5	Lady Franklin -	309	..	14	City of Baltimore -	64	..
10	City of Washington -	172	..	20	Yorkshire -	226	..
13	Chancellor -	445	..	21	City of Washington -	116	..
15	Ellen Austin -	272	..	28	Vigo -	71	..
17	Jas. Foster, jun. -	407	..	Dec. 1	Dreadnought -	250	1
17	Vigo -	98	1	1	Australia -	322	1
22	Constellation -	364	..	5	Etna -	74	..
23	Thornton -	286	1	11	Jno. Bright -	153	..
24	Edinburgh -	140	1	12	City of Manchester -	31	..
27	Constitution -	69	..	19	Kangaroo -	69	1
	Carried forward -	41,947	68		TOTAL -	44,766	75

MORTALITY in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to Boston.

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.			Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
March 26	Eagle -	390	1	June 5	Brought forward -	2,436	1
April 5	Columbus -	174	..	13	Regulator -	173	..
7	Nanset -	218	..	26	Geo. Washington -	335	..
16	Enoch Talbot -	333	..	Aug. 3	Wilber Fish -	176	..
May 1	Valentia -	282	..	13	City of Boston -	98	..
5	Calliope -	238	..	31	Sea King -	234	..
23	Enoch Train -	452	..	Sept. 3	Eagle -	247	..
June 4	Consignment -	349	..	Oct. 20	Liverpool Packet -	117	..
	Carried forward -	2,436	1		Enoch Train -	256	..
					TOTAL -	4,066	1

MORTALITY in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.			Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
Feb. 13	Tonawanda -	84	..	Aug. 12	Brought forward -	1,462	..
March 21	Tuscarora -	245	..	Sept. 13	Saranak -	200	1
April 13	Saranak -	353	..	Oct. 29	Wyoming -	163	..
May 15	Wyoming -	336	..	Nov. 13	Tonawanda -	99	..
June 20	Tonawanda -	270	..	Dec. 15	Tuscarora -	85	..
July 18	Tuscarora -	174	..		Saranak -	78	..
	Carried forward -	1,462	..		TOTAL -	2,087	1

APPENDIX No. 34.—*continued.*

MORTALITY in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to New Orleans.

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
Sept. 7	Culloden - - -	110	..
Oct. 13	Thomas Harwood -	166	..
	TOTAL - - -	276	..

MORTALITY in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to Quebec.

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
May 16	Palestine - - -	111	1
" 12	Menapia - - -	190	..
June 14	Thomas Harwood -	203	..
" 27	Palestine - - -	68	..
Aug. 23	Palestine - - -	47	..
Sept. 6	Jura - - -	101	..
		720	1

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
New York - - -	44,766	75	·16
Boston - - -	4,066	1	·02
Philadelphia - - -	2,087	1	·04
New Orleans - - -	276
Quebec - - -	720	1	·13
	51,915	78	·15

Government Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 30th April 1861.

S. WALCOTT.

APPENDIX No. 35.

MORTALITY in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the Year 1860
(so far as Reports have been received).

Date of clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
For New York.			
Jan. 28	United Kingdom -	59	..
Nov. 3	John Bell -	40	..
	Total -	99	..
For Quebec.			
April 16	United Kingdom -	98	..
May 12	John Bell -	157	..
June 9	United Kingdom -	231	..
July 7	John Bell -	75	..
Aug. 4	United Kingdom -	110	..
Sept. 1	John Bell -	86	..
" 29	United Kingdom -	63	..
	Total -	820	..
For New Zealand.			
Jan. 26	Storm Cloud -	311	4
April 26	Pladda -	370	13
May 31	Henrietta -	233	10
June 2	Bruce -	112	..
" 3	Robert Henderson -	285	11
	Total -	1,311	38

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
New York - -	99
Quebec - - -	820
New Zealand - -	1,311	38	2.89
TOTAL - - -	2,230	38	1.70

APPENDIX No. 36.

QUEENSLAND.

IMMIGRATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane,
November 3, 1860.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified for general information, that the present system of immigration will cease at the close of the year 1860, when the arrangements approved by the Legislature during the late session will come into force.

On and after the 1st of January 1861, deposits under the "remission regulations" will no longer be received, and that method of introducing immigrants will altogether terminate.

After the present year the Government will also cease to import immigrants as heretofore, at the expense of the Colonial Revenue, except to a limited extent, in the case of female domestic servants.

In place of the two methods of conducting immigration hereby notified to be discontinued, the following will be substituted:—

A. A land order for the sum of 18*l.*, available for the purchase of any Crown lands, whether by auction or otherwise, will be issued to any adult immigrant arriving direct from Europe, who shall have been previously approved by the Queensland immigration agent, or who shall be otherwise fully certified to the satisfaction of the Government as being eligible under the regulations for the time being.

If the immigrant entitled to such land order shall upon arrival certify that his or her passage was paid by a person resident in the colony, the land order above mentioned may be issued to such person.

After such immigrant shall have been proved to have resided not less than two years in Queensland without leaving the colony, he or she will be entitled to receive a further land order for the sum of 12*l.*

Two children between the ages of 4 and 14 at the time of landing, and of the same family, shall be entitled to one land order.

B. Upon receiving a guarantee from responsible persons within the colony for the amount of the passage money, the Government will undertake the importation of such mechanics or agricultural or other servants as may be specially desired. Upon the arrival in the colony of an immigrant so introduced, the guaranteed passage money must be refunded to the Government; and upon the production of a certificate from his employer that such immigrant has fulfilled his agreement with him, and repaid to him the amount of his passage money, the immigrant will be entitled to a land order for 18*l.*; and after two years' residence to a further land order for 12*l.*; but in default of his producing such certificate, the first land order will be issued to the employer.

The above advantages will be extended to German and other European immigrants, as well as to English, provided that they are of a class specified in the regulations; but if they arrive in English or foreign ships, not being under superintendence of the Emigration Commissioners, it will be necessary that the Government should be satisfied that adequate provision has been made for the separation of the sexes, for medical attendance, and for the fulfilment of such other requirements as from time to time may be deemed essential.

Fuller regulations will shortly be notified, and any information required in the meantime may be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The Emigration Agent in England will be instructed to direct a proportion of immigration to each district of the colony; but persons desirous of securing a supply of labour in the northern districts are invited to co-operate without delay in guaranteeing the passage money of a sufficient number of immigrants to enable vessels to be despatched, if possible, direct to each port.

By his Excellency's command,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

APPENDIX No. 37.

VICTORIA.

DIRECTIONS for the GUIDANCE of intending PURCHASERS of COUNTRY LANDS.

ANY person wishing to purchase a subdivision of an allotment must make payment to the officer appointed in the proclamation at the rate of one pound for every acre and fractional part of an acre contained in such subdivision. A receipt in duplicate will be given for every payment.

The intending purchaser must then fill up a form of application (which can be procured at any district survey office, revenue office, or police office), and, enclosing that portion of the receipt across which the word "duplicate" is printed, deliver or transmit the application to the district surveyor named in the proclamation.

The applicant should attend personally, or by his agent (to be appointed in writing), at the district survey office, at noon on the day named in the proclamation, when the particulars of all applications received (with the exception of the names and addresses of the applicants) will be publicly read.

Should there be only one applicant for a particular subdivision, he will be forthwith declared the selector; but should there be more than one, the subdivision will be disposed of by an auction, limited to the several applicants.

No person who shall have purchased a subdivision by auction will be allowed to bid at auction for any other subdivision included in the same proclamation.

Should the particular subdivision applied for by any person not be allotted to him, he will be allowed to make use of the amount of his deposit in the purchase of some other subdivision, or he can obtain an order which will entitle him, after the expiration of 14 days, to a repayment of the sum.

The person declared the selector of a subdivision must state at the time if he is prepared to purchase or to rent the remaining subdivision of the same allotment. Should he elect to purchase, he must at once pay a sum equal to that paid for the first subdivision; and should he elect to rent, he must pay a year's rental in advance, at the rate of 1s. per acre. Should he neither purchase nor rent, the subdivision will be disposed of by auction amongst the several applicants.

Leases will be granted for the term (not in any case exceeding seven years) stated in each proclamation, but no person will be allowed to rent any subdivision unless he shall have purchased the other subdivision of the same allotment.

After one-fourth of the land contained in any one proclamation shall have been selected, the purchaser will be allowed (subject to regulations to be framed by the Governor in Council) the use of the remainder, until sold or leased, as a "farmers' common."

Subdivisions not taken up on the day named in the proclamation will be open for selection by the first applicant producing a receipt from the proper officer for the amount of the purchase-money. Any person so selecting can at the same time purchase or demand a lease (at a yearly rental of 1s. per acre, and for the term named in the proclamation) of the remaining subdivision of the same allotment.

No person will be allowed to select during any one year more than 640 acres, unless the land in excess of that area shall have been proclaimed for more than one year.

Should the total area of purchased and rented land held by any person at any time exceed 640 acres, the leases which may have been granted to him under the provisions of the Land Sales Act will become null and void.

The lessee will have the right at any time during his term of lease to purchase his rented subdivision for the same price as he shall have paid for the purchased subdivision.

Subdivisions not purchased during the term of lease will be sold by auction at its expiration, and no compensation will be allowed for any improvement that may have been erected upon the land, excepting for boundary fences, upon which a valuation (the amount to be paid by any future purchaser) will be placed.

Leases will become void in the event of the yearly rental in advance not being paid within one month from the commencement of each year of the term, or of non-residence upon the allotment, or in the event of improvements of the value of one pound for every acre contained in the purchased subdivision not having been erected upon it (the purchased land) within one year from the commencement of the term of lease.

Purchasers of country lands will be liable to a penalty at the rate of 5s. for every acre comprised in their allotments, in the event of improvements of the value of one pound for every two acres not being effected within two years from the date of purchase; and such penalty will be recoverable yearly until improvements of the prescribed value shall have been effected.

APPENDIX No. 38.

NEW ZEALAND.

LAND REGULATIONS, OTAGO.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AT AUCKLAND, THE 19TH DAY OF
SEPTEMBER 1860.

Present :—His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1858," it is enacted that if at any time the Superintendent and Provincial Council of any Province shall recommend to the Governor that an augmentation should be made in the price at which the Waste Lands of the Crown within such province shall be offered for sale, either by selection or by auction, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, if he think fit, to fix such price accordingly: And whereas on the 18th day of July 1860 it was resolved by the Provincial Council of the Province of Otago, in session assembled, that the said Council do recommend the Governor to augment from ten shillings to one pound the price at which Rural Waste Land of the Crown within the said Province shall be offered for sale by selection or auction, whenever such land shall be applied for by more than one applicant on the same day, as provided for by the 11th clause of the Waste Land Regulations of the said Province, mentioned in the schedule to the said Act: And whereas by a writing under the hand of James Macandrew, Esquire, the Superintendent of the said Province, bearing date the said 18th day of July, it is witnessed that he, the said Superintendent, did concur in the above-recited resolution of the said Provincial Council, and did recommend the Governor to augment from ten shillings to one pound, the price at which Rural Waste Land of the Crown within the said Province shall be offered for sale by selection or by auction, whenever such land shall be applied for by more than one applicant on the same day, as provided for by the said 11th clause of the said Waste Land Regulations: And whereas it is expedient to make such augmentation in the price at which the said Waste Lands of the Crown within the said Province of Otago shall be offered for sale :

Now, therefore, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the colony, doth hereby order and fix that the price per acre at which Rural Waste Land of the Crown within the said Province of Otago shall be offered for sale by selection or by auction, whenever such land shall be applied for by more than one applicant on the same day, as provided for by the 11th clause of the Waste Land Regulations of the said Province mentioned in the schedule to the said Act, shall be the sum of one pound.

And doth declare that this order shall come into operation and take effect on the First day of November next.

F. G. STEWARD,
Clerk of Executive Council.

APPENDIX No. 39.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LAND REGULATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in conformity therewith, I, James Douglas, Governor of the Colony of British Columbia, have been authorized, by Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same: And whereas it is expedient that town lots, suburban lots, and surveyed agricultural lands in British Columbia, which have been or which hereafter may be offered for sale at public auction, and remain unsold, should be sold by private contract:

Now, therefore, I, James Douglas, Governor of British Columbia, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do proclaim, order, and enact, as follows:—

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the time being for British Columbia, and all Magistrates, Gold Commissioners, and Assistant Gold Commissioners, by the said Chief Commissioner authorized in writing in that behalf, may sell by private contract

any of the lots and lands herein-after mentioned at the prices and on the terms herein-after respectively stated, viz. :—

a. Town and suburban lots which have been or hereafter may be offered for sale at public auction, and remain unsold, at the upset price, and on the terms at and on which the same were offered for sale at such auction.

b. Agricultural lands surveyed by the Government Surveyor, which may or shall have been offered for sale at public auction, and remain unsold, at 10s. per acre, payable one half in cash at the time of sale, and the other half at the expiration of two years from such sale.

And the purchaser of any agricultural land aforesaid shall purchase, subject to such rights of way and water as may be hereafter declared by some writing under the hand of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works aforesaid.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria,
(L.S.) Vancouver Island, this twentieth day of January, A.D.
one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-
third year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen !

APPENDIX No. 40.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PRE-EMPTION AMENDMENT ACT, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 1, A.D. 1861.

By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said

Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same :

And whereas by the second section of the Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, on the 4th day of January 1860, it was (amongst other things) provided that the piece of land therein authorized to be acquired by pre-emption should be of a rectangular form and the shortest side of the rectangle should be at least two-thirds of the longest side :

And whereas it was also provided by the 7th section of the said Proclamation, that any person authorized to acquire land under the provisions of the said Proclamation might purchase, in addition, any number of acres not otherwise appropriated :

And whereas it is expedient that land purchased under the provisions of the said Proclamation should be of the same form as land acquired by pre-emption by virtue of the said Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that persons acquiring land either by purchase or pre-emption should, upon payment of the price of the land acquired, be enabled to obtain a conveyance thereof :

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision with regard to the form of land acquired under the provisions of the said Proclamation as well by pre-emption as purchase :

Now, therefore, I do declare, proclaim, and enact as follows :—

Lands purchased as well as lands pre-empted shall be of rectangular shape, the shortest side being two-thirds the length of the longest side.

I. That land sought to be acquired, either by purchase or pre-emption, under the provisions of the said Proclamation of the 4th day of January 1860, shall be of a rectangular form, and the shortest side of the said rectangle shall be two-thirds the length of the longest side, as provided in the said Proclamation touching land sought to be acquired by pre-emption.

The boundaries shall be nearly as may according to the cardinal points of the compass.

II. The boundaries shall also run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass.

Natural boundaries may be taken in certain instances.

III. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the pre-emptor or purchaser to show to the satisfaction of the magistrate in the said Proclamation last mentioned, that the said form conforms, as nearly as circumstances permit, to the provisions of the said Proclamation.

When land is bounded by a purchased or pre-empted claim, the line of such claim may be adopted notwithstanding any irregularity in said line.

IV. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by a purchased or pre-empted claim, the line of such purchased or pre-empted claim may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the person's adoption of a natural boundary by the purchased or pre-empted claim.

Land enclosed partially or entirely between two or more claims and not exceeding 160 acres in area, may be purchased or pre-empted notwithstanding irregularity of form or disproportion in length of sides.

V. Where a piece of land not exceeding 160 acres in area is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the person seeking to pre-empt or purchase may pre-empt or purchase such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form or disproportion in length of any of the sides.

Sworn Surveyors.

VI. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may from time to time appoint Sworn Surveyors to survey the pieces of land acquired under the provisions of the said recited Proclamation, and shall administer to them the oath set forth in the schedule hereto, and shall also require from each of them security to the value of 100*l.* that they will well and efficiently survey such pieces of land as they may be required to survey.

Application for sworn survey may be made to Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

VII. Any person desirous of paying for any land acquired by him or her may apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to appoint a Sworn Surveyor to survey the said land at the expense of the applicant.

Sworn Surveyor to make survey and report, on which a conveyance may be issued.

VIII. The Sworn Surveyor shall make an accurate survey of the said land, and report thereupon to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may, if the title of the applicant be clear and undisputed, receive payment for the same land, and a conveyance may thereupon be issued to the applicant.

Sworn Surveyor may report on improvements.

IX. The report of a Sworn Surveyor may also be received as evidence upon an application for a certificate of improvement.

Scale of remuneration.

X. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may issue a scale of remuneration to be paid to the Sworn Surveyors.

Short Title.

XI. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the Pre-emption Amendment Act, 1861.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria
Vancouver Island, this nineteenth day of January, in the
(L.S.) year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
one, and in the Twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's
Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF OATH.

