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COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

3
OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION
COMMISSIONERS.

Great Britain 1855.

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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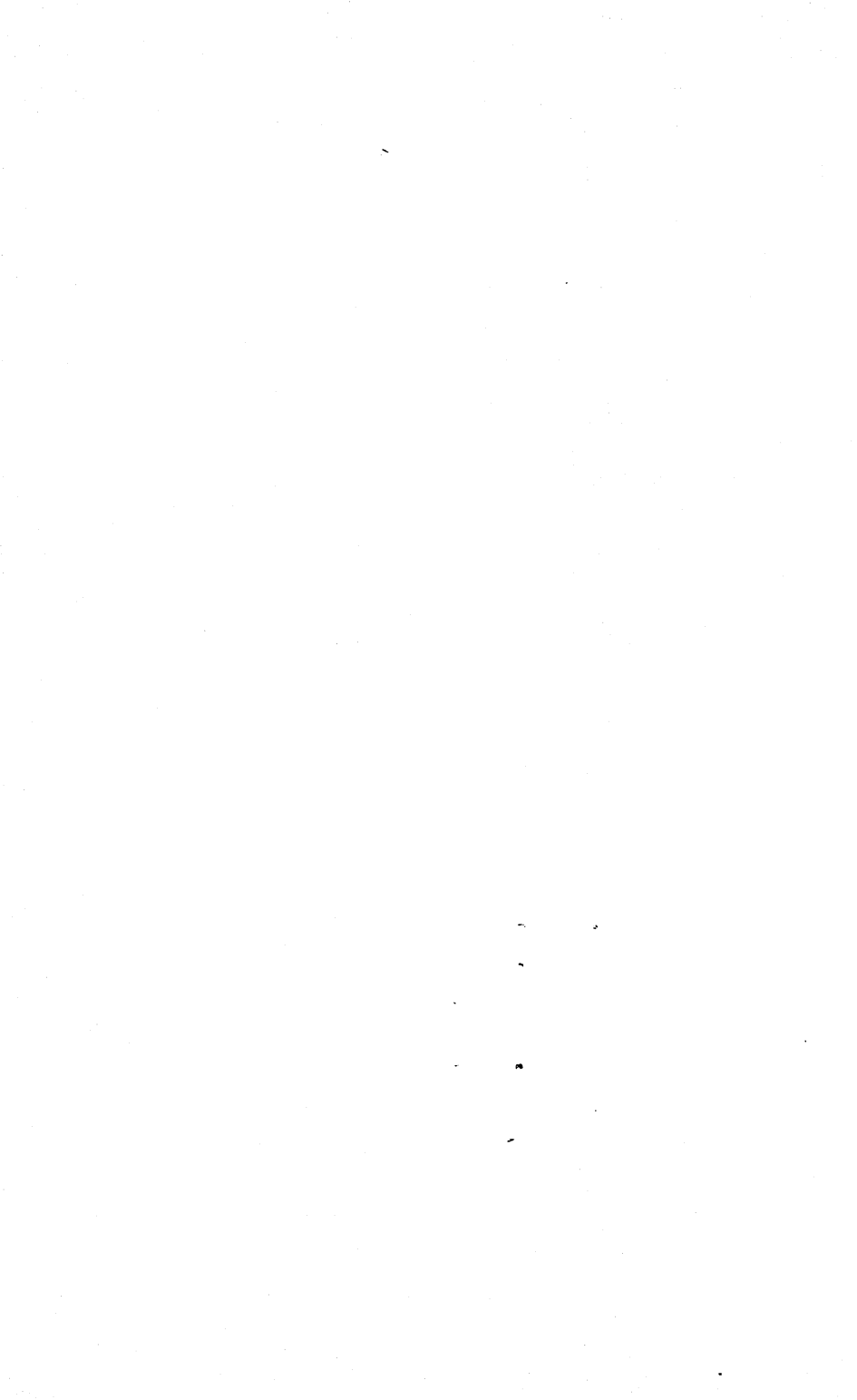
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FIFTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

MY LORD,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
April 30, 1855.

WE have the honour to submit to your Lordship our Annual Report.

In the Appendix we place Tables similar to those printed in former years, showing the extent of emigration from this country since 1815, and its progress during 1854. From the first of these Tables it will be seen that during the 40 years between January 1815 and December 1854, the whole number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom was 4,116,958, being on an average 102,923 persons a year. But of this number 2,446,802, or nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ ths have emigrated during the last eight years; and 1,358,096, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ d in the last four years. The average emigration of the last four years has been 339,524.

Emigration
Appendix
Nos. 1 to 14.

The total number who emigrated in 1854 was 323,429, being 16,095 less than the average of the last four years; and 45,335 less than the emigration of 1852—the largest that has yet taken place. The following Table will show the destinations to which the emigration has fallen off, and to those who have given their attention to the subject will almost indicate its causes.

Description of
emigration.

Year.	British North America.	United States.	Australian Colonies.	Other places.	TOTAL.
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

The great decrease is, it will be seen, in the emigration to America, for although there was a considerable increase in that to the British American Provinces, yet the whole number who went to America in 1854 was 28,581 less than in 1853, and 40,308 less than in 1852. The emigration to Australia, in which there had been a reaction in 1853, recovered itself in 1854, and is now, we may hope, in a more healthy condition than ever.

The emigration to the United States having long been principally Irish, a decrease in it might be assumed to indicate a decrease in the number of emigrants from that part of the United Kingdom. And this coincides with the fact; for we find that of the emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1853 and 1854 there were,—

	1853.	1854.
English - - -	62,915	90,966
Scotch - - -	22,605	25,872
Irish - - -	192,609	150,209
Foreigners - -	31,459	37,704
Not distinguished -	20,349	18,678
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	329,937	323,429
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Irish emi-
gration.

When it is recollected that the Irish emigration of 1851 and 1852 was estimated, on reasonable if not perfectly accurate calculations, at 254,537 and 224,997, there cannot be a doubt that the emigration from that country has largely decreased; nor, looking to the rapidity and regularity of the decrease, can we hesitate to attribute it to permanent causes.

A decrease to some extent might have been expected under any circumstances. The reduction which took place in the population between 1841 and 1850, from 8,175,124 to 6,515,794, followed by an emigration in the three next years of probably not less than 650,000 persons, must have left the population of Ireland at the beginning of 1854 at little more than 6,000,000. From this reduced number, even without any change in the state of the country, it would have been reasonable to infer that the emigrants must be proportionately reduced. But this will not sufficiently account for the change. The greatest emigration appears to have taken place in 1851, when the population had already fallen to the number of 6,515,794. Nor can the decrease be explained by any falling off in the funds applicable to emigration, as we find that the amounts remitted through the bankers and

Money remitted
by settlers in
North America.

merchants, who are good enough to supply us with information on the subject, were in 1854 larger than in any previous year. We reproduce the returns since we first obtained them—a testimony of generosity and self-denial probably unparalleled in the world. The amounts were in,—

			£
1848 upwards of	-	-	460,000
1849	„	-	540,000
1850	„	-	957,000
1851	„	-	990,000
1852	„	-	1,404,000
1853	„	-	1,439,000
1854	„	-	1,730,000

The real causes of the decrease are to be found we believe, first, in the improved position of the labouring classes in Ireland, and secondly, though in a less degree, in the diminution of employment in the United States, arising from the recent commercial crisis, and to some extent also in the operations of the “Know-nothing” party.

The first cause is one which can be looked on only with unmixed satisfaction. We learn from the reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, that the general rate of wages of agricultural labourers, which in former years did not exceed 5s. a week, is now almost universally 6s. a week, being a rise of 20 per cent.; that in seed and harvest times wages are considerably higher; that for steady men there is constant employment, and even in some districts a complaint of the want of labourers; and that small farmers and their dependents who used to work occasionally for hire, now find it more profitable to devote their labour to their own farms, and have even come into the market as employers of labour. It is added that the increased prosperity of the small farmers and labourers has re-acted on the tradespeople, for whose articles there has been a greater and more profitable demand. A change such as this is a legitimate cause for a decrease in emigration, and the only cause to which we have ever looked as likely to produce such a result permanently.

That the other causes to which we have alluded have, however, some effect in stopping emigration, may be inferred from the effect they produce on those who have already reached the United States. In former years the human current flowed only one way; in the last year a considerable return current has set in. During 1854, the

Emigrants
returning from
the United
States.

number of emigrants who returned from the United States to Liverpool alone amounted to no less than 12,578, of whom 8,642 were males and 3,600 females with 336 infants; and in the Report of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers at Boston it is stated that many English mechanics and others who went out in 1854 had returned from that port, and those having the means were returning in every ship. It appears also from the Report of the Emigration Agent in Canada that a large number of emigrants had proceeded from the United States to the western districts of that province. Unless circumstances alter considerably both in the United Kingdom and in the United States it is not unreasonable to expect that for some years to come there will be a considerable diminution in the number of British emigrants to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Money remitted
for other than
emigration
purposes.

With respect to the remittances sent home by emigrants to North America, amounting in the past year to nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ million sterling, there is one feature connected with them to which we wish to call attention. When money was first sent home in 1847 or 1848, it was, we believe, almost exclusively intended to enable those who were left behind in the Mother Country to join their more fortunate relatives who had preceded them; indeed, it has been stated that at that time it was the practice to make up a sum to send out one member of a family in order that he might earn and remit the amount necessary to purchase passages for the remainder. But the remittances of the last two years have far exceeded the amounts necessary for such a purpose. The whole expense of Irish emigration in 1853 did not probably exceed 825,000*l.*,* while the amount remitted was upwards of 1,439,000*l.* The expense of the same emigration in 1854 could scarcely have exceeded 616,000*l.*,* while the amount remitted reaches to 1,730,000*l.* It is probable that in both years the amount appropriated from these remittances towards emigration was considerably less than the whole expense,

		£
* 150,000 Statute Adults,	at 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	- 675,000
"	"	at 1 <i>l.</i> each extra, expenses - 150,000
		825,000
112,000 Statute Adults,	at 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	- 504,000
"	"	at 1 <i>l.</i> each extra, expenses - 112,000
		616,000

some of those who went out being persons in circumstances sufficiently easy to pay their own passages, while others were assisted by their landlords or parishes. It would seem to follow that in both years very large sums (in 1854 considerably more than a million) have been received from the United States for purposes unconnected with emigration, and thus that the labour of the Irish peasant, though employed in a foreign country many thousand miles off, still continues a source of direct advantage to his native place and of comfort and well-being to those whom he has left behind.

In our Report of last year, we adverted at some length to the mortality which occurred in Emigrant Ships proceeding to New York during the last six months of 1853. In consequence of representations made through Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, the United States Government have latterly enforced with more strictness that portion of their Passenger Law which requires a return of deaths on the voyage. The returns so obtained have been transmitted to this country, and from them and other sources we have compiled a Table of mortality in ships proceeding from Liverpool, which we print in the Appendix. The result is to show, that in 241 vessels which sailed from Liverpool to the United States in 1854, carrying 110,824 passengers, the mortality was equal to .62 per cent.

Mortality on board emigrant ships.

Appendix No. 24.

The emigration was distributed as follows :—

Destination.	Ships.	Passengers.	Deaths.	Per-centage.
New York - -	190	93,457	606	.64
Boston .. -	16	6,161	8	.12
Philadelphia -	25	8,220	59	.71
Baltimore - -	2	338	—	—
New Orleans -	8	2,648	22	.83
	241	110,824	695	.62

The returns are very incomplete, and those from New Orleans include the last quarter of the year only. But as there is no ground for supposing that they have been unfairly selected, or with reference to any foregone conclusion, they must be regarded, as far as they go, as very satisfactory.

In our Report of last year we also adverted to the question as to the comparative healthiness of large and small ships; and we prepared a Table from the documents at our command, which seemed to show that the general impression that large ships were less healthy than small was not correct, as applied to the short voyage to America. We submit a similar Table for 1854, which, unlike that for 1853, shows in ships carrying more than 300 passengers a progressive increase in the ratio of mortality with the increase in the numbers. The increase, however, is so small, and the mortality altogether so inconsiderable, as not to require or justify any legislative restriction on the size of Passenger Ships on this account.

No. of Emigrants in each Ship.	No. of Ships.	Total Number of Passengers.	Average Number of Passengers.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage.
Under 300 -	49	10,873	221	93	·85
300 to 400 -	55	19,231	349	54	·28
400 to 500 -	49	21,548	439	97	·45
500 to 600 -	28	15,429	551	105	·68
600 to 700 -	27	17,770	658	152	·85
700 to 800 -	21	15,642	744	150	·95
800 to 900 -	9	7,576	841	32	·42
900 to 1,000 -	3	2,755	918	12	·43
	241	110,824	—	695	·62

Shipwrecks.

Another question, to which we have referred in former years, and on which more interest is naturally felt than on any other connected with Emigration, is the safety of the ships engaged in the Passenger Trade, and the loss of life from shipwreck or other similar casualties. For the seven years ending in December 1853, the return was as follows:—

—	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.			—
	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	
Chartered by this Board - -	483	2	·46	140,360	None.	None.	
From ports under emigration officers - -	10,264	44	·42	2,073,497	1,432	·06	=1 in 1447
From ports not under emigration officers -	1,271	15	1·18	97,318	135	·13	=1 in 720
	11,968	61	·50	2,311,175	1,567	·06	=1 in 1474

We regret to say, that during 1854, the loss of life was greater than for many years previous. We have again to express our thankfulness for the safety of the ships chartered by us, but in the ordinary Passenger Ships the loss was as follows:—

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.			
	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	No.	Lost.	Per-centage.	
Chartered by this Board	127	Nil.	Nil.	45,382	Nil.	Nil.	
From ports under emigration officers - -	702	6	.85	269,373	760	.28	=1 in 354
From ports not under emigration officers -	121	3	2.47	8,180	..	..	=1 in 424
Total - -	950	9	.94	322,935	760	.23	

We place in the Appendix a detailed return.

Appendix
No. 25.

The above loss was principally in ships from Liverpool, from which port five met with accidents. Of these, the "Tayleur" was wrecked on Lambay Island, near Dublin, when 330 lives were lost. The "City of Glasgow," steamer, which sailed on 1st March, having on board 430 souls, was never afterwards heard of. The "Black Hawk" and "Winchester," foundered at sea in the great storm of the 16th and 17th of April, but their passengers and crew were saved by other ships; and the "City of Philadelphia" steamer was wrecked on Cape Race, Newfoundland, in August, but all the passengers and crew were saved. One ship also, the "Tottenham," from Cork to Quebec, was wrecked on Cape Breton, but no lives were lost in her.

Besides the ships mentioned above as having foundered in the storm of 16th and 17th April, several others received such injury as compelled them to put back for repairs; and one unfortunate ship, the "Powhattan," which had sailed from Havre for Philadelphia with German emigrants, was wrecked on the 16th at Barnegat, off the coast of New Jersey, when, although she was stranded within 80 yards of low-water mark, so near that the unfortunate people on board could hear and reply to the suggestions made to them by those on shore, and though she did not break up for nearly 24 hours after she struck, not a single individual reached the shore alive.

Turning now to the general emigration to Australia, it appears from returns made to us that there sailed for Australia in 1854, exclusive of the ships chartered by Australian emigration.

this Board, 152 passenger ships, carrying 35,949 passengers, viz. :—

Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Not distingu- ished.	TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.			
20,580	7,378	3,071	2,517	1,161	1,242	35,949

In addition to which, there were 371 short ships, *i. e.*, not carrying a sufficient number to bring them under the Passengers' Act, carrying 6,223 passengers, making a total of 42,172. Of these ships, there sailed from

		Passengers.
London	{ 55 Passenger Ships carrying	- 9,081
	{ 253 Short Ships	„ - 3,519
Liverpool	{ 66 Passenger Ships	„ - 24,298
	{ 51 Short Ships	„ - 1,022

The emigration was distributed as follows :—To

		Ships.	Passengers.
New South Wales	- - -	98	- - 2,768
Victoria	- - -	308	- - 35,384
South Australia	- - -	48	- - 1,133
Western Australia	- - -	4	- - 37
Van Diemen's Land	- - -	44	- - 1,990
New Zealand	- - -	21	- - 860
Total	- - -	<u>523</u>	- - <u>42,172</u>

We have received no returns of the deaths on these voyages, but the general information which has reached us leads us to believe that the private emigration to Australia is very healthy, the emigrants being generally adults, and as may be inferred from the cost of passage, in easy circumstances. There are signs, however, of a commencement of the same system of remittances from Australia as has prevailed for several years from America, and these remittances will probably introduce a somewhat different class into the emigration. The facility with which money is acquired in Australia makes it probable that the amount sent home will be quite as large in proportion to the number of persons by whom it is sent as from America, though from the greater cost of the passage and outfit, it will have less effect on emigration.

We now proceed to the emigration carried on through the instrumentality of this Board, and at the expense of the Government. The amount of this emigration for the last eight years is shown in the following Table.

Year.	Number of Emigrants to Australia.							Number of Emigrants to West Indies.					Grand Total	
	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	Western Australia	Van Diemen's Land	New Zealand	Total Australia	Cape of Good Hope	Falkland Islands	Jamaica	British Guiana	Trinidad		Other West Indian Colonies	Total West Indies.
1847	574	334	3,073	..	..	..	3,981	151	..	2,438	4,052	2,759	..	9,249
1848	6,114	5,952	5,686	..	..	..	17,752	402	..	1,891	5,242	873	..	8,006
1849	7,364	6,391	5,411	..	262	*520	19,948	1,342	*119	1,001	111	1,868	..	2,980
1850	2,949	1,135	2,471	246	29	..	6,830	1,073	..	407	1,219	775	1,395	24,389
1851	2,927	3,724	4,343	121	578	..	11,693	..	..	769	1,155	173	1,727	11,699
1852	7,413	20,313	5,037	629	703	*259	34,354	..	..	..	3,073	1,323	292	3,824
1853	7,002	13,569	5,334	887	931	..	27,723	..	..	..	1,942	3,081	..	4,688
1854	11,379	15,907	10,324	443	2,322	190	41,065	..	..	472	1,928	687	..	5,023
Total	46,222	67,325	41,679	2,326	4,825	969	163,346	2,968	119	6,978	18,722	11,539	3,414	40,653
														207,086

* Military Pensioners.

Cooly emigration.

The emigration of Coolies from India to Mauritius, like the bulk of that to Australia and the West Indies, is paid for by colonial funds, but is conducted under the direct superintendence from the colonial authorities. The number of Coolies imported during the last eight years have been in—

1847	-	-	-	-	-	5,729					
1848	-	-	-	-	-	5,303					
1849	-	-	-	-	-	7,282					
1850	-	-	-	-	-	9,823					
1851	-	-	-	-	-	9,771					
1852	-	-	-	-	-	16,796					
1853	-	-	-	-	-	12,144					
1854	-	-	-	-	(say)	13,000*					
Total						-	-	-	-	-	79,848

These two tables give a tolerably adequate notion of what has been effected during the above period in the British dominions by the application of public money to the removal of labour from the over-peopled to the under-peopled parts of the empire. The cost of the movement, so far as it was conducted by this Board, will be seen with sufficient accuracy by the following rough statement of the sums received by us, which (except, of course, the balance still in hand) have been subsequently expended, and almost entirely in emigration:—

Expenditure on emigration.

Year.	Amount placed at Commissioners disposal on account of			TOTAL.
	Australian Colonies.	West Indies.	Other Colonies and Services.	
	£	£	£	£
1847	47,000	44,000	1,000	92,000
1848	197,000	74,000	13,000	284,000
1849	144,000	47,000	19,000	210,000
1850	197,000	27,000	21,000	245,000
1851	294,000	42,000	4,000	340,000
1852	377,000	108,000	3,000	488,000
1853	572,000	217,000	14,000	803,000
1854	797,000	85,000	38,000	920,000
Total	2,625,000	644,000	113,000	3,382,000†

The result is, that about 3,400,000*l.* has been expended in the removal of about 280,000 souls.

* The exact number cannot be stated, as the detailed returns have been received for the first quarter only.

† Besides the amounts included in this total, there had been received the sum of 63,626*l.*, which was principally on account of the Australian colonies, but had not been finally apportioned on the 31st December 1854.

The history of immigration into the West Indies during the past year is recorded under its usual head, as are also those features of the Australian emigration which have special reference to any particular colony. On the latter emigration generally we have happily little to record, except that it has been larger during 1854 than during any preceding year. Few complaints have reached us, and we have been much gratified at perceiving that the efficiency of the surgeons, the improvements of detail which have been effected, and the large supply of females which we have been able to pour in, have attracted the favourable notice of the colonial authorities. We stated in our last Report that in the spring of 1854 the arrival of funds from New South Wales had enabled us to recommence emigration to that colony. In compliance with the wishes of the colonial authorities, it was carried on at the rate of four ships a month from the latter end of March to the end of the year. Emigration to Victoria proceeded throughout the year at the same rate. To South Australia, where the land fund is smaller and the pressure for labour less urgent, two ships a month were despatched during the first four months of the year, but the number was in May increased to three. The ships to Van Diemen's Land were not despatched at regular intervals, the funds transmitted from thence not being large compared with those received from the three great receiving colonies, and the instructions being in some respects embarrassing. The emigrants to Western Australia are sent out at the expense of the Imperial Government to balance the persons sent out from reformatory prisons in England; but the want of sufficient employment in this colony has led to the discontinuance for the present of this emigration.

Rate of emigration to Australia.

The following table shows the number of ships and persons sent to each colony:—

Summary of Government emigration to Australia.

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.						TOTAL.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales	35	4,552	4,383	1,285	1,357	162	140	11,879
Victoria	48	4,030	7,755	1,424	2,222	194	282	15,907
South Australia	33	2,962	4,477	1,162	1,378	165	180	10,324
Western Australia	2	156	187	41	47	4	8	443
Van Diemen's Land	9	511	1,236	263	274	20	18	2,322
New Zealand	—	63	60	30	32	2	3	*190
Total	27	12,274	18,098	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,065

* Despatched in private ships.

The distribution of emigrants among the various ports of New South Wales and Victoria was as follows:—

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.				TOTAL.
		Adults.		Children.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Sydney - - -	30	3,491	3,737	1,128	1,159	9,515
Moreton Bay - - -	4	736	479	216	239	1,670
Newcastle - - -	1	325	167	103	99	694
Total - - -	35	4,552	4,383	1,447	1,497	11,879
VICTORIA.						
Melbourne - - -	17	1,286	3,309	532	835	5,962
Geelong - - -	16	1,282	2,538	520	877	5,217
Portland Bay - - -	15	1,462	1,908	566	792	4,728
Total - - -	48	4,030	7,755	1,618	2,504	15,907

Proportion of sexes.

In order to balance the preponderance of males in what is usually called the unassisted emigration, it is our practice (except in New South Wales, where such a limitation is unacceptable), to reject all single men who are not members of eligible families containing an equal number of females, and in Ireland, from whence the emigration is continually tending to exceed the proportion to which that country is entitled by its population, to accept no families in which the number of females is not double that of the males. The subjoined table shows the consequent difference between the numbers of single men and of single women sent out.

Destination.	Single Men.	Single Women.
New South Wales - - -	2,791	2,622
Victoria - - -	828	4,553
South Australia - - -	888	2,403
Western Australia - - -	77	108
Van Diemen's Land - - -	185	910
New Zealand - - -	35	32
Total - - -	4,804	10,628

Sickness and mortality.

In the Government emigrant ships, as elsewhere, the breaking out of the cholera has caused considerable expense and anxiety during the past year. Three vessels (out of 127 despatched by us) were attacked after they

had left England, and were obliged to put back—the “Conway,” the “Dirigo,” and the “Covenanter.”

The “Conway” left Liverpool on the 14th January 1854, but, partly by the disease and partly by bad weather, was obliged, after a few days, to put back into the Clyde. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the requisite accommodation either for sick or healthy, but the emigrants were at length re-landed, the vessel cleansed and fumigated, and the disease having been arrested, though not without the loss of 24 out of 445 persons, the people were re-embarked on the 15th February. After some further delay, occasioned by adverse winds and a mutiny among the crew, the ship left the Clyde on the 12th March, and had a healthy voyage to Australia.

The “Dirigo,” after having been detained for some time in the Mersey by tempestuous weather, left on the 6th July, and was soon attacked by cholera, which spread with a rapidity so terrible that it was immediately decided to put into Cork. From thence the ship re-crossed to Liverpool; but such was the apprehension in that town, that our officers were obliged to land the people by steamers and boats in the middle of the night; and although the Government dépôt was available for the reception of the healthy, it was only by great exertion that any adequate hospital accommodation could be obtained for the sick. In the first four days 41 persons fell victims to the disease, and the natural terror of the passengers appeared likely to swell the number. But the measures adopted to arrest the disease, whether by purely medical treatment or by furnishing healthy amusement to the mind and body, (in regard to which we have pleasure in acknowledging the energy and judgment shown by our officers on the spot,) had their effect. No death occurred after the 17th July, and few persons abandoned their intention to emigrate. Finally, after losing 57 out of 519 emigrants, the “Dirigo” left on the 9th August. She arrived at Adelaide on the 22d of November; 12 of the passengers having died on the voyage, of whom 9 were children under 4, and only one above 12 years of age.

The “Covenanter” left the Mersey on the 15th September, and put back on the first appearance of cholera. Six passengers died of that disease, and the vessel, after the usual cleansing and fumigation, proceeded again to sea on the 28th of the same month.

All these ships, it will be seen, proceeded from Liverpool. At Southampton, isolated cases of cholera occurred, but no ship has been obliged to disembark her emigrants. But to provide against occurrences of this kind we have thought it necessary, at some expense, to secure, at both ports, more ample hospital accommodation than we have hitherto possessed or had previously required.

A hospital ship (the "Inconstant") has also been placed at Cork for the benefit of passenger ships which may be obliged by disease (as has frequently been the case) to put back into that port. Measures are also in progress for establishing in the same place a depôt for Government emigrants to Australia.

The following table exhibits the average per-centage of mortality in 91 out of the 127 ships despatched by us in 1854, and in the whole emigration of the seven preceding years:—

Year.	Number of Ships.	Number of Emigrants embarked.	Per-centage of Mortality.
1847	17	3,981	1.43
1848	73	17,752	1.73
1849	83	19,428	1.88
1850	31	6,830	2.20
1851	45	11,693	1.95
1852	97	34,095	4.88
1853	84	27,723	1.66
1854	91	29,275	1.65
Total -	521	150,777	2.48

The causes which led to the exceptional mortality of 1852 were explained in our Report of the following year.

Money paid by settlers to Colonial Government for assisting emigration of friends.

The subjoined Table exhibits the total amount of money paid to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, by residents in those colonies, in order to assist the emigration, in government vessels, of their friends in England, the number of persons from whom these payments were made, and the number actually sent out hitherto. The information extends from 1848 to 1854 inclusive. A few of the earlier Victoria cases having occurred before the separation of that colony from New South Wales, are included in the New South Wales returns.

	Amount paid in the Colony for			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons sent out.
	Passages.	Outfit.	Total.		
New South Wales	£ 27,881	£ 5,446	£ 33,327	6,049	2,628
Victoria - -	8,710	2,629	11,339	1,621	731
South Australia -	6,534	1,175	7,709	3,863	1,369
Total - -	43,125	9,250	52,375	11,533	4,728

From the details given in the Appendix, it will be seen that of these sums, amounting altogether to 52,650*l.*, less than 2,500*l.* was paid previously to the gold discoveries in 1851, and more than 26,000*l.* in the single year 1854, a satisfactory evidence that the system is on the increase. Appendix No. 26.

In New South Wales the payments for passages alone in 1854 were 13,895*l.*, being about double the aggregate payments of the other two colonies. In Victoria only 4,566*l.* was so paid, a much smaller sum than might have been expected from its comparative wealth and the amount of its immigration.

It will be observed, from the foregoing Table, that the average amount which the colonies receive on these nominees is 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* a-head in Victoria, 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in New South Wales, and only 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in South Australia. This difference of course arises from the different regulations practically acted on in the different colonies. In South Australia and New South Wales there exist, besides the Remittance Regulations, another set of rules called the Land Deposit Regulations, which enable purchasers of land to nominate emigrants for free passages, only requiring that such emigrants should be eligible under our regulations, and should pay the deposits required by this board from emigrants selected in England. In South Australia this latter set of rules have practically almost superseded the Remittance Regulations, to the great detriment of the Emigration Fund. A person who desires to obtain for his friend a free passage from England to that colony, instead of making a comparatively large payment under the Remittance Regulations, contents himself with obtaining a land purchaser's nomination, and transmitting to the nominee enough money to pay the usual deposit in England. We have long anticipated that this mode of

escaping the payments required by the Remittance Regulations would become common in those colonies where it is practicable. In Victoria the authorities, have rendered it impossible, by withdrawing the privilege of nomination for a time accorded to land purchasers. In New South Wales the depositors continue to make their payments under the Remittance Regulations, either because they have not perceived the advantages to themselves of the other system, or because the persons thus nominated escape the necessity of entering into the indentures which are required from all other government emigrants.

Emigration to Australia in the first four months of 1855.

In the first four months of the present year 41 ships have been despatched, containing 13,196 persons. They have been apportioned as follows:—

—	Ships.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
NEW SOUTH WALES—						
Sydney - -	14	1,618	2,056	576	545	4,795
Moreton Bay - -	3	414	325	151	127	1,017
Newcastle - -	1	136	59	33	24	252
	18	2,168	2,440	760	696	6,064
VICTORIA—						
Melbourne - -	5	375	998	159	277	1,809
Geelong - -	4	321	681	95	182	1,279
	9	696	1,679	254	459	3,088
SOUTH AUSTRALIA -	14	1,062	2,120	399	463	4,044
Total - -	41	3,926	6,239	1,413	1,618	13,196

It appeared likely, early in the year, that the funds both from Victoria and from New South Wales would fail us, and during the whole of February we were obliged to discontinue the engagement of ships for the former colony; but subsequent remittances have enabled us to carry on emigration to New South Wales and to Victoria at the rate of two ships a month to each colony. That to South Australia has been four ships a month.

Passengers' Act.

Passengers' Act.

At the date of our last Report, a Committee of the House of Commons was sitting to inquire into the

management of emigrant ships, and the working of the Passengers' Act. It did not bring its labours to a close till the month of July, when it reported the evidence it had taken and made various recommendations to the House. Those recommendations, in the order in which they appear in the Report, were:—

1st. That the authority of the emigration officers to control the stowage of heavy cargo should be put beyond doubt.

Recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons.

2nd. That the number of passengers for whom a surgeon should be required should be reduced from 500 to 300.

3rd. That the Queen in Council should have authority to make special regulations, in excess of the law, for the prevention of sickness on board ship during the prevalence of epidemics.

4th. That the space given under the existing Act should be increased.

5th. That it should be obligatory to provide water-closets in the between decks for women and children.

6th. That a more ample dietary should be prescribed.

7th. That no ship should carry more than 500 passengers.

8th. That the number of passengers necessary to bring a ship under the Act should be reduced from 1 to 25 to 1 to 50 tons.

9th. That the exemption of ships carrying mails should be clearly defined.

10th. That runners should be required to wear badges.

11th. That the subsistence money, in case of detention, should be increased.

A Bill is now before the House of Commons intended to carry these recommendations into effect so far as it seemed desirable to make them the subject of legislation.

While the subject was occupying the attention of a Committee of the House of Commons, a Committee of the Senate of the United States was also inquiring into it with a view to the amendment of the United States law. The Committee appear not to have taken any *vivâ voce* evidence, but to have trusted to the answers returned to a series of questions which they addressed to those whom they considered most competent to afford information. The result is to give more of an *ex parte* character to the evidence than if it had been received *vivâ voce*, and the witnesses subjected to cross-examination; nevertheless, much of it is valuable.

The conclusions to which the Committee came were:—

1st. That a space should be reserved on the upper deck for exercise, in proportion to the number carried.

2nd. That a ship's capacity should be limited by tonnage as well as space.

3rd. That during the winter months the number allowed in proportion to tonnage should be reduced.

4th. That no passengers should be carried on an orlop deck.

5th. That the number of privies should be increased, with separate accommodation for females.

6th. That provisions should be issued cooked.

7th. That rules should be established for the maintenance of discipline ; and

8th. That the ship should be made responsible to the extent of the passage money in the case of passengers dying at sea.

Of the above suggestions, several have been the law of this country for many years, and some others, such as the reservation of space on the upper deck for exercise, and the construction of separate accommodations for women and children are introduced in the Bill before Parliament. The Committee of the Senate embodied their recommendations in a Bill which was brought before Congress, but did not pass. Another Bill on the same subject, of which we print a copy in the Appendix, was introduced and passed into law. This latter Bill, though much less stringent than the Bill originally proposed, and in respect to space even less so than the previously existing law, introduces several new provisions of considerable value, the chief of which is a more ample dietary scale, and a provision that the master shall on his arrival report every death on the voyage, and pay on account of such death a fine of 10 dollars. The object is to give the master a pecuniary interest in the health of his passengers, and if this can be effected, a great step will have been made towards improving their treatment on board. The risk is, that masters will by insurance neutralize this interest, as was attempted to be done as respects the second moiety of passage money in the case of emigrants sent to Australia by us.

It has ever been our opinion that the main protection to be obtained for passengers must be by an inquiry as to their treatment by officers appointed at the place of arrival ; and we have lost no opportunity of urging this opinion on the notice of Parliament and the Government. To facilitate and give force to such an inquiry, it would be desirable that the law of the country to which emigrants proceed should be as nearly as possible identical with that from which they depart ; and communications have been addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the

United States
Passengers'
Act.

Appendix
No. 27.

Assimilation
of British and
United States
Acts.

Government of the United States, with a view to this object. But the latter Government is placed in a difficulty in this matter. The United Kingdom is not the only, nor will it long be the principal source from which emigrants reach the United States. Large multitudes sail from German, Belgian, and French ports, and even in the last two years from ports in Norway. The passenger laws in each of these countries differ from each other, and even more from the law of the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, an insuperable difficulty in framing on the other side of the Atlantic a law so general as to embrace the provisions of the several European laws, without making it so vague as to be practically worthless.