I, A.B. of — do hereby make oath that I will, whilst acting as Sworn Surveyor, make the surveys which I may be appointed to make by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in a true, faithful, and accurate manner, and will report in like manner the surveys so made.

APPENDIX No. 41.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COUNTRY LAND ACT, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 2, A.D. 1861.

By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions,

and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same :

And whereas by a Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, on the 4th day of January 1860, the price of unsurveyed land acquired by purchase or pre-emption under the provisions of the said Proclamation was stated to be at such rate as might for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings per acre :

And whereas by a Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, on the 20th day of January 1860, the price of agricultural land, surveyed by the Government Surveyor, which may or shall have been offered for sale at public auction and remain unsold, was fixed at ten shillings per acre, payable one half in cash at the time of sale, and the other half at the expiration of two years from the time of sale :

And whereas I have been empowered by Her Majesty's Government to lower the price of country lands in British Columbia, in all cases, to the sum of four shillings and twopence (4s. 2d.) per acre :

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows :—

Repeal of so much of the Proclamation of the 20th January 1860 as fixes the Price of Land in B. C. at 10s. per Acre.

I. So much of the said Proclamation of the 20th day of January 1860, as fixed the price of surveyed agricultural land at ten shillings per acre, is hereby repealed.

Price of unsurveyed Lands to be 4s. 2d. per Acre.

II. The price of all unsurveyed country land in British Columbia, whether acquired by pre-emption or purchase under the Proclamation dated the 4th day of January 1860, shall be four shillings and twopence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Upset Price of surveyed Lands, 4s. 2d. per Acre.

III. The upset price of all country lands in British Columbia exposed for sale at public auction shall be four shillings and twopence (4s. 2d.) per acre.

Short Title.

IV. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the "Country Land Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By command of his Excellency,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen !

APPENDIX No. 42.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOLD FIELDS ACT, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

Proclamation having the Force of Law in Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, James Douglas, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same :

And whereas by "The Licences Act, 1859," it was declared that from and after the 31st day of August 1859, the proclamation of the 8th day of February last past, and the regulations and instructions therein mentioned and referred to, and bearing date respectively the 13th July 1858, the 28th December 1857, and the 30th December 1857, should cease and be of no effect :

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the law of gold mines in British Columbia in lieu of the provisions so repealed, and for the administration of justice therein :

Now, therefore, I, James Douglas do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows, viz. :—

I. In the construction of this Proclamation the following expressions shall have the following interpretations respectively, unless there be something inconsistent or repugnant thereto in the context, (viz.) :—“The Governor” shall include any person or persons for the time being lawfully exercising the authority of a Governor of British Columbia.

Interpretation clause.
“Governor.”

The expression “Gold Commissioner” shall include Assistant Gold Commissioner and Justices of the Peace, acting as Gold Commissioners either under special authority, or the authority of this Proclamation, or any other person lawfully exercising the jurisdiction of a Gold Commissioner for the locality referred to.

“Gold Commissioners.”

The word “mine” shall mean any bar or separate locality in which any vein, stratum, or natural bed of auriferous earth or rock shall be mined.

The verb “to mine” shall include any mode or method of working whatsoever, whereby the soil or earth, or any rock

“Mine.”

“To mine.”

may be disturbed, removed, washed, sifted, smelted, refined, crushed, or otherwise dealt with for the purpose of obtaining gold, and whether the same may have been previously disturbed or not.

“Claim.” “Claim” shall mean, in speaking of individual persons, so much of any mine as by law may belong or be alleged to belong to the individual spoken of, and in speaking of any partnership so much of any mine as may by law belong or be alleged to belong to the persons of whom the partnership shall exist, but shall not extend to a lease of auriferous land as mentioned in clause 11.

“Free Miner.” “Free Miner” shall mean a person named in and lawfully possessed of an existing valid free miner’s certificate.

“Registered Free Miner.” “Registered Free Miner” shall mean a free miner registered as entitled in his own right to any claim, lease of auriferous earth, ditch, or water privilege.

And words in the singular number shall include the plural, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender.

Gold Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor under the Public Seal.

II. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by any document under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, from time to time to appoint such persons as he shall think proper to be Chief Gold Commissioner, or Gold Commissioners or Assistant Gold Commissioners in British Columbia, either for the whole colony or for any particular district or districts therein, and from time to time in like manner to fix and vary the limits of such districts, and limit new districts, and to revoke any such appointments and make new appointments, and vary such limits and subdivide any such districts into separate and independent districts.

Free Miner’s Certificate

III. It shall be the duty of every Gold Commissioner upon payment of 1*l.* to deliver to any person applying for the same a certificate, to be called a free miner’s certificate, which may be in the following form :—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FREE MINER’S CERTIFICATE.

Date,	Not transferable.	No.
	Valid for one year.	

This is to certify that A.B. of
has paid me this day the sum of one pound sterling, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Free Miner for one year from the date hereof.

(Signed) G.B.
Chief Gold Commissioner, or Assistant
Gold Commissioner, or Justice of the
Peace, as the case may be.

(Countersigned) A.B.
(Signature of Free Miner)

To continue in force for one year.

IV. The free miner’s certificate shall continue in force for twelve calendar months from the date thereof, including the day of issuing the same, and no longer, and shall not be transferable or capable of conferring any rights upon any other person than the person therein named, and only one person shall be named as a free miner in each certificate.

Such certificate must be countersigned by the free miner therein named before being produced by him for any purpose. And where such certificate shall be issued to the free miner therein named in person, the Gold Commissioner or the person issuing the same shall cause the same to be countersigned by the applicant before himself signing or delivering the same.

Must be countersigned by the Free Miner.

V. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, have the right to enter without let or hindrance upon any of the waste lands of the Crown, not for the time being lawfully occupied by any other person, and to mine in the land so entered upon.

Right to enter and mine.

VI. All persons who shall at the date of this proclamation coming into force, or previous to the 27th of October 1859, hold any claim, ditch, or water privilege, must on or before the 1st of November now next, and all persons who shall at any time after the 26th of October now next hold any claim, lease, ditch, or water privilege must within such space of time after first taking possession thereof, as shall be fixed by the rules, regulations, or byelaws for the time being in force in the place or district in which such claim, lease, ditch, or water privilege shall be situated, register the same at the office of the Gold Commissioner, who shall record in a tabular form, in a book or books to be kept by him, the name of the holder, the dates of his certificates, of his taking possession, and of his recording the claim, the name of the mine and the distinguishing number of the claim, and all such further particulars as shall from time to time be required by any valid byelaw for the place or district. And such registration shall be valid for the space of one year and no longer.

Registration of claim annually.

Four shillings shall be taken by the Gold Commissioner for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, upon every registration or re-registration of any claim; and no person, not being a free miner, shall be entitled to record a claim or any interest therein.

VII. Every free miner shall have, during the continuance of his certificate, the exclusive right to the soil and gold in any claim for the time being duly registered and worked by him according to the regulations and byelaws hereby authorized to be issued, and for the time being in force, in relation to the locality or district where such claim is situated.

Free Miners alone recognized as having any right in claims, &c.

No person shall be recognized as having any right or interest in, or to any claim or any of the gold therein unless he shall be, or in case of any disputed ownership unless he shall have been at the time of the dispute arising, a free miner.

VIII. In case of any dispute, the title to claims, leases of auriferous earth or rock, ditches and water privileges will be recognized according to the priority of registration, subject only to any question which may be raised as to the validity of any particular act of registration.

Priority of right shall be recognized according to priority of registration.

IX. Every Gold Commissioner at the time of issuing any free miner's certificate shall record the paper by date, number, and name of the free miner named therein, and whether such certificate was issued to such miner in person, or on the application of another person, and the applicant's name, and shall on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October in every year cause to

Records to be kept of the F. M. C. issued.

be made out a revised list of all the free miners holding certificates issued by himself and still in force, and also of all free miners registered as holding claims in his district, and shall cause to be posted up in a conspicuous place on each mine in his district, a list of the free miners for the time being as holding registered claims in such mine.

The Chief Gold Commissioner shall in like manner, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year, cause a revised list to be published of all the free miners in British Columbia. All such records and lists shall be open to the inspection of the public, gratis, under such reasonable regulations as to hours or otherwise as the Gold Commissioner in each place or district may from time to time ordain.

Lost Certificates.

X. In case any free miner's certificate shall be accidentally destroyed or lost, the same may, upon evidence of such loss or destruction, be replaced by a new certificate to bear the same date and to be issued and signed by the Gold Commissioner for the same district as such lost or destroyed certificate. Every such new certificate shall be marked "substituted for original of same date, this" day of . And until some material irregularity or impropriety be shown in respect thereof, every original or substituted free miner's certificate shall be evidence of all the matters stated therein or clearly implied thereby.

Leases of auriferous lands.

XI. Leases of any portions of the waste lands of the Crown may be granted for mining purposes, for such term of years, and upon such conditions as to rent and the mode of working, and as to any water privileges connected therewith, and otherwise in each case, as shall be deemed expedient by his Excellency the Governor.

Rules and regulations to be issued under the Public Seal.

XII. In respect to any place or district wherein there shall for the time being be no Mining Board as herein-after described, or any separate mine within such place or district, it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by writing under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, from time to time to make rules and regulations in the nature of byelaws, concerning all matters relating to claims and ditch and water privileges, and leases of the auriferous lands in the colony in larger quantities than the claims herein mentioned or referred to, and for the registration thereof, so far as such matters are not herein defined and set forth.

And also, from time to time, in like manner, to annul, repeal, or alter any existing rule, regulation, or byelaw; and to make new rules, regulations, and byelaws in reference to all or any of such matters. And all such rules, regulations, and byelaws shall continue in force until repealed by the Governor by some writing under the Public Seal of the Colony, or by some valid byelaw established by the Gold Commissioner and Mining Board of some district under the provisions herein-after contained.

Gold escort and deposit.

XIII. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by a notification under the Public Seal of the Colony, to make provisions for the custody and carriage of gold at and from and between such points as may be thought proper, and to establish such rates of charge for the carriage and custody of gold as shall be deemed

expedient, and in like manner to change and alter any or all of such provisions and charges.

XIV. The custody and care of all deposits, whether for custody or transport, so undertaken by or on behalf of the Government, shall be under the like responsibility as that under which letters are received and carried by the Post Office. And in case of any loss or dispute concerning any such deposit, the property in the same may, in any proceedings or suits, or actions at law, be stated as being in the Colonial Treasurer for the time being. And all clerks and persons employed by or on behalf of the Government, or acting in the capacity of being so employed in reference to any such deposit, shall, in case of neglect or misfeasance, be liable in the same manner as if they had been clerks or acting as clerks in the Post Office, *mutatis mutandis*.

Custody to be on the same footing as post office letters.

XV. And as to the power and jurisdiction of and proceedings before a Gold Commissioner, I do hereby enact, proclaim, and declare as follows (*viz.*) :—

Jurisdiction of Gold Commissioners.

Every Gold Commissioner shall have and exercise during his term of office all the authority and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace for British Columbia, in addition to his proper authority as Gold Commissioner. Any claim, mine, ditch, or water privilege situate as to part thereof within the express limits of same Gold Commissioner's jurisdiction, and as to other part thereof not within the express limits of any Gold Commissioner's jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be wholly within the jurisdiction within which any part of such claim, mine, ditch, or water privilege shall be situated. In the case of any claim, mine, ditch, or water privilege, situate at more than a distance of ten miles from the office of any Gold Commissioner, any justice of the peace for British Columbia, although not otherwise or specially empowered to act as a Gold Commissioner, is hereby authorized, or, as the case may be, required to do any act herein authorized or required to be done by a Gold Commissioner.

And wherever the ditch or other property in respect whereof any question may arise shall be situated partly in one district and partly in another, or when it shall be doubtful within whose jurisdiction the same or any part thereof shall be totally situated, any Gold Commissioner in the neighbourhood before whom the complaint or matter shall be first brought shall have jurisdiction. In every case in which a justice of the peace, not being also a Gold Commissioner, shall act as a Gold Commissioner under this clause, he shall with all convenient speed communicate the particulars of his acting to the Chief Gold Commissioner, and if there shall be no Chief Gold Commissioner, then to the nearest Gold Commissioner.

XVI. All disputes relating to the title to any mine or claim, or to any part of the proceeds thereof, or relating to any ditch or water privilege, or to any contract for labour to be done in respect of a ditch or water privilege, mine, or claim, or relating to the mode of carrying on the same, or any of them, and all disputes concerning partnerships in any mine or claim may be investigated, in the first instance, before the Gold Commissioner having jurisdiction as afore-

All mining disputes may be decided by the Gold Commissioner without limit in value.

said, without any limit to the value of the property or subject-matter involved in such dispute.

Except in cases of partnerships.

XVII. Provided always, that no Gold Commissioners shall have jurisdiction in civil disputes between partners, unless it shall, in the first place, be shown to his satisfaction that the joint stock of the partnership is under the value of 200*l*.

Appeal to the Supreme Court in B. C. in criminal and summary cases.

XVIII. Any person convicted under this Proclamation of any offence against the same or any byelaw, rule, or regulation hereby authorized, and sentenced to any term of imprisonment beyond 30 days, or to pay any fine beyond 20*l*., over and above the costs of summary conviction may appeal to the next assizes to be holden for the district or place wherein the cause of complaint shall have arisen, provided that such person at the time of such conviction, or within forty-eight hours thereafter, enter into recognizance with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to appear at the said assizes to try such appeal, and to abide the further judgment of the Court at such assizes, and to pay such costs as shall be by such last-mentioned Court awarded. And the convicting Gold Commissioner may bind over any witnesses or informant, under sufficient recognizances, to attend and give evidence at the hearing of such appeal, and the costs of such witnesses shall be allowed and paid by the Colonial Treasurer in the first instance, and, if such appeal be dismissed, shall be repaid to the Colonial Treasurer by the Appellant.

No merely formal objections allowed.

XIX. On any such appeal no objection shall be allowed to the conviction on any matter of form or insufficiency of statement, provided it shall appear to the said Supreme Court that the defendant has been sufficiently informed of the charge to be made against him, and that the conviction was proper on the merits of the case.

Appeal in civil cases over 20*l*.

XX. If either party in any civil cause where the subject matter in dispute is more than 20*l*. shall be dissatisfied with the determination, he may appeal from the same to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice in British Columbia, provided that the appealing party shall, within four days of the determination appealed from, give notice of such appeal to the other party, and also give security, to be approved by the Gold Commissioner, for the costs of the appeal, and also for the amount payable by the appealing party under the judgment appealed against. And the said Court of Appeal may either order a new trial on such terms as it shall think fit, or order judgment to be entered for either party, or try the cause *de novo*, and may make such order as to the costs of the appeal as such Court shall think proper, and such appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties or their attorneys, and if they cannot agree, the said Gold Commissioner may settle and sign the same upon being applied to by the parties or their attorneys.

Cases under 50*l*. may be referred to the Gold Commissioner.

XXI. In any case of any cause relating to a mine, claim, or ditch, being brought in the first instance before the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, wherein the sum of damages sought to be recovered shall be less than 50*l*., it shall be lawful for the Court, after issue joined, to direct the cause to be tried before any Gold Commissioner whom the Court shall name, and upon such terms as the Court shall think fit.

XXII. The Gold Commissioner alone without a jury shall be the sole judge of law and fact.

Gold Commissioner to be judge of law and fact.
Power to summon witnesses.

XXIII. The Gold Commissioner shall have the power to cause such parties and witnesses as he shall think proper to attend on any proceedings before him, and to compel the production of documents on any such proceedings.

XXIV. The Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice shall, with the advice and consent of the Chief Gold Commissioner or of any two Gold Commissioners, have the power, from time to time, to make, repeal, and alter such rules and regulations for the conduct of the business before the Gold Commissioners for the times of proceeding, and also such lists of costs of proceedings as he shall think fit: Provided always, that all such rules, regulations, and lists of costs shall, within one calendar month from the making thereof, be laid before his Excellency the Governor.

Forms of proceedings, costs, &c.

And it shall not be necessary for the Gold Commissioner in any proceedings before him to follow any set forms, provided that the substance of the things done and to be done be therein expressed; nor shall any proceedings before any Gold Commissioner be liable to be set aside for any want of form, so long as matters of substance have not been omitted.

XXV. It shall be lawful for a Gold Commissioner in case of any dispute between partners in any claim, ditch, mine, or water privilege, where the joint or partnership stock shall be shown not to exceed the value of 200*l.*, but not in other cases, to decree a dissolution of partnership and a sale or valuation or division of the partnership stock, and to direct the partnership account to be taken before himself, and declare what amount, if any, is due on the whole account by one partner to another, and generally to make such order and give such directions therein as he shall think fit, and to take such steps (if any) as he may deem expedient in the way of taking security, or appointing a receiver, or otherwise for securing the partnership property in the meantime.