If, therefore, the cardinal points of sufficient space, ventilation, and food are enforced by the American law, and more than all, if effectual steps are taken to ensure an examination of the state of each ship on arrival, as much will probably have been done as can reasonably be expected. We shall watch with much anxiety the working of this law, especially at the ports of New York and New Orleans. Some of its enactments will probably be found in practice to require modification, such as the 6th section, which enacts that the provisions should be served out weekly, but those which require cooking in a cooked state; and that if the passengers are at any time put on reduced allowance, they shall be entitled to recover 3 dollars a day for the period of such reduction. The first would require, if literally followed, that the whole dietary should first be issued, and the articles requiring cooking be afterwards again collected from the passengers, an arrangement that would not only be a waste of time and trouble, but would cause the loss or spoiling of a large portion of such articles. The second would hold out an inducement to postpone till the last possible moment any curtailment of the issues of provisions, and might thereby subject the passengers to disastrous consequences. The law assumes to be applicable to all ships reaching the ports of the United States, and will therefore, we presume, be put in force against British as well as other foreign vessels; a question will then of course arise as to jurisdiction, upon which we do not enter, though we are not unaware of the difficulty. The Constitution of the United States presents a resource upon such a question by an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, which exists, we believe, in no other country.

The following is a list of the prosecutions which have Prosecutions.
been instituted by the Emigration Officers in the United

Kingdom during 1854, for infractions of the Passenger Act.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
London	Younghusband, Mr., ship chandler.	Breach of the 61st section of the Passengers' Act.	Fined 30 <i>l</i> .
	Griffiths & Newcombe - Ditto.	Breach of the 46th section. ditto ditto -	£2 awarded. Passage money returned, 8 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . compensation & expenses.
	Ditto - - -	Breach of the 65th section.	Passage money returned, 12 <i>l</i> . 17 <i>s</i> . compensation & expenses.
Liverpool	Hsley, W., master.	Breaches of the 13th and 70th sections.	Case dismissed; considered a Royal Mail Ship. No conviction.
	Garratt, W. H. -	Breaches of the 64th and 65th sections.	
Cork	Donovan, Pat., and Neagle, John.	Breach of 15th section.	Fined 2 <i>l</i> . each.
	Coffee, Jas. - -	Acting as passage broker without licence.	Fined 20 <i>l</i> .
	Hartley, R. F. C., master - - -	Sailing from Liverpool with a crew less in number than he cleared with.	Fined 25 <i>l</i> .
Dublin Limerick	Meaney, T. - - -	Breach of 71st section	Fined 2 <i>l</i> .
	Gleeson, W. - - -	Not providing a passage according to contract ticket.	Passage money to be returned, & to pay compensation and expenses, 24 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .
	Connell, Matt. -	ditto ditto -	Passage money to be returned, and to pay 4 <i>l</i> . compensation and expenses.
	Malone, Jeremiah -	Acting as passage broker without a licence.	Fined 20 <i>l</i> ., in default of payment received 6 weeks imprisonment.
	Roche, James -	Ditto ditto -	Fined 20 <i>l</i> .

In addition to the above sums recovered by legal proceedings, the following amounts have been also recovered by the intervention of the Government Emigration Officers:—

	£	s.	d.
At London - - -	5,184	14	6
Liverpool - - -	1,424	17	0
Southampton - - -	23	0	0
Glasgow - - -	204	16	3
Cork - - -	50	15	6
Dublin - - -	249	18	0
Galway - - -	3	0	0
Limerick - - -	99	3	0
Sligo - - -	345	15	0
	<u>£7,585</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The land revenue of New South Wales of 1853 is exhibited by the following Table:—

Land sales
and revenue.

	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.		Total Amount of Purchase Money.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		A. R. P.				
Town Lots - -	2,084	975 2 29½	124	11 2	121,530	12 4
Suburban Lots -	957	18,980 3 9½	2	19 7½	56,620	2 8
Country Lots -	840	50,797 3 22	1	7 7½	70,178	19 11
Special Country Lots	59	1,404 1 22	2	7 6½	3,337	8 8
Total -	3,940	72,158 3 3	3	9 9	251,667	3 7

The following are the receipts from leases, licences, and quit rents:—

			£	s.	d.
Leases - - -	-	-	12,485	11	10
Licences - - -	-	-	27,806	0	0
Quit Rents - -	-	-	3,880	13	1
Total - - -	-	-	£44,172	4	11

The total receipts, therefore, on account of the land revenue, were 295,839*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Thus the receipts of 1853 show a very large increase on those of the previous year, when they amounted to 97,846*l.* As far as we can judge from the official statistics made up to the 1st May last, extracts of which are given in the Appendix, the colony at that time appeared to be in a prosperous condition. The population had increased from 208,254 souls in 1852, to 231,088 in 1853; in which year the births amounted to 8,860, and the deaths to only 4,176. There had been a slight increase from 130,643 to 138,052 acres in the land taken into cultivation, and also in the live-stock. But of the stock slaughtered for tallow there had been a large diminution from 292,000 sheep and 74,194 cattle in 1852, to 96,895 sheep and 29,959 cattle in 1853. This decrease was occasioned by the improved price of stock. But the most striking fact disclosed by these statistics is the immense

Statistical re-
turns from the
colony.

Appendices
Nos. 28 to 38.

increase of imports without a corresponding increase of exports. The latter in 1852 and 1853 were 4,604,034*l.* and 4,523,346*l.*, while the imports had increased from 1,900,436*l.* to 6,342,397*l.* said to be the result of over-trading, from which heavy losses must be expected. The export of gold had diminished from 2,660,946*l.* in 1852, to 1,781,172*l.* in 1853; but the export of wool was larger than in any previous year. It amounted in 1853 to 16,358,869 lbs., valued at 999,896*l.*, being an increase of about five millions of pounds, valued at nearly 300,000*l.* on the staple produce of the colony.

Regulations
for leasing sup-
posed mineral
lands.
Appendix
No. 39.

In the course of the year an Order in Council, which will be found in the Appendix, was issued to give effect to a set of Regulations for leasing Crown Lands supposed to contain minerals not auriferous. They are similar to those in force in South Australia, with the single exception that in the latter colony the rent is fixed at 10*s.* per acre, while here the rent may be increased at the option of the Governor and Council.

Classification
of lands at
Port Curtis.

We mentioned last year the opening of the district of Port Curtis for sale and settlement. Here eight new counties have been proclaimed; the land being classed in three as "settled," and consequently withheld from pastoral occupation,—and in five as "intermediate," or available for occupation under the Order in Council of 9th March 1847.

Appendix
No. 40.

We annex a copy of the Order classifying these lands as above.

Emigration.

Some general information relative to the last year's emigration to New South Wales has already been given in our remarks applicable to all the Australian colonies. A few additional particulars will here be added. Between November 1853, when emigration was renewed, to the present time, we have altogether received from the colony in round numbers 337,000*l.*, of which 37,000*l.* may be taken as the aggregate of remittances for passages and outfit. We have already taken up shipping that will expend nearly the whole amount. Our instructions were to spend the money "as speedily as possible," allotting to Moreton Bay one-fifth of the amount. This apportionment we have endeavoured substantially to carry out. The gross amount engaged for on account of ships which have sailed up to the present time may be stated at—for Sydney, 263,000*l.*; Newcastle, 16,500*l.*; and Moreton Bay, 51,000*l.* The ships that proceeded direct to Newcastle conveyed railway labourers to be employed on the Hunter River Railway, who were selected by their

own agent Mr. Flower. We also sent out some people to be employed on the Sydney Railway. The engineers of both companies speak highly of the services of these men. We have just received notice of a further remittance of 100,000*l.* for the current year, which timely aid will enable us to prevent any cessation of the emigration.

We mentioned last year, that on the renewal of emigration, we had introduced the scheme sanctioned by the "Assisted Immigrants' Act" of New South Wales, or the 16 Vict., No. 42. By that law, provision is made for the introduction of three distinct classes of immigrants.

1st. For those assisted to emigrate at the expense of the local Government;

2nd. For those whose passages are paid by private persons, on condition of service for a period not exceeding five years; and,

3rd. For those whose passages have been defrayed in part by owners or masters of ships, but on whose account no expense can be claimed of the Government.

As regards emigrants of the first class, whether embarking from this or any foreign country, they must proceed with the sanction and under the direction of Government officers, who, however, are not called upon, and indeed have no right, to interfere with those of the second and third classes. In the latter cases, the law only facilitates the enforcement of contracts of service for a protracted period, or assists parties in recovering a portion (not exceeding 10*l.*) of the passage money which may have been paid in advance.

Before the Act was sanctioned, we ventured to point out some provisions which appeared to us to require modification. We thought that marriage should put an end to the contracts of single women, and that children ought not to be assigned against the wishes of their parents. The suggestions were adopted, as will be seen by the rules of the 8th July 1854, which were framed in the colony for working the scheme, and which have since been further modified. Single women are now wholly exempt from the liability to compulsory service for a limited period, and all contracts may be put an end to at any time on payment of the balance of passage money, the original Act having been modified in these particulars by No. 29 of the 18 Vict. Great doubts appear to be entertained in the colony as to the successful working of the measure, even

Assisted Immigrants' Act.

Appendix No. 41.

in its modified shape; and it has been stated to us that employers object to engage with emigrants for whose service they have to make large payments to Government in advance, without acquiring any security that such services will be willing and efficient. The subject, however, has, we understand, lately occupied the attention of a Committee of the Legislature, whose report we shall look for with much interest.

Selection of emigrants.

As regards the selection of emigrants, we have not experienced any difficulty in finding persons willing to subscribe to the engagement to take service for two years, which the "Assisted Immigrants' Act" imposes, although we fear that many who sign the agreement do not fulfil their undertaking. We have not therefore felt justified in availing ourselves of the permission conveyed by Sir C. FitzRoy's despatch of the 21st July last, No. 98, wholly to dispense with the enforcement of the Act. We are inclined, however, to believe that the special exemption in favour of single women introduced by the Amending Act, as introduced, will facilitate their selection.

The provisions of the Act which were intended to facilitate the emigration of pauper children, charging the colonial funds at the rate not exceeding 8*l.* per child, have not yet been taken advantage of. We attribute this to the expense of working the measure—which on an average would not be less than 10*l.* per child,—which would have to be defrayed by the Poor Law Guardians.

VICTORIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The amount of land sales returned to us as effected in Victoria, during the year 1853, was as follows:—

—	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.			Total Amount of Purchase Money.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	A. R. P.						
Town Lots - - -	1,111 2 13	442	0	0	491,804	15	6
Suburban Lots - - -	19,379 2 18	20	3	4	393,069	4	0
Special Country Lots - - -	19,939 2 26	4	10	0	92,460	17	2
Country Lots - - -	153,689 0 22	-	-	-	462,552	13	4
Total sold by Auction	194,119 3 39	-	-	-	1,439,887	10	0
Alienated by selection	31,062 0 1	-	-	-	45,330	10	4
- under pre-emptive rights	80,511 1 12	-	-	-	82,895	9	3
Total alienated and sold	305,693 1 12	-	-	-	1,568,113	9	7

It appears from the despatch accompanying the annual Blue Book, that the receipts from leases and licences of occupation were 29,860*l.*; that those from licences to cut timber or camp on Crown lands were 12,166*l.*, and that the charges on the revenue, exclusive of the expenditure on immigration, were 59,946*l.*

The controversy which has been for some years raging respecting the rights conferred on the squatters by the Order in Council of 9th March 1847, appears at present to be attracting less attention. We are not aware, however, whether this comparative quiescence is to be ascribed to the receipt of the instructions sent out by the Duke of Newcastle, to the fresh excitement which has arisen on the subject of gold diggers' licences, or to the fact that, notwithstanding the alleged monopoly of the squatters, nearly 200,000 acres of land were sold by public auction in 1853, and are said by Mr. Latrobe to have "more than satisfied speculative purchasers, who found it (in May 1854) difficult to resell their land, except at a loss."

We place in the Appendix an Order in Council which has been passed to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to lease for mining purposes land not supposed to be auriferous.

Order in Council for leasing mineral lands. Appendix No. 42.

The increase of land sales during the last four years would seem, from the detailed accounts transmitted to us, (which, however, do not entirely agree with other official statements,) to have been as follows:—

Increase in land sales.

	£	s.	d.
1850	98,657	7	6
1851	194,174	14	4
1852	599,310	0	10
1853	1,568,113	10	4

The total amount of the land revenue received from the separation of New South Wales and Victoria in 1851 to the end of 1853, must exceed 2½ millions, of which, after payment of survey and other expenses, one moiety is applicable, under the Land Sales Act, to emigration. The total amount received by us from June 1851 to the present time, of which it is presumed a portion has been derived from the land revenue of 1854, has been about 850,000*l.* A very considerable amount must, therefore, remain in hand in the colony, which cannot at present legally be applied otherwise than to the conduct of emigration from this country, and we have consequently been somewhat surprised to find ourselves during the

present spring obliged, by want of remittances, to retard, and for a short time even to suspend, emigration to Victoria. There is reason to hope, however, that this temporary check to emigration will be rather beneficial than otherwise to the colony.

Satisfactory
report of
Government
emigration.

As regards the emigration conducted by this Board, the Immigration Agent's Report for 1853 was, on the whole, very satisfactory. There are few complaints of the emigrants' treatment during the voyage, and the surgeons are said to have "fully maintained their character for efficiency, and done equal credit to the selection of Her Majesty's Commissioners." The mortality in the Victoria ships had fallen from 5·5 in 1852 to 3·6 in 1853, and in the 17 last arrivals to 1·3 per cent. Satisfaction is also expressed at the large number of females imported, which nearly doubled that of the males. But the character of the labour imported in the first eight months of 1854 was not considered equal to that which was received in 1853. This deterioration is to be imputed, we conceive, to the diminution of that rage for emigration which was fostered by the first accounts of the profits of the gold fields and of colonial wages, but which has been somewhat checked by the accounts of the hardships and inconveniences which the anomalous state of society has induced.

Private immi-
gration.

The private immigration was in the first instance very ill conducted, but it has greatly improved by the application of that check to which we have often drawn attention as the only really effective one—a stringent enforcement of the imperial law by the officers at the ports of debarkation.

Extract of
Immigration
Agent's report.

"The arrangements," writes the Immigration Agent "made for the convenience, health, and safety of passengers to this Colony" (in private ships), "during the early part of 1853, appear to have been very defective, and to have been little, if at all, influenced by the Act passed by the Imperial Parliament. Those clauses which could be applied by the Emigration Officers in Great Britain were stringently put into operation, but no sooner had a vessel put to sea than the provisions of the Act were in many instances systematically set at defiance. The victuals and water were frequently insufficient and of inferior quality, the sale of spirits was openly carried on, and the grossest irregularities prevailed. Under these circumstances it was found necessary to continue the system of inspecting each ship on arrival, which had been commenced in

“ 1852, and to take legal proceedings against the masters of vessels in no less than seventy cases. The effect of these proceedings has been most beneficial. Although the rate of passage money has not materially risen, as was apprehended, the class of persons employed as masters of ships has much improved, the cleanliness of vessels has been more carefully attended to, and the general health of the passengers has correspondingly benefited. In 70 vessels, carrying 3,553 passengers, which arrived in the quarter ending 30th June last, only 17 deaths occurred, a rate of mortality equivalent to about two per cent. per annum, or even less than that of most towns; and not one vessel landed passengers at the quarantine station. The number of prosecutions under the Act is also gradually diminishing, and I am happy to state that in only eighteen comparatively unimportant cases has it been found necessary during the present year, up to the 30th June (1854), to take legal steps against the masters of passenger ships.”

The amount thus obtained from the Master or Owners of vessels, and paid to the Government or the passengers, amounted in 1853 to upwards of 4,000*l*.

The very small amount of mortality, about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the number embarked, is due in a great measure to the small number of children who are taken out in private ships.

The following summary of immigration and emigration is compiled from colonial returns.

Summary of immigration and emigration.

	Immigration.			Emigration.	Increase of Population.
	Assisted.	Unassisted.	Total.		
Last quarter of 1851	-	-	7,720	814	6,906
" 1852	15,427	79,187	94,614	31,038	63,576
" 1853	14,578	77,734	92,312	42,443	49,869
First 10 months of 1854			69,559	29,039	40,520
Total			264,195	103,334	160,821

Of the 160,821 persons thus added to the population, 130,269 were adults, of whom 89,614 appear to have been males, and 40,655 females.

During nearly the same period we find the recorded exports of gold (a very imperfect test unfortunately of

Exports of gold.

production), and the average population at the gold fields, to have been as follows,—

—	Exports of Gold.	Average Population of Gold Fields.	
		Male Adults.	Total Population.
	oz.		
Nov. and Dec. 1851 -	145,138	-	16,981
„ 1852 -	2,205,050	28,448	38,197
„ 1853 -	2,691,165	51,315	70,414
First 10 months of 1854	1,737,844	70,049	97,000
Total - -	6,779,197		

It cannot fail to be remarked that the amount of production, if it can be at all measured by the amount of exports, is in no degree proportionate to the increasing number of gold diggers.

Rate of wages. Wages up to the end of 1853 were steadily rising: The following Table is extracted from the Report of the Immigration Agent. It refers, we imagine, to agricultural labourers and female domestic servants of the most ordinary kind, and shows the average annual rate of wages, exclusive of lodging and rations.

—	Married Couples.	Single Men.	Single Women.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Oct. 1851 to 21st May 1852	53 0 0	38 0 0	20 0 0
1st June 1852 to 21st Dec. 1852	63 0 0	41 0 0	21 10 0
During 1853 - - -	69 17 11	54 11 0	23 1 9

In 1854, the completion of a large number of dwellings for the immigrant population had somewhat diminished the demand for building labour, and this is said to have caused a comparative fulness in the labour market. We perceive, however, by the last gold returns (for October 1854) that in Melbourne the wages of a shepherd (exclusive, of course, of rations and lodging) were from 40*l.* to 55*l.* per annum, and of female domestic servants from 25*l.* to 30*l.*

Chinese immigrants.

The well-known appetite of the Chinese for gold hunting has led a considerable number of them to Vic-

toria. 2,895 arrived in the first six months of 1854, and immediately proceeded to the gold fields. About 19, after having met with considerable success, returned to their country with the expressed intention of chartering a ship to re-visit Victoria. On the other hand, an alleged discovery of gold on the Amazon River is drawing off a number of Americans to Callao.

We annex Tables showing in detail the immigration and emigration of 1853, and more summarily that of 1854; with bi-monthly statements of the export of gold and the population of the gold fields.

Details of immigration and emigration, 1853 and 1854, bi-monthly export of gold, and population of gold fields. Appendices, Nos. 43, 44, and 45.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The land revenue in 1853 amounted to the unusually large sum of 314,432*l.*, or more than double that of the previous year. There were sold 213,321 acres of land, of which 125,658 realized at auction *l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per acre, and the remaining 87,663 acres the fixed price of *l.* per acre.

The pastoral leases before 1853 were 259 in number, covering 11,980 square miles. In that year there were received as many as 148 fresh applications for runs.

In the districts north of Mount Remarkable above 100 fresh stations were formed. The runs average in extent about 40 square miles, and of the 100 new stations, 65 were occupied with stock at the commencement of last year. The rents vary from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per annum per square mile, and the lands are open to all intending purchasers in freehold at the upset price at auction of *l.* per acre.

A northern port of shipment has been established at Port Augusta, situated at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in latitude 33° 56' south, and is described "as an excellent anchorage, capable of accommodating a great number of ships in six, five, four, and three fathoms water, sheltered from all winds, perfectly smooth, the approach good, as also the landing."

Port Augusta, a port of shipment.

The proclamation issued by the Governor respecting the lands on the river Murray will be found in the Appendix.

Lands on the river Murray. Appendix No. 46.

It will be seen that all lands lying within two miles of either side of the river, together with certain other lands, are declared to constitute a new hundred, viz.—"The Hundred of the Murray." A notice has since been issued, offering for sale lands within this hundred in blocks of 10, 80, and 640 acres.

The emigration to Adelaide throughout the last year was at the rate of three ships per month. The total

Emigration.

number of emigrants despatched by the Board was 10,324. But this addition to the population, and the number introduced spontaneously from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Victoria, is represented to have been very inadequate to the demand, and public works were consequently at a stand. In the first quarter of the present year we sent an additional ship, making one every week; but advertng to the demand for other colonies, we doubt whether we shall be able to continue at that rate. We never experienced much difficulty in procuring emigrants for this Colony, but as the colonists desired that the obligation to remain there for a limited period, which formerly we required our emigrants to sign, might be dispensed with, we have discontinued it.

Immigration
Agent's reports.

The accounts which reach us through the Immigration Agents Quarterly Reports as to the character of the people whom we have sent out are not unfavourable as regards the men, but the single women are spoken of less favourably than we could desire. We fear, however, that we cannot hope to be able to supply the colonists with good female domestic servants, the class they so urgently write for, since it is very difficult to meet with them even in this country.

The general arrangements of ships, the new dietary, especially that for the children, and the introduction of ovens and the issue of fresh bread, are very favourably spoken of; and in alluding to these changes, Mr. Duncan adds a remark, which for the sake of our officers, to whom the credit is due, we may be allowed to quote. He says, "I cannot avoid this opportunity of giving my very humble testimony of the untiring zeal of the Commissioners in adopting all reasonable plans of improvement in the management of emigrant ships which are from time to time suggested."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales and
revenue.

The following Table shows the quantity of land sold in Western Australia during the year 1853:—

—	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.			Amount realised.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Acres.						
Town Lots - -	49	38	16	19	8½	645	10	0
Suburban Lots - -	4	9	4	2	8	37	4	0
Country Lots - -	76	1,613½	1	0	1½	1,645	7	8
Special Country Lots	2	3½	1	2	0	3	17	0
Total - -	131	1,664	1	8	0¼	2,331	18	8

The receipts from leases and licences were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - - -	2,299	5	9
Licences (Timber) - -	74	10	0
	£ 2,373 15 9		

There has been a slight decrease in the Land Revenue, which the Lieutenant-Governor thus explains:—He describes it as “mainly caused by the reports which reached this Colony of the intention of Her Majesty’s Government to discontinue transportation to these shores, which had the effect for the time of unsettling the minds of all classes, whose confidence in the future prosperity of the Colony became shaken, and consequently deterred them from making any further speculations in the purchase of land. I am, however, very sanguine now that these doubts have been removed and our population becomes increased, that a considerable and steady demand for land of every description will soon take place.”

Of the public works recently undertaken, one of the Public works. most important is the road from Perth to Albany, a distance of 300 miles. It is now open the whole way for the regular transmission of the foreign mails, which reach Perth in six days after their arrival at the Port of Albany. This work is stated to have been very well executed, and to have been completed in about eleven months by colonial prisoners, and a small number of ticket-of-leave men.

The export of colonial produce, including lead, wool, Exports. timber, whalebone, and oil, increased nearly 50 per cent. in 1853, as compared with the previous year; and in the same time, the land under tillage had increased from 7,634 to 10,299 acres. The prospects of farmers, who are stated to have an “ample supply of labour, a certain sale for all produce and at most remunerative prices,” appear to be very encouraging.

The Geraldine lead mine on the Murchison river is Geraldine lead mine. now being worked by the company to whom it belongs, who have erected smelting works at a considerable expense. The lead is shipped from Port Gregory, “which is now established as a safe harbour, vessels drawing twelve or thirteen feet water having anchored close alongside the beach and landed and shipped their cargoes by means of small boats.”

During the year we have despatched to this Colony, by Emigration. aid of the Parliamentary grant, 2 ships conveying 443

emigrants. The last ship which we despatched sailed in December last, but we have since been authorized wholly to suspend emigration, which before had been carried on at the rate of three ships a year, until we receive further orders. This decision was taken in reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch No. 19, 17th February last, and under the impression that although the Colony is in an improving condition, yet that it already possessed available labour, principally from ticket-of-leave holders, adequate to the wants of the settlers.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Land sales and revenue.

The following Table exhibits the amount of land sales in Van Diemen's Land during the year 1853:—

—	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.			Amount realized.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town Lots - -	55	A. R. P. 136 3 36	79	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,951	14	4
Suburban Lots - -	26	150 2 35	2	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	392	6	6
Country Lots - -	85	34,310 3 5	1	0	4	34,892	2	0
Total -	166	34,598 1 36	1	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	46,236	2	10

The receipts from licences and quitrents was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Licences - -	31,821	6	3
Quitrents - -	257	13	5
	<hr/>		
	£32,078	19	8

The total receipts on account of the land revenue were therefore 78,315*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being an excess of 41,360*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* over the receipts of the previous year.

As regards the progress of the Colony, Sir William Denison states that "the increase of capital and population in the adjoining Colonies consequent upon the gold discoveries has given a marked stimulus to both the import and export trade of Van Diemen's Land." The value of the imports during the past year (1853-4) was 2,273,397*l.*, being an increase of 160 per cent. as compared with the imports of 1852, and of the exports was 1,756,316*l.*, of which at least 1,300,000*l.* may be considered to represent produce of the island.

In the timber trade especially great progress had been made, and very large sums had been realized by the supply of this article for the Victoria market; a business which had been aided by the erection of sawmills and the substitution of mechanical power for manual labour.

The export of agricultural produce had unfortunately diminished, from land having been thrown out of cultivation owing to the scarcity of labour. It was estimated that at the end of 1853 the population consisted of 25,940 males, 16,390 females, and 23,679 children; and that since March 1851 the male population had diminished about 8,000. Exports.

With respect to the emigration, the sum placed at our disposal by the local government to be expended last year amounted to 52,500*l.*, and we have been able to despatch nine ships, carrying 2,322 emigrants, of whom 1,528 were females. All these people went out under regulations similar to those in force in New South Wales, by which they were bound to take service in the Colony for a limited period, or repay a portion of the expense of sending them out. Emigration.

In the Appendix will be found the Act No. 2. of 1854, which was passed for this purpose; but by recent intelligence we learn that some difficulty was experienced in getting service for these people, owing to the unwillingness of employers to make a large outlay for labour without any certainty that it would prove remunerative. But this difficulty was further increased by the expected arrival of a large number of immigrants under the Colonial Bounty Regulations. By that system, settlers, on paying to the local government 3*l.* for a single emigrant and 5*l.* for a family, could get out any one they pleased at that cost, and of course were unwilling to pay the larger sums of 12*l.* and 15*l.* per adult for immigrants introduced by this Board. The latter consequently remained for some time on hand in the depôts. To remove this obstacle to their employment, the local government judiciously reduced the payments by their employers to the sums payable under the Bounty Regulations. This had the desired effect, and the single women went off directly; families, however, remained longer on hand: but writing in November last, the Immigration Agent seemed to think that they would be gradually absorbed. Some dissatisfaction appears to have been entertained at our having sent so many Irish and large families. We endeavoured to make selections in this country for Van Immigration Act. Appendix No. 47.

Diemen's Land as well as the other colonies, but could not interfere with the preference given to the latter, and if we had not had recourse to Ireland for a large supply of young women, we should not have filled our ships. As regards the size of the families, the proportion of children was exactly the same as in the families sent to New South Wales and Western Australia, and smaller than in those sent to South Australia and Victoria.

Future emigration on bounty system.

With respect to the future, the emigration will be carried on exclusively on the Bounty system, and as the authorities are desirous that this system should have a fair trial, we shall endeavour, if called upon at any time to act in connexion with that scheme, to give effect to their wishes.

Emigration on bounty system in 1854.

There have been despatched under that system this year from Liverpool 1,800 souls, and from London 1,225. Those sent from Liverpool are described as "a good selection of the labouring class of people," and we have been glad to receive a favourable report of the appearance and description of the people despatched from London. In both cases the selections have been made exclusively by agents employed by the colonists.

Emigration funds.

The sum intended to be expended on emigration this year is 111,301*l.*, and will be supplied from the ordinary revenue, which is a satisfactory proof that the Colony is in a prosperous condition.

NEW ZEALAND.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants who proceeded to New Zealand in 1854 was 1,050. Of these 190 were sent out in ships selected by us, about one-half of the expense of their passage being defrayed from public, and one-half from private funds. The persons so sent out are not selected by us or by agents in this country, but are nominated by such of their relations or friends in the colony as are willing to become bound to defray a certain portion of the expense of their passage.

Since our last Report, the legislature of New Zealand, acting on the authority conferred on them by the Constitutional Act of 1852, have passed an Act called the "Provincial Waste Lands Act, 1854," empowering the Superintendents and Council of each of the provinces into which the colony is divided to make laws for regulating the disposal of the crown lands within it. We place in the Appendix an abstract of the principal regulations for the Province of Auckland, published by General Wynyard in conformity with this Act.

Auckland land regulations. Appendix No. 48.

CANADA.

The whole number of emigrants who landed in Canada in 1854, was 53,183, of whom were

Cabin Passengers	-	-	-	818
Steerage ditto	-	-	-	52,365

Of these there sailed from

England	-	-	-	18,175	Country emigrants sailed from.
Ireland	-	-	-	16,168	
Scotland	-	-	-	6,446	
Germany	-	-	-	5,688	
Norway	-	-	-	5,849	
New Brunswick	-	-	-	857	
				<hr/> 53,183	

The increase, as compared with 1853, was 16,484, of which the emigrants from

England furnished	-	-	-	8,590
Ireland	-	-	-	1,751
Scotland	-	-	-	1,701
Germany	-	-	-	3,288
				<hr/> 15,330

Of the emigration from England 13,471, or nearly three-fourths of the whole, sailed from Liverpool, but of these no more than 2,739, or about one-fifth, were of English birth. The great bulk were Irish and Germans, with a small number of Scotch, Swedes, &c.

Of the whole emigration from Europe there were natives of

England	-	-	-	-	7,353
Ireland	-	-	-	-	20,269
Scotland	-	-	-	-	7,186
Germany	-	-	-	-	11,034
Norway	-	-	-	-	5,811
Sweden	-	-	-	-	910
Holland	-	-	-	-	231
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	7
United States	-	-	-	-	25
Canada	-	-	-	-	33
					<hr/> 52,859

The greatest increase was in the German emigration, which rose from 3,135 to 11,034, being an increase of

Increase in
German
emigration.

7,899. In the English emigration there was an increase of 3,425; in the Scotch of 2,273; and in the Irish of 1,297.

Mortality.

Of those who sailed from English ports there died at sea 313, equal to 1·69 per cent.; but of these deaths 270 occurred in the ships from Liverpool, being equal to 2 per cent. on the number embarked at that port. The deaths from other English ports were 43, equal to ·86 per cent. From Irish ports the deaths were 93, equal to ·57 per cent. From Scotland 13, equal to ·20 per cent. From Germany 75, equal to 1·30 per cent., and from Norway 39, equal to ·66 per cent. Of the 270 deaths in ships from Liverpool, 136, or one-half, were of Germans, although the German emigrants from that port amounted to little more than one-third of the whole number of emigrants. This, joined to the fact of the comparatively large mortality in the emigrants from Germany direct, would appear to vindicate the opinion which we have formerly expressed, that the large mortality which occurred in Liverpool ships in the autumn of 1853, was to be ascribed in a great degree to the number of Germans on board those ships. Nevertheless, considering the extent to which cholera prevailed during 1853, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, we think we have great cause to feel thankful that the mortality on board passenger ships was not greater. If the deaths from this disease were deducted it is probable that the year's mortality would be rather below than above the average.

Breaches of
Passengers' Act
seldom occur.

The emigration agent at Quebec reports that in four cases only had he been compelled to proceed against Masters for breaches of the Passengers Act. He observes that with those regularly employed in the passenger trade, well founded complaints very seldom arise, but that such complaints are almost exclusively confined to transient vessels taken up for the trip, and where the master has probably never had charge of passengers before. He adds that the general absence of complaint is, in his opinion, to be attributed to the care and attention with which the emigration officers in the United Kingdom discharge their duties before the ships put to sea.

Distribution of
immigrants.

There is naturally much difficulty in ascertaining the distribution throughout the North American continent of the emigrants who land at Quebec. Proceeding on such data as are at his command, Mr. Buchanan supposes the result of the year's emigration to be as follows:—

Arrived—			
Of British origin	-	-	35,132
Of foreign origin	-	-	18,051
			<hr/> 53,183
Have proceeded to the United States—			
Of British origin	-	-	8,000
Of foreign origin	-	-	14,000
			<hr/> 22,000
Leaving in Canada of those who			
arrived by the St. Lawrence	-	-	31,183
			<hr/>

To which are to be added between 6,000 and 7,000 who reached Western Canada by the route of the United States, making a probable addition to the population of the colony of about 38,000 souls.

Among those who settled in the colony were an unusual number of Scotch and English agriculturists; many of them from Aberdeen and Hull, who cannot fail to become valuable settlers.

At the opening of the season of 1854, and through the greater part of the year, the demand for labour was unprecedented, and the wages paid to labourers unusually high; but before the close of the year a change took place, consequent, in great measure, on the depressed state of the money market in the United States; and there was a fall in wages, principally among those employed in the cities and on public works, of from 25 to 50 per cent. In respect to the prospects for the present year, we cannot do better than quote Mr. Buchanan's words.

Demand for labour.

Extract of Mr. Buchanan's report.

“ I regret,” he says, “ that it is not in my power to present so promising an aspect, nor is the season likely to open so favourably, as that of the past year.”

“ It is not possible in the present existing commercial crisis, which has so seriously affected the best interests of the province, that the wages of the past season can be maintained, and emigrants, therefore, must calculate upon a considerable reduction on the past year's rates during the ensuing season. The distress which has so severely pervaded most of the large cities in the American Union will, no doubt, on the commencement of spring operations, induce a large number of their unemployed labourers to seek employment on our public works, and thereby necessarily occupy the field of labour which has hitherto been open to the newly-arrived emigrant. I, however, fully anticipate a falling off in our emigration during the ensuing season, for it is evident that the inducement, or rather the

“ disposition to emigrate from the United Kingdom, is
 “ sensibly on the decrease; and, if I may judge from
 “ present appearances, it is more than probable that that
 “ disposition will remain unchanged for some time.”

And in another Report he expresses himself as fol-
 “ lows:—“ The demand for all classes of labourers and
 “ mechanics, which, throughout the season of 1854, had
 “ been so satisfactory, has, in consequence of the recent
 “ unfavourable news from England (as relates to the
 “ value of our chief staple articles of export) received
 “ a considerable check; and when taken in connexion
 “ with the depressed state of the money market through-
 “ out the United States, has materially affected all our
 “ industrial classes, so that within the past month wages
 “ have fallen from 25 to 50 per cent.

“ In the United States the distress is so great that
 “ over 15,000 persons are stated to be out of employ in
 “ the city of New York alone, and large numbers of
 “ those who possess means are returning to Europe.

“ Should this state continue, this province will, doubt-
 “ less, receive a considerable accession of their unemployed
 “ labourers on the commencement of our spring operations.
 “ From these and other causes I, therefore, do not con-
 “ sider that the prospects for employment in 1855 are by
 “ any means so favourable as that which I had the satis-
 “ faction of stating in my returns of last year. The
 “ emigrants, therefore, of 1855 must be prepared to
 “ submit to a very considerable reduction in rates of
 “ wages.”

Route of the
 St. Lawrence
 to the Western
 States of the
 Union.
 Appendix
 No. 49.

Before concluding our remarks on the emigration to
 Canada, we think it right once more to draw attention
 to the advantages offered by the route of the St. Law-
 rence to passengers proceeding to the Western States of
 the Union. We print in the Appendix a notice prepared
 by Mr. Buchanan, showing the routes, distances, and
 rates of passage to the chief places in Western Canada
 and the States, which is distributed gratuitously on
 board emigrant ships, on their arrival at Quebec. It
 will be seen from this notice that emigrants may reach
 Chicago from Quebec, a distance of upwards of 1,000
 miles, in 5 days, at an expense of less than 2*l.* sterling;
 that at a proportionately less expense, and shorter time,
 they can reach the Western parts of New York, Ohio,
 Pennsylvania and Indiana; and that by availing them-
 selves of the medium of the Emigration Agent, they may
 avoid the risk of imposition, delay, and ill-treatment to
 which they have been proved to be subject at the Port

of New York, and along the route from that city to the West.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The number of emigrants who proceeded to New Brunswick in 1854, was 3,618, being 144 less than in 1853. The emigration, with the exception of one vessel, (the "Blanche") was extraordinarily healthy. In the "Blanche," unfortunately, cholera broke out, and of 357 passengers, no less than 39 died on the voyage or in quarantine. In the other 35 vessels, which carried 3,300 passengers, not a single death occurred. The Emigration Agent, in his Annual Report, bears testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the semi-monthly packets from Liverpool to St. John are fitted, provided, and commanded, and to the consequent absence of complaint on the part of the passengers.

Emigration.

Satisfactory report of semi-monthly packets from Liverpool.

In respect to the prospects for the present year, the Emigration Agent speaks as follows:—

Prospects of year 1855.

" In the early part of the past year (1854) the demand for labour was very great, and rates of wages extravagantly high. The depression in the prices of ships and timber consequent upon the war in Europe has abated the demand for labour, and reduced wages very considerably in the ship-yards, saw-mills, and timber-ponds. In the country there has been a steady call for labour throughout the year, at fair rates of wages. Female servants and farm labourers are much wanted throughout the province, and large numbers of these are needed to meet the absolute requirements of the country. The demand in the rural districts for boys from 12 to 18 years of age continues unabated."

Extract of Immigration Agent's report.

NOVA SCOTIA and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

To Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island the emigration during the year has been very small, amounting in the case of the former to 161 persons, and of the latter to 143. We have received no information or reports from the colonial authorities on the subject.

Emigration.

MAURITIUS.

The number of Coolies which the Governor of Mauritius was authorized to introduce in the course of 1854 was 8,000; or if the colonial revenue should prove sufficient, 10,000. As no returns have reached us from this colony

Immigration.

for the three last quarters of that year, we are unable to state the precise numbers actually imported, or to place in the Appendix the usual returns on that head. But we learn generally by the despatches of the Acting Governor that the larger number (10,000) was sanctioned, and that upwards of 13,000 men have been introduced from Madras and Calcutta, exclusive of women and children, and of 647 unexpectedly sent from Bombay. Of this excess, however, it seems that at least 1,400 are sent on account of the arrears of 1853, or are introduced on the requisition of individual planters, under the conditions prescribed by the Ordinance No. 15 of 1854. It appears from Tables furnished by Mr. Caird, that the number sent from Calcutta, was as follows :—

Appendix
No. 15.

Adults.		Children.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7,567	923	321	152	7,888	1,075

besides 262 infants.

Proportion
of sexes.

We regret to observe that the proportion of females has diminished, being little more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The cost of conveyance was about 6*l.* 3*s.* per adult.

At Madras the females embarked during the first quarter of the year (including children) were in the proportion of 30 per cent. to the males. The following were the total numbers.

Adults.		Children.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
590	158	46	37	636	195

Wages.

During the same quarter wages varied in general from 10*s.* to 14*s.* a month besides rations.

Return of
Coolies to
Calcutta.
Appendix
No. 16.

We place in the Appendix a return of the number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta during the year 1854.

An Ordinance has been passed in the colony requiring the immigrants, at the expiration of the three years contract into which they enter on their arrival, either to enter into fresh contracts, or to commute the remaining two years of their industrial residence, at the rate of

1*l.* 12*s.* per annum. By another law provision has been made to enable planters to obtain more than their quota of immigrant labourers on paying the Government 3*l.* towards their introduction, instead of the usual indenture fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* An Ordinance has also been passed for the conservation of the woods and forests. The Immigration Ordinances will be found in the Appendix. Immigration Ordinances, Appendix. No. 50.

The productiveness of the island continues apparently to increase, and the relations between employers and labourers remain satisfactory.

One interesting evidence of the prosperity of the Indian labourers is derived from the annual report of the Government savings bank, from which we extract the following figures relating to the deposits made and taken out by Coolie agricultural labourers:— Amounts deposited in savings bank by Indian labourers.

—	1852.	1853.
Number of Coolie depositors	487	700
Aggregate amount of deposits	8,891 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i>	12,611 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>
Average „ „	18 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 1¾ <i>d.</i>	18 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 3¾ <i>d.</i>
Amount drawn out by Coolies returning to India	4,575 <i>l.</i>	3,507 <i>l.</i>

The deposits made by native agricultural labourers were as follows:— Amounts by native agricultural labourers.

—	1852.	1853.
Number of depositors - -	64	68
Aggregate amount of deposits	218 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	553 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Average „ „	3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i>	8 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

The inadequate number of females introduced, a matter under the consideration of the Secretary of State, is the only remaining objection to the prosecution of this immigration.

WEST INDIES.

We mentioned last year that Mr. White had been sent out to organize an emigration from China to the West Indies; that two ships, the “Epsom” and “Rose Ellis,” Chinese immigration.

had been chartered to take emigrants to Jamaica and British Guiana, and that the authorities of Jamaica had subsequently withdrawn their application for Chinese in consequence of the high rates of freight. From the same cause, Mr. White was unable to engage any ships in China, and the "Rose Ellis" having failed to perform her engagements, the only ship ultimately despatched was the "Epsom," in which 310 emigrants were shipped by Mr. White for Jamaica. A disease, respecting the nature of which there is some controversy, unhappily, broke out after the ship left St. Helena, which resulted in the deaths of 43 persons during the voyage, and of some others after landing. The survivors are said to have proved, with few exceptions, steady and valuable labourers.

Chinese from
Panama.

Chinese have also been introduced at an expense to the colony of 6*l.* a-head, from Panama. From two reports, drawn up by Dr. Falconer, of Jamaica, and Wang-te-Chang, the Chinese interpreter, who was sent out to communicate with his countrymen, it would seem that of 1,040 Chinese labourers imported by the railway company, more than half had within six months sunk under the effects of bad food, hard work, and an unfavourable climate, and indeed that few remained besides the 205 who were taken to Jamaica, and of whom, it appears, many did not long survive their removal. A very considerable mortality took place among the Chinese imported into Trinidad, which is variously ascribed by the Government authorities to the effect of an unhealthy season, to local peculiarities affecting those estates on which the principal mortality occurred, and to the excessive or ill-timed use of opium. The whole number of Chinese hitherto introduced into the West Indies is as follows:—

British Guiana	-	-	647
Trinidad	-	-	988
Jamaica	-	-	472*
			<hr/>
Total	-	-	2,107
			<hr/>

Appendices,
Nos. 18, and
51 to 56.

The details of the emigration are shown by a Table, which is placed in the Appendix, where will be found also Mr. White's account of the despatch of the "Epsom," and copies of the journal of Wang-te-Chang, a curious and

* 205 came from Panama.

touching account of the miseries of his countrymen, of despatches from the Commissary Judge at the Havannah and the Consul-General at Cuba on the Chinese immigration into that island, and of two reports from the immigration agent of Trinidad on the Chinese labourers introduced into that island.

We stated in our last Report that in the season of 1853-54, 1,999 Coolies had embarked at Calcutta for British Guiana, and 697 for Trinidad. Of these 1,923 arrived in the former, and 687 in the latter, colony. For the season 1854-55 we took up in England ships calculated to carry about 2,300 adults to British Guiana, and were subsequently authorized to direct Mr. Caird to charter ships, if possible, for a thousand more. We also took up in England a ship for Trinidad, and instructed Mr. Caird to engage another, the Secretary of State not being satisfied that the funds available were sufficient for any larger immigration to that island. But Mr. Caird found himself unable to obtain more labourers than were sufficient to fill the ships engaged in England till the end of the season, when the freights had become unreasonably high. The following numbers accordingly have been despatched :—

Appendices
Nos. 19 and 20

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total of Adults and Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
	British Guiana -	1,870	349	69		33	61	1,939	382
Trinidad - -	240	38	12	4	8	252	42
Total -	2,110	387	81	37	69	2,191	424

The number of souls shipped since the recommencement of immigration in 1851 has been,—for British Guiana 9,603; and for Trinidad 4,779. Of the whole number of 14,382 immigrants, 2,310, or rather more than 15½ per cent., were females. Of the 48 ships despatched, 43, carrying 12,996 persons, have arrived at their destination, and in these the deaths have been 545, or at the rate of 4.19 per cent.

The results of the emigration during the two last seasons give reason to apprehend that the length and discomfort of the voyage to and from the West Indies, joined to the postponement for a second period of five years of the promise of a return passage, has operated to discourage emigration to the West Indies, which is far

less popular in India than that to the nearer colony of Mauritius. We annex an extract from a report of Mr. Caird on the subject.

The Indian Government have consented that Coolies should be required to contribute 35 dollars towards the cost of their back passage, in lieu of conforming, during the second five years of their stay in the colony, to the conditions of industrial residence—a change which, if fully comprehended by the Coolies, will be more convenient to both them and the planters.

An Act is to be passed in India to legalize emigration to St. Lucia and Grenada. Immigration laws, for the purpose of regulating Coolie immigration, have been passed in both islands. The Grenada Act was considered open to objection, but the Ordinances passed in St. Lucia have received Her Majesty's sanction. We place in the Appendix copies, as well of those Ordinances as of others that have been passed in British Guiana and Trinidad, and have received Her Majesty's sanction.

An intimation has been conveyed to the colonies interested in this immigration, that it cannot be continued unless means are found of reducing the disproportion which at present exists between the male and female immigrants.

Of the Coolies who were brought to the West Indies in or before the year 1848, almost all who have applied for free passages have been re-conveyed to India, and we are glad to perceive that the care of the colonial authorities, with the increased precautions taken for their welfare, have rendered the long and troublesome passage to India less injurious to the health of the people than was at first the case. The numbers introduced and sent back are as follows:—

---	Introduced.	Sent Back.
Jamaica - - - - -	4,550	1,596
British Guiana - - - -	12,263	2,155
Trinidad - - - - -	5,392	1,218
Total - - - -	22,205	4,969

We place in the Appendix tables showing the details of the emigration of the Coolies entitled to return passages.

From 300 to 350 Coolies are also said to be now en-

Appendix,
No. 57.

Immigration
ordinances;
St. Lucia,
British Guiana,
and Trinidad,
Appendices,
Nos. 58, 59, 60,
and 61.

Proportion
of sexes.

Return
passages.

Appendices,
Nos. 21, 22,
and 23.

titled to return passages in Trinidad, and the "Scindian," of 649 tons, has been chartered in this country for such of them as desire to return to India. In all three of the importing colonies, large numbers, of whom we have no complete return, have consented to receive bounties in consideration of performing a further period of service.

A bounty of 7*l.* per adult has been proclaimed in Jamaica on labourers from Madeira. Of these immigrants 167 have, during the year 1854, been introduced (under a special arrangement) into Jamaica, 648 into British Guiana, and 167 into Antigua.

Madeira
immigration.

It would seem that some of the restrictions placed on this emigration by the Portuguese Government have been modified or abandoned.

We place in the Appendix tables furnished from the colony, which show the deaths which occurred in British Guiana among the different classes of immigrants during the year 1853, the number of immigrants who arrived, and the number who left the Colony during that year.

Mortality
amongst im-
migrants in
British Guiana.
Number who
arrived and
left.
Appendices,
Nos. 62 and 63.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The only fact of any importance which we have to notice as connected with the Falkland Islands is the completion of the iron lighthouse, which will serve both by night and day, and indicate the situation of Stanley Harbour, and is expected to prove a great benefit to shipping of all nations. In a recent despatch from the Governor, he states that the colony is abundantly supplied with the necessaries of life, that the fisheries are likely to be greatly improved, and that the settlers generally are doing well.

Lighthouse,—
Stanley Har-
bour.

We have, in former years, before concluding our Report, given the result of the emigration of the first three months of the current year, as confirming or correcting the views which we have drawn from the result of the previous year's emigration. On the present occasion the results of the first three months of 1855 are very striking; and, in order to give them full effect, we give with them the emigration of the first quarter of the two previous years. The account will stand thus:—

Emigration
during first
quarters of
1853, 1854
and 1855.

1853	-	-	-	-	-	60,867
1854	-	-	-	-	-	49,756
1855	-	-	-	-	-	36,677

The distribution of this emigration is as follows :—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
United States - - -	42,981	36,636	18,427
British North America -	641	1,367	302
Australia - - -	16,767	11,061	17,444
Other places - - -	478	692	504
Total - - -	60,867	49,756	36,677

It appears, therefore, that while the emigration to Australia has exceeded that of any previous year, the emigration to the United States is scarcely more than half what it was in 1854, and two-fifths of what it was in 1853. The decrease is among the Scotch, Irish, and foreigners, of whom the numbers in 1854 and 1855 were,—

	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.
1854 - -	2,965 -	26,128 -	4,688
1855 - -	1,422 -	15,920 -	2,217

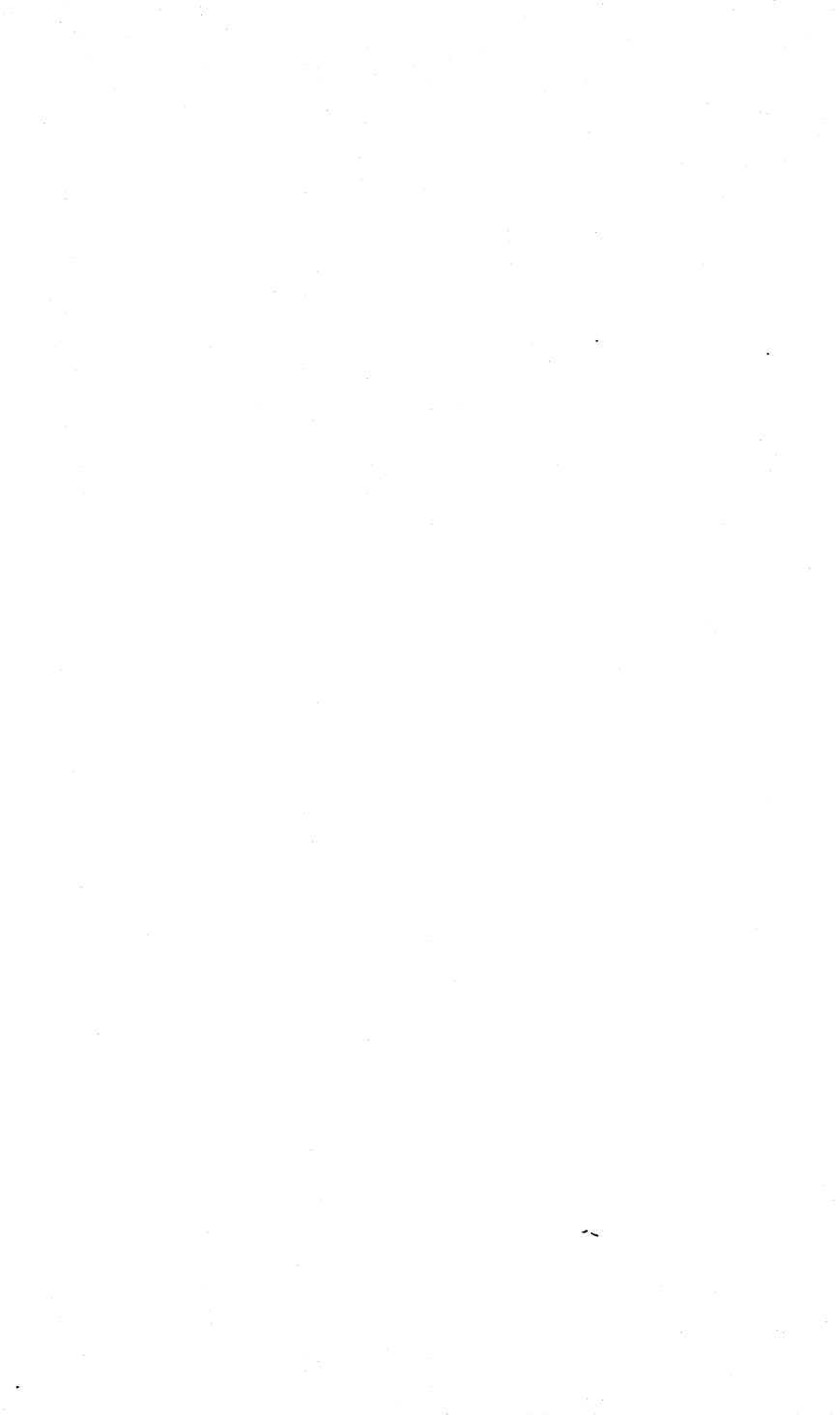
As regards the Scotch and Irish, we need not hesitate to attribute the falling off to their improved condition and prospects in their own countries.

We have, &c.

T. W. MURDOCH,
C. ALEXANDER WOOD,
FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Right Honourable Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

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EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM during the Forty Years
from 1815 to 1854 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	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,128	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,552	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
Total	1,114,997	2,488,531	455,474	57,956	4,116,958

Average annual emigration } From 1815 to 1854 - - - 102,223
from the United Kingdom } For the 8 years ending 1854 - - - 305,600

* 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.

APPENDIX No. 2.

A RETURN of the EMIGRANTS who embarked from the several Ports in the United Kingdom Officers and Officers

Table with columns for Port of Embarkation, United States, Central & South America, North American Colonies (Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Hudson's Bay, Total), West Indies (Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Other Islands, Total), and Grand Total. Rows include various ports like Bangor, Belfast, London, and Glasgow.

APPENDIX No. 2.

during the Year ended December 31, 1854, framed from Statements furnished by the Emigration of Customs.

Table with columns for various regions (East Indies, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Western Africa, St. Helena, Madras, Malacca, &c., Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Islands, Australian Colonies (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Total), Grand Total. Rows include various ports like London, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

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 - -	95,585	71,106	13,830	180,521	1,880	1,509	145	3,534
Central and South } America - - - }	441	109	-	550	23	15	4	42
North American Colonies:-								
Canada - - -	9,322	6,891	608	16,821	3,558	2,715	148	6,721
New Brunswick -	1,651	1,199	123	2,973	41	21	3	65
Nova Scotia and } Cape Breton - }	6	3	-	9	99	53	-	152
Newfoundland -	19	7	1	27	1	-	2	3
Prince Edward's } Island - - - }	25	23	95	143	-	-	-	-
Hudson's Bay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies:-								
Jamaica - - -	16	-	126	142	11	5	-	16
British Guiana -	53	16	-	69	11	-	-	11
Trinidad - - -	2	-	18	20	15	-	-	15
Other Places -	63	1	258	322	6	-	-	6
East Indies - -	171	69	1,053	1,293	20	5	3	28
Hong Kong - - -	-	-	92	92	-	-	-	-
Mauritius - - -	1	-	47	48	2	-	-	2
Western Africa, St. } Helena, Madeira, } Malta, &c. - - }	-	-	317	317	1	-	12	13
Cape of Good Hope -	2	1	372	375	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands -	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Australian Colonies:-								
New South Wales	6,804	6,826	821	14,451	119	70	7	196
Victoria - - -	28,736	18,803	917	48,506	1,543	776	140	2,468
South Australia -	4,692	5,910	820	11,422	27	7	1	35
Western Australia	203	242	35	480	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	1,650	2,175	487	4,312	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	477	547	26	1,050	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	149,969	113,928	20,051	283,948	7,657	5,176	474	13,307

* This includes Infants,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 3.

the United Kingdom during the Year 1854.

FROM IRELAND.				TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
Male.	Female.	Not Distinguished.*	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not Distinguished.*	Total.
4,153	4,592	265	9,010	101,618	77,207	14,240	193,065
-	-	-	-	464	134	4	592
6,648	8,953	644	16,250	19,828	18,564	1,400	39,792
263	244	25	532	1,955	1,464	151	3,570
-	-	-	-	105	56	-	161
23	37	-	65	48	44	3	95
-	-	-	-	25	23	95	143
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	27	5	126	158
-	-	-	-	64	16	-	80
-	-	-	-	17	-	18	35
-	-	-	-	69	1	258	328
-	-	-	-	191	74	1,056	1,321
-	-	-	-	-	-	92	92
-	-	-	-	3	-	47	50
-	-	-	-	1	-	329	330
-	-	-	-	2	1	372	375
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	6,923	6,896	828	14,647
223	94	-	317	30,552	19,673	1,066	51,291
-	-	-	-	4,719	5,917	821	11,457
-	-	-	-	293	242	35	480
-	-	-	-	1,650	2,175	487	4,312
-	-	-	-	477	547	26	1,050
11,315	13,925	934	26,174	168,941	133,029	21,459	323,429

Cabin Passengers, &c.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Returns of the Emigration in 1854 from each of the Ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports.

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
			Males.		Females.									
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
LONDON	United States	7,911	5,740	2,051	1,878	888	187	18,704	9,382	-	700	8,213	410	
	British North America	58	40	23	11	4	170	312	115	-	4	-	103	
	Australian Colonies	5,086	2,909	1,312	1,104	402	1,730	12,600	9,178	532	263	220	2,407	
	All other Places	119	15	5	5	-	2,141	2,285	6	-	-	105	2,174	
	Total	13,204	8,704	3,301	2,998	1,304	4,240	33,001	18,581	532	1,000	8,638	5,184	
PLYMOUTH	United States	151	69	96	17	0	-	202	202	-	-	-	30	
	British North America	1,112	691	365	331	172	-	2,701	2,618	-	53	-	151	
	Australian Colonies	4,095	6,326	1,199	1,501	332	1	13,454	7,032	44	5,327	-	-	
	All other Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	5,358	7,076	1,620	1,849	513	1	16,417	10,812	44	5,380	-	181	
LIVERPOOL	United States	68,958	49,071	14,727	13,109	4,770	7,770	158,421	25,114	2,497	100,527	21,427	8,860	
	British North America	5,398	3,655	2,423	1,804	841	1,258	15,117	1,749	285	5,984	5,784	1,315	
	Australian Colonies	21,353	11,470	3,447	3,469	1,247	30	41,085	18,532	11,004	8,702	1,235	1,203	
	All other Places	11	6	2	1	674	674	684	8	12	-	-	674	
	Total	95,725	64,208	20,340	18,383	6,855	9,743	215,208	45,703	13,563	115,213	29,446	12,048	
SOUTHAMPTON	United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	British North America	3,843	4,854	1,470	1,811	379	206	12,553	10,627	63	1,501	13	230	
	Australian Colonies	19	-	-	-	-	143	102	10	-	-	-	143	
	All other Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	3,862	4,854	1,470	1,811	379	349	12,725	10,646	63	1,501	13	382	

ALL OTHER PORTS	Destination.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
			Males.		Females.									
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	1,265	846	456	377	173	17	3,124	2,800	91	105	83	26	
	British North America	704	447	266	272	104	-	1,543	1,407	169	10	270	0	
	Australian Colonies	278	147	73	64	16	-	608	564	2	10	8	-	
	All other Places	78	8	3	3	-	-	92	80	-	-	-	-	
	Total	2,325	1,468	828	700	293	17	5,627	4,988	127	184	386	32	
	Total, England	120,474	86,870	27,058	25,747	9,844	14,355	285,948	90,730	14,954	123,884	37,353	17,827	
GLASGOW AND GREENOCK	United States	1,400	1,154	369	323	142	-	3,481	87	2,320	687	72	315	
	British North America	1,761	1,035	538	537	205	56	4,183	60	3,682	290	2	160	
	Australian Colonies	1,278	636	205	181	77	60	2,346	9	2,105	11	8	218	
	All other Places	84	20	14	9	2	-	120	3	68	3	3	52	
	Total	4,613	2,745	1,126	1,053	427	125	10,080	109	8,075	901	80	745	
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	13	17	8	12	3	-	53	-	50	3	-	-	
	British North America	1,210	733	365	352	148	-	2,808	38	2,736	34	-	-	
	Australian Colonies	158	91	51	46	7	-	353	-	353	-	-	-	
	All other Places	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	
	Total	1,385	841	424	410	158	-	3,218	38	3,143	37	-	-	
	Total, Scotland	5,098	3,586	1,550	1,463	585	125	13,307	230	11,216	1,028	80	745	

APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
BELFAST	United States	86	62	13	13	10	-	184	-	-	184	-	1
	British North America	323	313	121	112	45	-	914	-	-	913	-	-
	Total	409	375	134	125	55	-	1,098	-	-	1,097	-	1
DUBLIN	United States	482	514	113	109	31	2	1,251	-	-	1,251	-	0
	British North America	305	701	107	222	49	3	1,697	-	-	1,276	255	6
	Australian Colonies	162	60	27	20	8	-	277	-	-	258	3	10
Total	949	1,385	337	331	88	5	3,065	-	-	2,785	258	22	22
CORK	United States	482	504	102	90	10	2	1,130	-	-	1,133	-	0
	British North America	732	1,391	305	538	07	2	2,807	-	-	2,856	13	28
	Australian Colonies	27	11	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-
Total	1,181	1,906	408	428	86	4	4,076	-	-	4,029	13	84	84
GALWAY	United States	104	253	49	50	11	22	585	-	-	585	-	2
	British North America	50	172	17	20	-	-	205	-	-	203	-	-
	Total	244	425	66	82	11	22	800	-	-	848	-	2
LIMERICK	United States	398	449	80	80	19	37	900	-	-	901	-	8
	British North America	1,234	2,157	639	636	117	109	4,912	-	-	4,912	-	-
	Total	1,592	2,606	719	742	136	146	5,911	-	-	5,903	-	8

LONDONDERRY	United States	1,141	1,255	218	254	36	23	2,927	-	-	2,916	-	11
	British North America	252	237	90	90	18	15	702	-	-	702	-	-
	Total	1,393	1,492	308	344	54	38	3,629	-	-	3,618	-	11
SLIGO AND OUT PORTS	United States	87	125	13	8	2	2	237	-	-	237	-	4
	British North America	194	235	57	50	10	-	495	-	-	491	-	-
	Total	221	300	70	67	12	2	732	-	-	728	-	4
WATERFORD AND NEW Ross.	United States	39	27	11	6	3	-	80	-	-	80	-	13
	British North America	1,205	1,187	406	438	118	83	3,557	-	-	3,554	-	-
	Total	1,304	1,214	477	444	121	83	3,643	-	-	3,630	-	13
TRALEE	United States	583	621	192	160	46	-	1,602	-	-	1,591	-	11
	British North America	420	560	193	198	32	-	1,412	-	-	1,412	-	-
	Total	1,003	1,190	385	358	78	-	3,014	-	-	3,003	-	11
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	51	56	27	10	3	-	156	-	-	156	-	-
	British North America	51	56	27	10	3	-	156	-	-	156	-	-
	Total, Ireland	8,317	10,962	2,991	2,000	644	300	20,174	-	-	25,707	271	100
Grand Total, United Kingdom	134,780	100,918	32,199	30,170	10,573	14,780	323,420	90,000	25,872	160,200	37,704	18,078	

APPENDIX No 5.

SUMMARY of the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Year 1854.

DESTINATION.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.						Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				Not distinguished.
	Adults.		Children from 1 to 14 Years.		Infants, distinguished.	Total.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.								
<i>To the United States</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	81,992	59,813	17,974	16,112	5,995	189,878	31,745	4,817	110,987	29,712	9,017	20
Other ports	1,278	883	464	389	176	3,187	2,869	71	108	83	83	
Total	83,180	60,706	18,438	16,501	6,169	193,065	37,614	4,888	111,095	29,795	9,043	
<i>To the North American Colonies</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	13,044	12,446	5,265	4,822	1,670	38,954	4,581	3,867	22,700	6,054	1,762	6
Other ports	1,965	1,256	688	643	255	4,807	1,483	2,830	2,009	270	6	
Total	15,009	13,702	5,953	5,465	1,924	43,761	6,064	6,706	24,909	6,324	1,758	
<i>To the Australian Colonies</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	35,849	26,223	7,000	8,086	2,445	82,316	40,578	19,838	10,192	1,474	4,234	
Other ports	486	288	124	100	23	921	654	354	10	3		
Total	36,285	26,461	7,784	8,186	2,468	83,237	47,132	14,192	10,202	1,477	4,234	
<i>To all other places</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	233	41	21	15	2	3,270	36	80	3	108	3,043	
Other ports	82	8	3	3	-	96	90	6	-	-	-	
Total	315	49	24	18	2	3,366	126	86	3	108	3,043	
<i>Summary</i> —From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	131,028	98,553	30,020	20,035	10,119	314,418	85,940	22,692	140,882	37,348	18,046	32
Other ports	3,761	2,365	1,279	1,135	454	9,011	5,026	3,270	327	360	32	
Grand total	134,789	100,918	32,199	21,170	10,573	323,429	90,966	25,872	150,209	37,704	*18,078	

S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

* Chiefly Cabin Passengers.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 6.

TABLE showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the Year 1854.

Number of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	COLONY.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.																REMARKS.
			Adults.				Children from 1 to 14.				Infants.		Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scottish.	Irish.		
			Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
30	25,434	Sydney	1,291	1,291	2,200	2,446	1,000	1,054	128	105	9,515	8,265	4,305	1,551	3,509	* 289 of these Emigrants were conveyed in private ships.			
4	4,697	Moreton Bay	326	326	410	163	192	215	24	24	1,070	1,418½	531	604	535				
1	1,031	Newcastle	144	144	181	23	93	88	10	11	* 604	582½	625	—	66				
35	31,162	New South Wales	1,761	1,761	2,791	2,622	1,285	1,337	162	140	11,870	10,256	5,551	2,155	4,178				
17	16,113	Melbourne	1,037	1,037	249	2,272	471	747	61	88	5,002	5,204	2,503	1,287	2,172				
16	13,582	Geelong	1,049	1,049	233	1,489	435	770	65	107	5,217	4,432½	2,505	1,791	921				
15	11,957	Portland Bay	1,116	1,116	346	792	498	705	68	87	4,728	3,971½	1,997	1,801	930				
48	41,652	Victoria	3,202	3,202	828	4,553	1,424	2,222	104	282	15,907	13,008	7,005	4,870	4,023				
33	26,134	South Australia	2,074	2,074	888	2,403	1,162	1,378	105	180	10,324	8,709	2,200	1,515	2,009				
2	1,632	Western Australia	79	79	77	108	41	47	4	8	443	387	242	11	100				
8	5,427	Hobart Town	295	295	164	855	223	251	18	18	2,149	1,870	510	175	1,404				
7	401	Launceston	31	31	21	21	40	23	2	—	173	139½	118	31	24				
0	5,918	Van Diemen's Land	326	326	185	910	263	274	20	18	2,322	2,016½	928	206	1,488				
		New Zealand	28	28	35	32	30	32	2	3	190	154	163	39	48				
127	105,918	Total	7,470	7,470	4,804	10,628	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,065	35,129½	10,720	8,805	12,531	{ Conveyed in private ships.			

* Besides these Emigrants, Policemen and their families, 114 in number, were despatched in a private ship.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1854.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 7.