Jurisdiction as to mining partnerships.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for any Gold Commissioner, upon complaint made of any wrongful encroachment on a claim, mine, ditch, or water privilege, and deposit made of 2*l.* in his hands by the complainant, to proceed forthwith to the place at which such alleged encroachment has been made, and there and then to demand the like sum of 2*l.* from the party complained of, and thereafter, on view of the premises, and on such evidence as to such Gold Commissioner shall seem sufficient to hear and determine the dispute in a summary way, and whether all parties in difference shall appear or not, and in a summary way to cause such encroachment to be abated, and to restore to the person who shall appear to be entitled thereto, full possession of the claim, ditch, or other matter encroached upon, or alleged so to be, and also all gold or other property (if any) which may have been unlawfully taken or removed. And also to award such damages as the nature of the case shall seem to require. And if each party shall have deposited the said sum of 2*l.*, he shall restore the said sum of 2*l.* to the party whom he shall judge to have been in the right, and retain the other 2*l.* as and for costs of Court, Costs.

Summary power to abate encroachments, &c.

and if either party make default in appearance the Gold Commissioner may make such order as to costs as shall seem to him proper.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, if in his discretion the matter shall not be made clear for a final determination, to take such steps as he shall then think necessary for the preservation of the matter in dispute, and to adjourn the final decision of the case until such time as he shall think proper.

Gardens, &c. for free miners, not more than five acres.

XXVII. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner to mark out for the use of any Registered Free Miner in his district, a space of land not exceeding five acres to be occupied as garden ground or for a residence. The right conferred by such occupation shall only endure so long as the occupier shall be a Registered Free Miner of the district, and for such further period as shall be requisite for the enjoyment of any crop standing thereon at the period when he shall cease to be a Registered Free Miner.

And for attending and marking out such land, whatever be the size, the Gold Commissioner shall be entitled to demand the sum of ten shillings for the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

Plots for traders, not more than one acre.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner to mark out for the use of any person intending to carry on temporarily any trade on or near a mine, a plot or plots of waste Crown land convenient for that purpose, and also for garden purposes, not being larger than one acre. There shall be thereby conferred enjoyment for so long as such trader shall pay all licence duties in respect thereof, and also the right to any crop standing thereon at the last payment of licence duties.

Provided always, that the land on or near any mine so marked out for any of the purposes mentioned in this or the last section shall always be resumable by the Crown and applicable to general mining purposes, on six months' notice thereof being given by the Gold Commissioner to any occupier thereof.

Mining Boards.

And as to Mining Boards I do enact, proclaim, and declare as follows; (viz.),

Constitution of.

XXIX. Upon petition signed by not less than 101 registered free miners in any district, having been on the register of such district for at least three months previous to signing such petition, and holding *bonâ fide* claims not abandoned nor forfeited, and upon a certificate from the Gold Commissioner of such district testifying to the number and good faith of the petitioners, it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by a notification under his hand and seal, to direct the Gold Commissioner acting in and for such district, to constitute therein a local board, to be called the Mining Board, in the manner and with the powers herein-after expressed.

Six to twelve members according to the number of Registered Free Miners.

XXX. The Mining Board shall consist of not less than six nor more than twelve of the general body of the voters of such district, according to the following scale, viz. :—If there shall be not more than 150 voters, then the Mining Board shall consist of six members. And for every complete number of 50 voters beyond the first 101, the Mining Board shall comprise one additional member, but not so as to consist of more than 12 members.

Voters qualifications.

The members shall be elected by the votes of the registered free miners of the district who shall have been on the register during

three months at the least, previous to the election ; each voter to have as many votes, and no more, as there are members of the Board to be elected or vacancies to be filled up, which he may distribute among the candidates as he may think fit.

XXXI. The votes of the electors shall be given by word of mouth and in person by the voter. The Gold Commissioner of the district shall be the receiver and examiner of votes, and the returning officer : and the first election shall take place on such day as his Excellency the Governor may appoint.

Gold Commissioner to be returning officer, &c.

The Mining Board shall meet together at such intervals as shall be appointed by the Gold Commissioner, and it shall be competent for three or more members meeting together to proceed to the dispatch of business.

XXXII. If any member shall cease to be a registered free miner in the district, or shall be convicted of any misdemeanor or felony, or of any assault, being armed with a lethal weapon, or of any wilful and malicious contravention of this Act, or of any byelaw in force in the district, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat in each case, and not be re-eligible, save that a member vacating his seat only by reason of ceasing to be a registered free miner shall be again eligible at any time upon his again becoming entitled to vote.

Vacancy of membership.

Three members of the Board, or so many members as, together with the vacancies caused as aforesaid, shall make up three members, shall retire annually, by lot, or agreement, or seniority. Retiring members shall be immediately re-eligible.

Three to retire annually.

XXXIII. All vacancies in the Board shall be supplied, and the full number of members for the time being, due to the district according to the tariff aforesaid, shall be made up at a general election, to take place on such day in the month of January in each year as his Excellency the Governor shall from time to time, by notice under the Public Seal of the Colony, direct.

Elections to take place in January

XXXIV. The Mining Board shall, subject to the provisions hereof, have power by resolution to make byelaws, and also from time to time to alter and repeal any existing byelaws for regulating the size of claims and sluices, the mode in which claims may be registered, worked, held, and forfeited, and all other matters relating to mining matters in their district : Provided that no such new byelaw, repeal, or alteration shall be of any force unless and until it shall have been approved of by his Excellency the Governor.

Power to make byelaws, &c., which must be approved by the Governor.

Provided further, that every such byelaw, repeal, or alteration, being duly made and approved, and not being contrary to the statute or common law, and not being contrary to natural equity, shall be admitted in all Courts of British Columbia as a good local law ; and a copy thereof, extracted from the byelaws and purporting to be signed by the Gold Commissioner of the district, shall be good evidence thereof, and that the same have been lawfully made and were in full force at the time in such copy or extract in that behalf specified.

Evidence.

XXXV. Any resolution of such Mining Board and Gold Commissioner may be passed by a bare majority of the members of such Board if the Gold Commissioner shall consent thereto, or by two-

Majorities.

thirds of the members of such Board if the Gold Commissioner shall not consent thereto. The Gold Commissioner shall, within seven days of the passing of any resolution concerning any byelaw or general regulation which he shall on any grounds deem expedient to lay before his Excellency the Governor, make and send to his Excellency a fair copy thereof, signed by such Gold Commissioner, with his opinion thereon.

Mode of conduct-
ing proceedings.

XXXVI. The votes on all resolutions of the Mining Board shall be given by the members personally, and by word of mouth.

All questions of order, and of the time and manner of conducting the business at such Mining Board, and of the times and places of meeting after the first meeting thereof, and of the propriety of elections and qualifications and disqualifications of members subject hereto, may be decided by the Gold Commissioner, either from time to time as any question shall arise, or by any fixed rules and orders as may be thought advisable, and which such Gold Commissioner is hereby authorized to make by writing under his hand and seal.

Power to the
Governor to dis-
solve any Mining
Board.

XXXVII. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by an order under the Public Seal of the Colony, at any time to declare the Mining Board in any district dissolved, as from a day to be named in such order, and if no day be therein named in that behalf, then as from the date of such order. And from and immediately after such dissolution, the power to make and repeal byelaws, rules, and regulations, shall immediately be vested in the Governor, the same manner as if such Mining Board had never been constituted.

Interim acts to
continue not-
withstanding
dissolution.

Provided always, that notwithstanding any such dissolution, all byelaws and working rules and regulations (if any), and all other acts (if any) made, done, and established in the meantime, under the authority of this Proclamation, shall be valid until the same be altered or repealed by the Governor by some order under the Public Seal of the Colony.

Irregularities
not to affect such
acts.

XXXVIII. The acts of any Mining Board previous to such dissolution, if sanctioned as aforesaid, shall be valid notwithstanding any informality or irregularity in the mode of election, or of meeting of such Mining Board, or in the passing of any of such acts.

Certain offences

XXXIX. Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously damage or destroy any free miner's certificate, or fraudulently fill up, or post date, or alter any name or date or other particular in a free miner's certificate, or in any document purporting to be a free miner's certificate, or who shall falsely pretend that he is the person named in any such certificate or document, or who shall wilfully and maliciously damage, destroy, or falsify any of the records and registers hereby directed to be kept, shall be guilty of felony, and being duly convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to penal servitude for not more than ten years.

Felony.

Summary power
in cases of dis-
obedience.

XL. Any person wilfully or unlawfully acting in contravention of this Act, or of any byelaw, rule, or regulation to be established by virtue of this Act, or refusing to obey any lawful order of the Gold Commissioner, shall, on being summarily convicted before any Justice of the Peace or Gold Commissioner be liable to a fine not exceeding 50*l.*, or to an imprisonment not exceeding three months.

XLI. This Proclamation may in any proceedings be referred to Short title. as the "Gold Fields Act, 1859."

XLII. This Proclamation shall come into force as to Queen Charlotte's Island on the 1st of January 1860, and as to the rest of British Columbia on the 1st of September 1859. Commencement
of Act.

Issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of British Columbia, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, this thirty-first (L.S.) day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By command of his Excellency,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen !

APPENDIX No. 43.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the WORKING of GOLD MINES, issued in conformity with the Gold Fields Act, 1859.

WHEREAS it is provided by the Gold Fields Act, 1859, that the Governor for the time being of British Columbia may, by writing under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, make rules and regulations in the nature of byelaws for all matters relating to mining: Now, therefore, I, James Douglas, Governor, &c., do hereby make the following rules and regulations accordingly:—

I. In the construction of the following rules and regulations, unless there be some contrariety or repugnancy thereto in the context, the words "Governor," "Gold Commissioner," "Mine," "to mine," shall have the same meanings as in the Gold Fields Act, 1859. The expression "Bar diggings" shall mean every mine over which a river extends when in its most flooded state. "Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends. "Ravines" shall include watercourses whether usually containing water or usually dry. "Ditch" shall include a flume or race, or other artificial means for conducting water by its own weight into or upon a mine. "Ditch head" shall mean the point in a natural watercourse or lake where water is first taken into a ditch. And words in the singular number shall include the plural, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

II. All claims are to be as nearly as may be in rectangular forms, and marked by four pegs at the least, each peg to be four inches square at the least, and one foot above the surface, and firmly fixed in the ground. No boundary peg shall be concealed, or moved, or injured, without the previous permission of the Gold Commissioner.

III. The size of a claim, when not otherwise established by a byelaw, shall be, for bar diggings, a strip of land twenty-five feet wide at the mark to which the river rises when flooded, and thence extending down direct into the river indefinitely. For dry diggings, a space twenty-five feet by thirty feet. For ravine diggings, a space of twenty-five feet along the bank of the ravine, and extending up to the top of each bank. In quartz claims the size, when not otherwise established by byelaw, shall be one hundred feet in length, measured along the vein or seam, with power to the miner to follow the vein or seam and its spurs, dips, and angles, any where on or below the surface included between the two extremities of such length of one hundred feet, but not to advance upon or beneath the surface of the earth more than one hundred feet in a lateral direction from the main vein or seam along which the claim is to be measured. All measurements of area are to be made on the surface of the earth, neglecting inequalities. Every claim is to have a distinguishing number marked on its boundary pegs.

IV. If any free miners or party of free miners shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, the first discoverer or party of discoverers, if not more than two in number, shall be entitled to a claim double the established size of claims in the nearest mine of the same description, (*i.e.* dry, bar, or quartz diggings). If such party consist of three men, they shall collectively be entitled to five claims of the established size, on such nearest mine, and if of four or more men, such party shall be entitled to a claim and a half per man. A new stratum of auriferous earth or rock, situate in a locality where the claims are abandoned, shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall previously have been worked at a different level. And dry diggings discovered in the neighbourhood of bar diggings shall be deemed a new mine, and *vice versa*.

V. The registration of claims shall be in such manner and form as the Gold Commissioner shall in any locality direct, and shall include, besides the matters mentioned in the Gold Fields Act of 1859, all such other matters as the Gold Commissioners shall think fit to include.

VI. No transfer of any claim or of any interest therein shall be enforceable, unless the same, or some memorandum thereof, shall be in writing, signed by the party sought to be charged, or by his lawfully authorized agent, and registered with the Gold Commissioner.

VII. Any person desiring any exclusive ditch or water privilege, shall make application to the Gold Commissioner having jurisdiction for the place where the same shall be situated, stating for the guidance of the Commissioner in estimating the character of the application, the name of every applicant, the proposed ditch head, and quantity of water, the proposed locality of distribution, and if such water shall be for sale, the price at which it is proposed to sell the same, the general nature of the work to be done, and the time within which such work shall be complete; and the Gold Commissioner shall enter a note of all such matters as of record.

VIII. Unless otherwise specially arranged, the rent to be paid for any water privilege shall be in each month one average day's receipts from the sale thereof, to be estimated by the Gold Commissioner, with the assistance, if he so think fit, of a jury.

IX. If any person shall refuse or neglect to take within the time mentioned in his application, or within such further time (if any) as the Gold Commissioner may, in his discretion, think fit to grant for the completion of the ditch the whole of the water applied for, he shall, at the end of the time mentioned in his application, be deemed entitled only to the quantity actually taken by him, and the Gold Commissioner shall make such entry in the register as shall be proper to mark such alteration in the quantity, and may grant the surplus to any other person according to the rules herein laid down for the granting of water privileges.

X. Every owner of a ditch or water privilege shall be bound to take all reasonable means for utilizing the water granted to and taken by him. And if any such owner shall wilfully take and waste any unreasonable quantity of water, he shall be charged with the full rent as if he had sold the same at a full price. And it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, if such offence be persisted in, to declare all rights to the water forfeited.

XI. It shall be lawful for the owner of any ditch or water privilege to sell and distribute the water conveyed by him to such persons and on such terms as they may deem advisable, within the limits mentioned in their application: Provided always, that the owner of any ditch or water privilege shall be bound to supply water to all applicants, being free miners, in a fair proportion, and shall not demand more from one person than from another, except when the difficulty of supply is enhanced: Provided further, that no person, not being a free miner, shall be entitled to demand to be supplied with water at all.

XII. A claim on any mine shall, until otherwise ordered by some valid byelaw, be deemed to be abandoned, and open to the occupation of any free miner, when the same shall have remained unworked by some registered holder thereof for the space of 72 hours, unless in case of sickness, or unless before the expiry of such 72 hours, a further extension of time be granted by the Gold Commissioner, who may grant further time for enabling parties to go prospecting, or for such other reasonable cause as he may think proper. Sundays and such holidays as the Gold Commissioner may think fit to proclaim are to be omitted in reckoning the time of non-working.

XIII. Whenever it shall be intended in forming or upholding any ditch, to enter upon and to occupy any part of a registered claim, or to dig or loosen any earth or rock within [4] feet of any ditch not belonging solely to the registered owner of such claim, three days' notice in writing of such intention shall be given, before entering or approaching within four feet of such other property.

XIV. If the owner of the property about to be so entered upon or approached shall consider three days' notice insufficient for

taking proper measures of precaution, or if any dispute shall arise between the parties as to the proper precautionary measures to be taken, or in any other respect, the whole matter shall be immediately referred to the Gold Commissioner acting in the district, who shall order such interval of time to be observed before entry, or make such other order as he shall deem proper.

XV. In quartz claims and reefs each successive claimant shall leave three feet unworked to form a boundary wall between his claim and that of the last previous claimant, and shall stake off his claim accordingly, not commencing at the boundary peg of the last previous claim, but three feet further on ; and if any person shall stake out his claim disregarding this rule, the Gold Commissioner shall have power to come and remove the first boundary peg of such wrong-doer three feet further on, notwithstanding that other claims may then be properly staked out beyond him ; so that such wrong-doer shall then have but 97 feet. And if such wrong-doer shall have commenced work immediately at the boundary peg of the last previous claim, the Gold Commissioner may remove his boundary six feet farther on than the open work of such wrong-doer ; and all such open work and also the next three feet of such space of six feet shall belong to and form part of the last previous claim, and the residue of such space of six feet shall be left as a boundary wall.

XVI. Every such boundary wall shall be deemed the joint property of the owners of the two claims between which it stands, and may not be worked or injured, save by the consent of both such owners.

XVII. In staking out plots of land for free miners and traders for gardening and residential purposes, under the powers in the said Gold Fields Act, 1859, contained, the Gold Commissioner is to keep in view the general interests of all the miners in that locality, the general principle being that every garden benefits indirectly the whole locality, and also that the earlier application is to be preferred ; but where the eligible spots of land are few or of scanty dimensions, and especially where they are themselves auriferous, it may be injudicious that the whole or the greater part should fall into the hands of one or two persons ; and therefore, in such cases the Gold Commissioner may, in the exercise of his discretion, allot small plots only to each applicant.

XVIII. Any person desiring to acquire any water privilege shall be bound to respect the rights of parties using the same water at a point below the place where the person desiring such new privilege intends to use it.

XIX. Any person desiring to bridge across any stream or claim, or other place, for any purpose, or to mine under or through any ditch or flume, or to carry water through or over any land already occupied by any other person, may be enabled to do so in proper cases, with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner. In all such cases the right of the party first in possession whether of the mine or of the water privilege is to prevail, so as to entitle him to full compensation and indemnity. But wherever due compensation by indemnity can be given, and is required, the Gold Commissioner

may sanction the execution of such new work on such terms as he shall think reasonable.

As to Leases in larger Proportions than Claims.

XX. Applications for leases are to be sent in triplicate to the Gold Commissioners having jurisdiction for the locality where the land desired to be taken is situated. Every such application shall contain the name and additions of the applicant at full length, and the names and addresses of two persons residing in the Colony of British Columbia, or Vancouver Island, to whom the applicant is personally known; also, a description accompanied by a map of the land proposed to be taken.

XXI. Leases will not be granted in general for a longer term than ten years, or for a larger space than ten acres of alluvial soil (dry diggings), or half a mile in length of unworked quartz reef, or a mile and a half in length of quartz, that shall have been attempted and abandoned by individual claim workers, with liberty to follow the spurs, dips, and angles, on and within the surface for two hundred feet on each side of the main lead or seam, or in bar diggings, half a mile in length (if unworked) along the high-water mark, or a mile and a half in length along high-water mark where the same shall have been attempted and abandoned by individual claim workers.

XXII. Leases as above will not in general be granted of any land, alluvium, or quartz which shall be considered to be immediately available for being worked by free miners, as holders of individual claims. Nor will such a lease in any case be granted where individual free miners are in previous actual occupation of any part of the premises, unless by their consent.

XXIII. Every such lease shall contain all reasonable provisions for securing to the public rights of way and water, save in so far as shall be necessary for the miner-like working of the premises thereby demised, and also for preventing damage to the persons or property of other parties than the lessee. And the premises thereby demised shall be granted for mining purposes only, and it shall not be competent for the lessee to assign or sub-let the same, or any part or parts thereof without the previous licence in writing of the Gold Commissioner. And every such lease shall contain a covenant by the lessee to mine the said premises in a miner-like way, and also, if it shall be thought fit, to perform the works therein defined within a time therein limited. And also a clause in virtue whereof the said lease and the demise therein contained may be avoided in case the lessee shall refuse or neglect to observe and perform all or any of the covenants therein contained.

XXIV. Every applicant for a lease shall at the time of sending in his application mark out the ground comprised in the application, by square posts firmly fixed in the boundaries of the land, and four feet above the surface, with a notice thereon that such land has been applied for, stating when and by whom, and shall also fix upon a similar post at each of the nearest places on which miners are at work a copy of such notice.

XXV. Objections to the granting of any such lease shall be made in writing addressed to his Excellency the Governor; under cover to the Gold Commissioner, who shall forward all such objections, together with his report thereon.

XXVI. Every application for a lease shall be accompanied by a deposit of twenty-five pounds sterling, which shall be refunded in case the application shall be refused by the Government, and if the application shall be entertained, then such sum of twenty-five pounds shall be retained for the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

Issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of British Columbia, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this seventh day (L.S.) of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By command of his Excellency,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 44.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the WORKING of GOLD MINES, issued in conformity with the Gold Fields Act, 1859.

WHEREAS it is provided by the Gold Fields Act, 1859, that the Governor for the time being of British Columbia may, by writing under his hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, make rules and regulations in the nature of byelaws for all matters relating to mining:

And whereas in conformity with the said Act, certain rules and regulations have already been issued, bearing date the 7th of September 1859:

And whereas since the issuing of such rules extensive mines have been discovered on the high-level benches lying on either side of Frazer River, Thompson River, and other rivers, which benches are generally terminated by abrupt and steep descents or cliffs, the general direction of which is parallel with the general direction of the rivers:

And whereas, such mines cannot be conveniently worked in small rectangular subdivisions, but the convenient working thereof requires a large size of claim, and may in some cases require that each claim should reach from the cliff in front of each bench to the cliff in the rear, or when there is no cliff in the rear then to the general slope of the mountains in the rear:

And whereas it is also expedient to make further provision with respect to the regulation of claims, and to adopt one general rule for determining the measure of the quantity of water in any ditch or channel:

Now, therefore, I, James Douglas, Governor, &c., do hereby make the following rules and regulations accordingly :

I. The mines in the said level benches shall be known as "bench diggings," and shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the size of claims therein, be excepted out of the class of "dry diggings," as defined in the rules and regulations of the 7th of September last.

II. The ordinary claims on any bench diggings shall be registered by the Gold Commissioner according to such one of the two following methods of measurement as he shall deem most advantageous on each mine, viz. : One hundred feet square, or else a strip of land 25 feet wide at the edge of the cliff next the river, and bounded by two straight lines carried as nearly as possible in each case perpendicular to the general direction of such cliff across the level bench up to and not beyond the foot of the descent in the rear, and in such last-mentioned case the space included between such two boundary lines, when produced over the face of the cliff in front as far as the foot of such cliff and no farther, and all mines in the space so included, shall also form a part of such claim.

III. The Gold Commissioner shall have authority in cases where the benches are narrow to mark the claims in such manner as he shall think fit, so as to include an adequate claim. And shall also have power to decide on the cliffs which, in his opinion, form the natural boundaries of benches.

IV. The Gold Commissioner may in any mine of any denomination where the pay dirt is thin or claims in small demand, or where from any circumstances he shall deem it reasonable, allow any free miner to register two claims in his own name, and allow such period as he may think proper for non-working either one of such claims. But no person shall be entitled to hold at one time more than two claims of the legal size. A discoverer's claim shall for this purpose be reckoned as one ordinary claim.

V. All claims shall be subject to the public rights of way and water in such manner, direction, and extent as the Gold Commissioner shall, from time to time direct ; no mine shall be worked within 10 feet of any road, unless by the previous sanction of the Gold Commissioner.

VI. In order to ascertain the quantity of water in any ditch or sluice, the following rules shall be observed ; (viz.,

The water taken into a ditch shall be measured at the ditch head. No water shall be taken into a ditch except in a trough, whose top and floor shall be horizontal planes, and sides parallel vertical planes ; such trough to be continued for six times its breadth in a horizontal direction from the point at which the water enters the trough. The top of the trough to be not more than seven inches, and the bottom of the trough not more than 17 inches below the surface of the water in the reservoir, all measurements being taken

inside the trough and in the low water or dry season. The area of a vertical transverse section of the trough shall be considered as the measure of the quantity of water taken by the ditch.

The same mode of measurement shall be applied to ascertain the quantity of water running in a trough or out of any ditch.

Issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of British Columbia, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this sixth day of (L.S.) January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By his Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 45.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 5.—1859.

AN ORDINANCE to legalize the PAYMENT of BOUNTY on certain conditions to INDIAN IMMIGRANTS who may have arrived, or who shall arrive in the Colony, at any time during or after the Month of December, 1853.

Ordinance enacted by his Excellency PHILIP EDMUND WODEHOUSE, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting.
Be it known:—

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Ordinances No. 7 of 1854, and No. 25 of 1856, immigrants from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies who may have arrived, or who shall arrive in this Colony, during or after the month of December 1853, are entitled, at the expiration of five years from the time of such arrival, to certificates of industrial residence, and at the expiration of ten years from the same to back passages to India, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said Ordinances: And whereas it is expedient to enable any such immigrant who may have, or who may become entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, and who may be willing so to do, to enter into an indenture of service for the last five years of his engagement to this Colony, and thereafter, from time to time, to enter into like indentures, and likewise to relax certain of the said conditions: Be it therefore enacted by his

Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

1. The 6th section of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1856, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. S. 6 of Ord. 25 of 1856 repealed.
2. Every Indian immigrant who shall have arrived, or who may arrive in this Colony, during or after the month of December 1853, and who shall have, or who may become entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, under the terms of the Ordinance No. 7, of the year 1854, may, if he shall think fit so to do, enter into a contract or indenture for further service for a period corresponding with that for which such immigrant was bound on his first arrival in the Colony; and may, if he shall think fit, at the expiration of such further period of service, enter into a fresh contract or indenture for further service for a like period; and every such new contract or indenture shall be drawn in the form prescribed by and shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the Ordinances No. 7 of 1854, and No. 18 of 1857. Indian immigrant entitled to certificate of industrial residence may enter into a new contract for a further term of service.
3. If any such immigrant shall enter into a new contract or indenture under the provisions of the preceding section, the issue of the certificate of industrial residence to which he may have become entitled shall be postponed until the completion of such new contract or indenture; and if any such certificate shall have been already issued to any such immigrant, it shall, at the time of his entering into such new contract or indenture, be withdrawn and cancelled by the immigration Agent-General. If immigrant enter into new contract, certificate of industrial residence to be postponed, or, if already issued, withdrawn.
4. The Governor may pay to every adult and able-bodied immigrant entering into a contract of indenture under the provisions of the first section hereof the sum of fifty dollars, and to every immigrant entering into such contract or indenture, who may be certified by the Immigration Agent-General to be other than an able-bodied adult, the sum of twenty-five dollars. Amount of bounty to be paid to immigrants entering into new contracts.
5. Every employer with whom any such Indian immigrant shall enter into a new contract or indenture as aforesaid shall pay to the Receiver-General the sums herein-after specified; that is to say, for each able-bodied male or female adult the sum of fifty dollars, and for each immigrant other than an able-bodied adult the sum of twenty-five dollars, according as the same may be determined by the Immigration Agent-General, and such sum shall be paid in the manner following :—One-tenth shall be paid at the execution of the contract or indenture, and for the balance five promissory notes shall be given, bearing even date with the said contract or indenture, the first of which promissory notes shall be for one-tenth, and shall be payable, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at the end of one year from the date thereof; and each of the remaining notes shall be for one-fifth, and one of the same, with the interest due thereon at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the four following years from the same date. Amounts to be paid by employers to Receiver-General, and how payments to be made.
6. If at the end of the third year from the date of the contract or indenture entered into by him under the provisions of this Ordinance, any Indian immigrant shall change his employer, or shall pay the Provision for immigrant changing his Employer, or

paying in com-
mutation of ser-
vice.

sum of five pounds to the Immigration Agent-General, two of the promissory notes given by the original employer shall be cancelled; and the employer, if any, to whom such immigrant shall then be indentured shall, at the time of the execution of the contract or indenture, give two promissory notes of equal amount to those cancelled, one of which shall be payable at the end of one year, and the other at the end of two years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the promissory notes cancelled as aforesaid; and if at the end of the fourth year from the last-mentioned date such immigrant shall change his employer or shall pay the sum of two pounds and ten shillings to the Immigration Agent-General, the like course shall be pursued with respect to one promissory note given by the last employer of such immigrant; and if such promissory notes shall have been given for more than one such immigrant, the Receiver-General may, at his option, either write off from the same the amount due on account of the fourth and fifth years, or on account of the fifth year of the services of any such immigrant who may change his employer or pay a sum of money as aforesaid; or may cancel the promissory notes already given, and take other promissory notes for any sum due on account of any immigrant who shall not elect to change his employer or to pay a sum of money as aforesaid.

Employers may
pay in cash at
once.

7. Nothing in this or in any other Ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent any employer from paying, at the execution of the contract or indenture, the whole of the sum for the payment of which he shall then become bound, or from paying at any time the whole of any promissory notes which shall be then unpaid, with the interest due thereon, before the time herein-before fixed for the payment of the same respectively; and if any immigrant, in respect of whom such payment shall be made in advance, shall be indentured to a different employer for the fourth and fifth years, or for the fifth year of the term for which he shall have agreed to serve under the provisions of this Ordinance, or shall pay the sum of five pounds or of two pounds and ten shillings, as the case may be, to the Immigration Agent-General, the Receiver-General shall repay the proper proportion of the amount advanced, with the interest, to the person who may have paid the same.

Preference and
Recovery of Pro-
missory Notes
given under this
Ordinance.

8. The promissory notes to be given under this Ordinance shall be entitled to preference and shall be recovered in manner provided by the Ordinance No. 7 of 1854 with respect to the preference and the recovery of promissory notes given under the provisions thereof, and all promissory notes given by lessees of estates shall be signed by the original debtor and his surety or sureties, and shall be payable by them jointly and severally, anything in Ordinance No. 7 of 1854 to the contrary notwithstanding; and every party to any such promissory note shall be deemed to be and shall be held liable in every respect as a principal debtor to all intents and purposes in any proceeding upon any such promissory note at the instance of the Receiver-General, and it shall not be competent to any party in any such proceeding to set up any defence other than might be set up by a principal debtor.

9. In any proceedings for the recovery of sums due upon promissory notes given by employers of immigrants under any Ordinance now or hereafter to be in force, it shall not be necessary to prove that the person who made application for such immigrants, or who signed the promissory notes for the same, was the lawful proprietor or lessee, or attorney or representative of such proprietor or lessee, or was the manager or person in lawful charge of the estate upon which the Receiver-General may claim to hold a preferent lien in respect to the allotment of such immigrants, provided it be proved that the immigrants were allotted to such estate.

What not necessary to be proved in proceedings for recovery of such promissory notes.

10. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be taken to extend to any contracts or indentures already entered into, any payments already made, and any promissory notes already given by, to, or in respect of any Indian immigrants who may have been introduced into this colony during or since the month of December 1853, and who may have entered or agreed to enter into a second contract or indenture for service for the period of five years.

Provisions of this Ordinance to extend to contracts already entered into.

11. Every Indian immigrant who shall have arrived, or who may arrive in this colony during or after the month of December 1853, and who shall not be still under any indenture or contract of service, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence, shall, when ten years shall have elapsed from the time of such arrival, be entitled to a passage back to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the Colony.

Every Indian immigrant entitled to a back passage at the end of ten years' residence in this colony.

12. All complaints, differences, and disputes which shall arise between any employer and any immigrant respecting any matter or thing treated of in any Ordinance relating to immigrants shall and may be heard and determined by any stipendiary or special justice of the peace, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 19 of the year 1856.

Complaints between employers and immigrants to be heard under Ord. 19 of 1856.

13. This Ordinance shall commence and take effect upon and from the publication hereof.

When Ordinance to take effect.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this sixth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and published on the fifteenth following.

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

By command of the Court,

WM. WALKER, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 46.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 1.—1860.

AN ORDINANCE to amend and consolidate certain of the REGULATIONS relating to IMMIGRANTS in this COLONY.

Ordinance enacted by his Excellency PHILIP EDMUND WODENHOUSE, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c. with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting :
Be it known :—

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the regulations at present in force respecting the introduction of Chinese immigrants, and respecting the original allotment of, the payment of bounty to, the re-indenturing of, and the commutation of service under indenture by immigrants of various classes : Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

Repeal of previous Ordinances.

1. Sections 18, 20, and 21 of Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1854, Ordinances No. 8 of the year 1855, No. 22, No. 25, and No. 26 of the year 1856, No. 1 and No. 18 of the year 1857, and Ordinances No. 1, No. 5, and No. 9 of the year 1859, shall, save and except as to any agreements entered into or any liabilities incurred under the same or any of them, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Proportion of Chinese female immigrants to be shipped.

2. Her Majesty's Government may direct that such proportion of females as to them may appear proper shall be placed on board of every vessel leaving China or Hong Kong for this Colony with Chinese immigrants ; and the Governor shall not direct the payment of the passage money of any Chinese immigrants unless the master of the vessel claiming the same shall produce a certificate from the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation, showing that the proportion of females has been duly shipped as directed.

On arrival of ship inquiry and report to be made.

3. Upon the arrival in the colony of any ship having Chinese immigrants on board, the Immigration Agent-General shall, with the Health Officer of the Port, forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such Health Officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and of the passengers therein, and of the emigration papers furnished to the master of the said vessel, in pursuance of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," whether the provisions of the said Act have been complied with or not, and shall report to the Governor respecting the state of such vessel and the treatment of the passengers therein, and whether there appear to be any grounds for proceeding against the said vessel, or the master thereof, under the provisions of the said Act, and respecting all such other matters as the Governor may direct.