DETAILS of EMIGRATION conducted by the Colonial Land and Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	COLONY.	Emigrants Embarked.										Total Souls.
				Adults.				Children. 1 to 14 years.		Infants.				
				Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.							
1847	2	1,081	Sydney - - -	79	79	120	147	74	59	8	8	574		
	2	946	Port Philip - -	51	51	53	61	59	52	2	5	334		
	12	7,012	Adelaide - - -	556	556	445	420	488	486	47	66	3,073		
	1	513	Cape - - -	25	25	39	31	11	16	4	-	151		
	17	9,552		711	711	657	668	652	613	61	79	4,132		
1848	25	15,985	Sydney - - -	989	989	1,051	1,419	789	699	88	90	6,114		
	24	13,891	Port Philip - -	1,016	1,016	1,157	1,065	786	720	82	101	5,952		
	22	13,026	Adelaide - - -	1,038	1,038	799	1,036	853	713	97	92	5,686		
	2	1,003	Cape - - -	74	74	98	51	44	45	8	8	402		
	73	43,005		3,117	3,117	3,105	3,591	2,472	2,186	275	291	18,154		
1849	29	18,956	Sydney - - -	974	974	1,253	2,427	781	750	96	109	7,364		
	25	16,196	Port Philip - -	968	968	1,005	2,033	706	648	96	87	6,391		
	22	12,784	Adelaide - - -	889	889	893	1,135	722	693	93	97	5,411		
	1	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1	262		
	6	3,564	Cape - - -	210	210	330	222	165	155	30	20	1,342		
	83	52,056		2,984	2,984	3,518	5,923	2,429	2,297	316	314	20,770		
	2	1,196	New Zealand - -	128	128	34	26	98	76	16	14	520		
	1	579	Falklands - - -	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1	119		
	3	1,775		157	157	40	32	122	98	13	15	639		
	SUMMARY.													
	56	35,125	Sydney - - -	2,042	2,042	2,424	3,993	1,644	1,508	192	207	14,052		
	51	31,033	Port Philip - -	1,975	1,975	2,215	3,159	1,551	1,429	180	193	12,677		
	56	32,322	Adelaide - - -	2,483	2,483	2,137	2,620	2,063	1,892	237	255	14,170		
	6	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1	262		
	9	5,080	Cape - - -	309	309	467	304	220	216	42	28	1,895		
	173	104,613		6,812	6,812	7,280	10,187	5,533	5,096	652	684	43,056		

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1854.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Commissioners during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths.										Infants born on Voyage.	Infants died on Passage.	REMARKS.
				Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
491½	23	-	551	1	3	2	3	2	2	13	11	1				
271½	112	2	220	-	1	2	-	-	2	5	5	-				
2,473	2,594	147	332	2	3	9	8	8	9	39	35	5				
133½	66	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-				
3,369½	2,795	149	1,183	3	7	13	11	10	13	57	53	6				
5,192	4,174	967	973	1	17	24	22	12	13	89	111	16				
5,011½	4,005	1,465	482	7	15	26	34	18	18	118	132	24				
4,714	5,105	290	291	10	16	21	24	13	17	101	95	13				
341½	291	17	94	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	-				
15,259	13,575	2,739	1,840	13	48	73	80	43	48	310	344	53				
6,393½	3,440	693	3,231	12	20	30	27	15	17	121	95	12				
5,531	3,318	570	2,503	16	36	23	25	12	13	125	96	10				
4,513½	4,207	261	943	14	17	27	36	15	12	121	82	16				
207	138	5	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1,132	1,025	72	245	5	4	4	5	4	4	26	15	-				
17,777	12,128	1,601	7,041	47	77	84	93	46	46	393	288	38				
404	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	13	1		Military Pensioners, not included in the total.		
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-				
497	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	16	1				
SUMMARY.																
12,077	7,637	1,660	4,755	14	40	56	52	29	32	223	217	29				
10,814	7,435	2,037	3,205	23	52	51	59	30	33	248	233	34				
11,700½	11,906	698	1,566	26	36	57	68	36	38	261	212	34				
207	138	5	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1,607	1,382	89	424	5	4	6	5	4	4	28	23	-				
36,405½	28,498	4,489	10,069	68	132	170	184	99	107	760	685	97				

S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 8.

DETAILS of EMIGRATION conducted by the Colonial Land and Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	COLONY.	Emigrants Embarked.									
				Adults.				Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	
				Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.						
1850	11 4 10 1 1 3	7,692 3,046 3,919 537 3,237	Sydney - - - Port Philip - - - Adelaide - - - Western Australia - - - Hobart Town - - - Cape - - -	318 164 396 34 3 165	318 164 396 34 2 165	619 281 548 70 2 266	1,102 121 431 57 20 230	245 136 312 28 6 109	252 121 313 36 7 97	30 13 36 2 0 19	35 15 39 1 1 22	2,949 1,135 2,471 246 29 1,073	
	31	20,431		1,080	1,080	1,816	2,068	836	810	100	113	7,903	
1851	11 13 17 1 3	7,497 9,554 10,562 333 1,504	Sydney - - - Victoria - - - Adelaide - - - Western Australia - - - Van Diemen's Land	399 569 799 18 25	399 569 799 18 25	759 943 959 31 38	735 808 674 10 499	303 393 515 12 45	268 336 443 0 31	30 56 72 0 4	34 50 72 1 1	2,927 3,724 4,343 121 *573	
	45	29,451		1,810	1,810	2,730	2,657	1,266	1,090	172	158	11,693	
1852	21 54 16 3 3	15,846 42,343 11,086 1,432 1,447	N.S.W. - - - Victoria - - - Adelaide - - - Western Australia - - - Van Diemen's Land	1,431 3,852 945 92 94	1,431 3,852 945 92 94	511 2,035 725 144 39	1,476 3,400 500 272 253	1,148 3,291 883 135 86	1,121 3,113 766 132 119	155 387 110 9 7	140 383 103 14 11	7,413 20,313 5,037 629 703	
	97	72,454		6,414	6,414	3,353	5,903	5,475	5,210	666	651	34,095	
	1	565	New Zealand - -	60	60	19	7	50	52	5	6	259	
SUMMARY.													
	43 71 43 5 6 5	31,035 55,243 27,568 2,302 2,931 3,237	N.S.W. - - - Victoria - - - Adelaide - - - Western Australia - - - Van Diemen's Land Cape - - -	2,148 4,585 2,140 141 122 165	2,148 4,585 2,140 144 122 165	1,019 3,259 2,232 144 79 266	3,313 4,449 1,695 272 669 230	1,696 3,570 1,522 135 137 109	1,641 3,371 1,522 132 157 97	215 456 228 9 11 19	209 448 214 16 13 22	13,289 25,172 11,851 996 1,310 1,073	
	173	122,336		9,304	9,304	7,899	10,028	7,577	7,119	938	922	53,691	
SUMMARY OF EMIGRATION FOR THE													
	99 122 99 7	66,160 86,276 60,390 3,302	N.S.W. - - - Victoria - - - South Australia - - - Western Australia - - - Van Diemen's Land	4,190 6,560 4,623 144 125	4,190 6,560 4,623 144 125	4,343 5,474 4,369 144 116	7,306 7,608 4,315 272 780	3,340 5,371 3,743 135 192	3,140 4,999 3,414 132 208	407 636 465 9 12	416 641 469 16 14	27,341 37,349 26,021 996 1,572	
	332 14	218,632 8,317	Cape - - -	15,642 474	15,642 474	14,446 733	20,281 534	12,781 329	11,902 313	1,529 61	1,556 50	93,779 2,968	
	346	226,949	Total - - -	16,116	16,116	15,179	20,815	13,110	12,215	1,590	1,606	96,747	
Average per-centage of Mortality in vessels to Australia from 1847 to 1852, both inclusive													

APPENDIX No. 8.

Commissioners during the Years 1850, 1851, 1852.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths.										Infants born.	Infants died.	REMARKS.
				Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
2,635 978 2,088 219 929	659 320 1,756 193 629	61 47 120 - 54	2,229 768 595 53 390	5 4 5 - -	23 13 12 - -	3 18 4 - 4	10 14 19 - 5	6 - - - 2	6 4 2 1 2	53 53 47 - 13	33 21 34 - 10	6 7 3 - 2		* Landed from the 'Familles' for Sydney.		
-6,867	3,576	282	4,045	14	48	29	48	13	15	167	102	18				
2,577 3,252 3,710 109 535	781 1,357 2,577 82 135	233 1,036 687 1 7	1,013 1,351 1,079 38 436	16 5 15 -	13 14 12 -	7 21 21 -	13 15 22 -	7 9 11 -	9 6 9 -	67 69 90 - 3	43 46 66 - -	6 7 5 - -		* 50 of these were conveyed in a private vessel 'General Sale.'		
10,185	4,382	1,964	4,797	36	43	49	50	26	25	229	158	13				
5,983 16,341 4,014 509 532	4,511 9,138 3,211 433 387	901 8,398 1,115 21 31	2,001 2,732 711 170 285	40 96 12 1 1	49 147 13 3 1	87 293 73 3 2	99 342 65 5 8	30 113 32 2 5	33 108 27 3 3	347 1,089 214 17 18	175 415 116 15 10	44 78 16 4 3				
27,431	17,730	10,466	5,899	150	215	458	519	177	166	1,635	731	145				
197	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	10	-	20	10	2		Military Pensioners, not included in the total.		
SUMMARY.																
11,196 20,573 9,808 837 1,139 929	5,951 10,860 7,544 713 541 629	1,195 9,431 1,922 22 38 54	6,143 4,831 2,385 261 731 390	61 105 32 1 1 -	87 174 39 3 3 -	97 332 98 2 2 4	122 371 106 5 5 2	52 121 38 2 8 2	48 108 38 3 5 2	467 1,211 351 17 22 13	251 482 216 20 12 10	56 92 24 4 3 2				
44,483	26,238	12,712	14,741	200	306	536	617	216	206	2,031	991	181				
YEARS 1847 TO 1852, BOTH INCLUSIVE.																
23,273 31,387 21,508 837 1,346	13,588 18,295 19,450 713 679	2,855 11,518 2,620 22 43	10,898 8,036 3,351 261 850	75 128 53 1 1	127 226 75 3 3	153 383 155 2 5	174 430 174 7 8	81 151 74 2 1	80 141 76 3 7	690 1,459 612 17 22	468 715 428 20 12	85 126 58 4 3				
78,352 2,536	52,725 2,011	17,058 143	23,996 814	263 5	434 4	596 10	791 10	309 6	307 6	2,800 41	1,643 33	276 2				
80,888	54,736	17,201	24,810	268	438	706	801	315	313	2,841	1,676	278				
-	-	-	-	*87	1*20	5*46	6*64	20*20	19*73	2*98	-	16*92				

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN OF SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to NEW SOUTH WALES, in 1853, 1854, and up to the 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		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.			
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Blundell		573	1853, 14 Jan.	1853, 5 May	111	P. Spilhviok	73	104	50	53	190	1	6	7	9	
Kortuna		571	16 Jan.	28 May	132	W. W. M. McCreight	78	98	67	69	236		6	2	11	
Harriet		925	18 Jan.	11 June	146	R. D. Ward	81	164	54	84	265		3	7	10	
*Katherine			16 Feb.	22 July	156		5	7	6	4	21		No catch.			
Belfon		541	22 Feb.	23 June	121	A. Roberts	48	163	19	30	200	1	7	2	4	
Empire		729	23 Feb.	27 July	154	J. B. Hyams	77	126	47	48	238		3	2	13	
Australia		721	27 Feb.	6 June	101	W. Dawson	54	189	26	48	236		1	3	1	
John Fielden		916	11 Mar.	18 June	82	M. W. B. Nicholson	82	179	26	50	403		1	3	4	
Melville Vidal		850	30 Mar.	30 June	93	O. W. Williams	108	182	63	71	425		1	1	5	
Meteor		650	17 Mar.	3 July	108	J. P. Nash	69	179	43	40	322		3	1	2	
Hooper		322	20 Mar.	26 July	119	G. A. Remball	38	163	11	30	172		2	2	7	
Earl of Elgin		1,125	19 Apr.	27 July	105	A. D. White	69	243	25	30	376	1	2	3	2	
Earl of M'Yer		808	31 May	31 Aug.	89	N. J. Rowland	80	278	35	69	452		2	3	4	
Telegraph		1,118	21 June	18 Sept.	89	G. Anderson	84	174	35	45	372		2	2	7	
Colombo		1,089	17 July	14 Nov.	130	J. Scott	67	202	31	64	404	1	2	4	4	
Ellenborough		1,031	27 July	12 Oct.	141	W. Birrko	69	186	31	47	273	1	1	1	1	
Albion		673	27 July	19 Dec.	141	G. Lambert	114	164	37	63	408		2	1	4	
Waldron		683	13 Aug.	11 Nov.	90	J. Williams	289	53	27	30	389			1	1	
Herefordshire		1,000	23 Aug.	10 Dec.	169	J. Thomson	145	165	47	40	387			1	2	
Rodney		877	10 Dec.	15 Mar.		W. F. Armstrong	145	165	47	40	387			1	2	
Switzerland		640	1854, 1 Mar.	10 June	107	Total	1,927	3,224	798	1,053	7,002	6	13	36	94	
Sabrina			28 Mar.	30 July	104	J. F. Knipe	98	76	40	33	247	1	3	3	7	
Francisnet			18 April	20 July	104	M. Costerton	176	95	29	30	261		1	2	3	
Lady Elgin			31 April	4 Aug	105	E. Deane	136	116	24	24	300			No death.	1	

Aranmita		845	3 May	20 July	87	R. N. Love	136	128	31	28	323	1	1	3	8
Monsoon		1,180	13 May	14 Aug.	63	H. Cumming	170	169	47	58	308		3	5	9
Columbia		1,291	20 May	22 Aug.	63	K. Murray	112	201	37	44	394		1	4	7
China		680	23 May	24 Sept.	100	J. W. C. Merrewether	63	146	60	14	293		1	1	2
Gaughis Khan		1,306	31 May	14 Aug.	75	J. G. Mohr	108	182	69	67	477		1	2	7
Lady Ann		1,040	3 June	3 Sept.	92	J. Red	148	105	69	80	398		1	5	10
Caroline		745	25 June	29 Sept.	95	A. S. Gray	168	149	92	91	408		3	6	
Anglo-Saxon		733	8 July	13 Oct.	97	J. A. Gray	64	169	113	25	428		No death.	No death.	
Ellenborough		800	11 July	21 Oct.	102	M. Glover	124	111	65	51	389	2	4	2	8
Stamboul		1,031	14 July	31 Oct.	109	R. Stoworthly	174	100	65	67	402		1	2	9
Kate		800	2 Aug.	23 Oct.	87	H. Gregory	133	121	46	47	347		2	2	6
Patrician		904	2 Aug.	7 Nov.	88	T. W. L. Leavau	117	130	40	60	363		2	2	6
Lady Kenmare		1,071	4 Aug.	31 Oct.	106	G. P. Lambart	94	194	15	21	284		2	3	6
General Howett		533	24 Aug.	8 Dec.	109	K. P. Webber	101	177	99	99	384		4	10	10
St. Helena		1,085	25 Aug.	17 Dec.	109	J. Charles	133	197	98	94	392		2	4	1
David M'Yer		917	30 Aug.	18 Dec.	102	J. C. Slinger	170	134	27	38	377	3	1	3	20
Rajasthan		700	7 Sept.	11 Jan.	110	Chas. Lewis	89	131	27	38	281		1	7	8
Waconista		754	23 Sept.	2 Jan.	96	J. Herrcastle	67	100	12	23	232		3	1	0
Edna Brale		876	28 Sept.	30 Sept.	90	W. Fourcart	132	112	63	68	434		1	2	0
Queen of England		1,756	16 Oct.	20 Dec.	92	W. G. Gun	210	101	60	45	406		1	2	0
William Miles		845	21 Oct.	10 Jan.	110	J. F. Hunsart	83	163	36	37	259		1	1	5
Sauvel Boddington		669	2 Oct.	3 Feb.	93	J. E. Coward	133	116	30	32	312		1	2	0
Lord George Bentinck		845	5 Nov.	17 Feb.	93		62	27	15	13	117				
Ascendant		502	14 Nov.	6 Nov.	80	F. N. Greene	87	80	40	28	251				
Anna		1,098	15 Nov.	15 Nov.	87	Robt. Allsop	161	128	63	65	415				
Bengal		652	17 Nov.	17 Nov.	85	C. A. Becke	85	82	37	55	269				
Blackburn		928	20 Nov.	20 Nov.	89		89	41	23	19	172				
Lord Hangerford		1,006	1 Dec.	7 Dec.	102	F. W. Doman	102	140	66	29	342				
Nepaul		507	26 Dec.	26 Dec.	86	J. Carroll	102	86	52	30	228				
Bermundsey		1,061	31 Dec.	31 Dec.	83	Jos. Speer	83	86	29	30	228				
Speedy		1,031	31 Dec.	31 Dec.	151	C. Chapman	151	148	56	58	416				
John Davies		1,183	1855, 6 Jan.		4,632	4,383	1,447	1,497	11,870						
Ross of Sharon		870	10 Jan.		169	105	67	61	392						
Simonds		1,202	13 Jan.		163	93	62	55	363						
Sultana		588	20 Jan.		103	224	29	20	468						
Himalaya		477	20 Jan.		125	62	29	20	288						
Victoria		679	6 Feb.		81	122	10	10	179						
Asiatic		954	18 Feb.		100	85	35	26	246						

* Private Ship. NOTE.—Five emigrants nominated by a land purchaser were despatched in a private ship.

APPENDIX No. 9.—*continued.*RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on Voyage.			
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Truro	-	694	1855.	-	-	Geo. Spicer	111	109	47	30	306	-	-	-	-	-
Constitution	-	992	14 Feb.	-	-	Alex. Cumming	143	169	70	48	370	-	-	-	-	-
Matoka	-	1,323	21 Feb.	-	-	A. D. White	104	256	23	22	405	-	-	-	-	-
Libertas	-	692	6 Mar.	-	-	W. Holman	136	59	33	24	252	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Era	-	1,636	21 Mar.	-	-	A. C. Kemball	133	227	38	38	496	-	-	-	-	-
Bienheim	-	808	31 Mar.	-	-	Fred. F. West	124	95	52	34	305	-	-	-	-	-
Gloriana	-	1,056	12 April	-	-	Edwd. Kearney	124	188	30	21	363	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	700	20 April	-	-	Philip Beal	144	111	37	27	310	-	-	-	-	-
Exodus	-	1,237	21 April	-	-	Osborne Johnson	136	194	53	73	456	-	-	-	-	-
Maugerton	-	1,080	22 April	-	-	F. W. Johnson	71	217	35	48	371	-	-	-	-	-
Euphrates	-	953	22 April	-	-	D. B. Daly	123	77	46	42	288	-	-	-	-	-

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. WALKOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 10.

VICTORIA.

RETURN OF SHIPS AND EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to VICTORIA, in 1853, 1854, and up to the 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		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.					
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.								
British Queen	-	570	1853. 9 Jan.	1853. 3 May	114	-	70	140	38	46	1	-	1	4	0			
Earl Grey	-	571	14 Jan.	2 May	108	-	102	123	20	53	1	1	1	4	3			
Calliope	-	770	3 Feb.	18 May	101	-	92	157	00	33	-	-	4	2	3			
Bride	-	565	3 Feb.	17 May	103	-	28	182	8	10	-	-	2	1	3			
Derry Castle	-	941	22 May	22 May	103	-	57	274	26	36	-	-	No death.	3	6			
Sea	700	-	10 Feb.	15 May	94	-	84	167	48	81	-	-	7	6	7			
Chilto Harold	-	1,124	11 Mar.	17 June	98	-	121	170	73	88	-	-	7	10	22			
Gonghis Khan	-	1,306	25 Mar.	3 July	100	-	144	210	64	113	1	2	9	10	23			
Ida	-	1,157	25 Mar.	12 July	109	-	117	196	85	78	1	6	9	8	24			
Euphonus	-	700	7 April	20 July	104	-	78	142	20	42	1	1	2	2	2			
Elizabeth	-	569	13 April	18 July	96	-	55	140	25	38	-	-	No death.	2	2			
Harpley	-	517	9 April	17 July	96	-	40	162	27	32	-	-	1	1	2			
*Hercules (H.M.S.)	-	-	13 April	3 Aug.	112	-	56	66	18	10	1	3	1	1	5			
Mooltan	-	611	23 April	3 Aug.	102	-	62	166	10	29	-	-	1	1	1			
Lady Kenauway	-	583	9 May	15 Aug.	98	-	51	173	17	32	-	-	2	2	2			
Banker's Daughter	-	1,121	19 May	3 Sept.	107	-	97	230	49	82	-	-	4	1	1			
Australia	-	1,023	31 May	20 Sept.	112	-	69	247	31	28	3	7	1	1	12			
Charles	-	1,074	21 June	3 Oct.	104	-	83	246	28	58	-	-	3	1	5			
Othona	-	851	30 June	2 Oct.	94	-	100	152	35	50	-	-	1	1	2			
Statesman	-	874	11 July	8 Oct.	80	-	34	232	8	12	-	-	No death.	2	8			
Argyle	-	584	25 July	24 Oct.	91	-	47	150	17	32	2	2	2	2	3			
Credenda	-	901	30 July	3 Nov.	90	-	65	234	15	18	-	-	1	1	1			
Pekin	-	562	17 Aug.	1 Dec.	108	-	42	160	15	18	-	-	1	1	7			
New Zealander	-	1,129	23 Aug.	30 Nov.	98	-	139	203	68	68	-	-	4	1	1			
Australia	-	1,170	23 Aug.	23 Nov.	93	-	120	244	47	66	1	1	3	2	7			
Hermontsey	-	507	2 Sept.	5 Dec.	64	-	44	158	17	24	-	-	No death.	1	3			
Poictiers	-	760	92 Sept.	11 Jan.	111	-	60	191	24	41	-	-	2	1	1			
Tudor	-	1,061	25 Oct.	25 Jan.	80	-	67	236	30	45	-	-	1	1	2			
Lady Peel	-	683	14 Oct.	17 Jan.	95	-	49	129	10	41	-	-	No death.	1	2			

* H.M.S. Hercules embarked emigrants for Adelaide also.

APPENDIX No. 10.—continued.
RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria—continued.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		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.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Child (teen) under 14.		Total Souls.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Wanaga		1,412	1853. 23 Oct.	1854. 01 Jan.	91	J. Farmer	67	215	21	48	351	4	4	2	3	13	4
Oyaga		765	30 Oct.	17 Jan.	79	M. E. Nicholson	65	104	20	39	305	—	—	1	3	4	3
Aricourt		660	10 Nov.	10 Feb.	82	F. J. Alliance	47	168	34	34	249	1	1	1	3	6	3
Tifonia		949	3 Nov.	25 Jan.	83	S. J. Thomas	100	187	39	65	390	2	1	1	5	10	1
Roanunga		1,823	5 Nov.	31 Jan.	78	D. Micoosh	107	234	55	75	475	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tyuro		604	23 Nov.	21 Jan.	87	R. Webber	61	168	23	43	205	—	—	—	—	4	4
Prince Alfred		808	17 Nov.	17 Feb.	82	H. J. Parker	68	212	27	43	356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blanchin		808	22 Nov.	28 Feb.	98	J. H. Brownfield	49	180	81	88	298	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentway		663	26 Nov.	22 Feb.	88	J. Coates	45	135	17	40	206	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent		815	7 Dec.	21 Mar.	104	T. Slater	56	173	24	41	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloughly		460	15 Dec.	19 Mar.	94	G. Graham	83	162	14	31	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia		2,002	22 Dec.	20 Mar.	88	R. S. Jelfs	102	174	63	74	403	1	1	2	6	9	20
Total							3,016	7,364	1,205	1,904	13,569	19	48	01	72	200	200
Persian		1,132	1854. 2 Jan.	9 April	97	W. Davison	68	265	38	61	452	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchantman		1,013	11 Jan.	29 April	108	J. Carroll	59	107	46	91	446	1	2	3	4	7	5
Alnoora		1,218	31 Jan.	26 April	84	J. Baird	112	306	10	30	463	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alnooka		660	14 Feb.	30 May	101	R. E. Allsop	65	190	32	64	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
America		329	4 Feb.	4 May	80	W. Teitler	40	120	42	74	225	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conway		1,148	12 Feb.	16 June	124	J. Byrns	14	124	30	48	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Stanley		760	10 Feb.	30 June	140	J. T. S. Jolley	77	224	42	62	420	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Stanley		1,170	27 Feb.	9 June	102	R. Wilson	112	298	13	50	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario		696	4 Mar.	22 July	140	W. W. Paynter	86	167	12	26	245	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chatteraugo		620	4 Mar.	21 June	109	F. W. M. Creighton	60	209	32	64	415	—	—	—	—	—	—
City of Manchester		1,108	20 Mar.	11 July	113	W. V. Johnson	109	283	62	69	445	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admiral Boxer		1,116	17 Mar.	30 June	105	W. J. Rowland	113	242	41	57	487	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilton		1,440	15 April	7 July	83	D. G. L. Hillas	112	242	41	57	487	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maria Hay		1,007	17 April	23 July	97	A. C. Keenball	116	160	27	38	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Bennett		363	25 April	11 Aug.	108	G. T. Ellis	40	70	17	24	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geelong		397	3 May	10 Aug.	95	R. Jones	62	90	28	61	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamboul		1,275	18 May	20 Aug.	90	G. Anderson	107	230	18	38	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neslor		453	21 May	16 Sept.	118	W. H. Pearso	61	80	18	33	162	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bride of the Sea		1,000	20 May	11 Aug.	77	W. F. Goss	102	250	34	63	458	—	—	—	—	—	—

Arabian	880	10 Sept.	D. B. Daly	107	32	40	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edward Johnston	697	3 Sept.	D. B. North	128	151	82	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joshua	804	28 Sept.	W. Mance	80	147	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Eagle	1,833	19 Oct.	D. Macosh	117	241	60	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Ocean	1,080	6 Oct.	J. G. Winstone	124	160	48	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apolonia	463	8 July	E. G. Lewes	43	101	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloomer	342	10 July	C. Turner	63	65	20	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hornet	286	21 July	J. Wallis, M.D.	118	225	41	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	745	30 July	J. Gibson	80	100	35	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nahcus	1,817	31 July	F. P. Dillon	66	138	31	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clara	708	10 Aug.	F. P. Martin	81	182	21	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agna	714	10 Aug.	F. P. Fraser	60	122	18	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoebe Dunbar	704	5 Sept.	H. G. Brock	31	201	18	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violet	661	6 Sept.	Papiek Kano	61	126	19	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	1,680	20 Sept.	Robert Redford	132	155	48	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covenanter	1,274	29 Sept.	Thomas Slater	101	204	47	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derry Castle	941	21 Oct.	James Macomb	102	173	43	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tudor	1,004	1 Oct.	J. Wilson	74	107	48	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Empire	546	5 Oct.	S. W. Aldred	102	173	43	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oithona	881	17 Oct.	Lloyd Horbant	103	134	47	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shand	886	21 Oct.	Thomas Lightfoot	108	100	47	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amazon	791	7 Nov.	J. S. Hughes	92	198	20	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constant	635	8 Nov.	Arthur Goutlet	92	70	32	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marchioness of Salis-	605	22 Nov.	W. R. Honey	39	165	14	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
buy																		
Athletæ	1,082	22 Nov.	W. J. Rowland	110	163	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia	688	19 Dec.	M. O'Sullivan	92	156	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	811	27 Dec.	J. S. Ireland	73	118	37	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambria	667	28 Dec.	M. P. Foley	42	160	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polivia	675	28 Dec.	Wm. Thompson	7	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Charles Napier	675	20 Dec.		41	131	23	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guiding Star	1,475	1855. 9 Jan.	Total	4,980	7,755	1,619	2,503	15,907										
Epsom	692	20 Jan.	J. Thomson	118	210	58	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frederick	863	20 Jan.	J. W. Vart	48	165	16	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omega	765	20 Jan.	J. Costerton	68	188	20	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhaphinondas	1,171	31 Jan.	Wm. Arthur	76	161	35	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tornado	1,220	31 Jan.	D. Challanc	90	220	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sea King	806	20 Feb.	D. Macosh	41	333	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samarang	682	9 Mar.	John Coates	112	146	36	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotsapur	1,070	9 Mar.	J. P. Miller	53	124	27	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenscranig	689	10 Mar.	J. G. Moir	67	83	13	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Geo. Nicholson	67	141	18	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 18th January, but had to put into Greenock.

APPENDIX No. 11.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to SOUTH AUSTRALIA in 1853, 1854, and up to the 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		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.			
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Caucasian	-	565	1853.	25 April	93	J. S. Macintosh	71	92	54	61	185	1	1	2		
Ranillies	-	740	20 Feb.	21 May	90	J. W. S. Jolley	50	147	47	65	202	-	-	3		
Mary Green	-	589	17 Mar.	19 June	94	P. Cuthbert	77	116	50	37	310	1	1	5		
Hercules (H.M.S.)	-	-	13 April	26 July	104	{ W. Robertson R. Robertson	74	74	40	32	220	2	-	2		
William Stewart	-	676	17 April	14 July	88	R. Robertson	83	106	33	66	288	1	-	1		
Cabbar	-	754	14 May	1 Aug.	89	R. Kearney	81	130	46	67	317	0	3	10		
Magdalena	-	869	22 May	25 Aug.	95	H. W. Keyfitz	68	139	54	83	364	2	4	14		
Neptuno	644	-	7 June	25 Oct.	140	W. H. Popliam	70	153	35	67	321	2	10	17		
Staudard	-	714	2 July	13 Oct.	108	H. Chalk	68	134	46	45	321	1	2	3		
Olivia	-	900	30 July	14 Nov.	107	C. Kitching	60	127	47	64	353	3	3	3		
Epanonidas	-	1,171	28 Aug.	24 Dec.	118	F. H. Church	105	220	58	65	454	2	5	12		
David Malcolm	-	688	21 Sept.	3 Jan.	104	W. H. King	48	127	27	18	222	1	-	1		
Emerald Isle	-	687	11 Oct.	16 Jan.	97	T. H. Mayo	41	130	27	32	230	-	-	3		
William Hammond	-	685	18 Oct.	18 Jan.	92	H. Chambers	78	102	45	45	205	2	2	5		
Sultana	-	688	3 Nov.	3 Feb.	99	R. Perry	77	105	31	40	265	1	1	2		
Sir Thomas Gressham	-	693	1 Dec.	19 Mar.	108	T. Webb	77	105	33	30	292	1	1	3		
Hyderabad	-	815	6 Dec.	14 Mar.	98	J. Appleman	67	134	30	30	244	1	3	4		
Sir Edward Parry	-	675	21 Dec.	25 Mar.	94	H. J. Cornelius	43	133	20	35	235	1	1	3		
						Total	1,395	2,208	722	910	5,334	8	10	43	20	90
Tune and Truth	-	676	1854	8 May	117	H. G. Wright	80	88	32	41	241	1	-	1		
Royal Charlie	-	480	10 Jan.	24 May	125	J. S. Wilkinson	54	73	36	36	214	-	-	2		
Taymouth Castle	-	682	7 Feb.	3 May	85	J. P. Nash	53	162	33	35	286	1	1	1		
John Bunyan	-	981	12 Feb.	22 May	99	P. Cuthbert	80	140	50	67	340	-	-	12	17	20

Fortuno	571	6 June	101	E. W. Donnan	40	134	32	241	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trafalgar	717	25 Feb.	114	R. Priddy	71	134	34	302	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Joseph Rowan	997	6 Mar.	87	A. D. White	107	140	55	370	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nugget	1,423	18 June	90	J. S. Ireland	113	185	42	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ostrich	560	2 April	92	E. G. Leeson	48	73	37	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Navarino	550	2 May	105	R. G. Leeson	62	107	20	42	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Thetis	602	21 May	84	R. Johnston	70	118	27	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
William Provost	-	10 May	96	F. French	96	107	28	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Confiance	-	16 June	112	M. E. B. Nicholson	95	122	45	57	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Postoffice Bonajuce	-	7 June	94	W. H. Moberall	84	122	45	57	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Emigrant	-	10 June	104	John Spencer	81	131	40	312	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lord Baglan	-	925	7 Oct.	104	W. Brett	117	165	45	50	4	4	4	4	4	4
Isle of Thanet	-	935	12 July	23 Oct.	89	A. E. Davies	90	95	25	23	33	2	2	2	2
Dirigo	-	515	29 July	22 Oct.	89	W. L. Echlin	175	163	64	62	484	0	0	0	0
James Ferris	-	1,286	18 Aug.	22 Nov.	105	C. H. Graham	88	100	51	61	376	0	0	0	0
Marion	-	1,037	27 Aug.	10 Dec.	105	J. MacKenzie	100	151	60	75	301	5	5	5	5
Lord of the Isles	770	30 Aug.	84	W. M. F. Chatterly	70	147	39	43	308	308	4	4	4	4	4
Standard	-	714	9 Dec.	17 Dec.	99	H. T. Parko	111	114	47	43	315	2	2	2	2
Coromandel	-	850	20 Sept.	8 Jan.	120	J. Barlas	60	152	20	74	51	3	3	3	3
Star Queen	-	838	30 Sept.	8 Jan.	120	F. H. Church	118	120	74	60	324	2	2	2	2
Magdalena	-	860	11 Oct.	20 Dec.	99	J. C. Barry	98	142	47	37	324	1	1	1	1
Telegraph	-	1,118	23 Oct.	23 Jan.	88	Henry Scott	82	108	47	47	284	1	1	1	1
William Stevenson	-	808	7 Nov.	88	W. Campbell	120	90	41	40	300	4	4	4	4	4
Nilo	-	763	11 Nov.	1 Feb.	99	J. Young	98	158	34	42	332	30	30	30	30
Rodney	-	677	21 Nov.	18 Feb.	91	H. J. Brownfield	67	104	24	24	225	66	66	66	66
Norham	-	677	7 Dec.	20 Feb.	91	Thos. Alexander	104	217	68	66	435	55	55	55	55
North Light	-	1,283	7 Dec.	-	-	John Black	108	95	25	25	283	-	-	-	-
Lady Macdonald	-	680	15 Dec.	-	-	H. W. Swayne	71	101	38	40	310	-	-	-	-
Flora	-	728	23 Dec.	-	-	Total	2,962	4,477	1,827	1,558	10,324	-	-	-	-
Hoothly	-	540	1858	3 Jan.	-	Robt. Robertson	88	97	36	37	253	-	-	-	-
Caroline	-	997	13 Jan.	-	-	J. M. Burke	68	81	39	38	300	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	478	18 Jan.	-	-	J. Fitzpatrick	78	212	18	30	330	-	-	-	-
Europa	-	1,009	23 Jan.	-	-	W. Reiter	91	80	30	27	238	-	-	-	-
David Malcolm	-	558	24 Jan.	-	-	R. Mahoney	83	191	0	25	268	-	-	-	-
Nashwauk	-	702	13 Feb.	-	-	R. Chd. Smalles	80	127	45	45	280	-	-	-	-
John Banks	-	585	1 Mar.	-	-	R. T. M. Cowan	70	104	28	45	270	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	608	8 Mar.	-	-	H. Lamington	60	156	0	15	230	-	-	-	-
Constantino	-	1,050	23 Mar.	-	-	W. Maier	57	269	12	10	357	-	-	-	-
Grand Trignon	-	882	23 Mar.	-	-	Chas. Kitching	56	168	13	11	247	-	-	-	-
Volocity	-	835	23 Mar.	-	-	Aug. Davies	56	168	13	11	247	-	-	-	-
Sea Park	-	882	27 Mar.	-	-	W. A. Pearse	47	67	20	20	278	-	-	-	-
Taymouth Castle	-	882	27 Mar.	-	-	Thos. Graham	46	114	46	52	303	-	-	-	-
Octavia	-	1,035	18 Apr.	-	-	R. W. Cooke	120	102	37	37	354	-	-	-	-

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 12.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to WESTERN AUSTRALIA in 1853 and 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		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.					
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.			
Sabrina	-	672	1853. 12 Mar.	1853. 13 June	93	G. Graham	02	159	49	50	320	3	1	1	2	7		
Clara	-	708	7 June	3 Sept.	88	W. Mateer	54	173	41	53	320	-	-	2	3	5		
Victory	-	579	29 Dec.	-	-	G. Dodd	04	103	40	34	241	-	No death.		-	-		
						Total	180	435	130	142	887	3	1	3	5	12		
Esméralda	-	470	1854. 24 June	-	-	A. Newbold	04	85	27	29	205	-	-	1	1	2		
Berkshire	-	532	3 Dec.	-	-	H. C. Kingston	92	102	18	20	239	-	-	-	-	-		
						Total	166	187	45	55	443	-	-	-	-	-		

S. WATCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 13.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

RETURN of SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by Public Funds to VAN DIEMEN'S LAND in 1854, and up to 30th April 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		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.			
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Northumberland	-	503	1854, 8 April	1854, 25 July	108	G. Tallis	48	57	37	38	180	-	-	2	1	3
Kingston	-	843	26 May	26 Aug.	92	A. Cumming	71	101	43	36	341	-	-	No death.		-
Maitland	648	-	3 June	10 Sept.	105	W. C. Collingwood	64	158	36	40	304	1	-	-	1	2
Caroline Middleton	-	1,050	25 June	29 Sept.	90	C. Kitching	83	105	45	48	371	2	-	4	5	11
Columbus	-	454	4 July	27 Oct.	115	W. Donaldson	28	129	12	13	182	-	-	1	-	1
Mooltan	-	611	20 July	30 Oct.	102	W. L. Dawson	64	130	20	31	257	-	-	1	-	1
Duchess of Northumberland.	-	543	10 Aug.	-	-	J. P. Julian	54	143	20	33	280	-	-	-	2	2
William Hammond	-	685	30 Sept.	-	-	-	47	171	10	24	258	-	-	1	2	3
Raleigh	-	491	11 Dec.	-	-	-	52	56	42	23	173	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	Total	511	1,236	283	202	2,922	-	-	-	-	-

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 14.