4. All written contracts for the performance of any labour or service of agriculture in this Colony which shall be made by, or with the authority of the Emigration Agent in China with any Chinese immigrant shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period named therein, not exceeding the period of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in British Guiana; and every such contract shall be signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, or of persons lawfully acting on their behalf, and shall be attested by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, who shall declare that the immigrants, parties to such contracts, signed the same voluntarily and with a due understanding of their effect; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such Emigration Officer shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof; but every person disputing the genuineness of any such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine; and every such contract shall conform to the following conditions, namely:—

Requisites of contracts of service in case of Chinese immigrants. (Repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, by No. 19 of 1860.)

First.—Every such contract shall secure to the immigrant the same rate of wages for the same proportionate quantity of work as may from time to time, be paid to unindentured labourers working on the estate on which he shall be employed.

Second.—Every such contract shall bind the employer to furnish to the immigrant, free of charge, suitable lodging, and, when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines and nourishment, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation.

Third.—Every such contract may be terminated by the immigrant party thereto at the end of each year from the commencement of the same, on payment for each unexpired year of the term of the contract of a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount which shall have been paid for the passage of such immigrant, and every such immigrant may change his employer at the end of the third and of the fourth years of his contract.

Every such contract may be made in the form contained in the Schedule A. to this Ordinance annexed.

5. Every contract made under the provisions of the preceding section shall, on the arrival of the immigrant, be submitted to the Immigration Agent-General, who shall and may make such alterations therein for the benefit of the immigrant as he shall judge necessary to render the same conformable to the above conditions, and shall require the employer to whom the immigrant shall be allotted to sign the same, and shall thereupon himself sign such contract and file the same of record in his office; and no such contract or altered contract shall be binding on any such immigrant till so signed and filed of record.

Contracts to be submitted to the Immigration Agent-General for signature and record.

6. Every immigrant from the Cape de Verd Islands, or from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from any part of the African Continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured, according to the form in the Schedule B. to this Ordinance annexed, for a period of three years from the date of

Indentures of Cape de Verd, Portuguese, and other Spanish, Indian, and African immigrants.

his arrival ; and every immigrant from the Island of Madeira, from any of the Islands of the Azores or the Canary Islands, shall be indentured, according to the form in the Schedule C. to this Ordinance annexed, for a period of two years from the date of his arrival.

Provision for renewal of indenture or payment in commutation of service by Indian and Cape de Verd immigrants.

7. Every Indian and Cape de Verd immigrant shall, at the end of the said three years, either renew his indenture with the same employer, or enter into a second indenture with some other employer, for a further term of two years, or shall pay in commutation thereof the sum herein-after enacted ; but every such immigrant entering into such second indenture shall be entitled, at the expiration of one year's service thereunder, to enter into indenture for the remaining year with some other employer, or to pay in commutation of service for such year the sum herein-after enacted.

The like by other Portuguese and Spanish immigrants.

8. Every immigrant from Madeira, from the Azores, or from any of the Canary Islands, who shall be indentured as aforesaid, shall be at liberty to change his employer at the end of twelve months from the time of his arrival, and shall likewise at the expiration of six months, of twelve months, and of eighteen months from the time of his arrival, be permitted to pay in commutation of service under indenture the sums herein-after enacted.

Contracts of service for three years made in British Possessions in the West Indies declared valid.

9. Every contract for service in this Colony, made in any other British possession in the West Indies, between any employer or the agent of any employer in this Colony and any person residing in such other British possession, shall be as valid and effectual as if entered into within this Colony : Provided that no such contract shall be for a term exceeding three years ; and that every such contract shall be signed by both the parties thereto ; and that the signature to any such contract of every person so residing in such other British possession shall be affixed in the presence of a justice of the peace residing in the place in which such contract is entered into ; and that such justice shall certify that such contract was fully explained to such person before the signing of the same by him, and that he fully understood the same ; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such justice of the peace shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof ; but any person disputing the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine.

Existing contracts with minor immigrants declared valid.

10. Every contract heretofore entered into in the presence of the Immigration Agent-General or Sub-Immigration Agent, and now in existence, and purporting to bind any minor immigrant, shall have the same force and effect as if such immigrant had been of full age at the time of the signing of such contract ; and from and after the taking effect of this Ordinance every minor immigrant of the age of fifteen years and upwards may enter into a contract in the presence of the Immigration Agent-General, and shall be bound by such contract in the same manner as if such immigrant were of full age.

How minor immigrants under 15 years to be indentured in future.

11. From and after the taking effect of this Ordinance, every minor immigrant under the age of fifteen years (except liberated Africans of the second class) arriving in the Colony shall be indentured to serve in the same form, or as near thereto as may be, and for the same term, as an immigrant of the same description of

full age ; and every such indenture shall be executed by the Immigration Agent-General on behalf of such immigrant, and by the employer of such immigrant ; and every such indenture shall have in all respects the same force and effect, and shall be subject to all such regulations, as by the laws in force at the time of the execution of such indenture shall attach to a contract between an immigrant of the same description of full age and an employer.

12. In no case of any original or subsequent indenture shall any separation be allowed between children under the age of fifteen years and their parents or natural protectors, and when the location of any parent or natural protector with whom any such child has been allotted shall be changed, a corresponding change shall be made in the location of such child.

Children not to be separated from their parents or protectors.

13. When by reason of any change of employer on the part of any minor immigrant under the age of fifteen years, or any parent or natural protector of such minor immigrant, or from any other cause, it shall be necessary for a fresh indenture to be executed on the part of such minor immigrant, such indenture shall be executed in the same manner and shall have the same force and effect as is provided in the 11th section of this Ordinance with respect to indentures executed under the said section.

Fresh indentures to be entered into when employer of minor immigrant changed.

14. The Governor may allot to any employer such or any less number of immigrants, of any description, who may arrive in this colony at any time after the taking effect hereof, as such employer may, in writing, have consented to take, or may have applied for, or may hereafter apply for, previously to such allotment, and such employer shall thereupon be bound to pay either wholly in cash, or partly in cash and partly in promissory notes, according to the undertaking of such employer, the sum herein-after appointed to be paid upon the indenture of each immigrant of each description, together with a fee of twenty-four cents for each such indenture ; and upon such payments being made, the indenture shall be duly executed. But no immigrant shall be allotted to any employer who is in arrear in the payment of any sum due to the colony for or on account of any immigrant previously allotted to him.

Allotment of immigrants and obligation of employers thereupon.

(Repealed and re-enacted with amendments by s. 10 of No. 19 of 1860.)

15. Every employer to whom any Indian immigrant shall be allotted on arrival shall pay to the Receiver-General the sum of fifty dollars in manner following :—Five dollars shall be paid forthwith, and for the balance five promissory notes shall be given, bearing even date with the time of such payment, the first of which promissory notes shall be for five dollars, and shall be payable with interest, at the rate of six per cent., at the end of one year from the date thereof ; and each of the remaining notes shall be for ten dollars, and one of the same, with the interest due thereon at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the four following years from the same date.

Mode of payment by employers of Indian immigrants.

16. Every employer to whom any Chinese immigrant shall be allotted on arrival shall pay to the Receiver-General the sum of eighty dollars in manner following :—Eight dollars shall be paid forthwith, and for the balance five promissory notes shall be given, bearing even date with the time of such payment, the first of which notes shall be for eight dollars, and shall be payable with interest,

And of Chinese immigrants.

at the rate of six per cent., at the end of one year from the date thereof; and each of the remaining notes shall be for sixteen dollars, and one of the same, with the interest due thereon at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the four following years from the same date. And if upon the receipt of the accounts of the Emigration Agent in China for the season in which any such immigrant shall have been shipped it shall appear that two-thirds of the total cost of the introduction of such immigrant has exceeded the said sum of eighty dollars, then the employer of such immigrant shall forthwith pay in cash on the demand of the Receiver-General the difference between such two-thirds and the eighty dollars so paid by him. And if it shall appear that the said two-thirds of the cost of introduction has fallen short of the said sum of eighty dollars, then such difference shall forthwith be repaid in cash by the Receiver-General to the employer of such immigrant.

Provision for change of employer by Indian or Chinese immigrants.

17. If at the end of the third year from his arrival any Indian or Chinese immigrant shall change his employer, the original employer of such immigrant shall be entitled to receive back from the Receiver-General one half of the sum payable under the 15th section or the preceding section hereof, as the case may be, with interest upon the same, if it shall have been paid in cash, at the rate of six per cent. per annum for three years; and if at the end of the fourth year from his arrival any such immigrant shall change his employer, the preceding employer shall, if he shall have paid in cash, be entitled so to receive back one-fourth of such sum, with the like interest for four years.

Mode of payment by employers of Cape de Verd immigrants.

18. Every employer to whom any immigrant from the Cape de Verd Islands shall be allotted on arrival shall pay to the Receiver-General the sum which, under any Proclamation at the time in force, shall be payable as bounty for the introduction of such immigrant in manner following:—One-sixth thereof shall be paid forthwith, and for the balance three promissory notes shall be given, bearing even date with the time of such payment, the first of which promissory notes shall be for one other sixth thereof, and shall be payable, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at the end of one year from the date thereof; and each of the remaining notes shall be for one-third thereof, and one of the same, with the interest due thereon at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the two following years from the same date.

Provision for change of employer by Cape de Verd immigrants.

19. If, at the end of the third year from his arrival, any immigrant mentioned in the preceding section shall change his employer, the original employer of such immigrant shall, if he shall have paid in cash, be entitled to receive back from the Receiver-General one-half of the sum which shall have been paid as bounty for his introduction, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon such one-half for the term of three years; and if at the end of the fourth year from his arrival any such immigrant shall change his employer, the preceding employer shall, if he shall have paid in cash, be entitled to receive back from the Receiver-General one-fourth of the sum which shall have been paid as bounty for his introduction, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon such one-fourth for the term of four years.

20. Every employer to whom any immigrant from Madeira, from any of the Islands of the Azores, or from any of the Canary Islands, shall be allotted on arrival, shall forthwith pay to the Receiver-General in cash the sum of eighteen dollars.

Amount to be paid on indentures of other Portuguese and Spanish immigrants.

21. If at the end of twelve months from his arrival any immigrant mentioned in the preceding section shall change his employer, the original employer shall be entitled to receive back from the Receiver-General the sum of twelve dollars.

Provision for change of employer by such immigrants.

22. Every Chinese immigrant, who shall elect to make such payment, shall pay, in commutation of service under indenture for the first five years after his arrival in the proportion stated in the 4th section hereof; every Indian immigrant so serving, who shall elect to make such payment, shall pay twenty-four dollars in commutation of two years, and twelve dollars in commutation of one year's service; every immigrant from the Cape de Verd Islands so serving, who shall elect to make such payment, shall pay, in commutation of two years' service, two-fifths, and in commutation of one year's service one-fifth of the amount paid for his introduction into the colony; and every immigrant from Madeira, from the Azores, or the Canary Islands, so serving, who shall elect to make such payment, shall pay, in commutation of eighteen months' service, fifteen dollars, in commutation of twelve months' service ten dollars, and in commutation of six months' service five dollars.

Amounts to be paid by immigrants of the various classes in commutation of service.

23. Whenever any Chinese immigrant shall, during the first five years from his arrival, pay in commutation of service under indenture as aforesaid, the Receiver-General shall pay to the employer of such immigrant two-thirds of the sum so paid by such immigrant; and whenever any other immigrant shall, during his first term of service after his arrival, pay in commutation of service under indenture as aforesaid, the Receiver-General shall pay to the employer of such immigrant a sum equal to that received from such immigrant.

Re-imbusement of employers on commutation of service by Chinese immigrants.

24. If at the end of the third year from his arrival any Chinese immigrant shall change his employer, the new employer shall pay in cash to the Receiver-General a sum equal to one-half of the amount paid by the original employer of such immigrant, with interest on such one-half at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the term of three years; and if any such immigrant shall change his employer at the end of the fourth year from his arrival, the new employer shall pay to the Receiver-General a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount paid by the original employer, with interest on such one-fourth at the rate of six per cent. per annum for four years; and if at the end of the third year from his arrival any Indian immigrant shall change his employer, the new employer shall pay in cash to the Receiver-General the sum of twenty-five dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the term of three years; and if any such immigrant shall change his employer at the end of the fourth year from his arrival, the new employer shall so pay to the Receiver-General the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the term of four years.

Amounts to be paid by new employers of Chinese and Indian immigrants.

25. Every Indian immigrant who, if introduced into this colony before the month of December 1853, may, by any law now in force,

Renewal of term of service by Indian, Chinese, and Cape de Verd immigrants.

be entitled to be provided with a passage back to his own country, or who, if introduced or to be introduced at any time during or after the said month of December 1853, may be or may become so entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, and every Chinese immigrant, or immigrant from the Cape de Verd Islands, who may be or may become entitled to such a certificate, may, if he shall think fit so to do, enter into a contract or indenture for further service for the period prescribed for such immigrants respectively in the 4th, 6th, and 7th sections hereof, and may, if he shall think fit, at the expiration of such further period of service, enter into a fresh contract or indenture for further service for like periods; and every such contract or indenture shall be drawn according to the form in the Schedule B. to this Ordinance annexed.

On renewal, the certificate of industrial residence to be postponed or withdrawn.

26. If any immigrant shall enter into a new contract or indenture under the provisions of the preceding section, the issue of the certificate of industrial residence to which he may have become entitled shall be postponed until the completion of such new contract or indenture; and if any such certificate shall have been already issued to any such immigrant, it shall, at the time of his entering into such new contract or indenture, be withdrawn or cancelled by the Immigration Agent-General.

Bounty to be paid on renewal to Indian, Chinese, and Cape de Verd immigrants.

27. The Governor may pay to every adult and able-bodied Indian, or Chinese, or Cape de Verd immigrant entering into a contract or indenture under the provisions of the 25th section hereof, the sum of fifty dollars, and to every such immigrant who may be certified by the Immigration Agent-General to be other than an able-bodied adult, entering into such contract or indenture, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Amounts to be paid by employers under renewed indentures.

28. Every employer with whom any Indian, or Chinese, or Cape de Verd immigrant shall enter into a contract or indenture under the provisions of the twenty-fifth section hereof shall pay to the Receiver-General for each able-bodied adult the sum of fifty dollars, and for each immigrant other than an able-bodied adult the sum of twenty-five dollars. Such payment shall be made, at the option of the employer, in cash, or partly in cash and partly in promissory notes, in manner following, that is to say, one-tenth shall be paid in cash, and for the balance five promissory notes shall be given, bearing even date with the signature of such employer to such contract or indenture, the first of which promissory notes shall be for one-tenth, and shall be payable, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at the end of one year from the date of the taking effect of the contract or indenture; and each of the remaining notes shall be for one-fifth, and one of the same, with the interest due thereon, at the same rate, shall be payable at the end of each of the four following years from the same date.

Provision for change of employer after renewed indentures.

29. If at the end of the third year from the taking effect of any contract or indenture entered into by any Indian, Chinese, or Cape de Verd immigrant, under the provisions of the twenty-fifth section hereof, such immigrant shall change his employer, the Receiver-General shall, if the employer under such contract or indenture shall have paid in cash, repay to him the sum of twenty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the

date of such payment, and, if the employer shall have given promissory notes, the Receiver-General shall cancel two of the said notes; and if at the end of the fourth year from the taking effect of such contract any such immigrant shall change his employer, the Receiver-General shall, if the previous employer shall have paid in cash, repay to him the sum of ten dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of such payment, and if such employer shall have given promissory notes, shall cancel one of such notes.

30. Every Chinese, Indian, and Cape de Verd immigrant may, at the end of any year, terminate any contract entered into under the provisions of the 25th section hereof, by payment at the end of the third year of twenty dollars, and at the end of the fourth year of ten dollars.

Provision for payment in commutation of service after renewed indentures.

31. All sums received by the Receiver-General under the provisions of the preceding section shall be taken to belong to the employers with whom the immigrants paying the same shall, at the time of payment, be serving under indenture; and the Receiver-General shall, if any such employer shall have paid in cash, pay to him the sum paid by the immigrant, and if he shall have given promissory notes, shall cancel the said notes to a corresponding amount.

Re-imbusement of employer on commutation of service.

32. If at the end of the third year from the taking effect of any contract or indenture entered into by any Indian, Chinese, or Cape de Verd immigrant under the provisions of the 25th section hereof, such immigrant shall change his employer, the new employer shall pay in cash to the Receiver-General the sum of twenty dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the term of three years; and if at the end of the fourth year from the same date any such immigrant shall change his employer, the new employer shall pay in cash to the Receiver-General the sum of ten dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the term of four years.

Amounts to be paid by new employers of Indian, Chinese, or Cape de Verd immigrants after re-indenture.