RETURN OF SHIPS AND EMIGRANTS DESPATCHED BY PUBLIC FUNDS TO NEW ZEALAND IN 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Souls.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Gipsy	1854. 3 July	37	32	20	23	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Josephine Willis	7 Oct.	25	28	12	12	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simlah	27 Oct.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
				63	60	32	35	190	—	—	—	—	—	—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 15.

MAURITIUS.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched from Calcutta to the Mauritius during the year 1854.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date on which placed at the disposal of Agent at Calcutta.	Date of Departure.	Embararked.				Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	
	Old.	New.				Adults.		Children.				In- fants.
						M.	F.	M.	F.			
Catherine Apear	-	760	£ s. d.	1 Feb.		226	65	24	11	21	298½	
Sultany	-	673	5 10 0	14 Feb.		292	53	23	7	18	303	
Zneacs	-	540	5 10 0	17 Feb.		141	23	1	4	9	171	
Nusser Musjeed	-	677	6 5 0	3 Mar.		242	47	6	8	2	312	
Almahannady	-	644	7 0 0	16 Mar.		277	42	5	5	13	274	
Futtay Allum	-	609	7 0 0	23 Mar.		233	30	13	3	11	340	
Sir Robert Seppings	-	628	7 0 0	3 Apr.		245	21	17	8	10	281	
Futtay Salan	-	670	5 18 0	16 Apr.		240	36	0	5	6	286	
Prince Albert	-	661	5 14 0	20 Apr.		279	21	0	5	6	312	
Catherine Apear	-	700	5 14 0	15 May		271	21	8	4	7	311	
Atieth Kohnman	-	812	4 18 0	25 May		281	27	9	1	0	313	
Wadiafool Kohnson	-	482	0 5 0	7 June		210	18	3	2	8	232½	
Nusser Musjeed	-	677	6 10 0	17 June		254	32	14	5	5	260	
Julia	-	750	4 18 0	26 June		280	30	10	0	8	310	
Sultany	-	763	6 14 0	20 June		320	22	11	4	0	327½	
John Brightman	-	464	0 5 0	7 July		180	12	4	4	0	212	
Sir Robert Seppings	-	628	6 10 0	12 July		260	17	7	3	8	285	
Almahannady	-	644	6 10 0	14 July		352	34	15	0	3	383	
Ratoliff	-	730	6 10 0	19 July		232	54	15	6	3	292	
Jalawar	-	720	6 0 0	25 July		270	28	6	3	7	314	
Aga Baker	-	467	6 10 0	31 July		175	10	5	5	2	187½	
The Duke	-	735	6 10 0	1 Aug.		262	26	12	5	7	290½	
Futtay Allum	-	600	6 10 0	8 Aug.		228	40	17	0	14	308	
Prince Albert	-	691	6 0 0	14 Aug.		284	24	10	2	10	314	
Kent	-	815	6 10 0	16 Aug.		273	20	13	1	2	300	
Hyderoo	-	675	5 4 0	17 Aug.		254	32	10	4	7	307	
Catherine Apear	-	769	5 0 0	20 Aug.		274	25	2	2	4	308	
Mohassar	-	691	6 7 0	27 Aug.		274	26	2	5	2	308	
Futtay Salan	-	670	6 10 0	10 Sept.		237	42	15	6	12	311	
Sagor	-	653	0 4 0	12 Sept.		253	34	13	10	7	317	
Futtay Sultan	-	330	5 18 0	20 Sept.		104	43	12	16	10	165½	
				27 Oct.								
				Total		7,617	923	331	162	262	9,215	

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta, the 15th January 1855.

T. CAIRD, Emigration Agent.

NOTE.—The usual returns not having been received from Mauritius, the amount of immigration from Madras and Bombay cannot be specified, nor can anything be added to the Summary printed in last year's Appendices, Nos. 14 and 15.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the Mauritius during the year 1854.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.						Deaths on Voyage.						Immigrants landed.										
					Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.						
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Sagof	Mauritius	1853. 27 Nov.	1854. 20 Jan.	50	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Juliana	"	"	7 Feb.	-	53	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Joseph Bushby	"	22 Dec.	22 Feb.	61	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Canillus	"	"	11 Mar.	-	44	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Futtay Saham	"	"	17 Mar.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Hebrides	"	1854. 1 Feb.	30 Mar.	59	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Atlet Rohomaun	"	11 Mar.	10 April	39	282	24	8	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	24	8	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	330
Catherino Apear	"	25 Mar.	25 April	31	239	41	10	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	43	10	13	1	12	310	-	-	-	-	310
Ancuss	"	6 April	3 May	28	149	12	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	13	1	5	2	1	169	-	-	-	-	169
Nussur Musjeed	"	23 April	30 May	33	210	27	13	11	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	210	27	13	11	7	3	271	-	-	-	-	271
Sultany	"	10 May	9 June	30	128	10	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	10	4	0	1	4	167	-	-	-	-	167
Almohamody	"	30 May	20 June	30	169	22	11	8	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	167	21	11	8	-	1	208	-	-	-	-	208
Futtay Allum	"	12 June	14 July	34	87	15	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	15	5	5	1	-	113	-	-	-	-	113
Futtay Salam	"	25 July	21 Aug.	27	227	24	2	1	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	227	24	2	4	1	3	271	-	-	-	-	271
Atlet Rohomaun	"	11 Aug.	5 Sept.	25	243	32	11	20	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	244	32	11	20	-	-	307	-	-	-	-	307
Nussur Musjeed	"	22 Aug.	10 Sept.	29	221	24	8	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	221	24	8	13	-	1	267	-	-	-	-	267
Almohomody	"	"	12 Dec.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

Emigration Agents' Office, Calcutta, January 31st, 1855.

T. CAIRD, Emigration Agent.

APPENDIX No. 17.

WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the WEST INDIAN COLONIES and MAURITIUS in each Year from 1847 to 1854, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	JAMAICA.							TRINIDAD.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	-	-	-	1,870	207	255	471	-	-	-	-	933
Kroo Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	743	773	230*	452	-	-	-	2,198	-	1,290	304	-	14	4	-	1,612
Rio de Janeiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	323
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	472†	472	634	-	-	173	1,309	2,089	987	4,892
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	988	-	988
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	4,933	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	8,780

Whence Emigrating.	BRITISH GUIANA.							ST. LUCIA.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Havannah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	821	-	428	453	140	-	-	1,842	-	365	186	-	-	-	-	551
Kroo Coast	-	-	-	-	-	273	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	876	-	719	-	15	-	-	1,610	-	568	-	-	-	-	-	568
Rio de Janeiro	-	111	72	-	113	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	6,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Indies	3,545	-	-	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	10,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	647	-	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	22,421	-	365	754	-	-	-	-	1,119

Whence Emigrating.	ST. VINCENT.							GRENADA.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Havannah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	234	711	261	-	-	-	-	-	972
St. Helena	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	575	85	-	-	-	23	-	-	85
Rio de Janeiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	86	234	575	-	-	-	-	895	-	796	261	10	23	-	-	1,090

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

† This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

APPENDIX No. 17—continued.

Whence Emigrating.	ANTIGUA.							ST. KITTS.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	137
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	924	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	232

Whence Emigrating.	TOBAGO.							TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	276
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	516	140	—	—	6,543
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	273
St. Helena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	7,031
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431	72	—	—	—	—	619
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	7,919
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	164
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	15,709
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	2,107
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	40,736

Whence Emigrating.	MAURITIUS.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.*	Total.		
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
East Indies	—	—	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	2,399	63,042
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	39
TOTAL	—	—	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	2,399	63,081

* The detailed return of emigration for the first quarter only of 1854 has as yet been received. The actual number of immigrants appears, however, to have exceeded 13,000.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 1855.

APPENDIX No. 18.

WEST INDIES.

RETURN of Ships which arrived with Chinese at British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica, during 1853 and 1854.

Colony.	Name of Ship.	Number Embarked.	Number Landed.	Deaths on Voyage.	Date of Arrival
					1853.
BRITISH GUIANA	Glentanner - -	305	262	43	12 Jan.
"	Lord Elgin - -	154	85	69	17 Jan.
"	Samuel Boddington -	352	300	52	4 Mar.
	Total - -	811	647	164	
					1853.
TRINIDAD	Australia - -	445	432	13	4 May
"	Clarendon - -	254	251	3	23 April
"	Lady Flora Hastings	314	305	9	28 June
	Total - -	1,013	988	25	
					1854.
JAMAICA	Epsom - - -	311	267	43	30 July
"	*Vampire - -	195	195	Nil	1 Nov.
"	*Theresa Jane - -	10	10	-	18 Nov.
	Total - -	516	472	43	

* These Ships arrived from Panama.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 19.

WEST INDIES.

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Seasons 1853-54 and 1854-55.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
Harkaway -	6 Oct. 1853 -	30 Dec. 1853 -	85	294	49	12	3	15	373	2	16	359
*Mary Harrison -	3 Nov. " -	17 Feb. 1854 -	106	241	39	18	6	9	313	1	16	298
Clifton -	9 Dec. " -	4 Mar. " -	85	250	38	11	3	9	311	-	4	307
Bucephalus -	27 Jan. 1854 -	23 April " -	86	309	35	9	4	8	365	-	10	355
Sandford -	18 Feb. " -	23 May " -	94	189	51	9	12	9	270	-	14	266
Shand -	23 Feb. " -	28 May " -	104	290	52	10	7	8	367	-	19	348
			Total -	1,573	264	69	35	58	1,999	3	79	1,923
Henry Moore -	27 Sept. 1854 -	30 Dec. 1854 -	95	289	52	15	4	11	371	-	8	363
Southampton -	3 Nov. " -	29 Jan. 1855 -	97	289	54	8	6	5	362	-	4	358
Bellaire -	18 Nov. " -	-	-	207	36	7	7	6	263	-	-	-
Assaye -	22 Dec. " -	-	-	301	38	8	5	11	363	-	-	-
Devonshire -	10 Jan. 1855 -	-	-	254	55	5	6	7	327	-	-	-
Royal George -	31 Jan. " -	-	-	210	35	14	1	11	271	-	-	-
Thetis -	10 Feb. " -	-	-	176	54	10	3	9	252	-	-	-
Apolline -	27 Feb. " -	-	-	144	25	2	1	1	173	-	-	-
			Total	1,870	349	69	33	61	2,382			

* This ship was taken up by the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta, the remainder by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in this country.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 20.

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Seasons 1853-4 and 1854-5.

TRINIDAD.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.				
True Briton.	1853. 20 Dec.	1854. 20 March.	90	291	25	5	4	13	338	8	330
Sussex.	1854. 1 Feb.	24 April.	82	322	25	4	3	5	359	2	357
		Total 1853-4	-	613	50	9	7	18	697	10	687
* Windsor.	2 Dec.	1855. 10 March.	98	240	38	12	4	8	302	11	291

* Taken up by Mr. Caird in India.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 1855.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No 21

RETURN of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back passages), despatched from the West to the East Indies, from the 1st January 1854.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Colony.	Destination.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.			
Gloriana	1854.	Jamaica	Madras	17	5	2	1	3	28	13
	21 Jan.		Calcutta	263	63	21	23	31	401	
Sandford	1854.	British Guiana	Calcutta	213	24	5	3	6	251	
	16 Nov.									
Scindian	1855.	Trinidad.								

APPENDIX No. 22.

STATEMENT showing the number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the West Indies during the year 1854.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.						Born on Voyage.			Deaths on Voyage.						Immigrants landed.					
					Adults.		Chil-dren.		In-fants.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.															M.	F.	M.
Shand	Trinidad	1853. 19 Aug.	1854. 16 Jan.	146	145	11	8	0	0	170	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	11	8	0	11	180
Gloriann	Jamaica	1854. 22 Jan.	5 Juno	135	263	63	21	23	31	401	3	-	7	3	-	1	2	13	256	00	21	22	32	301	
				Total	408	74	29	32	37	580	8	-	11	3	-	1	2	17	307	71	29	31	43	571	

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
January 31st, 1855.

T. CAIRD,
Emigration Agent.

APPENDIX NO. 23.

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.	Number embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
JAMAICA :		1853.							
Ostrich - - -	Apr. 1	123	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	419
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
Hempsyke - - -	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	-	165	11	154
Glentanner - - -	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	-	311	83	228
		1852.							
Lucknow - - -	Mar. 9	198	91	36	15	-	270	8	262
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	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-
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	132	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 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX No. 24.

RETURN showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships which cleared out from Liverpool for the United States, from 1st January to 31st December 1854.

N.B.—This Return includes only those Ships in which the mortality had been reported.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Jan. 23	New York	New York.	363	-	-	-	355	8	-
Feb. 2	Dreadnought	-	196	-	55	-	141	-	-
" 4	Conqueror	-	211	1	65	-	144	2	0.47
" 4	Albert Gallatin	-	552	2	49	2	368	133	0.36
" 7	Star of the West	-	422	2	53	-	369	-	0.47
" 13	William Tapscott	-	768	3	185	-	552	31	0.39
" 16	Columbia	-	481	-	-	-	424	57	-
" 18	Washington	-	476	1	62	-	387	27	0.21
" 18	Arctic	-	507	1	107	-	360	40	0.39
" 21	Fidelia	-	331	-	-	-	325	6	-
" 22	American Union	-	422	2	37	12	373	-	0.47
" 24	Calhoun	-	496	3	32	-	464	-	0.60
" "	Guy Mannering	-	422	-	38	-	337	47	-
" "	Senator	-	310	-	-	-	310	-	-
Mar. 4	Constellation	-	830	6	132	-	658	40	0.72
" 7	Universe	-	593	-	184	-	399	10	-
" 7	Cornelia	-	448	-	56	10	382	-	-
" 13	Coosawattee	-	345	-	109	-	201	35	-
" 14	Sheridan	-	413	2	20	10	213	200	0.45
" 14	Henry Clay	-	636	-	32	-	604	-	-
" 15	Constitution	-	706	-	79	5	604	18	-
" "	R. L. Gilchrist	-	434	-	38	9	344	43	-
" "	De Witt Clinton	-	596	2	71	-	525	-	0.33
" "	Underwriter	-	694	3	134	-	383	87	0.49
" 18	Yorkshire	-	419	-	-	-	403	16	-
" 20	Manhattan	-	713	4	-	-	692	21	0.56
" 21	John Bright	-	740	-	36	-	704	-	-
" "	A. Z.	-	346	-	96	-	199	51	-
" "	Lady Franklin	-	259	-	43	-	216	-	-
" 22	Ashburton	-	415	2	29	18	291	77	0.48
" 23	Northampton	-	343	2	17	-	103	223	0.58
" 23	West Point	-	457	-	123	-	332	2	-
" 29	Constantine	-	711	3	94	7	246	364	0.42
" "	Orient	-	915	8	135	-	780	-	0.87
" 31	Shannon	-	380	-	54	-	81	245	-
Apr. 1	Siddons	-	421	-	40	-	250	131	-
" 3	Great Western	-	801	2	-	-	733	68	0.24
" 4	Premier	-	358	1	103	-	255	-	0.27
" "	New World	-	750	4	81	74	489	106	0.53
" "	Andrew Foster	-	681	-	76	-	276	329	-
" "	Black Hawk	-	822	3	215	-	448	159	0.36
" 10	Shamrock	-	368	-	186	-	182	-	-
" 11	Australia	-	797	-	221	-	567	9	-
" "	Ticonderoga	-	633	-	36	28	569	-	-
" 12	Liverpool	-	648	1	105	20	295	223	0.15
" "	America	-	440	1	132	-	304	4	0.22
" 13	North American	-	700	30	85	2	417	106	4.28
" "	Roscius	-	573	2	101	5	241	226	0.34
" 12	Progress	-	750	40	143	-	346	261	5.33
" 15	Continent	-	571	-	202	-	281	88	-
" "	Charles Cooper	-	274	-	6	-	268	-	-
" 17	Silas Greenman	-	451	-	75	-	158	218	-
" 18	J. A. Westervelt	-	731	3	199	27	505	-	0.41
" 19	Empire	-	695	6	74	-	245	376	0.86
" "	Lucy Thompson	-	877	3	128	-	749	-	0.34
" 20	Enterprise	-	325	2	21	9	49	246	0.61
" "	Isaac Wright	-	516	-	-	-	435	81	-
" 21	Montezuma	-	413	-	-	-	179	234	-
" 22	Gazetteer	-	316	-	67	-	170	79	-
" 25	Cornelius Grinnell	-	683	-	95	55	376	157	-
" "	Southampton	-	725	4	193	11	521	-	0.55
" 29	Isaac Webb	-	776	2	40	-	512	224	0.25

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—continued.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destina- tion.	Number Embarked.	No of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
May 1	Helios	New York	691	1	101	-	308	282	0.14
" 3	Princeton	-	599	-	56	25	466	52	-
" 4	Ben Nevis	-	677	-	110	-	337	230	-
" 7	Kossuth	-	600	7	211	-	291	98	1.16
" 10	Dreadnought	-	670	-	260	-	186	224	-
" 11	William Rathbone	-	467	-	31	-	298	138	-
" 12	Hussar	-	271	-	36	18	80	137	-
" 13	Western Empire	-	674	2	77	17	397	183	0.29
" 16	Beejapore	-	859	6	43	14	271	531	0.69
" 17	Phoenix	-	387	-	-	-	356	31	-
" 17	Excelsior	-	568	2	75	-	485	8	0.35
" 17	New York	-	396	2	-	-	224	172	0.50
" 17	Lorenzo	-	361	-	39	-	144	178	-
" 18	Minnesota	-	313	2	27	2	284	-	0.63
" 25	Queen of the West	-	553	3	87	23	184	259	0.51
" 25	William Stetsen	-	509	-	-	-	131	378	-
" 25	Weoster	-	932	1	215	9	708	-	0.10
" 25	Franklin King	-	647	-	90	-	148	409	-
" 25	Cultivator	-	789	3	206	25	522	36	0.38
" 25	Albion	-	419	2	28	-	169	222	0.47
" 29	Charles Buck	-	383	1	-	-	106	277	0.26
" 29	Defiance	-	665	-	77	103	252	233	-
" 31	John Routledge	-	346	1	36	-	183	127	0.28
June 1	White Falcon	-	350	-	27	-	197	126	-
" 1	Emerald Isle	-	908	3	186	-	619	103	0.33
" 1	Empire State	-	543	6	97	7	427	12	1.10
" 3	Columbia	-	458	5	-	-	303	155	1.09
" 7	Compromise	-	343	2	93	-	184	66	0.29
" 9	Sardinia	-	235	-	47	-	177	11	-
" 11	Middlesex	-	761	-	39	-	298	424	-
" 14	Galena	-	486	6	113	-	373	-	1.23
" 17	Tornado	-	451	-	47	94	233	77	-
" 17	Sea Nymph	-	297	2	17	-	164	116	0.60
" 20	Fidelia	-	342	-	-	-	256	86	-
" 22	Edward Stanley	-	574	21	85	-	385	104	3.65
" 23	Esmeralda	-	415	-	-	-	-	415	-
" 23	Star of the West	-	265	-	73	-	173	19	-
" 29	Albert Gallatin	-	677	15	50	-	600	27	2.21
" 30	William Hitchcock	-	254	-	55	6	148	45	-
" 30	Benjamin Adams	-	626	2	183	-	430	13	0.21
July 1	Germania	-	422	2	-	-	373	49	0.46
" 3	Garrick	-	434	-	86	3	334	11	-
" 4	Yorkshire	-	431	2	-	-	218	213	0.46
" 4	American Union	-	638	-	56	44	373	165	-
" 8	Henry Clay	-	297	3	133	-	162	2	1.01
" 10	Guy Manning	-	434	2	50	18	326	40	0.46
" 11	William Tapscott	-	855	-	230	-	520	105	-
" 14	Sheridan	-	446	1	49	16	323	58	0.22
" 14	Constitution	-	705	-	159	31	446	69	-
" 18	Manhattan	-	789	4	-	-	673	116	0.50
" 18	John Bright	-	460	-	81	-	291	88	-
" 25	Ashburton	-	439	-	42	14	262	121	-
" 26	Centurion	-	365	2	64	-	276	25	0.54
" 28	Calhoun	-	482	-	172	-	310	-	-
" 29	Cynosure	-	571	-	87	28	383	73	-
" 29	Constellation	-	835	5	227	-	514	94	0.59
Aug. 3	Chimborazo	-	422	-	91	-	240	91	-
" 7	De Witt Clinton	-	570	-	137	-	356	77	-
" 8	Great Western	-	834	2	-	-	644	190	0.23
" 8	Liverpool	-	651	-	160	8	337	146	-
" 9	Orient	-	441	5	96	-	306	39	1.13
" 9	Empire	-	503	2	117	-	334	52	0.39
" 16	Cornelius Grinnel	-	697	2	54	22	536	85	0.28
" 16	Universe	-	432	-	120	13	291	8	-
" 17	Siddons	-	342	-	69	1	160	112	-
" 18	Andrew Foster	-	507	4	138	-	366	3	0.78
" 19	Isaac Wright	-	478	3	-	-	335	143	0.62
" 26	onst antine	-	608	3	196	21	351	40	0.49
" 28	Harvest Queen	-	667	70	6	-	504	157	10.49
" 29	Roscius	-	306	-	88	-	212	6	-
Sept. 1	Dreadnought	-	534	-	221	-	298	15	-
" 1	Roger Stewart	-	253	-	59	-	194	-	-
" 4	Senator	-	260	-	41	11	103	105	-
" 7	Gazetteer	-	283	-	48	1	220	14	-
" 31	Isaac Webb	-	680	-	-	-	609	71	-

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—continued.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destina- tion.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sept. 8	Enterprize -	New York	276	30	19	17	199	41	10'84
" 12	Lucy Thompson -	"	320	"	73	"	247	"	"
" 12	Queen of the West -	"	470	"	110	5	327	23	"
" 13	Rappahannock -	"	568	6	142	"	426	"	1'05
" 14	William Bathbone A.Z.	"	335	"	18	"	240	127	"
" 15	Excelsior -	"	313	"	87	"	170	56	"
" 15	J. A. Westervelt -	"	421	17	77	"	299	45	4'03
" 19	New World -	"	677	35	187	7	482	1	5'16
" 22	Princeton -	"	565	"	91	6	448	20	"
" 23	Conqueror -	"	339	"	47	2	289	51	"
" 23	St. Louis -	"	546	35	23	"	471	52	6'41
" 25	Jeremh. Thompson	"	334	"	63	"	271	"	"
" 25	Governor Morton	"	503	11	100	"	374	29	2'18
" 28	Albion -	"	287	33	9	"	240	18	12'35
" 29	Minesota -	"	400	"	101	"	299	"	"
" 30	Phoenix -	"	325	"	15	"	282	28	"
Oct. 1	Thornton -	"	347	10	"	"	310	37	2'88
" 4	America -	"	692	"	51	21	584	36	"
" 4	Columbia -	"	204	1	81	"	120	3	'49
" 5	Western Empire -	"	413	"	"	"	389	54	"
" 10	Ontario -	"	505	"	34	"	465	6	"
" 11	Emerald Isle -	"	578	1	43	32	441	62	'17
" 12	Cultivator -	"	863	5	226	"	637	"	'57
" 13	Webster -	"	768	4	116	7	613	32	'52
" 14	Fidelia -	"	391	22	106	"	285	"	5'60
" 19	Lochnahen Castle	"	393	"	"	"	393	"	"
" 20	Albert Gellatin	"	564	"	48	"	443	73	"
" 25	City of New York	"	638	"	92	42	468	36	"
" 26	Progress -	"	713	"	185	"	523	5	"
Nov. 1	Henry Clay -	"	448	1	52	"	396	"	'22
" 3	Yorkshire -	"	316	"	66	"	227	23	"
" 6	American Union -	"	415	13	"	"	297	118	3'13
" 9	Lady Franklin -	"	291	"	44	9	238	"	"
" 11	William Tapscott	"	315	"	50	"	253	12	"
" 13	Constitution -	"	778	1	108	"	670	"	'12
" 13	St. Patrick -	"	374	"	36	9	308	21	"
" 17	Empire State -	"	379	"	"	"	270	109	"
" 18	Australia -	"	273	3	39	8	220	6	1'09
" 18	Manhattan -	"	350	2	56	"	282	12	'57
" 20	Ashburton -	"	588	4	"	"	546	42	'68
" 24	Star of the West -	"	246	"	9	2	180	55	"
" 25	John Bright -	"	82	"	43	"	39	"	"
" 27	Empire -	"	384	1	37	"	287	60	'26
" 27	John Routledge	"	217	1	22	"	176	19	'46
" 30	Great Western -	"	318	2	27	4	221	66	"
Dec. 6	Calhoun -	"	420	"	85	19	316	"	'47
" 9	Cornelius Grinnell	"	192	2	33	"	140	19	1'04
" 9	Guy Mannering -	"	190	"	15	3	128	44	"
" 11	Isaac Wright -	"	245	1	52	"	191	2	'40
" 18	De Witt Clinton -	"	187	1	"	"	146	41	'53
" 20	Orient -	"	107	1	23	"	62	22	'93
" 26	Universe -	"	154	3	36	"	82	36	1'94
" 28	Total -	"	113	1	20	5	48	40	'88
Total -			93,457	606	13,780	1,076	63,224	15,377	'64
Mar. 2	Star of Empire -	Boston -	62	"	13	55	394	"	"
Apr. 5	Redgauntlet -	"	340	"	3	12	334	"	"
" 12	Mariner -	"	354	"	11	"	343	"	"
May 1	North America -	"	541	2	14	2	525	"	0'36
" 2	Clara Brookman	"	364	"	"	5	358	1	"
" 31	Judith -	"	301	"	13	20	268	"	"
June 7	Chariot of Fame	"	762	2	6	"	756	"	0'26
" 15	Tirrell -	"	315	"	42	"	273	"	"
" 17	Ellen Maria -	"	351	"	54	47	243	7	"
July 10	Star of Empire -	"	689	2	10	"	677	2	0'29
Aug. 16	Mariner -	"	275	"	18	40	211	6	"
Sept. 14	John Currier -	"	252	"	24	2	226	"	"
Oct. 3	North America -	"	480	"	25	"	449	6	"
" 23	Chariot of Fame -	"	353	1	20	16	313	4	'28
" 30	George Washington	"	122	"	21	"	101	"	"
" 30	Star of Empire -	"	191	1	10	4	175	2	'52
Total -			6,161	8	284	203	5,646	28	'12

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—continued.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Percentage of Deaths.
Jan. 16	Wyoming	Philadelphia.	114	-	27	-	87	-	-
Feb. 2	Mary Pleasant		131	2	14	-	117	-	1.52
" 18	Tuscarora	-	193	-	79	-	114	-	-
Mar. 13	Westmoreland	-	193	-	52	-	135	6	-
" 16	Tonawanda	-	710	43	118	-	592	-	6.05
" 23	City of Manchester	-	369	-	190	9	30	140	-
Apr. 13	Sarawak	-	390	-	47	-	343	-	-
May 1	Chaos	-	320	3	34	-	286	-	0.93
" 9	City of Manchester	-	626	3	322	12	10	282	0.47
" 13	Wyoming	-	416	2	91	-	325	-	0.43
June 7	Cumberland	-	249	2	40	2	206	1	0.80
" 24	Tuscarora	-	234	-	55	-	179	-	-
" 28	City of Manchester	-	281	-	227	14	1	39	-
July 4	Philadelphia	-	273	-	171	6	96	-	-
" 15	Tonawanda	-	299	1	103	-	196	-	0.33
Aug. 2	Hibernia	-	349	-	213	1	107	28	-
" 12	Sarawak	-	396	-	137	-	259	-	-
" 30	Philadelphia	-	424	-	265	6	25	128	-
Sept. 6	City of Manchester	-	532	-	427	-	105	-	-
" 12	Wyoming	-	404	1	155	-	249	-	0.24
Oct. 13	Tuscarora	-	413	-	183	-	230	-	-
" "	City of Manchester	-	345	-	299	-	-	46	-
" "	Philadelphia	-	184	-	65	3	102	14	-
" "	Tonawanda	-	289	2	83	-	206	-	0.69
" "	Sarawak	-	86	-	33	-	53	-	-
	Total	-	8,220	59	3,430	53	4,053	684	0.71
May 24	Annapolis	Baltimore	244	-	-	-	234	10	-
June 7	Scotia	-	94	-	42	-	52	-	-
	Total	-	338	-	42	-	286	10	-
Oct. 6	Onward	New Orleans.	368	-	15	7	330	17	-
" 6	Kossuth		436	20	54	-	197	185	4.58
" 13	Germanicus		347	-	51	-	272	24	-
" 13	John Howell		270	1	-	-	270	-	.37
" 27	Enoch Train		228	1	-	-	228	-	.43
Nov. 8	Franklin King	-	307	-	7	-	294	6	-
" 18	Shamrock	-	272	-	47	-	225	-	-
Dec. 16	Clara Wheeler	-	419	-	388	31	-	-	-
	Total	-	2,648	22	562	38	1,816	282	.83

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for—	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Percentage of Deaths.
New York	93,457	606	13,780	1,076	63,224	15,377	.64
Boston	6,161	8	284	203	5,646	28	.12
Philadelphia	8,220	59	3,430	53	4,053	684	.71
Baltimore	338	-	42	-	286	10	-
New Orleans	2,648	22	562	38	1,816	282	.83
Total	110,824	695	18,098	1,370	75,025	16,381	0.62

APPENDIX No. 25.

RETURN of the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1854 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 Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Liverpool - -	43	15,716	2,102	17,818	Nil.	Nil.	
Plymouth - -	44	12,544	1,430	13,974	Nil.	Nil.	
Southampton - -	40	12,310	1,280	13,590	Nil.	Nil.	
Total - -	127	40,570	4,812	45,382	Nil.	Nil.	

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

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	101	27,574	3,894	31,468	Nil.	Nil.	
Liverpool - -	406	178,912	17,475	196,387	5*	760	
Plymouth - -	23	3,839	666	4,505	Nil.	Nil.	
Glasgow and Greenock - - }	34	7,686	1,336	9,082	Nil.	Nil.	
Belfast - -	9	1,098	140	1,238	Nil.	Nil.	
Cork - -	18	3,943	385	4,328	1†	Nil.	
Dublin - -	14	2,968	268	3,236	Nil.	Nil.	
Galway - -	7	850	84	934	Nil.	Nil.	
Limerick - -	41	5,893	563	6,456	Nil.	Nil.	
Londonderry - -	20	3,629	341	3,970	Nil.	Nil.	
Sligo - -	4	633	57	690	Nil.	Nil.	
Tralee - -	10	3,014	say 200	3,214	Nil.	Nil.	
Waterford and New Ross - - }	15	3,559	306	3,865	Nil.	Nil.	
Total - -	702	243,598	25,775	269,373	6	760	

* The "Tayleur," for Melbourne, wrecked on Lambay Island, Dublin Bay; 330 lives lost. The "City of Glasgow," (steamer) for Philadelphia, sailed on 1st March, never after heard of; 430 lives lost. The "Black Hawk," for New York, foundered at sea; no life lost. The "Winchester," for Boston, foundered at sea; no life lost. The "City of Philadelphia," (steamer) struck on Cape Race, and wrecked in Chance Cove; no life lost.
 † The "Tottenham," for Quebec, wrecked on Cape Breton; no life lost.

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.
Beaumaris - - -	1	20	-	-	
Bristol - - -	18	1,527	1	-	
Caernarvon - - -	1	13	-	-	
Cardiff - - -	18	322	-	-	
Carlisle - - -	1	105	-	-	
Falmouth - - -	1	46	-	-	
Fleetwood - - -	1	8	-	-	
Fowey - - -	2	320	-	-	
Goole - - -	1	9	-	-	
Hull - - -	15	1,470	-	-	
Newcastle - - -	4	702	-	-	
Penzance - - -	2	170	-	-	
Aberdeen - - -	12	1,619	-	-	
Arbroath - - -	1	46	-	-	
Banff - - -	1	101	-	-	
Dumfries - - -	2	54	-	-	
Dundee - - -	12	141	1	-	} The Helen Thomp- son lost on the ice near the coast of America.
Irvine - - -	9	386	1	-	
Leith - - -	12	259	-	-	
Montrose - - -	2	353	-	-	
Peterhead - - -	1	117	-	-	
Wexford - - -	2	156	-	-	
Jersey - - -	2	236	-	-	
Total - - -	121	8,180	3	-	

SUMMARY.

	SHIPS.			PASSENGERS AND CREW.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. em-barked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners - - -	127	Nil	Nil.	45,382	Nil	Nil
Ships despatched from Ports under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	702	6	·85	269,373	760	·23
Ships despatched from Ports not under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	121	3	2·47	8,180	Nil	Nil
Total - - -	950	9	·94	322,935	760	·23

*Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8 Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1855.*

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 26.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in New South Wales, 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
Total	27,881	0	0	5,446	7	0	33,327	7	0	6,049	2,628

VICTORIA.

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										-	-	Nil.
1849										-	-	2
1850										-	-	18
1851										-	-	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	
Total	8,924	0	0	2,688	10	0	11,612	10	0	1,658	731	

The Remittances paid in Victoria previously to the year 1852 are included in the sums stated above as paid in New South Wales, of which colony Victoria then formed a part.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

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	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	0	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
Total	6,534	17	6	1,175	0	0	7,709	17	6	3,863	1,369

* 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. 26—continued.

The Number of Persons despatched during the first four months of the present year is as follows :—

New South Wales.	Number of Persons despatched.	Victoria.	Number of Persons despatched.	South Australia.	Number of Persons despatched.
Sultana - -	46	Guiding Star - -	48	Caroline - -	35
Asiatic - -	31	Frederick - -	5	Mallard - -	16
Matoaka - -	85	Omega - -	18	David Malcolm - -	82
Simonds - -	99	Samarang - -	8	Europa - -	68
Rose of Sharon - -	16	Hotspur - -	120	Nashwauk - -	50
Golden Era - -	126	Ravenscraig - -	3	John Banks - -	32
Blenheim - -	39			Punjab - -	52
Gloriana - -	52			Constantine - -	17
Cambodia - -	22			Grand Trianon - -	28
Mangerton - -	166			Velocity - -	8
Exodus - -	75			Taymouth Castle - -	41
Euphrates - -	14			Octavia - -	23
Total - -	771	Total - -	202	Total - -	452

Name of Colony.	Despatched as above in 1855.	Despatched previously to 1855.	Total.
New South Wales - -	771	2,628	3,399
Victoria - -	202	731	933
South Australia - -	452	1,369	1,821
Grand Total - -	1,425	4,728	6,153

Number of Persons nominated by Purchasers of Land under the Land Deposit Regulations, and who have proceeded to the Colony during the past year.

New South Wales - -	-	-	-	172
South Australia - -	-	-	-	427*
Total	-	-	-	599

* These are cases in which the nomination under the Land Deposit Regulations was not accompanied by a remittance of money.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 30th, 1854.

APPENDIX—No. 27.

UNITED STATES PASSENGER ACT.

AN ACT (passed in 1855) to regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz.:—On the main and poop decks or platforms and in the deck-houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck), if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, or at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary for the safety or convenience of the vessel that any portion of her cargo, or any other articles or article, should be placed on or stored in any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or inclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the wave, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers or inclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or

platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this Act. It is also provided that one hospital in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than 100 superficial feet of deck or platform—provided, that on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one-half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel and owners thereof shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space according to law, for fifty or more passengers (other than cabin passengers), shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry 150 such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified;

namely, if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of 200 such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a cube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at best four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as herein-after provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every 200 passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all vessels employed as aforesaid shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans, cannot be procured, of good quality, and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last-named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked

as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, provided that the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up before sailing on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state, and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks, and all parts of said apartment, so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel, to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passageways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of 200 dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each said sections; and 50 dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for each port to examine such vessel, and report in writing, to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this Act, relating to the space in vessels

appropriated to the use of passengers are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this Act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the Act entitled, "an act to amend an act entitled, 'an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part, by steam, and for other purposes,'" approved Aug. 30, 1852, as conflicts with this Act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in the vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subjected to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers, by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all such cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place, in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers, respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as

aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarterly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its territories any death or deaths among the passengers (other than cabin passengers), the master or captain, or owner or consignee of such ship or vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list of manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this Act is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury by general rules shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by, and acting under the authority of the state within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal—provided, that the payment shall in no case be awarded or made to any board or commission or association formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars in addition to such sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and each vessel or vessels shall be libelled, therefore, in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society, or the colonization society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States to any colony or colonies on the West Coast of Africa, coloured emigrants to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs shall examine such emigrant ship or vessel on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage, together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits, are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval: And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice in the ports of Europe and elsewhere, of this Act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time that this Act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, in respect to such vessels, the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the Act of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said Act shall take effect," the Act of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting coloured emigrants from the United States to the Coast of Africa from the provisions of the Acts of twenty-second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," the Act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," and the Act of third March eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed: But nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this Act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecution, or remit or modify such penalties.

APPENDIX No. 28.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TABLE illustrating progress of the Colony from 1844 to 1853 inclusive.

	Popula- tion.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Im- ports, the produce or manufac- ture of Great Britain.	Land in Culti- vation.	Value of Exports of Wool.	Value of Exports of Tallow.	Produce of Land Sales.	Receipts from Leases, Licences, and Quit Rents.
		£	£	£	Acres.	£	£	£	£
1844	173,377	871,268	780,198	542,970	128,406	471,300	69,604	8,031	19,423
1845	181,556	1,092,389	985,561	612,912	138,237	612,705	90,479	14,104	29,414
1846	196,704	1,056,338	1,314,951	878,660	151,034	668,544	23,058	10,998	29,782
1847	205,009	1,201,535	1,544,327	933,364	128,598	706,313	92,384	9,182	41,534
1848	220,474	1,155,009	1,182,874	790,720	123,499	683,623	102,611	8,865	32,345
1849	246,299	1,135,944	1,313,589	900,759	135,806	663,965	149,671	22,740	37,103
1850	265,503	1,357,784	1,333,413	961,364	144,647	788,051	167,858	35,251	41,437
1851	197,168	1,796,912	1,563,931	1,109,480	152,057	828,302	114,168	67,912	45,327
1852	208,254	4,604,034	1,900,436	1,235,664	130,643	676,815	146,811	56,875	40,971
1853	231,088	4,523,346	6,342,397	3,993,670	138,052	999,896	134,708	251,667	44,172

N.B.—The returns of the population include the late district of Port Phillip, now the colony of Victoria, up to the year 1850 inclusive.

TABLE showing the number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and of the quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the produce thereof, in the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, in the colony of New South Wales.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1851	1,060½	84,843	1,641
1852	1,096½	92,744	1,581
1853	962½	57,491	1,587

APPENDIX No. 29.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATEMENT (framed from the Colonial Land Returns) showing the Particulars of the Land Revenue of New South Wales from 1843 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Land Sales.	Quit Rents.	Leases and Licences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1843	9,820	15,504	9,873	35,197
1844	8,031	7,192	12,231	27,454
1845	14,104	7,985	21,429	43,518
1846	10,998	6,187	23,595	40,780
1847	9,182	14,727	26,807	50,716
1848	8,865	4,410	27,935	41,210
1849	22,740	4,029	33,074	59,843
1850	35,251	6,249	35,188	76,688
1851	67,912	7,667	37,660	113,239
1852	56,875	3,556	37,415	97,846
1853	251,667	3,880	40,291	295,838

APPENDIX No. 30.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony from 1842 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1843	55,739	850,160	54,607	3,452,539
1844	64,093	971,559	52,196	3,743,732
1845	73,014	1,116,420	56,022	4,409,504
1846	76,726	1,140,297	39,733	4,909,819
1847*	90,118	1,270,706	57,395	5,673,266
1848	97,400	1,366,164	65,216	6,530,542
1849	105,126	1,463,651	52,902	6,784,494
1850*	111,458	1,374,968	52,371	7,092,209
1851	116,397	1,375,257	65,510	7,396,895
1852	123,404	1,495,984	78,559	7,707,917
1853	139,765	1,552,285	71,395	7,929,708

* 1847, 1850.—To these years have been added information from the Lower Darling District, not received when the General Returns of Live Stock were published in 1848 and 1851.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 31.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
TALLOW AND LARD.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK slaughtered, and the Quantity of TALLOW and LARD produced from the same, from the Year 1844 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep	Horned Cattle	Tallow	Hogs	Lard
		slaughtered.	slaughtered.	produced.	slaughtered.	produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	lbs.
1844*	43	127,280	16,891	28,901	388	11,431
1845	52	85,377	36,361	46,854	522	25,323
1846	34	33,538	9,438	16,802	184	7,114
1847	49	128,741	32,012	58,963	54	1,680
1848	55	165,701	33,097	60,842	56	1,865
1849	80	393,071	35,744	85,675	252	29,659
1850	94	292,416	60,385	128,330	45	2,916
1851	75	269,845	42,231	88,145	25	2,000
1852	72	292,000	74,194	147,947	24	1,200
1853	39	96,895	29,959	64,485		

* 1844.—From two establishments returns were made of 8,386 sheep and 1,241 head of cattle slaughtered, but no account of the tallow produced. From three other establishments no information could be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 32.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£
1837	25	-	135	4,396	26	-	7,562
1838	30	-	345	6,296	-	-	11,537
1839	3	-	43	488	-	-	1,565
1840	35	-	2,384	3,302	100	-	10,280
1841	65	-	135	4,802	-	-	7,944
1842	100	-	1,486	6,970	-	3	14,705
1843	242	2	924	11,884	-	-	11,268
1844	489	3	894	8,803	-	-	17,075
1845	1,156	-	434	5,331	6	-	28,223
1846	1,020	-	1,127	6,741	-	-	23,942
1847	457	-	1,977	16,905	1	10	15,701
1848	1,181	-	10,208	25,331	-	-	39,511
1849	1,135	-	763	13,271	-	-	17,292
1850	830	-	1,498	6,814	51	52	15,304
1851	1,941	-	971	18,186	-	-	23,645
1852	770	-	1,178	31,357	9	-	16,605
1853	907	-	6,425	41,151	418	-	86,779

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 33.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool. exported from the Colony of New South Wales from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£
1837	4,273,715	320,527
1838	5,428,993	384,346
1839	6,597,981	397,278
1840	7,668,960	498,210
1841	6,675,829	431,802
1842	6,599,252	443,729
1843	8,298,359	467,088
1844	9,215,944	471,300
1845	10,522,921	612,705
1846	10,072,570	668,544
1847	12,169,684	706,313
1848	12,445,048	683,623
1849	13,396,525	663,965
1850	14,270,622	788,051
1851	15,268,473	828,302
1852	11,354,096	688,317
1853	16,358,869	999,896

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 34.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Return of Exports.
	Cwt.	£
1837	500	1,209
1838	105	206
1839	—	—
1840	8	15
1841	366	705
1842	—	—
1843	4,660	7,265
1844	48,029	69,604
1845	64,440	90,479
1846	18,117	25,058
1847	58,478	92,384
1848	71,304	102,611
1849	84,454	149,671
1850	128,090	167,858
1851	86,460	114,168
1852	118,182	146,311
1853	90,675	134,708

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. 35.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered inwards in the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.		From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Totals.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1837	56	21,816	35	5,392	94	21,085	5	581	48	13,004	5	1,220	17	4,262	260	67,360
1838	102	41,848	36	4,115	106	22,928	6	616	31	7,928	1	274	9	2,351	291	80,060
1839	128	54,198	48	7,743	107	24,851	7	836	26	9,321	4	1,177	38	11,721	368	109,847
1840	152	64,933	65	12,009	127	27,162	6	750	27	8,087	8	2,520	62	19,781	447	135,542
1841	184	76,680	47	7,511	123	22,570	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	49	13,242	442	131,278
1842	92	37,790	79	13,731	97	17,642	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	77	19,528	391	100,161
1843	64	27,643	41	5,559	175	28,310	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	41	10,754	381	85,543
1844	58	27,417	54	7,189	121	20,367	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	13	3,232	289	68,919
1845	58	21,959	61	6,179	117	24,854	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	26	6,268	324	74,015
1846	59	28,619	63	10,613	160	27,909	27	3,005	78	24,191	1	370	30	6,891	418	100,898
1847	57	25,349	70	10,176	193	37,422	25	2,443	77	22,501	1	160	32	9,968	455	107,019
1848	71	34,909	106	23,877	233	45,173	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	30	7,753	527	131,686
1849	105	54,641	68	15,732	134	25,792	20	2,804	47	13,226	-	-	40	8,769	414	121,964
1850	90	48,776	79	14,474	94	19,593	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	38	12,607	421	126,185
1851	73	40,867	80	17,577	191	40,190	40	5,643	33	8,430	72	20,473	64	19,822	553	153,002
1852	111	71,907	66	12,858	381	68,059	32	3,602	30	7,433	51	16,846	50	17,261	721	197,966
1853	208	123,054	74	15,637	598	144,777	24	3,676	7	1,814	46	17,321	91	28,573	1,048	396,852

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 36

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

RETURN of the Number of VESSELS built and registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Vessels built.		Vessels registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1837	17	760	36	3,702
1838	20	808	41	6,299
1839	11	763	75	10,668
1840	17	1,196	94	12,153
1841	33	2,037	102	10,992
1842	25	1,297	77	9,173
1843	41	1,237	84	6,657
1844	15	498	81	7,835
1845	15	931	87	8,888
1846	27	1,013	68	4,205
1847	33	2,121	93	8,609
1848	26	1,281	87	6,618
1849	35	1,720	109	7,551
1850	36	1,605	99	7,783
1851	24	939	97	9,181
1852	23	1,582	131	13,138
1853	16	808	190	22,702

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.*

*C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.*

APPENDIX No. 37.

CONVICTIONS.

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the Supreme Court, and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1837	177	*		12	*		
1838	199	*		18	*		
1839	159	582	741	12	113	125	866
1840	99	553	652	9	140	149	801
1841	114	449	563	14	64	78	641
1842	113	429	542	22	72	94	636
1843	107	416	523	22	54	76	599
1844	157	331	488	30	48	78	566
1845	139	303	442	27	51	78	520
1846	113	350	463	38	77	115	578
1847	115	281	396	24	61	85	481
1848	91	269	360	40	45	85	445
1849	148	289	437	28	69	97	534
1850	149	302	451	40	64	104	555
1851	139	322	461	46	67	113	574
1852	103	319	422	32	73	105	527
1853	147	310	457	44	103	147	604

* 1837-38.—Returns not rendered by the Clerk of the Peace for these years.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1853.*

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 38.

RETURN of the Quantity of and Value of Gold exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1851 to 1853 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.			Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>	£
1851	144,120	17	16	468,336
1852	818,751	18	17	2,660,946
1853	548,052	19	21	1,781,172

This Return includes a large portion of Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but the quantity cannot be accurately ascertained.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1854.*

C. D. RIDDELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 39.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPY of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 8th February 1855, for leasing Crown Lands in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, supposed to contain Minerals not Auriferous.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th February 1855 ;

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Steward, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lord Panmure, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof," after reciting that it might be expedient that various rules and regulations should be made respecting the more effectually making demises or licences for any term of years not exceeding 14, of any such Waste Lands as therein mentioned, and respecting the reservation on such demises or licences of any such rents or other pecuniary services, and respecting the insertion therein of such conditions and clauses of forfeiture as are therein mentioned, and respecting any other matters and things which might be requisite either for carrying into more complete effect the occupation in manner therein mentioned, of such Waste Lands as aforesaid, or for preventing the abuses incident thereto, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty by any Order in Council to make and establish all such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty should seem meet for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of them, and any such rules and regulations again to repeal, renew, alter, and amend, and that all such Orders in Council should have the force and effect of law in the colonies aforesaid :

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament certain rules and regulations have already been made with regard to the colony of New South Wales for the above purposes :

And whereas it is expedient that additional rules and regulations, as herein-after contained, shall now be made and established for demising lands supposed to contain minerals not auriferous, and for working the same : It is hereby ordered, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that within the said colony of New South Wales it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony to demise lands supposed to

contain minerals not auriferous to any party or parties desirous of working the same, on the following conditions:—

1. The extent of land so to be granted shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of his Council.

2. The term of the lease shall be for a term not exceeding fourteen years, at a rental to be fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, but not less than ten shillings per acre per annum, payable yearly in advance. The lessee, on payment of such rent in advance, being entitled to the right of search during the first year, and to the option of giving up the lease. The lease to date from the commencement of the second year.

3. Any person claiming a lease on the above conditions, who shall remove or cause to be removed any ore from the land before a lease thereof shall be accepted by him, shall forfeit his claim thereto.

4. At the termination of the lease the land shall be open to sale by public auction to the highest bidder.

5. Should the land not be purchased by the lessee, the value (to be estimated) of any improvements he may have made, or buildings he may have erected thereon, will be added to the upset price of the land, and he will be allowed compensation for the same, if sold.

6. The lease to become void and forfeited if the rent is not duly paid in advance, and if the land is not *bonâ fide* applied to mining purposes.

And the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 40.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPY of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 8th February 1855, declaring certain Lands to be within the Settled District of NEW SOUTH WALES,

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th day of February 1855;

Present:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Steward, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lord Panmure, Mr. Herbert, Sir George Grey, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make

further Provision for the Management thereof," after reciting that it might be expedient that various rules and regulations should be made respecting the division of the said colonies into districts, within which alone the demises or licences mentioned in the said Act might be made to take effect, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order or Orders in Council, to make and establish all and any such rules and regulations as aforesaid as to Her Majesty may seem meet, and any such rules and regulations again to repeal, renew, alter, and amend, and that all such Orders in Council should have the force and effect of law in the said Australian colonies :

And whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 9th of March 1847, made in pursuance of the powers of the said Act, it was ordered that the lands in the colony of New South Wales should for the purposes of the said order be considered as divided into three classes, and be dealt with accordingly as they might be situated in districts, to be denominated respectively as the Settled, the Intermediate, and the Unsettled Districts, and it was ordered that the Settled Districts should comprehend certain lands therein mentioned :

And whereas it is expedient to include within the said Settled and Intermediate Districts certain lands herein-after mentioned, not already included within the same :

It is therefore hereby ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that from and after the proclamation of this Order in the said colony, and the lapse of six months next after this Order shall have been laid before Parliament, the said Settled Districts shall comprehend, in addition to the lands already comprehended therein, the counties or reputed counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone; and it is hereby further ordered, that from and after the time aforesaid, the said Intermediate Districts shall comprehend, in addition to the lands already comprehended therein, the counties of Palmerston, Leibig, Raglan, Pelham, and Flinders, except so much of the counties of Leibig, Palmerston, and Flinders, as lies within the distance of three miles, measured in a straight line from the sea, which, by operation of the aforesaid Order of the 9th of March 1847, is already comprehended within the Settled District.

And the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 41.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS' ACT.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
8th July 1854.*

His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified for general information, that he has received official notification that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State had instructed the Land

and Emigration Commissioners to commence emigration to the colony of New South Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 42; and as immigrants may shortly be expected to arrive in pursuance of those instructions, his Excellency has directed the Agent for Immigration to adopt the following rules for his guidance in carrying out the regulations published by the Commissioners in pursuance of the Act.

2. Each vessel bringing immigrants to the colony selected under the Act referred to, will be anchored in the usual place at the mouth of the Sydney Cove, and the day on which the hiring will take place will be notified to the public in the *Government Gazette*.

3. On the arrival of a vessel the unmarried females will, as heretofore, be immediately landed, and lodged in the depôt at Hyde Park.

4. As soon as the usual preliminary arrangements can be completed, the Immigration Board will hold the customary inspection of the immigrants, previously to which inspection no person will be allowed to visit the vessel, unless authorized to do so in writing by the Immigration Agent.

5. Seven days after the arrival of the vessel at her usual anchorage (exclusive of Sunday), will be allowed to the immigrants to determine whether they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Act for the cancellation of the indentures entered into by them in the United Kingdom, by paying to the Immigration Agent the balance of the passage money remaining due at the time of their arrival, or take service for a period of two years with such employers as may be approved of by the Immigration Agent.

6. Immigrants not desiring to avail themselves of these advantages, will be hired out, at the discretion of the Immigration Agent, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Act.

7. Immigrants who may not desire to pay the balance of their passage money, or hire of their own free will to such employers as may be approved of by the Immigration Agent, must be prepared to enter into service in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, and will not be allowed to leave the vessel until their indentures are duly executed.

8. The indentures which the immigrants will be required to sign will be for a period of two years, but it will be in the power of the immigrant, after the expiration of the first year, to terminate the indenture on giving three months' notice in writing, and repaying to the employer the balance of passage money then remaining due.

9. Although unmarried females of the age of 14 years and upwards will be required to enter into an agreement for a period of two years, a condition will be introduced into their indentures by which they can terminate them in case of marriage, on giving one month's notice to their employers, and paying to such employers the balance of passage money then remaining due.

10. In the case of single females under the age of 18 years, the concurrence of the parents will be obtained by the Immigration Agent in respect to the situations in which he may propose to place them, provided such parents reside within a reasonable distance of Sydney, and are, in the opinion of the Immigration Agent, fit to exercise a choice in their daughters' engagements.

11. In making their agreement the Immigrants will be entitled to make their own terms, and they will be at the same time furnished with authentic information of the current rate of wages given to persons of their classes in the colony. They will, however, be required by their indentures to repay to their employers in eight quarterly instalments the amount of the passage money advanced to the Immigration Agent by such employers on their account.

12. Persons who may wish to hire any of the Immigrants referred to in this notice, will, on being approved of by the Immigration Agent, be required, on completion of the indentures noticed above, to pay to the Immigration Agent one moiety of the passage money which may be due to the Government for the passage of such Immigrant at the time of the indenture being entered into, and will at the same time give a promissory note, payable at one of the Sydney banks, at twelve months' date, for the second moiety of such passage money; and these amounts the employers will be entitled to deduct from the wages of the immigrants on whose accounts such payments have been respectively made, in eight quarterly instalments during the term of their indentures.

13. In the hiring of the single females at the depôt in Hyde Park, the same course will be adopted as heretofore, and no person, therefore, will be admitted to the hiring room of the institution whose respectability is not known to the Immigration Agent, or who shall not be provided with an introduction to that officer from a clergyman or magistrate resident in the colony, or who shall be the proprietor of a public-house, lodging-house, or other place of public entertainment.

By his Excellency's Command,
C. D. RIDDELL.

APPENDIX No. 42.

VICTORIA.

COPY of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 28th February 1855, empowering the Governor of VICTORIA to issue Mining Leases of Land not auriferous.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the tenth year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further Provision for the Management thereof," Her Majesty was empowered to grant leases or licences for the occupation of any waste lands of the Crown in the Colony of New South Wales (then including the present colony of Victoria) for any term of years not exceeding fourteen, and to make rules respecting the issue of such leases and licences, and respecting the reservation of any rents thereon, and the insertion therein of any conditions and clauses of forfeiture, and respecting any other matters and things which might be requisite for carrying into complete effect the occupation of such waste lands: And whereas it is expedient to authorize the issue of such leases and licences as may promote the working of mines (not

being mines of gold or silver) on such waste land within the Colony of Victoria :

It is hereby ordered, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as follows :

1. It shall be competent for the Governor of Victoria to license any person or persons to search for mines (not being mines of gold or silver) on such waste lands of Crown and for such period not exceeding twelve months, as may be specified in such licence.

2. It shall be competent to the said Governor to grant to the holder of any such licence as aforesaid a lease for mining purposes of the whole or any part of the land specified in such licence.

3. Every such lease shall be for a term not exceeding fourteen years, and shall be subject to a rent of not less than 10s. per acre per annum to be paid in advance, and shall be assignable under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Governor, and shall be *ipso facto* forfeited if the rent shall not be paid when due ; provided that it shall be competent to the Governor to remit such forfeiture on such terms as he shall think fit.

4. The Governor may insert in such leases such conditions and clauses of forfeiture as he may think fit, and especially such as may seem to him necessary to secure the *boná fide* application of the land to mining purposes.

5. The extent of land to be comprised in such leases or licences, and the amount of rent to be reserved thereon, shall be regulated from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council.

6. At the expiration of every such lease, the land comprised therein shall be open to sale by public auction under such Government regulations as shall be then in force respecting such sales.

7. Every such lease shall declare whether, and under what circumstances, the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for improvements effected by him, and shall also declare the mode of estimating and paying such compensation.

8. In this Order in Council the word Governor shall include the Lieutenant-governor or officer for the time being administering the Government of Victoria.

And the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

APPENDIX No. 43.

VICTORIA.

DETAILED RETURN of Immigration by Sea during each Month of the Year 1853.

Month.	United Kingdom.												New South Wales.				Van Diemen's Land.				South and West Australia.				New Zealand and South Seas.				Foreign Ports.			
	Assisted.						Unassisted.						Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.					
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
January	468	740	315	350	2,529	903	537	459	34	9	993	143	50	41	770	187	110	61	3	-	-	-	-	147	6	6	5					
February	374	626	216	233	1,230	462	301	237	620	84	43	803	100	58	25	943	117	75	26	12	5	2	1	682	52	11	5					
March	226	548	342	100	1,352	545	328	303	1,030	130	47	35	1,112	106	70	00	1,510	220	132	81	46	7	8	592	78	40	28					
April	349	689	253	285	2,985	1,133	571	477	1,115	143	50	42	1,101	156	43	52	1,430	209	135	89	85	17	10	7	1,063	148	05	40				
May	431	1,041	223	278	1,958	475	285	237	1,148	129	58	27	600	99	37	30	505	100	40	21	10	5	2	1	402	42	21	14				
June	121	470	66	84	568	107	70	57	1,053	76	28	17	526	97	22	22	159	48	17	0	63	10	0	13	1,146	54	21	15				
July	438	848	227	299	2,105	657	385	297	553	56	24	8	440	86	30	25	250	71	32	20	30	4	0	4	370	36	18	10				
August	171	409	64	78	3,159	980	404	353	610	119	45	80	489	85	31	29	297	66	62	37	20	3	1	5	1,270	130	62	73				
September	102	474	79	116	1,265	453	213	168	892	106	50	44	783	154	60	55	483	95	41	32	48	7	3	540	68	16	20					
October	202	774	80	133	1,405	421	191	150	935	147	47	22	825	150	62	52	832	193	91	88	94	23	25	17	325	63	42	29				
November	363	836	139	160	670	255	90	70	824	218	70	85	640	160	40	25	462	129	72	30	23	4	1	-	459	61	24	40				
December	44	138	17	24	501	205	87	81	484	174	44	30	605	133	68	40	425	145	60	30	55	20	10	10	339	42	14	17				
Total	3,400	7,102	1,827	2,240	19,945	6,956	3,531	2,900	97,04	1,490	532	380	0,022	1,694	597	403	8,031	1,040	874	537	551	105	63	74	7,437	780	340	302				

APPENDIX No. 44.

VICTORIA.

SUMMARY RETURN of Arrivals and Departures by Sea during each Month of 1853.

Month.	Assisted Immigration.	Un-assisted Immigration.	Total Immigration.	De-partures.	Increase by Immigration.
January - - - - -	1,882	7,567	9,449	5,196	4,253
February - - - - -	1,349	6,091	7,440	4,567	2,873
March - - - - -	1,076	7,942	9,018	4,171	4,847
April - - - - -	1,476	11,232	12,708	3,378	9,330
May - - - - -	1,973	6,369	8,342	2,938	5,404
June - - - - -	441	4,313	4,754	2,953	1,801
July - - - - -	1,812	5,535	7,347	3,670	3,677
August - - - - -	722	8,404	9,126	2,938	6,188
September - - - - -	831	5,684	6,515	2,346	4,169
October - - - - -	1,278	6,230	7,508	2,549	4,959
November - - - - -	1,515	4,691	6,206	3,307	2,899
December - - - - -	223	3,676	3,899	4,430	(-) 531
Total - - - - -	14,578	77,734	92,312	42,433	50,400
			Deduct decrease December		531
					49,869

SUMMARY RETURN of the Arrivals and Departures by Sea during 1853, classified in respect of Age and Sex.

—	Adults.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Assisted - - - - -	3,409	7,102	1,827	2,240	5,236	9,342	14,578
Unassisted - - - - -	54,800	12,277	5,996	4,661	60,796	16,938	77,734
Total Arrivals - - - - -	58,209	19,379	7,823	6,901	66,032	26,280	92,312
Departures - - - - -	34,510	4,626	2,022	1,285	36,532	5,911	42,443
Increase to population -	23,699	14,753	5,801	5,616	29,500	20,269	49,869

SUMMARY RETURN of Persons arriving and departing by Sea, classified in respect of the Countries from which they came and to which they proceed :—

—	United Kingdom.	New South Wales.	Van Diemen's Land.	South and West Australia.	New Zealand and South Seas.	Foreign Ports.	Total.
Arrivals - - - - -	47,610	12,198	11,675	11,138	823	8,868	92,312
Departures - - - - -	3,391	14,322	12,459	10,355	1,219	697	42,443
Increase - - - - -	44,219	2,124 decr.	784 decr.	783	396 decr.	8,171	49,869

APPENDIX No. 45.

TABLE showing the Immigration, Emigration, the Amount of Exports of Gold, and the Amount of Population at the Gold Diggings during the 12 months ending 30th October 1854.

	Immigration.			Emigration.			Increase of Population.			Exports of Gold.			Population.			
	Adults.			Adults.			Adults.			Total.	Oz. dwts. gr.			Adults.		
	M.	F.	Total.*	M.	F.	Total.*	M.	F.	Total.					M.	Total.	
1853.																
November	3,520	1,458	5,742	2,002	403	3,317	858	1,055	2,425							
December	2,453	862	3,809	3,071	514	4,450	(-)-1,218	348	(-)-631					52,800	75,026	
1854.																
January	4,988	2,005	9,174	2,623	388	3,286	2,365	2,307	5,888							
February	2,975	1,376	5,102	2,580	483	3,414	305	803	1,688					57,480	82,830	
March	4,865	1,405	7,330	2,400	420	3,081	2,465	1,075	4,258							
April	3,278	1,229	5,164	2,240	504	3,149	1,083	725	2,015					74,740	109,605	
May	3,725	1,223	5,651	1,886	391	2,651	1,830	832	3,000							
June	3,104	1,321	5,210	1,990	316	2,509	1,114	1,005	1,701					80,310	116,190	
July	4,926	1,927	8,097	1,941	325	2,487	2,085	1,002	5,640							
August	6,091	1,657	7,789	2,204	308	2,878	2,707	1,289	4,910					77,550	111,785	
September	5,056	1,635	7,780	2,197	419	2,866	2,869	1,216	4,914							
October	4,887	1,971	8,353	2,221	392	2,883	2,600	1,579	5,470					60,168	84,480	
Total	48,863	18,849	70,200	28,705	4,923	30,886	21,376	13,920	42,945							
				Deduct decrease in December			1,218	-	631							
							20,158	13,926	42,314						70,049	101,000

* This total includes children.

APPENDIX No. 46.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

(L.s.) H. E. F. Young.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the interest of future settlers, and the probable course of future settlement along the banks of the now-ascertained navigable waters of the River Murray, it is expedient, that as respects the River Murray and its Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, in South Australia, there should be adopted and applied the principles recognized and acted upon in the Royal Order in Council of the 9th March 1847, by which it was declared that in New South Wales and Victoria there shall not be included in leases for pastoral purposes any lands lying and being within the distance of three miles from the sea coast, and within the distance of two miles from either of the opposite banks of certain rivers then named in the above-mentioned Royal Order: And whereas, for these and other purposes, it is expedient that the portion of the province of South Australia herein-after described should be created a hundred: Now, therefore, I, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the name and on the behalf of Her most Gracious Majesty, by virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested, do, by this my proclamation, declare and appoint that the several parts of the said province of South Australia, herein-after more particularly described, and which are in part bounded by the shores of Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, and by the banks of the River Murray, shall, from and after the first day of July next ensuing the date of this proclamation, be, and I do by this my proclamation constitute the same, a hundred of the said province by the name of the "Hundred of the Murray:" And I do, by this my proclamation, further proclaim and declare that—All those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from either of the two opposite banks of River Murray, within the province of South Australia, together with all those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from the north shore of Lake Alexandrina, between Salt Creek trigonometrical station and the Murray, and two miles from the east shores of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, and also all the land in the county of Russell lying west of Lake Albert, as the same are respectively delineated in the public maps deposited in the Office of the Surveyor General of the province, shall be within and shall constitute the said hundred.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said province, at Adelaide, this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,

B. T. FINNISS, *Colonial Secretary.*

God save the Queen.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide,
November 9, 1853.

The margins of Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert, and each bank of the River Murray, for two miles inland, having been constituted and proclaimed the "Hundred of the Murray in South Australia."

Notice is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Surveyor General for the survey of sections on the said lands, in blocks of 10, 80, and 640 acres, according to the wishes of intending purchasers:

Access from the back lands to the water, and necessary roads for the convenience of the public, will be reserved in the usual manner.

Purchasers of land will have the customary privilege of commonage within the hundred, according to the regulations.

By his Excellency's command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 47.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, No. 2.

By his Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council.

AN Act to regulate the binding out of Assisted Emigrants, and for other Purposes connected therewith. [15th September 1854.]

BE it enacted by his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:—

I. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act, and of all instruments and agreements referred to therein,—

The terms "Immigration Agent of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land," "Immigration Agent of the [or 'that'] Colony," and "Immigration Agent," shall severally extend to and include every Immigration Agent or person lawfully acting as such, or performing the duties of Immigration Agent, at any port or place in the colony.

The term "agreement" shall extend to and include all contracts, engagements, and instruments in writing, whether under seal or otherwise.

II. If any emigrant above the age of fourteen years, having been provided with a passage to this colony by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, and not having paid the full cost of his passage prior to embarkation, and having, prior to embarkation, signed an agreement in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed marked A, shall, on arrival in the colony, or within fourteen days after arrival, pay to the Immigration Agent on behalf of the Government the amount of passage-money men-

Interpretation.

Certain emigrants paying passage money on arrival to be free from agreement sign prior to embarkation.

tioned in such agreement to be paid by such emigrant, such agreement shall thereupon be void so far as it relates to such emigrant.

Such emigrants not so paying passage-money may be bound in service by Immigration Agent.

Employer to pay passage-money.

Employer may deduct passage-money from wages.

Emigrant may terminate such service.

Boys and girls engaged by the Emigration Commissioners may be apprenticed by the Immigration Agent.