33. The Immigration Agent-General shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June, and between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in each year, upon some day to be by him fixed, or within seven days after any day so fixed, visit every estate or plantation upon which there may be any immigrants under indenture; and the Immigration Agent-General shall give at least one month's notice of such day to the manager of such estate or plantation, and shall require such manager to produce before him every immigrant entitled under the provisions hereof either to change his employer or terminate his contract within the term of six months from the date of such visit; and such manager shall, on the receipt of such notice, forthwith give information of the same to all the immigrants under indenture upon the said estate or plantation for three successive days, at the time of calling the muster roll, and any manager failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars in respect to each such immigrant.

Immigration Agent-General to visit estates half-yearly, and due notice of such visits to be given to the immigrants.

At half-yearly visits, Immigration Agent-General to call up immigrants.

34. The Immigration Agent-General shall, whenever he shall visit any estate or plantation as aforesaid, call upon every immigrant indentured as aforesaid to declare whether he wishes to be re-indentured, either to the same or some other employer, or whether he wishes to pay the sum of money herein-before appointed in commutation of further service ; and if any such immigrant shall state that he wishes to be re-indentured, he shall satisfy the Immigration Agent-General that the employer whom he may wish to serve is willing to accept his services, and thereupon, if such immigrant shall remain with the same employer, an endorsement to that effect shall be made by the Immigration Agent-General upon the existing indenture ; or if the immigrant shall wish to change his employer, he shall sign an indenture accordingly, and shall be held bound to serve such employer from the day and for the period stated therein ; and if any such immigrant shall then state his wish to commute his further service under indenture, the Immigration Agent-General shall call upon him to pay the sum herein-before appointed, either forthwith to himself, or to the stipendiary or special magistrate of the district, at least fifteen days before the expiration of the term for which he shall be then serving ; in any case in which an employer shall lose the services of an immigrant, in conformity with this section, an endorsement to that effect shall be made by the Immigration Agent-General upon the indenture under which such immigrant shall be serving.

Indian, Chinese, and Cape de Verd immigrant wishing to renew his term of service.

35. The Immigration Agent-General shall, whenever he shall visit any estate or plantation as aforesaid, call upon every Indian, and Chinese, and Cape de Verd immigrant who shall then be serving in the fifth year of his indenture, to declare whether at the expiration of such year he wishes to enter into a new contract or indenture, under the provisions of the 25th section hereof ; and any such immigrant wishing so to do shall satisfy the Immigration Agent-General that the employer with whom he may be desirous of serving is willing to accept his services, and thereupon such immigrant shall sign a contract or indenture accordingly, and shall be held bound to serve such employer from the time and for the period stated in such contract or indenture, and shall then be paid by the Immigration Agent-General the sum appointed by the 27th section hereof.

Immigrant wishing to change place of employment to produce a certificate from the manager of the new estate.

36. If any immigrant shall state that he wishes either to be re-indentured, or to enter into a new indenture for some estate other than that upon which he shall be then serving, such immigrant shall produce to the Immigration Agent-General a certificate under the hand of the manager of such other estate of his willingness to accept his services, and thereupon such immigrant shall sign the indenture accordingly, and such certificate, whether the manager be changed or not, shall render such other estate liable in like manner as if the manager had signed an indenture, as herein-after enacted.

Rights of immigrants to change their employers, or to pay in commutation for service preserved.

37. Nothing herein-before contained shall be taken to prevent any immigrant who shall be serving under indenture, and who shall not have been already dealt with under the provisions of the 34th and 36th sections hereof, from stating to the Immigration Agent-General, at least fifteen days before the time at which such immigrant may be entitled to change his employer, or to pay in commutation of

service, his wish to do so; and every such immigrant shall be dealt with in manner provided by the said 34th and 36th sections hereof; and nothing herein-before contained shall be taken to prevent any Indian, Chinese, or Cape de Verd immigrant, who shall be serving in the fifth year of his indenture, or who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence, from declaring at any time to the Immigration Agent-General his wish to enter into a new contract or indenture; and every such immigrant shall be dealt with in manner provided by the 35th and the preceding section hereof.

38. If any immigrant shall fail to pay a sum of money in commutation, as herein-before provided, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term for which it shall be due, then, and in any such case, the indenture under which any such immigrant shall be then serving shall be taken to be renewed for the further term herein-before appointed for such immigrant; but if it shall appear in the case of any such immigrant that the manager failed to give the notice required by the 33rd section hereof, the Governor may, if to him it shall appear proper, direct the acceptance at the said time from him of the money payable in commutation of further service.

In default of payment in commutation of service indenture to be taken to be renewed.

39. The Immigration Agent-General shall, with the least practicable delay, after the termination of his half-yearly visit to any district of the Colony, make out and transmit to the Receiver-General complete lists of all immigrants who may have been indentured under the provisions of the 7th, 8th, or 25th sections hereof, or who may have paid in commutation of service, under the 22nd or 30th sections hereof, and of the sums due to the previous employers of such immigrants, or due from the employers to whom such immigrants shall lastly have been indentured; and the Receiver-General shall thereupon pay to such previous employers the sums so shown to be due, and shall call upon the new employers to pay within ten days from the date of the letter demanding the same, either to himself or to the Assistant Receiver-General in New Amsterdam, the sums shown to be due from them respectively, together with a fee of twenty-four cents for the indenture of each immigrant who may have become bound to them.

Half-yearly lists to be transmitted by the Immigration Agent-General to the Receiver-General.

40. Every indenture which shall be made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be filed of record in the office of the Immigration Agent-General, and one copy of the same, attested by him, shall be given to the immigrant bound thereby, and another copy so attested shall be given to the manager or person in charge of the estate to which such immigrant shall be indentured; and every such indenture, and the attested copies thereof, shall be exempt from stamp duty. And every such attested copy shall be admitted in evidence by any stipendiary or special magistrate in the hearing of any complaint, difference, or dispute between the immigrant mentioned therein and his employer.

Indentures to be filed of Record in Immigration Agent-General's Office and attested copies to be given by him to employers and immigrants.

(Repealed and amended by s. 11 of No. 19 of 1860.)

41. If any indenture made under the provisions of the 7th, 8th, or 25th sections hereof shall be signed by the immigrant upon the estate for which such indenture shall bind him to serve, such indenture shall in such case be then signed by the manager of the said estate; but if such indenture shall be so signed by the immi-

Time of execution of indentures on part employers.

grant at some other place than the estate for which it shall bind him to serve, then the Immigration Agent-General shall, as soon as practicable, forward the same to the manager or person in charge thereof, and call upon him to sign the same; and if any such manager shall fail so to sign such indenture, and return the same to the Immigration Agent-General within ten days from his being required so to do, then such indenture shall be void, but the estate for which the same shall have been drawn shall nevertheless remain liable to make good any sum which may have been paid to the immigrant in conformity herewith at the time of his signing such indenture; and every signature of a manager under this section shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of the liability of the estate under his charge for the payment of any sum declared to be due under the provisions of the 24th, 28th, or 32nd sections hereof.

Mode of execution.

42. All contracts and indentures hereafter to be executed within the Colony under this Ordinance shall be executed on the part of the employers, in the presence of the Immigration Agent-General, or of a stipendiary or special magistrate; and every such magistrate shall, when thereto requested by any employer, forthwith attest any such contract or indenture.

From what period new indentures to take effect.

43. Every new indenture which shall be entered into by any immigrant under the provisions of the third condition of the 4th section, or of the 7th, 8th, or 29th sections hereof, shall take effect from the day next after the termination of the previous indenture of such immigrant; and every indenture which shall be entered into by any such immigrant, under the provisions of the 25th section hereof, shall take effect from the day appointed by such indenture: And every person, other than the employer under such indenture, who shall, after such day, employ any such immigrant, shall be liable to prosecution under the 41st section of the Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1854.

Mode of distribution of copies of indentures.

44. All copies of indentures to be made under the provisions hereof shall be transmitted by the Immigration Agent-General to the stipendiary or special magistrate of the district in which the immigrants parties thereto shall be respectively bound to serve, and such stipendiary or special magistrate shall thereupon give notice to the manager or person in charge of such estate of the day on which he proposes to visit such estate, and shall, upon such day, give to the manager one copy of each of the indentures belonging to the same, and shall take his receipt for such copies for transmission to the Immigration Agent-General, and shall, at the same time, give the remaining copy of each indenture to the immigrant party thereto.

Right of employer to pay in cash or to anticipate the time of payment fixed in the promissory notes.

45. Nothing in this or any other Ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent any employer from paying at the execution of the contract or indenture the whole of the sum for the payment of which he shall then become bound, or from paying at any time the whole of any promissory notes which shall be then unpaid, with the interest due thereon, before the time herein-before fixed for the payment of the same respectively.

Security of colony in respect of promissory notes given by employers.

46. The Receiver-General, on behalf of the Colony, shall recover any sum herein-before declared to be due to the Colony, and the capital and interest of all notes given under the provisions hereof,

by parate execution, and shall have and hold for the same a preferent lien on the estates from which such sums shall be due, or on account of which such notes shall be given, over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and conventional, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, and such as are allowed or created by any Ordinance or enactment. And in any case in which the lessee of any estate shall be required to make any payment under this Ordinance, the same shall be made in cash, unless such lessee shall provide approved sureties, who shall sign the promissory notes to be given by such lessee, and which promissory notes shall be payable by them jointly and severally.

47. Every party to any promissory note given under the provisions hereof shall be deemed and held liable in every respect as a principal debtor, to all intents and purposes, in any proceeding upon any such promissory note at the instance of the Receiver-General; and it shall not be competent to any party in any such proceeding to set up any defence other than might be set up by a principal debtor.

Liability of sureties on promissory notes.

48. If any promissory note herein-before ordered to be cancelled shall have been given for more than one immigrant, the Receiver-General may, at his option, either write off from the same the amount to be repaid to the employer, or may cancel the promissory notes already given, and take other promissory notes for any sum due on account of any immigrant who shall not elect to change his employer or to pay a sum of money as aforesaid.

Where promissory note given for more than one immigrant.

49. In any proceedings for the recovery of sums due upon promissory notes given by employers of immigrants under any Ordinance now or hereafter to be in force it shall not be necessary to prove that the person who made application for such immigrants, or who signed the promissory notes for the same, was the lawful proprietor or lessee, or attorney, or representative of such proprietor or lessee, or was the manager or person in lawful charge of the estate upon which the Receiver-General may claim to hold a preferent lien in respect to the allotment of such immigrants, provided it be proved that the immigrants were allotted or indentured to such estate.

What not necessary to be proved in proceedings for recovery of promissory notes under this Ordinance.

50. Before any immigrant shall be indentured to any lessee of an estate, such lessee shall satisfy the Immigration Agent-General upon what day his lease thereof will expire, and shall enter into a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, binding himself to pay to the Immigration Agent-General a sum equal to twenty-four cents per diem for each such immigrant for the period, if any, which may intervene between the expiry of the lease and the termination of the indenture: Provided that no such payment shall be demanded under the said bond, if the Governor shall, at the expiry of the lease, allot such immigrant to some other employer who may be willing to employ him for the remaining term of the indenture.

Security bonds to be given by lessees of estates.

51. In the event of the lessee of an estate being required to provide a new hospital or additional hospital accommodation for the indentured immigrants on such estate, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 of the year 1859, such lessee shall, in the absence of any agreement on the subject between himself and the proprietor of the estate, be entitled to receive, at the expiration of his lease,

Compensation to be made to lessee in case of his being required to provide a new hospital, under Ordinance 17 of 1859.

such compensation in respect thereof from such proprietor as shall be paid by two arbitrators, the one to be appointed by the lessee, and the other by the proprietor; and if such arbitrators cannot agree, they shall appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final; but in case the proprietor shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator after receiving due notice from the lessee, such lessee may proceed to have the amount of compensation fixed and awarded *ex parte*.

A certified account of amount due by any employer, approved by the Governor, to be *prima facie* evidence of its correctness.

52. An account of the amount due by any employer under the provisions of any of the preceding sections hereof, signed by the Immigration Agent-General, countersigned by the Receiver-General, and approved by the Governor, together with, in the case of immigrants allotted on arrival, the application in writing for the immigrants made by or on behalf of such employer shall, without proof of any of such signatures, and without proof of any other matter or thing, be held and deemed to be, in all Courts and by all judges and magistrates, *prima facie* evidence of such account being in every particular correct.

How monies raised under Loan Ordinances to be applied.

53. The Commissioners appointed under Ordinances No. 16 of the year 1855, and No. 8 of the year 1857, may apply any money raised or to be raised by them in payment of the passage of any Indian immigrants who may be introduced and allotted in conformity with the provisions hereof. And the Commissioners appointed under the Ordinances No. 26 of the year 1856 and No. 6 of the year 1859 may apply any money raised or to be raised by them in payment of any bounty hereby declared to be payable to any immigrant: Provided that such money shall be so applied in manner and form enacted by the said Ordinances respectively.

How complaints to be heard and determined.

54. All complaints, differences and disputes, which shall arise respecting any matter or thing treated of in Ordinance No. 7, of the year 1854, or in this Ordinance, shall and may be heard and determined by any stipendiary magistrate, or by any special justice of the peace appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 19 of the year 1856.

The grounds in the vicinity of the immigrants' houses to be kept well drained.

55. The manager or person in charge of each estate on which indentured immigrants shall be employed shall take care that the yard and grounds in the vicinity of the dwellings of such immigrants shall be at all times kept well drained and clean, and clear from bush or weeds, or rubbish of any description; and every manager or person in charge of an estate who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars; and if more than three convictions under this section shall be obtained against the manager or person in charge for the time being of the same estate, it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, to direct all the indentured immigrants on each estate to be released and discharged from their indentures, and to be re-indentured for the unexpired terms of their indentures to such other employer as he shall think fit.

Interpretation clause.

56. In this Ordinance and in all Ordinances now in force relating to immigration the term "Immigration Agent General" shall also mean "Sub-Immigration Agent," except in so far as relates to the future indenturing of minor immigrants under the age of fifteen

years, all indentures on the part of whom shall be executed by the Immigration Agent-General himself.

57. This Ordinance and the following sections of Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1854, that is to say, from the 1st to the 13th section, both inclusive; the 15th and 17th sections; from the 22nd to the 52nd section both inclusive; from the 54th to the 60th section, both inclusive; and the 62nd section, shall be construed together as one Ordinance. This Ordinance, and certain sections of Ordinance 7 of 1854 to be construed together.

58. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication hereof. When this Ordinance to take effect.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this third day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and published on the fourteenth following.

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

By Command of the Court,
W. WALKER, Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM of CONTRACT with CHINESE LABOURER.

It is agreed between A.B., Chinese labourer, and C.D., Emigration Agent for the Colony of British Guiana, that A.B. shall serve such person, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and on such plantation in British Guiana as the Governor may appoint, in the growing or manufacturing of articles, the produce of such plantation, for the term of five years from the day on which A.B. shall land in British Guiana: Provided that it shall be lawful for A.B., at the end of any one of the said five years, to terminate such agreement, by paying for each year then unexpired a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount paid for the introduction of A.B. into British Guiana; and provided further, that it shall be lawful for A.B., at the end of the third and fourth years, to change his employer; and it is further agreed, that any employer whom A.B. shall serve under this contract shall pay A.B. the same rate of wages for the same quantity of work as may from time to time be paid to unindentured labourers working on the same plantation; and likewise that such employer shall furnish A.B., free of charge, suitable lodging, and, when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines and nourishment, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation. And it is further agreed that in the event of the said plantation being sold at execution sale or by the Administrator-General, the said immigrant shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

A.B.
C.D.

I hereby declare that the labourer, party to this contract, signed the same voluntarily, and with a due understanding of its effect.

E.F., Emigration Officer.

I agree to employ

upon the terms stated above.

G.H., Employer.

I certify that the labourer whose name appears above has been allotted to plantation and that the contract has been duly filed of record by me.

I.J., Immigration Agent-General.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM of CONTRACT with INDIAN, CAPE DE VERDE, OR AFRICAN IMMIGRANT.

Contract entered into on _____ day the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____ between _____ as attorney of the proprietor (or lessee of manager) of plantation _____ and _____ an _____ immigrant from _____ of _____

The said _____ as employer, agrees to hire the services of the said immigrant, and the said immigrant agrees to render to the said employer, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of an agricultural labourer for the term of three years, commencing on _____ day the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ and terminating on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said immigrant shall be employed by the said employer, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns on plantation _____ and that the said employer, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to the said immigrant, as such labourer as aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourers not under indenture or contract working on the said estate, and that such wages shall be paid on the last day of each week. And it is further agreed, that in the event of the said plantation being sold at execution sale or by the Administrator-General, the said immigrant shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

Employer's Signature.

Attestation of
Employer's Signature. } Signed by the above-named in my presence.

Immigrant's Signature.

Attestation of
Immigrant's Signature. } Signed by the above-named in my presence.