Contracts of service by Immigration Agent to be valid, whether with or without consent of party bound.

III. The Immigration Agent shall have authority, with or without the consent of any such emigrant not so paying his passage-money, or any balance thereof then due, to make and sign in his name, and on his behalf, an agreement of service with any competent employer for the term of two years, to be computed from the day on which such Agreement is made and signed, in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked B; and such employer shall thereupon pay into the hands of the Immigration Agent, for the use of the Government, half the amount then due to the Government for the passage of such emigrant so bound, and shall undertake to pay the balance of the passage-money required by the regulations from such emigrant at or before the expiration of twelve months from the making of such contract; such employer being hereby authorized to deduct such payments so to be made on behalf of such emigrant from his wages, as such wages accrue due, by eight equal deductions from the same, during such term of two years.

IV. Every emigrant serving an employer under any such agreement may, at any time after the expiration of the first year, terminate the same by giving such employer three months' notice thereof in writing, and by paying such employer the amount of money then remaining due for his passage.

V. If Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, by a written instrument in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked C, shall engage on behalf of the Immigration Agent of the colony any boy or girl of or above the age of thirteen years, from any orphan or other public school or eleemosynary establishment in any part of the United Kingdom, or from any parish or Board of Guardians, or parent or guardian willing to contribute at the rate fixed by any emigration regulation then in force applicable to such case towards his or her passage to this colony, every such boy or girl, on his or her arrival, may be bound by the Immigration Agent by indenture in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked D, to a proper employer, who upon the execution of such indenture shall pay the balance of the passage-money due to the Government for such boy or girl; and shall enter into an agreement for his or her due maintenance and support, and also for the payment to him or her of wages at the rates and times in the said indenture mentioned.

VI. Every such agreement or indenture as is herein-before mentioned, executed by the Immigration Agent, whether with or without the consent of the party to be bound thereby, shall be as valid and binding on such party, whether of the full age of twenty-one years or not, as if the same had been executed by such party, or by any parent, guardian, or other lawful authority by or on his behalf, and the employer and employed mentioned in such agreement or indenture shall respectively be deemed to be master and servant or apprentice, as the case may be, within the meaning, and shall be liable and subject to the provisions of any law now or hereafter in force relating to masters and servants.

VII. If, and as often as, it will appear to the satisfaction of any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint made to him in that behalf, that any emigrant to the colony, having entered into an agreement not to leave the same for any certain period after arrival therein without payment of the cost of his passage or any portion thereof, is about to depart from the colony within such period without making such payment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such justice thereupon to issue his warrant for the apprehension and bringing of such emigrant before him or any justice of the peace, and any such justice is hereby authorized to hear and determine such complaint; and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of such justice that such emigrant was about or did intend to depart from this colony within such period and without making such payment as aforesaid, and such emigrant shall not thereupon pay the amount of the cost of his passage then due, or give security to the satisfaction of such justice for such payment, it shall be lawful for such justice to punish such emigrant by imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

Punishment for emigrants departing from colony contrary to engagement.

VIII. If the master of or person commanding any vessel shall knowingly convey from the colony any such emigrant as last aforesaid, within such period and without such payment having been made as aforesaid, or shall knowingly receive, or permit any such emigrant to be on board of such vessel within such period and without such payment having been made as aforesaid, with intent to convey such emigrant from this colony in such vessel, every such master of or person commanding any such vessel shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace, and to be paid to the informer or complainant for his own use.

Penalty on Masters of vessels conveying such emigrants.

IX. The provisions of this Act shall extend and apply as well to such emigrants as aforesaid who have arrived before the passing thereof, as to those who may arrive hereafter.

Act to apply to emigrants already arrived.

X. This Act may be called and cited as "The Assisted Emigrants Act, 1854."

SCHEDULE (A.)

I, the undersigned, in consideration of a passage being provided for me, and [as the case may be] my wife and family, by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, bind myself either to repay to the Immigration Agent of that colony for the time being the sum of _____ in sterling British money, within fourteen days after my arrival in the said colony, or to take service with any employer in the said colony with whom I may agree during that period, and who shall be approved of by the said Immigration Agent, and shall forthwith pay to him one-half of the said sum, and shall bind himself to pay the residue thereof to the Immigration Agent for the time being in twelve calendar months, or within any shorter period of the date of such employment. And in default of my making any such agreement with the consent of the said Immigration Agent, and in the form prescribed by law or the regulations of the Government, I hereby agree and bind myself to take such other employment, and to accept such wages

as the said Immigration Agent may procure for me and my family respectively; and I hereby give him full power and authority, with or without my future consent, to sign on my behalf a contract of service with any employer whom he may select on my behalf for the term of two years, to be computed from the date of such contract; it being always understood that any such employer shall be at liberty to deduct from any wages that may accrue or become due to me during the said term, at the rate of one-eighth of the said sum in each three calendar months of such service; and further, that at any time after the expiration of the first year thereof I shall be at liberty, on giving my employer three calendar months' previous notice, to put an end to such contract and service by paying up the balance of the said sum then due by me for my passage.

[Signature of Emigrant.]

No. SCHEDULE (B.)

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ between A.B., Esq., Immigration Agent at Hobart Town [or Launceston or other Place, as the case may be] of the first part, C.D. a free emigrant, per ship _____, of the second part, and E.F. of _____ of the third part. The said C.D. engages to serve the said E.F. as a _____ and otherwise to make _____ generally useful for the term of two years, to be computed from the date hereof; and also to obey all the said E.F.'s or his [or her] overseer's or authorized agent's lawful and reasonable commands during that period; in consideration of which services the said E.F. doth hereby agree to pay the said C.D. wages at the rate of _____ pounds _____ shillings (£ _____) per annum, payable quarterly, to provide him [or her] with the under-stated rations weekly, and to defray the expense of his [or her] conveyance to the place at which he [or she] is to be employed; it being always understood that the said E.F. is to be at liberty to deduct from any wages that may accrue or become due to the said C.D. by eight equal quarterly deductions, the sum of £ _____ being the full sum due by the said C.D. to the Government of this colony for his or her passage thereto.

Weekly Ration :—

lbs. of Meat	-	-	-	-
lbs. of Flour	-	-	-	-
lbs. of Sugar	-	-	-	-
ozs. of Tea	-	-	-	-

And the said E.F. hereby agrees to pay to the said Immigration Agent immediately upon the execution of this Memorandum the sum of £ _____ being one-half of the amount of passage-money due by the said C.D. to the said Government, and to pay the residue thereof to the said A.B. or to such other person as may then be the Immigration Agent for the time being, at or before the expiration of twelve months from the date hereof.

A.B., Immigration Agent at Hobart Town
or Launceston or other Place.

C.D.

or A.B. on behalf of C.D.

E.F.

SCHEDULE (C.)

WE, the undersigned or undernamed parties, severally agree and bind ourselves with the consent of all or any persons now in authority over us, to serve any employers to whom we may be respectively bound by the Immigration Agent of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land as apprentices for the term or period of four years, to be computed from the date of our apprenticeship in the said colony, for such wages or remuneration, after payment by such employers of the sums due for our passages to the said colony, as to the same Immigration Agent may seem meet; and we do hereby authorize and empower him to bind us out as such apprentices immediately upon or at any time after our arrival in the said colony.

SCHEDULE (D.)

No.

INDENTURE of Apprenticeship made this _____ day of _____ 18____ between A.B., Immigration Agent at Hobart Town [or Launceston or other place, as the case may be] of the first part, E.F., an emigrant male [or female as the case may be] per ship _____, being of the age of _____ years, of the second part, and G.H., of _____ of the third part. The said A.B. [or C.D.] doth hereby bind the said E.F. to the said G.H. as an apprentice in the trade or calling of [here describe particular occupation] and otherwise to make himself [or herself as the case may be] generally useful for the term of four years, and also to obey all the said G.H.'s lawful and reasonable commands, or those of his [or her] authorized agent during that period; in consideration of which services the said G.H. hereby agrees to pay the said party of the second part wages quarterly, at the rate of _____ pounds per year for the first two years, and at the rate of _____ pounds per year for the residue of the said term, and to teach or cause him [or her as the case may be] to be taught such trade or calling during the said term; and to provide him [or her as the case may be] with lodging, and either with board, or a weekly ration (at the option of the said G.H.) consisting of—

_____ lbs. of Meat,	_____ lbs. of Flour,
_____ lbs. of Sugar,	_____ ozs. of Tea.

In witness whereof the said A.B., as such Immigration Agent as aforesaid, for and on behalf of himself and the said E.F., and also the said G.H., have affixed their names and seals to this Indenture of Apprenticeship.

Witness—

(L.S.)
(L.S.)
RICHARD DRY, *Speaker.*

Passed the Legislative Council this Fifth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

FR. HARTWELL HENSLOWE,
Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

W. DENISON, *Lieut.-Governor.*

Government House, Hobart Town,

15th September 1854.

APPENDIX No. 48.

ABSTRACT of LAND REGULATIONS for the Province of Auckland, published by the Superintendent, General Wynyard, in the Auckland Official Gazette of the 25th of October 1854, to come into force on the 1st January 1855.

I.—CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.

The waste lands of the Crown (*i. e.* lands in which the native title shall have been extinguished) are, from time to time, to be divided by the Waste Land Board, subject to the approval of the Superintendent and his Executive Council, into the five following classes:—

1. *Town land.*—That is, sites reserved, or to be reserved, for towns and villages.
2. *Suburban land.*—That is, land in the immediate vicinity of town and village sites.
3. *Rural land.*—That is, land deriving special value from its proximity to town and village sites.
4. *Special occupation land.*—That is, land to be set apart as such for the purposes subsequently mentioned.
5. *General country lands.*—That is, all Crown lands not comprised in the above four classes.

II.—MODE OF SALE.

Auction.—Town, suburban, and rural lands, are to be sold by auction at such upset prices as may be fixed by the Waste Land Board, with the approval of the Superintendent and his Executive Council. A deposit of one-tenth of the purchase-money must be paid immediately, and the remainder within one calendar month after the sale. No land is to be put up to auction unless it has been previously surveyed and marked on a map to be exhibited in the Waste Land Office. After these lands have been once exposed to auction, they may, within three years, be purchased at the upset price as a fixed price.

Fixed price.—Special occupation land and general country lands, are to be sold at the fixed price of 10s. an acre.

III.—SPECIAL OCCUPATION LAND.

At least one-third of every district in the province declared open for settlement is to be set apart by the Waste Land Board as special occupation land, in blocks not exceeding 10,000 acres each. These blocks are to be surveyed and divided into allotments of such size as the Waste Land Board, with the approval of the Superintendent and his Council, shall direct. They may be declared open for sale in New Zealand, or reserved for sale in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, as the Superintendent may direct.

Mode of purchase.—Any person in or out of the colony, on payment of a deposit of 1s. per acre, (if out of the colony to the agent of the colony,) will receive a land order for not more, as a general rule, than 500 or less than 40 acres, which order will entitle the holder, or his duly constituted agent, to select one or more contiguous allotments out of any block of *special occupation land* which shall be open for selection at the time the selection is to be made. The selection must be made (subject to forfeiture of the right and of the deposit in

case of default) within two calendar months from the date of the order, if issued in Auckland, within six months if issued by an agent in any of the Australian colonies, and within twelve calendar months if issued by an agent elsewhere out of New Zealand. If two persons select the same land, the priority of choice is to be decided by lot. Occupation of the land is to be granted immediately on a lease for four years, at a yearly rent of 1s. per acre, the deposit being the payment of the first year's rent. After four years *bonâ fide* occupation, and payment of all rent, a grant from the Crown in fee simple will be issued, on payment of the price of the land, at the rate of 10s. an acre. No land order or lease is to be transferable; but, in the event of death, the purchaser's rights will vest in his legal representative or in his appointee constituted in writing.

Forfeiture.—Nonpayment of rent, or ceasing *bonâ fide* to occupy the land during the lease, or failure to pay the purchase-money and all rent within six months after the expiration of the lease, operates as a forfeiture of the land. *Bonâ fide* occupation is defined to mean improvements on any part of the land, after the rate of 10s. per acre for every year of such occupation.

IV.—EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, &c., UNDER LAND ORDERS.

The purchaser of a special occupation land order is entitled to nominate any number of persons, himself included, as emigrants to the province of Auckland, provided such emigrants intend *bonâ fide* to settle there, and that the amount of their passage-money, at the under-mentioned rates, does not exceed the purchase-money. The agent of the Waste Land Board, on receipt of the deposit of 1s. an acre, grants a "Nomination Certificate," stating the names and ages of the persons nominated, describing the land order in respect of which such nomination certificate is given, and mentioning that the holder of the certificate claims to acquire by it land in the colony free of cost. This certificate, and the emigrants named therein, are to be presented in the colony to the Waste Land Board, or to one of their agents there, who, on being satisfied that the emigrants intend to settle in the province, will grant a "Money Certificate" for such persons as shall have actually arrived or have died on the passage, stating the amount for which the "Money Certificate" will be received in payment of land, to be selected under the land order. The amount to be specified in such money certificate will be calculated as follows: For every *cabin passenger* one half the sum which he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Waste Land Board that he has actually paid for the passage of himself and his family. For *intermediate and steerage* passengers from Europe, at the rate of 20*l.* for each person of fourteen years and upwards, of 12*l.* for each child between seven and fourteen, and of 8*l.* for each child between one and seven years of age.

V.—NAVAL AND MILITARY SETTLERS.

All officers on full or half pay, soldiers, marines, and sailors whether in Her Majesty's service or that of the East India Company, who may at any time be within the province of Auckland,

and who may retire or be discharged from the service, shall be entitled, in lieu of an allowance for passage money, to a "Money Certificate," enabling him to acquire *special occupation land* free of cost, at the following rates:—

Commissioned officers, 400 acres. Non-commissioned officers, above the rank of corporal, or equivalent to that rank in the sea service, 80 acres. Ditto, being corporals, under that rank, &c., 60 acres. Private soldiers, marines, and seamen, 40 acres.

VI.—GENERAL COUNTRY LANDS.

These may be acquired in lots of not less than 40 acres, except in certain cases of adjoining properties, by a written application to the Waste Land Board, stating the number of acres wanted, and describing the same as accurately as may be, and paying the next day for the same at the rate of 10s. an acre. If there should be more than one candidate for the same land, it is to be put up to auction by one of the Commissioners of the Board, at 10s. an acre, but the competition is to be confined to the candidates who applied for the land. The land selected is to be surveyed at the expense of the Government, but if directed to be surveyed by the applicant, he will be allowed in payment five acres for every 100 acres surveyed.

VII.—ROADS.

An allowance is also made for roads where none have been laid out, varying from five to three acres per cent., according to the extent of the purchase. The right of Government to make roads is to be reserved in the grant.

VIII.—MINERAL LAND.

Leases for any number of years, not exceeding 21, and of not less than 20 nor more than 80 acres, may be granted of *rural or special occupation land* supposed to contain minerals, at a royalty or rent of one-fifteenth of the minerals to be raised. After three years' occupation the lessee may have the land put up to auction at an upset price of 1*l.* per acre, subject to the lease already granted.

IX.—PASTURAGE.

The right of pasturage within hundreds is confined exclusively to occupiers of land held upon a grant from the Crown to enrolled pensioners, and to natives holding under permission from the Government.

X.—HOMESTEAD LAND, &c.

Land on which there is a homestead, or on which improvements have been made by the holder of a pasture or timber licence, will not be sold until the licensee shall have had the offer of purchasing it at 10s. an acre. The Waste Land Board may require the licensee to exercise his right to purchase after one month's notice though no one has applied to buy the land.

XI.—COST OF CROWN GRANTS.

The fee for the issue of Crown grants is to be 20s. only.

XII.—LAND FUND.

All proceeds from the sale, letting, or occupation of the waste lands are to be appropriated to emigration, to making roads and bridges, and to other public works, in such proportions as the Superintendent and Provincial Council shall direct.

APPENDIX No. 49.

CANADA.

INFORMATION for Emigrants to Canada and the Northern and Western States of America; showing the Routes, Distances, and Rates of Passage from Quebec to the principal points.

ROUTES.

Route No. 1.—From Quebec through Canada to Windsor (the most westerly point of Upper Canada, on the Detroit River,) and to the Western States, embracing all points on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Ontario, and along the line of the Great Western Railway, from Hamilton to Detroit in the State of Michigan; also the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Passengers for any point on this route proceed by steamers from Quebec to Montreal; there tranship into a river steamer for Kingston. (Passengers for Belleville, River Trent, on Prince Edward's district, land at Kingston.) At Kingston tranship into the Lake steamer for Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate ports, from Toronto (new route) by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, through New Market, Barrie, to Collingwood, 93 miles, whence steamers leave for Green Bay, Manitowac, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Chicago. From Hamilton you proceed by Great Western Railway to Detroit; from Detroit to Chicago by Michigan Central Railroad; from Chicago by steamer up Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, or by railroad to Galena on the Mississippi or to St. Louis in the State of Missouri.

This is the most direct and best route from Quebec to any of the above places.

Route No. 2.—From Quebec to places on the American side of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie, and to the Northern and Western States.

Passengers for this route proceed by steamer from Quebec to Montreal; there they are transhipped into a river steamer for Ogdensburgh; at Ogdensburgh into a lake steamer for Niagara or Lewiston and intermediate ports. From Lewiston they are carried by railway to Buffalo; from Buffalo steamers carry them up Lake Erie to Detroit and intermediate ports. Along this route passengers are carried to parts of Western New York and Pennsylvania, to the States of Ohio and Michigan, and from various points along the line, communications by railway and canal to Cincinnati in Ohio, Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, Louisville in Kentucky.

Route No. 3.—From Quebec to the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, to the New England States of America, and to New Brunswick.

Passengers proceed from Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway, passing through Richmond and Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships, and thence through the State of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, to Portland. From Portland trains and steamers connect daily with Boston, and to all places in the State of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Also from Portland steamers leave twice a-week for St. Andrews and St. John, New Brunswick.

Route No. 4.—From Quebec to the Ottawa district and places on the Rideau Canal.

Passengers proceed by steamer to Montreal, and from Montreal to Ottawa City (late Bytown,) and places on the Rideau Canal by steamer every evening. Those proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, should land at Oliver's Ferry on the Rideau Canal, seven miles from Perth. This is the best route to the settlements in the Bathurst district.

Route No. 5.—From Quebec to Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia.

Passengers proceed by steamer to Montreal, and from Montreal by railroad to Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain; thence by steamer to Burlington and Whitehall; rail to Troy or Albany; and by steamer or railway down the Hudson River to New York City.

DISTANCES AND FARES.

See the explanation of Route.	PLACES.	Miles distant from Quebec.	Steorage Fare.		REMARKS.
			Sterling.	Sterling.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	CANADA.				
1	Belleville Bay, Quinte	419	0 15 0	2 0 0	Steamer from Kingston.
1	Bondhead	493	0 17 0	2 8 0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Brockville	319	0 9 0	1 8 0	Do. do.
4	Bytown, (Ottawa City)	309	0 7 0	1 18 0	Do. do.
1	Chatham	730	1 6 0	3 6 0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	Cobourg	472	0 15 0	2 2 0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Darlington	497	0 17 0	2 8 0	Do. do.
1	Eckford	686	1 5 0	3 4 0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	HAMILTON	590	0 19 0	2 10 0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Ingersoll	637	1 2 6	2 17 0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	KINGSTON	369	0 11 0	1 15 0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	London	666	1 5 0	3 0 0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	MONTREAL	180	0 3 0	0 14 0	Steamer or G. T. Railway.
2	Niagara	587	0 19 0	2 11 0	Do. from Montreal.
4	Oliver's Ferry, Rideau Canal	379	0 11 0	2 1 0	Do. do.
1	Paris	610	1 1 0	2 15 0	Railway from Hamilton.
4	Perth	386	0 11 0	2 1 0	From Oliver's Ferry, 7 miles.
1	Port Hope	478	0 15 0	2 2 0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Prescott	307	0 9 0	1 8 0	Do. do.
3	Sherbrooke	124	0 6 0	0 16 0	G. T. Railway from Quebec.
1	St. Catharines	623	1 3 0	2 16 0	Steamer from Toronto.
1	TORONTO	547	0 19 0	2 10 0	Steamer from Montreal.
1	Whitby	517	0 19 0	2 10 0	Do. do.
1	Woodstock	638	1 2 0	2 15 0	Railway from Hamilton.
1	Windsor	775	1 7 0	3 10 0	Do. do.

DISTANCES AND FARES—continued.

See the explanation of Route.	PLACES.	Miles distant from Quebec.	Steerage Fare.		REMARKS.
			Sterling.	Cabin Fare.	
				Sterling.	
UNITED STATES.					
5	Albany, (New York) - - -	436	1 0 0	2 1 0	Railway from Montreal.
2	Buffalo, do. - - -	647	1 3 0	£ 12 0	Steamer from Montreal.
2	Boston, (City) - - -	419	1 6 0	2 6 0	G. T. Railway from Quebec.
3	Burlington - - -	270	0 11 0	1 6 0	Railway from Montreal.
1	Cape Vincent - - -	370	0 11 0	1 14 0	Steamer do.
2	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS - - -	1054	1 15 0	4 15 0	Per G. W. R. from Hamilton.
2	Cleveland, Ohio - - -	841	1 9 0	3 5 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
2	Cincinnati, Ohio - - -	1120	2 3 0	4 10 0	Via Buffalo and Sandusky.
2	Columbus, Ohio - - -	976	1 18 0	4 0 0	Do. do.
1	DETROIT, MICHIGAN - - -	776	0 17 0	3 10 0	Per G. W. R. from Hamilton.
1	Galena, Illinois - - -	1224	2 10 0	6 0 0	Via Hamilton and Chicago.
2	Lewiston, (New York) - - -	616	0 19 0	2. 8 0	Steamer from Montreal.
2	Louisville, Kentucky - - -	1200	2 0 0	5. 5 0	Via Buffalo and Sandusky.
1	Monroe, Michigan - - -	955	1 11 0	3 10 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
1	MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN - - -	1654	1 17 0	5 0 0	G. W. R. from Hamilton.
5	New York, (City) - - -	576	1 0 0	2 6 0	S. and R. from Montreal.
2	Ogdensburgh - - -	318	0 9 0	1 8 0	Steamer do.
2	Oswego - - -	466	0 17 0	2 0 0	Do. do.
3	PORTLAND, MAINE - - -	319	1 0 0	1 12 0	G. T. Railway from Quebec.
2	Pittsburg, Penn - - -	981	1 18 0	4 0 0	Via Buffalo and Cleveland.
2	Rochester - - -	529	0 19 0	2 4 0	Steamer from Montreal.
2	Sackett's Harbour - - -	422	0 15 0	1 19 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
2	Sandusky, Ohio - - -	901	1 11 0	3 10 0	By Steamer from Buffalo.
1	ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI - - -	1239	2 11 0	6 0 0	Via Hamilton and Chicago.
2	Toledo, Ohio - - -	947	1 11 0	3 9 0	Via Steamer from Buffalo.
5	Troy, (New York) - - -	480	1 0 0	2 1 0	Railway from Montreal.

Passengers paying cabin fare are found in provisions on board the steamers, and forwarded by the mail steamers, and if by railway, with first class train.

Throughout these passages, children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under 3 years are free.

The only charge for luggage between Quebec and Hamilton is the cartage from the Quebec steamer to the Upper Canada steamer, at Montreal, viz. :—1s. for each load, say 10 cwt. By the railroads, 100 lbs. is allowed to each passenger ; all over that quantity will be charged extra.

The gold sovereign is at present worth 24s. 4d. ; the English shilling, 1s. 3d. ; and the English crown piece, 6s. 1d., currency. A dollar is 4s. sterling.

Through tickets can be obtained on application to this office.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
H. M. Chief Emigration Officer for Canada,
Office, Napoleon Wharf.

Government Emigration Department,
Quebec, April, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 50.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.

ORDINANCE No. 15 of 1854.

Title. For amending Ordinance No. 9 of 1851 relating to the delivery of newly arrived Immigrants in this Colony.

Preamble. WHEREAS it has been found expedient to make certain alterations and amendments in the Regulations contained in Ordinance 9 of 1851, "for the delivery of Immigrants newly arrived in this Colony."

His Excellency the Governor in Council has enacted and does hereby enact as follows :

Repeal of Ordinance No. 9 of 1851.

Art. 1. Ordinance No. 9 of 1851 shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Number of immigrants to be allotted to each employer to be determined annually.

Art. 2. The Governor shall determine annually, according to the number of immigrants intended to be introduced into the colony, the number of such immigrants which each employer shall be allowed to engage upon their arrival, without any additional payment as herein-after provided.

Mode of determining the number to be allotted to each employer.

Art. 3. The number to which each employer shall be entitled, shall be calculated, if he be a sugar manufacturer, upon the quantity of sugar produced upon his estate during the preceding year, ending on the thirtieth day of June last expired, of which quantity he shall deliver to the Protector of immigrants a written declaration made before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district in which his estate, or the greater part of his estate is situate, in the form of the Schedule A hereunto annexed, or if he be other than a sugar manufacturer, the number shall be calculated upon the average number of such labourers or servants whom he has employed during the preceding year ending as aforesaid, of which he shall deliver to the Protector of immigrants a written declaration made before the Stipendiary Magistrate in which such labourers or servants, or the greater part of them, have been employed in the form of the Schedule B hereunto annexed.

Proviso.

Provided that any person employing less than the number of labourers or servants which would entitle him under the above provisions to a quota of newly arrived immigrants, shall be entitled to engage in any one year one newly arrived immigrant, but not more, without any extra payment as herein-after provided.

Proviso.

Provided also that if from special circumstances, the produce of a sugar estate cannot be fairly established in the foregoing manner, the Governor may, upon the Protector's report, take such circumstances into consideration, and may determine the number of immigrants to which the proprietor thereof shall be entitled.

Abstract of sugar produced by each estate.

Art. 4. An abstract of the quantities of sugar declared in the manner aforesaid to have been made on each estate, shall be made and kept open for inspection in the Protector's office, and a copy

thereof shall be submitted to the Council of Government annually in the month of May.

Art. 5. The Governor shall publish in the Government Gazette the number of immigrants to which each class of employers will be entitled for the ensuing year, as herein-after provided. Number of immigrants to which employer is entitled, to be published.

Art. 6. Any employer wishing to engage a larger number of newly arrived immigrants than he is entitled to under the preceding Articles, shall pay in addition to any stamp duty or other charge leviable upon the engagement of immigrants, the sum of 3*l*. for every such immigrant in excess of the number to which he is so entitled. Persons wishing to engage more men than their quota.

Art. 7. Any employer who has received his quota, engaging any new immigrant on whose previous engagement with another employer the additional duty aforesaid has not been paid at any time within one year after such immigrant's arrival in the colony, shall pay on such engagement the additional duty of 3*l*. herein-before provided. Additional duty to be levied on engagements.

Art. 8. All sums received on account of such additional duty and as stamp tax on the first engagement of each additional immigrant introduced as an extra man, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be applied to the introduction as soon as practicable of an additional number of immigrants beyond the number provided for in the annual or any supplementary estimates. Application of the amount of additional duty.

Art. 9. All claims of newly arrived immigrants shall remain in force for two years, and the employers making such claims, if interested in more than one estate, may engage the men to whom they are entitled on any of the estates belonging to them. Claims to engage immigrants to remain in force two years.

Art. 10. The Governor may make all regulations not inconsistent with the above provisions, for the execution of this Ordinance, and for the equitable and convenient delivery of newly arrived immigrants, and may alter or annul the same as he may think fit; and such regulations shall, upon the expiration of eight days after publication in the Gazette, have the force of law. Regulations for execution of this Ordinance.

Art. 11. The present Ordinance shall take effect on and from the 8th April 1854. Promulgation.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-ninth day of March 1854.

W. H. RICKETTS,
Secretary to the Council.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Declaration to be made by a Sugar Manufacturer.

I hereby declare that there has been produced on the estate of _____ which I am the proprietor or manager in the district of _____ during the year ended 30th April last, the quantity of _____ pounds net of sugar, exclusive of any portion accruing to other

parties whose canes have been passed during that period on the estate.

A. B.,
Proprietor or Manager.

Received the above Declaration,

C. B.,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

I (or we) hereby declare that to my (or our) knowledge the above quantity of sugar has been produced on the above estate, and sent to Port Louis for sale or shipment.

C. D.,
Agent or Broker,
for the above proprietor or manager.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Declaration to be made by any other person than a Sugar Manufacturer.

I hereby declare that I have had in my employment under annual or monthly engagements at _____ in the district of _____ a number of adult male labourers or servants, not less than _____ on the average of the preceding twelve months,

A. B.,

Received the above declaration,

C. B.,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.

ORDINANCE No. 21 of 1854.

Title.

For further regulating the Obligations of new Immigrants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, by abolishing the Monthly Tax therein imposed upon new immigrants not employed under a written engagement to labour for hire, and substituting a commuted payment for such tax, and to make further regulations for encouraging the industry of immigrants.

The Honourable the Officer administering the Government in Council has enacted, and does hereby enact as follows :

Art. 1. Every new immigrant desirous of redeeming the remainder of his industrial residence, as defined by Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, who, upon the expiration of any contract under which he is engaged, shall pay to the Collector of Internal Revenues, or to any officer duly appointed to receive such monies, a sum calculated at the rate of thirty-two shillings per annum for the whole time not being less than a week, required to complete his industrial residence, shall be deemed to have completed his industrial residence, and shall be entitled to be registered, and to receive a ticket as an old immigrant ;

provided that for every fraction of a shilling calculated as due in payment of the said redemption money one shilling shall be chargeable.

Art. 2. Every new immigrant, who at the time of this Ordinance coming into force may not be employed under a written engagement to labour for hire, or who after the aforesaid time may cease to be so employed, shall be bound within eight days after this Ordinance comes into operation, or after the termination of his engagement, as the case may be, to contract a written engagement to labour for hire or to pay at the aforesaid rate of 32 shillings per annum for the whole time, not being less than a week, required to complete his industrial residence, subject to the provisions contained in the fifteenth and sixteenth articles of Ordinance 16 of 1852.

Art. 3. The employer of any immigrant who may absent himself from his work without leave or some unavoidable cause, may in addition to the stoppage of wages and rations during such unlicensed absence, either require such immigrant to pay to him for every day of such absence the sum of one half-penny for each shilling of his monthly wages, as provided by the twenty-third article of the aforesaid Ordinance, or require the immigrant at the end of his engagement to make good double the time of such absences; and the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district shall upon the request of the employer, refuse to discharge such immigrant until he have completed double the time of such unlicensed absence, provided that the periods of such absence have been duly notified every month to the aforesaid Stipendiary Magistrate.

Art. 4. In cases of unlicensed absence, it shall not be lawful for any employer to make the stoppage authorized by the latter section of the twenty-third article of Ordinance 16 of 1852, unless such stoppage be made at the time of paying the wages of the immigrant within 30 days after the expiration of the month in which the unlicensed absences have occurred, or unless such unlicensed absences have been duly recorded and attested in the pay books by the employer, or by his manager, and have been announced to the immigrant in the presence of the overseer or other superior, within the aforesaid period of 30 days after the expiration of the month in which they occurred.

Art. 5. If any new immigrant, who has been sentenced under the twenty-fourth article of the aforesaid Ordinance to make good to his employer the time of his unlicensed absences, should refuse to obey the order of the Stipendiary Magistrate to complete his engagement, he shall, in lieu of the imprisonment to which he would be subject under the aforesaid article, be liable to an extension of his industrial residence equal to double the term of his unlicensed absences if they have not exceeded one fourth of the period of his engagement, or to the whole period of his engagement if they should have exceeded the above proportion; and the Stipendiary Magistrate, after having registered such extension of his industrial residence, shall forward the immigrant to the Protector of Immigrants, who shall record such extension in his office, and shall deal with the immigrant as provided in the sixteenth article of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Art. 6. Whereas it is necessary for the encouragement of the industry of immigrants, and for the repression of the unlicensed ab-

sence of those serving under engagements, that such absences should be duly recorded, and that the immigrant should be required to make good the period of such absences, it is hereby enacted that every employer of ten or more immigrants shall notify monthly to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, in the form A. annexed to this Ordinance, and in duplicate, the period of unlicensed absence of every immigrant employed in his service, from whom he has not already exacted the penalty authorized by the twenty-third article of the aforesaid Ordinance; and no Stipendiary Magistrate shall pass any contract of engagement with any such employer as aforesaid until such return has been made.

Art. 7. The Stipendiary Magistrate shall forward the duplicates of all such monthly returns to the Protector of Immigrants, who, in the case of new immigrants, shall record all the absences therein reported in his registers, and shall not grant a ticket of old-immigrant to the immigrant against whom they are recorded, except upon proof of his having made good the time due to his employer, or of his having served the required time under engagement with some other employer, or of his having redeemed the unfinished portion of his industrial residence in the manner herein-before provided.

Art. 8. The declaration of the employer, or of his manager, at the foot of the monthly return of unlicensed absences shall be deemed to be sufficient proof of the correctness of such return, unless complaint be made of the incorrectness of the return, or unless the stipendiary magistrate have reason to doubt its incorrectness, in either of which cases he may require the employer or his manager to produce his books, and to substantiate the correctness of the return; and if no such book should have been kept, or if they should have been so kept that the alleged unlicensed absence cannot be satisfactorily shown therein, the Stipendiary Magistrate may, if he think fit, disallow any obligation or claim arising out of such alleged absence.

Art. 9. Article 8 and all other provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1852, which are repugnant to this Ordinance, are hereby repealed; and all other articles of Ordinance No. 16, of 1852, which relate to a monthly tax, shall be deemed to be modified, so as to apply to the commuted payment required by Articles 1 and 2 of the present Ordinance.

Art. 10. The present Ordinance shall take effect from 1st August next.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this fourteenth day of June, 1854.

D. W. RICKETTS,
Secretary to the Council.

SCHEDULE A.

District

Estate

Belonging to

Monthly Return of Immigrants who have been absent from their work without leave or some unavoidable cause, and from whom the penalty authorized by the 23d Article of Ordinance No. 16 of 1852 has not been exacted, during the month of 1852.

Immigrants.			Period of Absence.		Remarks.
Names.	Number.	Old or New.	Dates.	No. of Days.	
			From	to	

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, and corresponds with the books kept by me (or my Manager).