I certify that I have witnessed payment of \$ _____ to the above-named immigrant.

Immigration Agent-General.

SCHEDULE C.

FORM of CONTRACT with IMMIGRANT from MADEIRA, the AZORES, or CANARY ISLANDS.

The same as the preceding for the term of two years.

APPENDIX No. 47.

BRITISH GUIANA.

AN ORDINANCE to amend certain of the REGULATIONS relating to IMMIGRANTS in this COLONY.

An Ordinance enacted by his Excellency PHILIP EDMUND WODEHOUSE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c. with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting :
Be it known :—

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend certain of the regulations relating to immigrants at present in force in this Colony : Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

1. The 45th section of the Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1854, and the 4th, 5th, 14th, and 40th sections of the Ordinance No. 1 of this present year shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. All written contracts for the performance of any labour or service of agriculture in this Colony which shall be made by or with the authority of the Emigration Agent in China with any Chinese immigrant shall be binding on the parties thereto for the period named therein, not exceeding the period of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in British Guiana ; and every such contract shall be signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, or of persons lawfully acting on their behalf, and shall be attested by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, who shall declare that the immigrants, parties to such contracts, signed the same voluntarily and with a due understanding of their effect ; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such Emigration Officer shall be held to be genuine without any proof thereof ; but every person disputing the genuineness of any such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine ; and every such contract shall conform to the following conditions, namely,—

First.—Every such contract shall secure to the immigrant the same rate of wages for the same proportionate quantity of work as may, from time to time, be paid to unindentured labourers working on the estate on which he shall be employed ; *or otherwise*, every such contract shall secure to the immigrant wages at the rate of four dollars per calendar month, with sufficient food, on condition that such immi-

grant shall work seven hours and a half each day, with a reservation of five holidays in each year, to be fixed by the Governor, and every Sunday.

Second.—Every such contract shall bind the employer to furnish to the immigrant, free of charge, suitable lodging, and when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines and nourishment, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation.

Third.—Every such contract shall authorize the employer to deduct the sum of one dollar *per mensem* from the wages of any such immigrant in repayment of any advance which may be certified to have been made to him in China by the Emigration Agent, and also to deduct from the wages of any immigrant who, may assign a portion thereof to any party in China, a sum equal to such portion in each month.

Fourth.—Every such contract may be terminated by the immigrant party thereto, at the end of each year from the commencement of the same, on payment for each unexpired year of the term of the contract of a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount which shall have been paid for the passage of such immigrant. And every such immigrant may change his employer at the end of the third and of the fourth years of his contract.

Every such contract may be made in one of the forms contained in the Schedule A. to this Ordinance annexed.

Contracts to be submitted to the Immigration Agent-General for signature.

3. Every contract made under the provisions of the preceding section shall, on the arrival of the immigrant, be submitted to the Immigration Agent-General, who shall and may make such alterations therein for the benefit of the immigrant as he shall judge necessary to render the same conformable to the above conditions, and shall require the employer to whom the immigrant shall be allotted to sign the same, and shall thereupon himself sign such contract, and no such contract or altered contract shall be binding on any such immigrant till so signed.

Chinese immigrant may exchange contract for fixed monthly wages for one in the ordinary form.

4. Every Chinese immigrant who may in China enter into a contract securing to him wages at the rate of four dollars *per mensem* with food, may at any time after his allotment to any plantation, and in the presence of the manager of the same, signify to the stipendiary or special magistrate of the district his desire to exchange such contract for one securing to him the rate of wages paid to unindentured labourers, as herein-before provided; and the stipendiary or special magistrate shall thereupon make a note to that effect on the contract of such immigrant, and on the certificate which may have been granted as herein-after provided to the employer of such immigrant; and thereupon such contract shall be deemed to be exchanged; and every such exchange shall be forthwith reported by the stipendiary or special magistrate to the Immigration Agent-General for record in his office.

Chinese unindentured female immigrant to reside

5. If any Chinese female immigrant shall be introduced into this Colony, without having entered into any contract in China, such

female immigrant shall, if married, be required to reside on the estate to which her husband may for the time be indentured; and if such female immigrant shall be unmarried and a minor, she shall be required to reside on the estate to which her father may for the time be indentured; and the employer to whom such husband or father may be indentured on arrival shall, in manner provided by and subject to the conditions contained in the 16th section of the Ordinance No. 1 of this present year, pay to the Receiver-General the sum of forty dollars for the introduction of such female, but shall have no right in law to require such female to labour for him unless with her own consent.

6. Whenever any Chinese immigrants shall be allotted on arrival to any plantation, the Immigration Agent-General shall furnish the employer of such immigrants with a list, showing the amount which may have been advanced to each of them in China; and such employer shall pay the amount so shown to have been advanced to the Receiver-General at the expiration of two years from the date of such allotment: Provided, that if any such immigrant shall die before his employer shall have recovered from him, in manner herein-before provided, the whole amount advanced, such employer shall be bound to pay to the Receiver-General the sum of one dollar for each month that such immigrant may have lived in his service, and no more; and if any such immigrant shall terminate his contract, in manner provided by the fourth article of the second section hereof, before he shall have repaid the sum advanced to him in China, he shall then pay to his employer any balance remaining due; and the Receiver-General shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to recover any sums becoming due under this section, in manner and form provided for the recovery of sums due for immigrants allotted to plantations.

7. When and so soon as the total amount due under the provisions of the preceding section in respect to the immigrants introduced during any one season shall have been paid to or recovered by the Receiver-General, one-third thereof shall be carried to the credit of the General-Revenue of the Colony, and the remaining two-thirds shall be rateably distributed between the employers to whom any Chinese immigrants shall have been allotted during such season.

8. If in the case of any complaint being made against any Chinese immigrant who may be under a contract securing to him wages at the rate of four dollars *per mensem* with food, for refusal or neglect to work seven hours and a half in each day in conformity with the terms of his contract, such immigrant shall prove that he has performed within the week labour equal to five tasks of the extent assigned as daily tasks to the creole labourers of the Colony, such complaint shall be dismissed; and in case any such complaint shall be established against any such Chinese immigrant, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he shall think fit, and in lieu of any other punishment, to authorize the employer to deduct from the four dollars which would otherwise become payable to such immigrant at the end of the month such sum as to such magistrate may appear reasonable.

on the estate to which her husband, or if unmarried, her father, may be indentured.

Employers to repay advances made to immigrants in China

One-third to be carried to credit of the general revenue, and two-thirds to be rateably distributed between employers.

Complaint against Chinese immigrant under contract for fixed monthly wages for refusal to work to be dismissed if he can prove that he has performed five tasks in the week.

Chinese immigrants previously allotted this year, and their employers, to be bound by this Ordinance.

9. Every Chinese immigrant who, during this present year, may have been allotted by the Governor to any estate in the Colony, and every wife or daughter of any such immigrant, and every employer to whom any such immigrant may have been so allotted, shall be deemed and taken to be bound by the provisions hereof.

Allotment of immigrants, and obligation of employers thereupon.

10. The Governor may allot to any employer such or any less number of immigrants, of any description, who may arrive in this Colony at any time after the taking effect hereof, as such employer may, in writing, have consented to take, or may have applied for, or may hereafter apply for, previously to such allotment, and such employer shall thereupon be bound to pay, either wholly in cash, or partly in cash and partly in promissory notes, according to the undertaking of such employer, the sum appointed by the Ordinance No. 1 of the present year, to be paid upon the indenture of each immigrant of each description, together with a fee of twenty-four cents for each such indenture; and upon such payments being made, the indenture shall be duly executed; and the Governor shall, in making such allotments, allot such immigrants to the estates for which they may express a preference, and shall take care not to separate husbands from wives. No immigrant shall be allotted to any employer who is in arrear in the payment of any sum due to the Colony for or on account of any immigrant previously allotted to him.

Indentures to be recorded in Immigration Agent General's Office, and certificates to be given off to employers.

11. Every contract or indenture which shall be made under the provisions of this Ordinance, or of the Ordinance No. 1 of the present year, shall be exempt from stamp duty, and the particulars of every such contract or indenture shall be fully recorded in the office of the Immigration Agent-General. And thereafter the Immigration Agent-General shall deliver such contract or indenture to the immigrant bound thereby; and shall give to the employer of such immigrant a certificate according to the form in the Schedule B. to this Ordinance annexed. And such certificate shall be admitted in evidence by any stipendiary or special magistrate, in the hearing of any complaint, difference, or dispute between any immigrant mentioned therein and his employer. And if any such certificate shall be lost or destroyed, the employer shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent-General, after payment to the Receiver-General of the sum of five dollars, a duplicate of the same. And if at any time it shall be discovered that such employer has not signed the contract or indenture with any immigrant named in any such certificate, such certificate shall be taken to be good and sufficient evidence of the existence of the agreement between such employer and immigrant.

Provision for loss of service when indentured immigrant imprisoned.

12. Whenever any Immigrant under indenture shall be committed to prison, whether under civil or criminal process, the employer of such immigrant shall notify the fact of his being under indenture to the keeper of such prison; and such keeper shall, at the expiration of the period for which such immigrant shall remain in his custody, whether before or after sentence, certify such period to the Immigration Agent-General, and shall likewise, if any such immigrant be removed to any other place of confinement, notify to the said

Immigration Agent-General the term for which such immigrant may be sentenced to be imprisoned. And every immigrant under indenture who shall, by reason of such imprisonment or of desertion, be absent from the service of his employer for a period equal to or exceeding one month for each year of his indenture, shall be bound, after his release from imprisonment or return to the estate, and after the expiration of the period stated in the indenture, to serve the same employer for a term corresponding with that of his absence: Provided, that if any such immigrant shall be committed to prison for trial, and shall be acquitted, he shall not be bound to serve such employer for any additional term after the expiration of his indenture.

13. The Immigration Agent-General shall keep a separate book in which shall be entered all reports made to him under the preceding section, and shall grant to the employer of every immigrant under indenture who may have been so imprisoned a certificate of the period of such imprisonment; and thereupon such indenture shall be deemed to be renewed for a corresponding period commencing from the day on which such indenture would otherwise have expired.

Immigration Agent-General to give to employers certificates of the period of imprisonment of immigrants.

14. Every Indian immigrant who shall have arrived in the Colony before the month of December 1853, and who shall not be under any indenture or contract of service, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence, shall be entitled to a passage back to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the Colony; and every Indian immigrant who shall have arrived or who may arrive in this Colony during or after the month of December 1853, and who shall not be still under any indenture or contract of service, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence, shall, when ten years have elapsed from the time of such arrival, be entitled to a passage back to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the Colony.

Indian immigrants entitled to back passages at the expense of the colony.

15. Every Indian immigrant who shall become entitled to a passage back to the Port from which he sailed, and who, after having claimed the same, shall be detained against his will in this Colony, shall be entitled, at the time of his embarking, to demand and receive from the Receiver-General the sum of six dollars for every six months of such detention.

Immigrants entitled to certain compensation in case of detention.

16. This Ordinance and the following sections of the Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1854, that is to say, from the 1st to the 13th sections, both inclusive; the 15th and 17th sections; from the 22nd to the 44th sections, both inclusive; from the 46th to the 52nd sections, both inclusive; from the 54th to the 60th sections, both inclusive; and the 62nd and 63rd sections: And the following sections of the Ordinance No. 1 of this present year, that is to say, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections; from the 6th to the 13th section, both inclusive; from the 15th to the 39th section, both inclusive; and from the 41st to the 58th section, both inclusive, shall be construed together as one Ordinance.

This Ordinance and certain parts of Ordinances No. 7 of 1854, and No. 1 of 1860 to be construed together.

17. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication thereof.

When Ordinance to take effect.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this twenty-eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and published on the first day of August following.

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

By command of the Court,
J. O. L. MURE, Acting Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.—(SECTION 2.)

FORM OF CONTRACT WITH CHINESE LABOURER.

It is agreed between A.B., Chinese labourer, and C.D., Emigration Agent for the Colony of British Guiana, that A.B. shall serve such person, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and on such plantation in British Guiana as the Governor may appoint, in the growing or manufacturing of articles, the produce of such plantation, for the term of five years from the day on which A.B. shall land in British Guiana: Provided that it shall be lawful for A.B., at the end of any one of the said five years, to terminate such agreement by paying for each year then unexpired a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount paid for the introduction of A.B. into British Guiana; and provided further, that it shall be lawful for A.B., at the end of the third and fourth years, to change his employer. And it is further agreed, that any employer whom A.B. shall serve under this contract, shall pay A.B. the same rate of wages for the same quantity of work as may from time to time be paid to unindentured labourers working on the same plantation; and likewise, that such employer shall furnish A.B., free of charge, suitable lodging, and, when sick, suitable and sufficient medicines and nourishment, medical attendance, and hospital accommodation. And it is further agreed, that such employer may deduct from any wages becoming due to A.B. the sum of one dollar in each month in repayment of any advance which may be certified by the Emigration Agent to have been made to A.B. in China; and likewise that such employer may deduct from any such wages in each month a sum equal to that which may be certified by the Emigration Agent to have been assigned by A.B. to any party in China. And it is further agreed, that in the event of the said plantation being sold at execution sale or by the Administrator-General, A.B. shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

A.B.
C.D.

Or—

It is agreed between A.B., Chinese labourer, and C.D., Emigration Agent for the Colony of British Guiana, that A.B. shall serve such person, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and on such plantation in British Guiana as the Governor may appoint, in the growing or manufacturing of articles, the produce of such plantation, for the term of five years from the day on which A.B. shall land in British Guiana, and that during such term A.B. shall be bound to labour seven and a half hours in each day

APPENDIX No. 48.

LABUAN.

LEASE OF COAL MINES.

THIS Indenture, made the 12th day of June 1860, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone, of Onslow Square, in the county of Middlesex, Baronet, M.P., and James Thompson Mackenzie, of Lombard Street, in the City of London, Esquire (herein-after called, with their executors, administrators, and assigns, "the said licensees"), of the other part; Whereas by an indenture bearing date the 31st day of January 1848, and made between Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and Henry Wise, Merchant, of the other part, it was agreed that Her Majesty should let to the said Henry Wise, for the term of 30 years from the 1st of July then next, all the coal lying under the surface of 500 acres of land, and also a certain quantity of surface land, not exceeding 50 acres, both to be selected in the Island of Labuan, in manner therein mentioned, paying therefor to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, during the said term, such rent and royalty as are in the said agreement mentioned; and it was by the indenture now in recital agreed that when the land should have been selected, Her Majesty would grant a lease to the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of the said coal and land upon the terms specified and contained in the said indenture: And whereas the land so as aforesaid to be selected was selected pursuant to the said agreement soon after the date thereof, and certain modifications of the terms on which the said lease was to be granted were made, and coal mines under some portion of the 500 acres have since been opened and worked by the parties for the time being entitled to the benefit of the said agreement, but no lease has yet been granted of the said coal or land: And whereas the benefit of the said agreement for a lease and the rights and privileges granted by the herein-before recited indenture (modified as aforesaid) have by an indenture bearing date the 11th day of June 1860, and made between the New Eastern Archipelago Company, Limited, of the one part, and the said Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie of the other part, been assigned to and become vested in the said Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie, in equal shares as tenants in common: Now these Presents witness, that Her said Majesty Queen Victoria doth for Herself, Her heirs and successors, (but so far only as the agreements herein-after contained are to be observed or performed by Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors,) agree with the said licensees, and each of them, their and each of their heirs, executors, and administrators, and the said licensees do for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, and each of them, doth for himself, his heirs, executors, and

administrators (so far only as the agreements herein-after contained are to be observed or performed by the said licensees or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators), hereby agree with Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, as follows, that is to say :

First. That the agreement so as aforesaid entered into by the herein-before recited indenture and all modifications of the same agreement shall as from the date of these presents cease to be binding and have effect, save as to any rent then due under the said agreement, which shall be duly paid up at the time of the execution of these presents.

Secondly. That Her Majesty will grant free of charge unto the said licensees, for the term of two years, to be computed from the 25th day of December 1860, full and exclusive liberty and licence to dig, work, mine, and search for all the coal mines and seam and seams of coal situate, lying, and being within and under, or which can, shall, or may be sought for, had, dug, won, or gotten within, from, or out of the Island of Labuan aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, save as herein-after mentioned ; and also full and free liberty and licence to sell and dispose of for their own use and benefit any such coal so dug or gotten ; and also full and free liberty and licence, at any time during the same term, to dig, sink, erect, and otherwise make, have, and use all such pits, mines, water-courses, railways, houses, buildings, erections, works, conveniences, and things in, upon, and within the said island, save as herein-after mentioned, as shall be necessary or proper for effectually working and carrying on as well the coal mines already opened as any other coal mines hereafter to be opened in the said island. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained or in the said intended lease to be contained shall in any way affect the right of Her Majesty and Her successors to sell and dispose under the Government Land Regulations for the time being in force in the said island, or to make reserves for town sites, quays, wharves, roads, or for any other public purpose whatsoever, of any of the unappropriated Crown lands in the said island ; nor shall anything herein or in the said intended lease contained authorize the said licensees to enter upon or disturb the surface of any land the property of, or in the lawful possession or occupation of, any person, without either first obtaining the consent of such person or without making compensation for any damage or injury that may be done to the surface of the land belonging to such person, the amount of such compensation in case of difference to be settled by the Governor or Chief Officer for the time being of the said island on the requisition of either party.

Third. That if during the last 12 months of the said term of two years for which the licence is granted not less than fifteen thousand tons of coal, Newcastle measure, shall be raised or gotten, then and in such case Her Majesty or Her successors shall, on production of a certificate under the hand of the Governor or Chief Officer of the Government in the said island, that such minimum quantity of coal has been raised in the last 12 months of the said term, and on application made for such purpose by the said licensees to one of

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on or before the 1st day of June 1863, grant a lease to the said licensees or to their nominees of all coal mines and coal in the Island of Labuan for a term of 21 years, to be computed from the 25th day of December 1862, at a royalty of 6*d.* per ton, Newcastle measure, on all coal raised or gotten in the said island during the first seven years of the said lease, and at a royalty of 1*s.* per ton, like measure, on all coal raised or gotten in the said island during the remaining fourteen years of the said lease, the said royalties respectively to be paid to Her Majesty or to such person or persons as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall from time to time appoint to receive the same ; and the said lease shall contain the following and such other covenants, provisoes, and conditions on the lessees' part to be performed and observed as are reasonable and usual in leases of coal mines ; that is to say, covenants by the said licensees to pay the said royalties at the times and in the manner herein mentioned ; to work, manage, and carry on the coal mines according to the best and most approved method of working, and not wilfully or negligently to do or omit to do any act or thing which may tend to the injury of the mines and works ; to afford to the said Governor or Chief Officer, or any person or persons authorized by him for the purpose, every facility for viewing and inspecting the said mines and the working thereof at all reasonable times ; to erect and keep in good and substantial order and repair serviceable and correct weighing machines, and not to allow any coal to be removed without causing the quantity and weight thereof to be ascertained and recorded in proper books of account ; to provide and keep in good order and repair and always ready for use an adequate supply of suitable lighters wherewith to coal Her Majesty's ships, as hereinafter mentioned ; and the said lease shall also contain a proviso that if during any three consecutive years of the said lease, computed from the commencement thereof, there shall fail to be raised or gotten an average of 15,000 tons of coal, Newcastle measure, a year, then in such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty or Her successors, by notice in writing under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, given or left to or at the last known place or places of abode or business in England of the said licensees or one of them, their or one of their executors, administrators, or assigns, to determine the lease as from the time at which such notice shall be given or left as aforesaid, with a proviso that no such notice shall be effectual to determine the lease unless the same shall be so given or left as aforesaid within three calendar months from the date at which an official report of such failure shall have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor or Chief Officer of the Government in the said island, and a copy of such report shall have been given to or left at the last known place or places of abode or of business in England of the said licensees or one of them, or one of their executors, administrators, or assigns ; and such lease shall also contain a stipulation that the said licensees shall keep proper and accurate accounts, books of account, and plans and diallings of the workings of the said mines, and shall render to Her said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies

true and faithful half-yearly accounts in duplicate, commencing from the 25th day of December 1862, of all the coal raised by them or under their authority ; and that such accounts shall be delivered in the first instance and within three calendar months of the termination of each half year to the Governor or Chief Officer of the Government in the said island, who shall have full power by himself or any person from time to time authorized by him in writing for the purpose to inspect and examine and take copies or extracts of and from all the accounts, books of account, plans, diallings, and other documents relating to the said mines or to the raising of coal therefrom, and the said licensees and their local agents shall furnish all explanations or information in their power required of them respectively by the said Secretary of State, Governor, or Chief Officer for ascertaining the truth and accuracy of such accounts ; and the said Governor or Chief Officer shall, after such examination, affix to the said accounts a certificate under his hand setting forth whether or not the said accounts are in his judgment true and correct, or in what respect they appear to him to be incorrect, and shall immediately afterwards forward the accounts so certified to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, having first communicated to the said licensees a copy of his certificate ; and in case default shall be made by the said licensees in rendering such accounts as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty and Her successors to assume for the purposes of the said lease that no coal has been raised within the period for which such accounts shall not have been duly rendered as aforesaid.

Fourth. That the said licensees shall, during the continuance of the licence and of the lease hereby agreed to be granted, supply for the use of Her Majesty any coal which She may by notice in writing signified under the hand of the said Governor or Chief Officer, and left at the place of business or place of abode in the said island of the agent of the said licensees, require for the use of Her navy or of any ships under charter to any department of Her Government, at the rate of 1*l.* per ton, Newcastle measure, free of the said royalties, and that such coal shall be delivered immediately and in preference to all existing or other demands, should the same be so required by such notice ; and such coal shall be delivered free of charge on board any such vessel which may be lying alongside of any wharf or jetty on the said island ; but if such vessel shall not be lying alongside of any wharf or jetty, then free on board proper lighters to be supplied by the said licensees and to be placed as conveniently as may be with reference to the position of the vessels to be coaled, in order that the same may be navigated or towed off to the said vessels by or at the expense of the ship or ships requiring such coal ; and the said Governor or Chief Officer shall determine what shall be the reasonable rate of charge (having regard to the capital invested and the wear and tear of such lighters, but exclusive of any question of profit) to be paid to the said licensees for the use of such lighters ; and in case default shall be made in the delivery of coal according to the terms of any such notice (except such neglect or default be occasioned by reason of there being no coal gotten or by other inevitable cause), it shall be competent to the said Governor

or Chief Officer, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to require payment of the sum of 2*l.* for every ton of coal in respect of which such default shall be made, but such payment shall not in any way prejudice Her Majesty's right to consider the licence or lease, as the case may be, forfeited for breach of covenant.

Fifth. That Her Majesty and Her successors will from time to time during the continuance of the said licence and lease, on application made for such purpose by the said licensees to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, sell to the said licensees or to their nominees, at a price not exceeding 1*l.* for an acre, so much unappropriated rural surface land of the said island as the said licensees or their nominees shall require to purchase for the erection or making of houses, buildings, erections, roads, railways, or tramways, or the depositing coal, or for any other purpose necessary for or connected with the working and carrying on the said coal mines or any of them, and that Her Majesty and Her successors will do and perform all acts and deeds which shall be requisite for vesting in the said licensees or their nominees the absolute interest in the surface land to be sold to them as aforesaid; provided always, that the land so sold shall not exceed in the whole 1,000 acres; that it shall be selected and paid for before the 1st day of January 1870; that it shall not, without the express approval of the said Secretary of State, include any land on or abutting on the sea-shore or on any harbour or creek or, any land which the Governor or Chief Officer of the Government in the said island shall have reserved or shall think necessary to reserve for any public purpose whatever; that it shall be taken in blocks of not less than 100 acres each, which, as far as local circumstances will permit, shall in shape be rectangular parallelograms, of which the sides shall run in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass, and of which the shortest side shall be at least two-thirds of the length of the longest side, save only where such land may be required for roads, railroads, or tramways connected with the said coal mines or works, in which case it may be selected in the manner most suitable for constructing such roads, railroads, or tramways; provided, nevertheless, that the said licensees shall during the continuance of the licence and lease hereby agreed to be granted be permitted, subject to the approval of the said Governor or Chief Officer and such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe for the protection of public interests, to occupy rent-free any land which they may require for the construction of roads, railroads, or tramways necessary for or connected with the working or carrying on of the said coal mines or any of them, and, subject as aforesaid, may occupy, at a rent to be fixed by the said Governor or Chief Officer, any land which they, the said licensees, may require for the construction of any wharves, quays, or jetties for the loading or unloading of their vessels; provided that the water frontage of any land that may be occupied for any of the purposes last aforesaid, and whether taken in one or more localities, shall not exceed 500 yards in the whole; provided always, that nothing herein-before contained shall be construed or operate to restrict or limit the right of the said licensees at any

time after the exhaustion of the right of selecting and purchasing 1,000 acres of land as aforesaid, to purchase or acquire from Her Majesty or Her successors under the Government Land Regulations for the time being in force in the said island or otherwise, any pieces or parcels of land, or any messuages or hereditaments or easements which may then be open for purchase by the public.

Sixth. That it shall be lawful for the said licensees at all times during the continuance of the said licence and lease respectively (the consent in writing of the said Governor or Chief Officer being first obtained), to fell or cut down and carry away all such timber or trees that now are, or hereafter shall or may be, growing upon any of the unappropriated Crown lands in the said island as may be necessary and required for the due working of the said coal mines, and for constructing any works, railroads, or tramroads connected therewith.

Seventh. And it is hereby further agreed that all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of these presents, and of the said licence or lease, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said licensees, 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 we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, and Sir Frederic Rogers, Baronet, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals for and on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie have respectively hereto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

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

FREDERIC ROGERS. (L.S.)

J. D. ELPHINSTONE. (L.S.)

J. T. MACKENZIE. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Sir Frederic Rogers, in the presence of Stephen Walcott, of 8, Park Street, Westminster, Esquire.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie, in the presence of Henry Arnold, clerk to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, & Co., 6, Victoria Street, Westminster.

APPENDIX No. 49.

KOORIA MOORIA.

THIS INDENTURE, made the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, between Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the first part, John Ord, of Litherland, near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, late master mariner, and Joseph Hindson and James Henshawe Hayes, both of Liverpool aforesaid, merchants and brokers, of the second part :

Whereas His Highness the Imam of Muscat hath ceded to Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in full property and dominion, certain islands being part of His said Highness's dominions, and situate in or near the bay of Kooria Moorria, on the south coast of Arabia, three of which islands are denominated respectively Jibleea, Haski, and Ghurzood :

And whereas it hath been represented to Her said Majesty that the three last-mentioned islands contain deposits of guano and other substances capable of being used for the manuring of lands (all which substances are herein-after included under the term "guano") :

And whereas by an indenture bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and made between Her said Majesty of the first part, and the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshawe Hayes of the second part, Her said Majesty did grant to the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshawe Hayes the right to raise and take away guano from the said three islands on the conditions and in the manner therein mentioned :

Now this indenture witnesseth that the said indenture of the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and everything therein contained, shall, from the date of the execution hereof, be deemed to be null and void, save as herein-after mentioned ; and the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshawe Hayes, in consideration of the extended licence herein-after granted, do hereby renounce all causes of complaint and all claims (if any) against Her said Majesty or Her Government arising out of or in any way connected with the said indenture :

And this indenture further witnesseth that, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, Her said Majesty hath granted and doth hereby grant to the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshawe Hayes, their executors, administrators, and assigns (herein-after called the licensees), the sole and exclusive right, from the execution of these presents to the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to raise and take away the said guano from the said three islands, Jibleea, Haski, and Ghurzood, with permission to construct on the said islands all such sheds, huts, stores, jetties, or other works or buildings as may be requisite for that purpose.

And this indenture further witnesseth that the said licensees, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns,

jointly and severally covenant and agree with and to Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, as follows, that is to say :—

1. The said licensees will pay to Her said Majesty a royalty of two shillings sterling for every ton of guano which shall have been or which shall be exported from any of the said islands from the first day of June last to the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four inclusive.

2. The said licensees will render Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies half-yearly statements, commencing from the first day of June last, specifying the names and tonnage of all the vessels which shall have shipped guano in the said islands during the half-year to which such statement shall relate, and the quantity of guano shipped in each vessel, so as to insure (so far as may be practicable) that every such statement shall reach the said Secretary of State within eight calendar months of the expiration of every such half-year.

3. The said licensees shall, within the same eight months, pay to Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, one of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, or to any other person who may be authorized by the said Secretary of State to receive the same, the amount of royalty which shall be due to Her Majesty in respect of the shipments made during such half-year.

4. The said licensees shall, with their own resources and to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of State, maintain good order in the said islands, and properly treat all Asiatic labourers and others who may be employed in or about the raising and exporting guano.

5. Subject to such regulations as may be necessary for preserving order and regularity in the shipments, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the said licensees shall allow all British vessels whatever, and the vessels of such foreign states as shall be designated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the said licensees, to load guano at any of the above-mentioned islands, receiving from the person shipping such guano the amount of royalty payable to Her said Majesty on the same, and a further net payment not exceeding ten shillings for every ton so shipped. The said licensees shall charge to every person shipping guano the same price per ton ; but shall not be obliged to allow any ship to load guano, unless the master thereof shall satisfy one of the licensees or their agent that he has in his possession cash or approved credit on some known bank within the possessions of Her Majesty, of sufficient value to pay all sums which may become due to the said licensees in respect of the said guano. The said licensees shall not allow any ship to load guano unless the master thereof shall have first executed a bond in the following form, to be witnessed by the said John Ord or agents of the licensees :—

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, master of the ship _____, am held and firmly bound unto the President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade for the time being in the sum of one thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said President and his successors in office, to which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself, my heirs, executors,

and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal. Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above-mentioned ship _____ shall proceed direct to the port of _____ (or to one of the following ports, namely _____), being in Her Majesty's dominions, and shall there land the whole of the guano now on board or hereafter to be taken on board from the Kooria Moorla islands, or if the said ship shall be prevented from so doing by any inevitable accident, then this obligation is to be void, but otherwise is to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above bounden _____ in the presence of us,

[*Insert names, addresses, and occupation of witnesses.*]

Provided nevertheless, that in respect of ships which shall have proceeded or have contracted to proceed to the said islands for the purpose of loading guano previously to the execution of these presents, the amount of the royalty payable to Her Majesty, and of the payment to be made to the licensees, shall be at the rate specified in the herein-before recited indenture of the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

6. The said licensees shall forward every such bond by the next opportunity after the execution thereof to such person in England as the Secretary of State for the Colonies shall designate to the said licensees.

7. The said licensees shall transmit by the master of every such vessel as aforesaid, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Custom-house officer at the port of unloading, a statement of the quantity of guano shipped in such vessel, signed by the said master and by the principal agent or other person acting in Kooria Moorla islands on behalf of the said licensees.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that in case any of the above covenants 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 good order has not been or cannot be maintained in the said islands; or in case it shall appear to such Secretary of State expedient on political grounds to annul these presents, or to revoke the licence hereby granted to raise and export guano as aforesaid, 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 any of the said licensees at his last known place of business in England, and to be published in the "London Gazette" within one week of the date thereof, to declare that, on a day to be named in such notice, not being in any case less than three calendar months after the date thereof, the licence and authority hereby granted to the said licensees to raise and remove guano as aforesaid shall cease and determine. Provided nevertheless, that in case that it shall be deemed expedient to determine the said licence on political grounds, or on account of disorders, not, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, imputable to the licensees or their agents, the day so to be

named for such determination shall not be less than twelve calendar months after the date of the notice thereof.

And it is hereby further agreed that, on the determination of such licence, either by efflux of time or on the breach of any of the conditions as aforesaid, all machinery, sheds, huts, stores, jetties, and other works and buildings made by the said licensees on any of the said islands and all guano being thereon, and also all guano shipped therefrom after such determination as aforesaid, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty : Provided, nevertheless, that in case these presents shall be annulled, or the said licence revoked on the ground of political expediency, the said licensees shall in that case only be entitled to compensation for any machinery, sheds, huts, stores, jetties, and other works and buildings then on the said islands respectively, and belonging to the said licensees, which they may not elect at once to remove, such compensation to be fixed by arbitrators to be chosen, one by the said Secretary of State, and the other by the said licensees, or by an umpire to be named by such arbitrators before they enter upon the arbitration.

And it is hereby further agreed, that all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of this indenture, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said licensees, 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, we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, and Frederick Rogers, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals for and on behalf of Her Majesty ; and the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshawe Hayes have respectively hereto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed)	T. W. C. MURDOCH.	(L.S.)
	FREDERICK ROGERS.	(L.S.)
	JOHN ORD.	(L.S.)
	JOSEPH HINDSON.	(L.S.)
	JAMES H. HAYES.	(L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said William Clinton Murdoch and Frederick Rogers as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, in the presence of Stephen Walcott, Secretary to the said Commissioners.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said John Ord, in the presence of A. T. Squarey, Solicitor, Liverpool.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Joseph Hindson, in the presence of A. T. Squarey, Solicitor, Liverpool.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said James Henshawe Hayes, in the presence of Stephen Walcott, Secretary to the said Emigration Commissioners.

L O N D O N :

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TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

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1861.

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



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