Date of return.

Date of receipt by Stipendiary Magistrate.

(Signed) A. B.
or C. D. Manager for A. B.

APPENDIX No. 51.

EXTRACT from Letter from Mr. White, to S. Walcott, Esq., dated 7th April, 1854, reporting departure of "Epsom" from Hong Kong for Jamaica.

THE emigrants are all fine able-bodied men, and as far as I am aware, are all, with the exception of about half-a-dozen, agricultural labourers. Of these few I allowed some to come on board, because they had some slight knowledge of English, which I thought might be useful in Jamaica, and there are probably two or three substitutes, who could not be detected at the last moment. One man has a knowledge of Bengalee, having been some years in India.

Owing to the captain's irresolution I could not depend upon the vessel until the 10th, when active measures were taken to procure emigrants. At first they came forward in considerable numbers, and I expected to have got them away within a fortnight, but a difficulty arose when I wished to pay their advances. Having no proper depôt on shore, and no means of legal restraint, to prevent them from leaving the ship in harbour, they would certainly have run away on receiving the money. I therefore caused it to be intimated to them that the vessel would drop outside the harbour, and that their money would be paid to them on board. The contractors who had brought them, finding that if the ship moved out of harbour the men would be away from their influence, and that they would thus be prevented from purloining a portion of the advances, got up a cry of alarm that the ship was going to take them away as slaves without paying advances, and that there were quantities of manacles and fetters on board for their confinement. The consequence was, that in the excitement and confusion that followed, the greater number went away in the boats that had come alongside, carrying with them several articles of clothing and other articles that had been put on board for their use.

I determined, however, to persevere, and the vessel dropped outside sufficiently far to prevent unnecessary intercourse with the shore. The people remaining on board were paid, and a bumboat sent alongside well furnished with such articles as they were likely to require. For several days no emigrants came forward, but at length the favourable account given by the people on board, and the facilities given to those who could be depended on for coming on shore, counteracted the evil reports spread by the contractors, and men came to the office to make inquiries, and finally to offer themselves as emigrants. After this, matters went on smoothly, and the number required was completed without difficulty.

The greater number of the emigrants on board the "Epsom" may therefore be considered as voluntary emigrants; and this is the only instance in which the advances paid have been received by the emigrants themselves, and expended as they thought proper. Hitherto the crimps have always managed, by fair means or by foul, to appropriate the largest portion of the advance.

This first experiment of emigration from Hong Kong may therefore be considered as successful, but there is not yet sufficient

experience to determine what supply of labour may be depended upon from the mainland; and I recommend, as stated in my letter of the 9th February, No. 8, para. 6, that in the case of vessels chartered in England, a clause be inserted, giving a discretionary power to the Agent to place the vessel for the purpose of receiving emigrants, if necessary, elsewhere than at Hong Kong.

Before the "Epsom" left I appointed twelve cooks, six headmen, and two barbers, who are entitled to \$2, \$3, and \$2 per month during the voyage, payable in Jamaica, if they conduct themselves to the satisfaction of the captain. To these men also an extra advance was made as earnest of the agreement.

The "Epsom" left on the forenoon of the 1st inst., under favourable auspices, and with a moderate breeze from the north. The people seemed perfectly content with the arrangements made, and as everything has been done for their comfort and safety, I trust they will arrive in safety and prove a benefit to the island. The vessel got under way amid the firing of crackers and the uproar of gongs and drums, in token of their satisfaction.

APPENDIX No. 52.

COPY of Journal of the Chinese interpreter, Wang-te-Chang, reporting state of Chinese Immigrants at Panama.

August 30.—At noonday, or 12 o'clock, our vessel arrived at Navy Bay. As soon as it's at anchor, my friend Mr. Wortley went on shore to visit the American Company officer, and informed to him of me, and Dr. Falconer coming with him, and the America Company headman was so kind to us as he asked Mr. Wortley sends for us come on shore to take dine with him at his washing house; in this house we rested the night.

August 31.—Early this morning, half-past 7 o'clock, we had taken our breakfast, went to the railroad office to wait for train go with, and half-past 8 o'clock our train started, which arrived to one America Company station was at half-past 2 o'clock. Here is the ending place of first passenger train going. We came out of train, and took dinner in this station. As soon as finished our eating in hasty, then we going by the second train, which carrying dirt without anything cover over the top, though unfortunately have met a little rain comes upon us, we using our umbrella kept wet out of us. Now the second train is ending here; we are sorry of have not done yet of the third train road, and no animals to be hired for us to ride, so then no otherwise we think of only depended on our weak feet, going by through the space of such dirt and roughly road, of two miles distance off from this place to the summit, where we intend to rest ourselves in this night, I walking with my umbrella instead of my stick, and to be my helper. When we have arrived at summit, exactly 5 o'clock, I felt quite tired, and all the lowest parts of my dress had filled with wet and yellow dirt, so I changed another suit of clean and dry dress as soon as I can, because I was afraid such

wet dirt clothes keeping long on me and catch sick. This station house is very small, its wall is made of cloth, and the top covered with reeds, which situating in the side of railroad; from the bottom of this house down to the railroad is about 20 feet high, which according to my observation, this railroad cut off through the mountains is also about 20 feet deep, through this house which I slept in is very small. I felt quite comfortable all the night, only behind of the house there are a great number of frogs made noise all night, which gave me a little trouble hear them.

September 1.—This morning, after we had breakfast, half-past 8 o'clock, I and Dr. Falconer sad down on mule and horse we had hired for going to Panama, and said a good-bye to our friend Mr. Wortley, to return to Navy Bay, and going to New York; we reached the town of Panama half-past 4 o'clock, or nearly 5; here we both look for Mr. Harrison, but we could not find him out of where he is, so we stop in the Panama Town Commercial Hotel.

September 2.—Half-past 6 o'clock in this early morning, our friend Mr. Harrison coming to the Commercial Hotel seek for us. We met here, and going together to our railroad station, taken our breakfast; here I saw about 50 Chinese labour emigrants, who having ill sick in their appearance, with pale and thin face, and on their feet some of them sore and some are swell up legs and feet. Now the headman of the station begin to send them up to the hospital. From this place to the hospital is about six miles distant. I spare a short time, and went to stand among them, and attended to ask them a few questions. They gave to me an account of their complaints, of a great suffering of this unhealth Panama country, as having rain, wetting their clothes when they working at some place, soon it passed over, then what shining hot sun comes out to beat upon them. It was said (not for having rain only a single day, but almost every day, sometimes twice or three times) of for wants of fresh provision the America Company support them with daily salt pork or beef or rice, without any fresh vegetables, except sometimes yam and tea once every day, and of their treatment is severe as give them hard flog, sometimes with blood come out from their backward bodies, and I asked them with what they have done to make the Company people flog on them in such severe way; they told they did nothing, only when the caught sick, went to complain the headman in Chinese dialect, which could not make him understand, till the time is come that headman send them go out to work; they go with those health, but they felt sick and weak, not be able to work hard as others do, so the headman seeing them not work so hard as the others, then flog them; they then begin complain again as they sick and feel weak, not be able to work; then the headman did not understand, and he fancy himself that they speaking is abuse him, and go to flog on them more heavy and harder than first gave them. I saw some of them, when they complained to me of their receiving such afflictions at here, with their cold river tears burstly came into the eyes down to their clothes, and they themselves could impossible to stop it at this moment. I felt very much grievous and pity on them, with painful heart and earnest mind. I was not pity on them because they are my countrymen, but I am really pity and grief on them, for they are

made by God as we are, only God placed them in the state of living as difference between us. Now half-past 8 o'clock, I came into the house to take our breakfast. Soon as we finished it in hasty, just 9 o'clock begun to strike, now we ready our riding, going to the Chinese Hospital. As soon as we got there, about 11 o'clock, we went into the hospital with Company's doctor, who is attended to the hospital sick Chinese. As soon as he so kind took us to this hospital, he himself left us here, and to his medical room. Why he not accompanying with us to look over the Chinese in the hospital, I suppose because so sting the hospital he himself could not stop there any long; and the other reason is, such so stink and dirty hospital, he fear me to ask him question. All the ill sick Chinese in the hospital is more than 150. I, Doctor Falconer, and Mr. Harrison went round the hospital, both down and up stairs, to examine them; every one the same ill, only some of them is different in disease; they complained to me, that they for wants of fresh water they drink use of salt water, but first time I did not believe such nonsense words, so I asked the interpreter how much fresh water each sick Chinese can get a day, he told me each one of them may get the allowance only one black wine bottom of water. Now I observe the reason is some of these ill sick Chinese; well they feel thirsty, they drink off all the first water at once, afterwards their thirsty come again, no more fresh water for drink, then they go out the door to get salt water drink by themselves for it, hope to stop their thirsty; and I asked them why some among them suicided themselves; they told of because when they had ill sick, bring them in the hospital, there supply with food and water is not sufficient, therefore they thought they rather leave the hospital and wander about to seek some food afterwards, that they felt tired and hungry in somewhere on their going, then they thought now they hope no more in this world, then they began to hung themselves; from this hospital to the fresh water place is a little long way, therefore they for want of fresh water, but salt water is just out of the door, so they thought more easily get for drink, and they have got sore feet, not be able to go a long way off to get water by themselves, and the doctor not allow them go out of the hospital. Those who are dead in the hospital, they Company's people carry them out, each one with two ropes fastening on legs and arms to some wild place, and heap them up in some number to buried into one hole of the ground without coffin, and with nothing wrap of only naked against cold and wet ground. Though said those poor people, dead without funeral ceremony as not necessary use of coffin to enclose. I suppose there is one dead beggar lying in some way, neither known; he is a native people or foreigner, doubtless myself, some person will come and bury him with coffin. Now, all the Chinese labour emigrants in Panama is belong to America's Company, who brought them from two provinces, Canton and Fohkeen, in China, to Panama, working at railroad; it was said in the whole number 1,040; they came here, some of them six months since, some are five, and some are four; now more than 500 of them is dead by disease, 30 or 40 suicided themselves, and more than 30 is heard as gone to California; now only about 400 still exist remain with the

Company's station, 200 of them is fall into ill sick. With what reason of these 500 more Chinese emigrants, the laborers of America Company were dead by disease and buried without coffin, and with nothing wrap on them only poor naked bodies, in several number heaped together put into one hole of the place.

Our first civil person thought when we were born out of our parents, our body had parent's membrane enclosed it, so he taught those people to invent coffin for the use of enclose our dead body, either poorer or richer dead, and use coffin to enclose, which is not funeral ceremony, and not custom at all, it is by natural and general uses. Now I attended to ask those Chinese whom I met, that they wish to go with me to Jamaica, to leave America Company or not; they all answered to me immediately, if I willing to take them, go which out of the hand of America Company, no matter anywhere to go. I take them to be farmer, they are very glad to follow, so now I thought to say, if any one of my friends who has authority to get these Chinese labour immigrants out of the hand of America Company to be farmer in Jamaica, had broken their contraction, then I am very much obliged, and will say, he is a second Moses, for he did as the first Moses, who brought the children of Israel out of the land of bondage of Egypt. Now half-past 12 o'clock, we return to the summit place where we intend to stop this night, when we passing one place and saw one dead Chinese labourer lying on the dirt and wet sun shining of one pond, I, Dr. Falconer, and Mr. Harrison approached him and examined; we only have observed on his both sore feet, and the upper part bad covering with his old Chinese clothes, so that we cannot examine out with what matter caused him to die in the wet dirt and sun shining place. This evening, about 8 o'clock, we arrived at summit and stop here.

September 4.—This morning at half-past 9 o'clock reached at Navy Bay; this evening half-past 5 o'clock, and went down the vessel and returned to here.

Those Panama Chinese labourers, when they were in China they thought they were going to the America's vessels to California, and there to dig gold, but they never thought they came Panama to work at railroad to lose their lives by this such unhealthy country caused.

APPENDIX No. 53.

Extract from Despatch from Commissary Judge at the Havannah to Lord Clarendon, dated 10th July 1854, respecting treatment of Chinese labourers in Cuba.

No. 45.

Havana, 10th July 1854.

I AM informed that 1,500 Chinese immigrants have been introduced into this island since the beginning of the present year by Señor Pereda, whom I mentioned in my despatch No. 5 of the 2d January last, as one of the two contractors for their introduction under the old regulations. None have been introduced this year except by Señor Pereda. I am told that all the persons who have already got Chinese labourers are endeavouring to get more,

and that some other persons have begun this year to take them. This would appear to show that the Chinese are found to serve well for labour. But it appears questionable whether the cause of humanity has hitherto been so well served as has been supposed or pretended by this substitution for negro labour.

The Chinese who are brought over are in most, if not all, cases inveigled from the interior, a few miles from Amoy, by persons (Chinese) who are well known at that port as brokers, and who induce them to come to Amoy under false pretences of there being employment for them in that town, and there, on their approach, they are forcibly conveyed on board ship for Havana, instead of the island of Amoy. The new regulations, it is true, provide that the consent of the immigrants, or of those on whom they depend, must be obtained. But it cannot be expected that the regulation on this point, with no penalty affixed, will put a stop to fraud in a matter and in a country where it can so easily be practised.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. C. BACKHOUSE.

The Earl of Clarendon,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 54.

COPY of Despatch from Consul General at Cuba to Lord Clarendon, dated 30th June 1854, respecting treatment of Chinese Labourers in Cuba.

Slave Trade, No. 52.

MY LORD,

Havana, 30th June 1854.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch, S.T. No. 14, of the 20th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a letter with its enclosures, which had been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. Joseph Sturge, respecting the treatment of Coolies or Chinese labourers imported into Cuba.

In obedience to your Lordship's desire that I should report to your Lordship whether it is true, as stated in the letter, that the Coolies in Cuba are publicly bought and sold, and treated as slaves, I have the honour of stating that the information upon which Mr. Sturge appears to have founded his letter to the Duke of Newcastle is wholly unfounded with respect to their being "manacled and sold by auction in the market place;" no such thing has ever been done here, nor would it be permitted by the Spanish authorities.

The Chinese labourers brought here have come under contracts to serve for eight years; their pay generally is two dollars a month; they receive two suits of clothing annually, and their rations are also stipulated for in their contracts.

They are (no matter by whom imported,) from the moment of their arrival under the immediate protection of the Government, and the punctual observance of their contracts is guaranteed to them by the Supreme Authority of the Island. They are subject to the conditions of the Royal Decree of the 22d March last, both as regards the

obligations of their employers towards them, and theirs towards their employers.

In the prescribed regulations for colonists or free labourers there is ample protection for them, and the discipline is mild, easily to be borne by the well-behaved, but at the same time sufficiently strict to enforce obedience of the unruly.

The transfer of the colonists or free labourers at any time during the period of their contracts is permitted, but as that can only be done with the previous consenting of the colonist, so there can be no traffic in the way of transfer by public sale.

The free labourer, according to the regulations of the 22d March, a copy of which your Lordship did me the honour of transmitting along with your Lordship's despatch No. 16, of the 31st ultimo, are subjected to regular and moderate working hours, and in other respects are to be well cared for. Those who were introduced under contract with the Junta de Fomento, or Board of Trade, by Messrs. Villoldo, Wardrop, & Co., were distributed to the planters, cost the Government \$125 each, which the employers of these colonists must repay, besides in all things fulfilling the conditions of pay, clothing, and rations to the labourers during the period of their eight years contract.

Those who have been introduced subsequently have no guaranteed sum from the Government of the island, and the importer delivers over the labourers to their employers upon such terms as they may be able to agree, but the sums paid for them to the parties who have engaged in these speculations being in consideration of the services of the labourers during the whole period of their eight years' contract, are, of course, wholly irrespective of the terms and obligations of the employers towards the colonists or free labourers as regards pay, clothing, and rations stipulated for in the separate agreements of each, a copy of which they are entitled to have, every one of them, in their own possession, according to the regulations.

I can hardly imagine that it is possible that any of the employers of the Chinese should imagine they have any title to the services of those in their employ beyond the terms of their original contracts, but I think it exceedingly probable that many of them will be anxious to engage their services anew at the expiration of their present engagements, and will pay them considerably more wages, because of their good behaviour and intelligence.

The experience of the Chinese labourers up to this period has been generally, although not universally, satisfactory, and all that have been imported have been eagerly sought after at from \$150 to \$170 each; a certain Mr. Pereda, a Spanish merchant of this place, is now the only person engaged in this trade, but it is open to anybody under the regulations of the Royal Decree of 22d March.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

Consul General in Cuba.

APPENDIX No. 55.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT from Immigration Agent at Trinidad, enclosed in Governor's Despatch No. 28, 23d April, on Chinese Immigrants per "Australia."

SIR, *Immigration Office, 19th April, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Chinese immigrants per "Australia," terminated the first year of their industrial residence on the 10th ultimo. The number originally distributed was 424, of these 86 have died, as may be seen on reference to the annexed Table.

This mortality occurring in so fine a body of men, is referable among other causes principally to the existence last year of an epidemic fever rapidly fatal under the most skilful treatment, the type aggravated by the total want of any means of communication between the employer and employed. There were other accessaries to which I have already drawn attention in previous reports.

Notwithstanding the mortality, the result of this first experiment in Chinese immigration has been satisfactory, and in some cases highly so, as for instance, on the Broomage, Upper Caroni, St. Marie, and Camden. On the two former estates there were no deaths, and on the whole the employers expressed their conviction that the Chinese labourers were the best they had hitherto tried. That much depends on the employer is evident, from the fact that in certain cases of transfer, hands previously useless from sickness or other causes became shortly effective.

Out of nineteen estates, the assignment fee for the second year remains due on four from accidental causes, but these balances I expect to pay into the Treasury before the end of the current month.

Nearly the same statement applies to the repayment of the Chinese advances, which is in a much more satisfactory state than could have been predicted under the circumstances.

The second year of the Chinese immigrants by the second ship commences on the 1st proximo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. MITCHELL,
Agent General of Immigrants.

The Hon. Thomas F. Johnston,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 55.—continued.

Date.	Estate's Name.	Owner.	No. assigned.	No. dead.	Run away.	Remaining.	
March 16th 1854	Orange Grove	Hume, Bernard, & Co.	25	1	—	24	
	Williams Ville	John W. Begg	23	9	—	14	
	Jordan Hill	William Eccles	33	10	5	18	
	Craignish	Colin Campbell	23	4	—	19	
	Friendship	John W. Begg	23	6	—	17	
	Buen Intento	James Taylor	16	3	—	13	
	Barataria	Hume, Bernard, & Co.	24	9	—	15	
	Curepe	A. Joyan	16	2	1	13	
	Camden	T. Rostant	25	1	—	24	
	Concord	St. Luce Philip	17	4	—	13	
	La Romain	P. A. Gauteaume	25	7	3	15	
	Lower Caroni	Miles and Kington	41	8	—	33	
	Upper Caroni	Miles and Kington	10	—	—	10	
	St. John's	John W. Begg	25	1	—	24	
	St. Marie	William Rennie	31	2	—	29	
	Broomage	James Taylor	23	—	—	23	
	Garth	William Taylor	24	15	—	9	
	Macoya	R. S. Darting	19	4	—	15	
				423	86	9	328

The following is the opinion of another officer.

On the subject of the above report, I must state, in justice to the colony, that the mortality cannot be considered as fairly chargeable on either the unusual sickness of the year just terminated, or any particular insalubrity of the estates to which the immigrants were assigned. The two columns appended show the number of Coolies resident during the same period on the same estate and the number of deaths among them. The small mortality among the Coolies is not due to any immunity from sickness, most of them suffered, more or less, and in every variety of form, from the slightest intermittent to yellow fever.

On those estates where the Chinese deaths were most numerous, the people were moved from one situation to another without any beneficial result. Although some allowances may be made for nostalgia and its consequent depression of spirit, it is to be feared that many deaths of parties, who to all appearance were doing well in the evening and died before morning, must be ascribed to opium or similar poisons. In three cases opium was found in the mouths of the dead, and full dose in the second stage of climate fever is almost assuredly fatal. How far the sale of the drug might be restricted, and how far the restriction might be attended with advantage, it were difficult to say ; but I have been credibly informed that individuals have purchased as much as 25 dollars worth at once. As they barely earn on an average more than is sufficient for their support, this sum must have been deducted from the necessary supplies of life.

Name of Estate.	Number of Coolies.	Number of Deaths.
Orange Grove - - -	92	1
William's Ville - - -	27	—
Jordan Hill - - -	30	—
Craignish - - -	9	1
Friendship - - -	17	—
Buen Intento - - -	—	—
Barataria - - -	27	1
Curepe - - -	86	—
Camden - - -	53	—
Concorde - - -	28	—
La Romain - - -	20	—
Lower Caroni - - -	38	—
Upper Caroni - - -	52	—
St. John's - - -	15	—
St. Marie - - -	21	2
Broomage - - -	27	—
Garth - - -	42	—
Macoya - - -	—	—
	584	5

APPENDIX No. 56.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT from Immigration Agent at Trinidad, enclosed in Governor's Despatch, No. 42, 7th June 1854, on Chinese Immigrants per "Clarendon."

SIR, *Immigration Office, 22d May 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the first year's industrial residence of the Chinese Immigrants, per "Clarendon," terminated on the 1st inst. They were originally distributed as shown in the accompanying Table, which at the same time indicated the per-centage of mortality.

	No.	No. dead.	No. remaining.
Endeavour - - -	20	2	18
Exchange - - -	25	6	19
River - - -	20	1	19
Densley - - -	25	0	25
Union Hall - - -	20	1	19
Plain Palais - - -	25	7	18
Barataria - - -	20	5	15
Fairfield - - -	25	3	22
Les Efforts - - -	10	0	10
Bon Accord - - -	25	8	17
Otaheite - - -	15	0	15
Cornish - - -	19	2	17
	249	35	214

These immigrants were more intelligent than their countrymen by the first arrival. They were chiefly from Canton and its vicinity, and were engaged at a higher rate of wages than the others, a circumstance which discontented both the latter and their employers.

The Canton men were found more difficult to manage than those from Fohkien, and the want of sufficient means of inter-communication was more severely felt in their case, as the only interpreter was himself from Canton, and frequently seemed to frustrate than advance the ends for which he was employed.

The mortality, slightly under 15 per cent., was chiefly due to sloughing ulcers of the lower extremities, which in most instances might have been avoided, had not the patients in the first place shown a dogged determination to set aside the medical attendance which was regularly supplied, and substitute their own remedies; and in the second place, from the unusual wording of the contracts they brought from Canton, which guaranteeing payment even when laid up, provided the sickness did not exceed 28 days per month, they were induced to cultivate their ulcers at first as an easy means of escaping labour and securing wages. To these sources were soon super-

added the indifference and dislike of the majority of managers, who found they were no match for the new comers, and that besides losing their labour, the general routine of the estates' work was frequently interrupted, to the great injury of the owners.

The epidemic constitution also of the atmosphere then prevalent seriously aggravated the preceding evils by converting the irritable into an adynamic state.

It was found necessary to remove the lots of Bon Accord and Barataria to Camden and Golconda, on both which properties they are now doing well. I think it may be safely asserted, with regard to the remainder per "Clarendon," that under ordinary circumstances, they will stand the climate as well as any other class of labourers, and that they are becoming daily more valuable to the colony.

Their ultimate influence on the labour market can scarcely be predicated before the termination of their industrial residence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. MITCHELL.

Agent General of Immigration.

The Hon. Thomas F. Johnston,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX, No. 57.

WEST INDIES.

EXTRACT of Letter from Mr. Caird to S. Walcott, Esq., dated 18th April 1854, respecting deficient supply of Labourers to West India Colonies.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th February last, requesting me in the event of the number of labourers despatched to the West India Colonies in the past season having fallen short of the number ordered, viz., 3,500, that I would in such case furnish the Board with a statement of the means which I had taken to procure emigrants, and also the causes, if any, which had operated to prevent my sending the full number required.

"In reply, I have to observe that at the commencement of the season I made advances as usual to recruiters, for the purpose of proceeding into the provinces to collect labourers with families, engaging to pay them for their trouble a fixed rate per head for every soul embarked.

"I regret to state, however, that labourers were not forthcoming to the extent which I had anticipated, and out of those which reached the depôt a large number most positively refused to go to the West Indies for ten years, but they gave me to understand they were willing to engage for five, and not for a longer period. I lost, therefore, many of the best description in consequence of the new rule.

"I had also hopes, in the beginning of the season, of obtaining a number of Coolies through the agency of men who had come back from the West Indies, but they also failed me, and I am inclined to think, that, had the reports which return men circulated through the districts from which the Coolies are drawn been more tempting, that

a number of people would have come down of their own accord, unassisted.

“These causes limited my supply of labourers, and I was consequently unable to despatch a larger number of emigrants than what I did get off in the early part of the season; and at the latter end, when I had a sufficient number remaining over to fill at least one ship more, I could not have engaged a vessel for their conveyance for less than 20*l.* to 25*l.* per head, at which price it could never have repaid the Colony to have imported labourers.”

APPENDIX No. 58.

SAINT LUCIA.—No. 3.

AN ORDINANCE,—

Title. To provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony, at the Public Expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such Immigrants.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the introduction of labourers from Her Majesty's possessions in the East Indies into this colony, in vessels employed, hired, or licensed or permitted by Her Majesty's Government, and it is necessary to make provisions for the due payment of the expense incurred on any such account by Her Majesty's Government: And whereas it is also necessary to make regulations for the good government of all such immigrants: Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted and ordained, by his Excellency Maurice Power, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Saint Lucia and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of Government, in the exercise of the powers and authority in him and them vested by Her Majesty in that behalf.

Words of Enactment.

Expenses incurred in sending immigrants into this colony, to be borne by the colony.

1. That all expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this colony from any of Her Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise, in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon, and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this colony, and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any such immigrants at the expiration of their industrial residence to the place from which they shall have been brought or sent into this colony, shall be paid by the colony.

Lieutenant Governor to appoint Immigration Agent. Immigration Agent's salary to be payable three months before arrival of immigrants.

2. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Agent of Immigration, who shall be paid annually a salary not exceeding fifty pounds sterling. Provided always, that no such salary shall be payable to such immigration agent until three months before the arrival of such immigrants.

3. And be it enacted, That the immigration agent shall keep a "Register," in which shall be inserted the names of all Coolie immigrants who may be hereafter introduced into this colony at the public expense, and shall number each of such immigrants by a particular number, commencing with the number one, and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the number, name, age, and sex of every such immigrant, and the time when and the place from which and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and also the amount of the monies, if any, which may have been advanced to each immigrant previous to his embarkation, and which are to be repaid by such immigrant out of his wages in this colony.

Register to be kept by Immigration Agent, and in what manner.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the immigration agent to assign the services of any such Coolie immigrant as may be introduced into this colony at the public expense to such person and in respect to such estate as to the Lieutenant Governor may seem fit, and that each employer, before he shall become entitled to the services of such immigrants, shall enter into a contract with each immigrant for a period not exceeding three years, which contract shall be according to the form annexed, marked A, or in such other form as may be approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto before some Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, or such other person as the Lieutenant Governor may appoint in that behalf.

Immigration Agent to assign services of Coolie immigrant for a period not exceeding three years, according to the form in Schedule A.

5. And be it enacted, That upon every such assignment there shall be payable to Her Majesty, for every such Coolie immigrant whose services may be so assigned, the sum of twenty shillings for the first year for which such services shall be assigned, which sum shall be paid to the immigration agent at the time of the execution of such assignment, and the annual sum of twenty-five shillings for every subsequent year of such services, which annual sum shall be paid yearly in advance to the immigration agent by the person in possession of the estate in respect of which such services shall have been so assigned.

Twenty shillings sterling to be paid on every assignment for the first year, and twenty five shillings for every subsequent year.

6. And be it enacted, That on the expiration of the first assignments of any Coolie immigrant under a contract of service, for a term not exceeding three years, such immigrant shall be required to enter into a new contract of service with the same or some other employer for a further term of not less than twelve months, and not more than two years: Provided always, that such further industrial service may be commuted or redeemed on payment to Her Majesty by every such immigrant of a sum equal to fifty shillings sterling for each year remaining to complete an industrial residence of five years.

Immigrant to enter into a new contract on the expiration of the first assignment, or to pay 2l. 10s. sterling annually until his five years' industrial residence be completed.

7. And be it enacted, That if after the expiration of the first three years' industrial residence any Coolie immigrant shall not avail himself of the right of commuting his further term of industrial residence, it shall be lawful for the immigration agent to assign the services of such Coolie immigrant to the same or some other employer, and in respect of such estate as to the Lieutenant Governor may seem fit, which assignment shall be enforced under indenture as aforesaid for a period not exceeding two years; and in every such

Immigration Agent to assign services of Coolie immigrant anew, should he fail to commute his further term of industrial residence.

Sum to be paid for assignment.

case there shall be payable to Her Majesty, by the person to whom such services may be so assigned, the sum of twenty-five shillings for each year for which such services shall be so assigned, which sum shall be paid yearly in advance to the immigration agent by the person in possession of the estate to which such services shall have been so assigned.

Certificate of discharge, how to be entitled to.

8. And be it enacted, That on the expiration of the first five years after his introduction into this colony, every Coolie immigrant who shall have so served under contract of service as aforesaid, or who shall have so redeemed or commuted by a money payment as herein-before provided, the further industrial service required of him on the expiration of his original contract for three years, shall be considered to have completed an industrial residence of five years, and shall be entitled to a certificate of discharge, and it shall no longer be obligatory on any such Coolie immigrant to enter into any further contract of service, but he shall be at liberty to hire or dispose of his services or to change his residence in the same manner as any other labourer not being a Coolie immigrant.

Sum to be paid by Immigrant to entitle him to a return passage to India.

9. And be it enacted, That in consideration of the advantage of being exempted from the obligation of all further industrial service under indenture after the first five years so conceded to immigrants introduced into this colony at the public expense, every such immigrant shall be required to pay such sum towards defraying the cost of his return passage to India as the Lieutenant Governor may at any time hereafter by proclamation appoint. Provided always, that such sum shall in no case exceed the annual contribution of thirty shillings, or seven pounds ten shillings sterling for the whole period required to complete a residence of ten years.

Deduction from wages for advances made to Coolie immigrant.

10. And be it enacted, That the manager or other person in charge of the estate in respect of which the services of any such Coolie immigrant shall be in the first instance so assigned or transferred, shall be bound to deduct by monthly instalments of four shillings from the wages of such Coolie immigrant, the amount mentioned in each assignment so advanced to such Coolie immigrant previous to his embarkation, and shall pay over the amount so deducted to the immigration agent, and the monies so paid over shall be paid by the immigration agent to the treasurer for the benefit of the person by whom such amount shall have been advanced; Provided always, that in case of default or neglect on the part of such manager or other person in charge of the estate to which the services of any such Coolie immigrant shall be assigned to pay to the immigration agent the amount of such monthly instalments on account of advances made to such Coolie immigrant, the same shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any court of competent jurisdiction, on complaint to be laid in the name of the immigration agent.

In default of payment of advances, to be recoverable in a summary manner before any Court of competent authority.

Wages, allowances, medical care, &c.

11. And be it enacted, That every person in possession of an estate, in respect of which the services of any such Coolie immigrant may be so assigned or transferred, shall be bound to provide proper and sufficient medical care and proper and sufficient medicine and attendance for such Coolie immigrants, and every employer who shall neglect to retain a medical practitioner to attend upon the immigrants

in his employ, or who shall fail or neglect to supply proper medicine or nourishment for any such immigrant when sick, or who shall wilfully ill-treat any immigrant in his employ, or who shall fail or neglect to supply to any such immigrant any article of food or clothing, or to pay any wages to which such immigrant shall be entitled, shall on conviction thereof, before any competent Court, forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every offence, as to the Court shall seem fit, or in default may be adjudged to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days: Provided always, that it shall at the same time be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, if he shall see fit, to determine the contract of service of such immigrant, and also of any other immigrants in the employ of the same employer, and to assign such immigrants to some other person and in respect of some other estate, for the residue of the original terms of service of such immigrant respectively.

12. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in any case where he shall see fit, to determine any such assignment, and to transfer the services of such Coolie immigrant to some other person and in respect of some other estate, for the residue of the unexpired term of the contract under which the services of such Coolie immigrant may have been assigned, and such transfer shall be in writing, signed by the immigration agent, and shall be enforced under indenture as aforesaid, and the person to whom such services shall be so transferred shall be bound to pay to Her Majesty the sum of twenty shillings for the current year, which sum shall be paid to the immigration agent at the time of the execution of such transfer, and the annual sum of twenty-five shillings for every subsequent year of such service, which annual sum shall be paid yearly in advance to the immigration agent; and the person in favour of whom the prior assignment so determined shall have been made, shall forfeit all money which he shall have paid in respect of such assignment.

Lieutenant Governor may determine assignment and transfer to some other person the unexpired services of immigrant.

Amount payable to Her Majesty for the services of Coolie immigrant, when and at what time.

13. And be it enacted, That every Coolie immigrant, whose services may be so assigned or transferred, shall be bound to continue to work on the estate in respect of which his services shall have been so assigned or transferred, notwithstanding that the person to whom his services may have been assigned or transferred shall die, or the estate in respect of which such services shall have been assigned shall be sold or demised, and in every such case the right to the services of such Coolie immigrant during the residue of the term of the contract under which the services of such Coolie immigrant may have been assigned shall vest in the person or persons to whom such estate shall be devised or descend or be sold or demised.

Coolie immigrant to continue his services on any estate to which he may be assigned or transferred.

14. And be it enacted, That every such Coolie immigrant whose services shall be so assigned or transferred, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary between such Coolie immigrant and the person entitled to his services, under such assignment or transfer, shall be bound to work upon or in the services of the estate in respect of which his services shall be due for nine hours of each day, Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Corpus Christi only excepted.

Hours of labour and holidays.

Penalty on persons
employing any
Coolie immigrants
under assignments.

15. And be it enacted, That if any person shall harbour or receive into his employment any Coolie immigrant to whose services any other person may be entitled under any assignment or transfer of services then unexpired and in force, every such person on conviction before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, on the complaint of the immigration agent or of the person entitled to such services, or of the manager or other person in charge of the estate in respect of which such services shall be due, and which complaint may be laid at any time within twelve calendar months next after the day on which such Coolie immigrant may be so employed, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of ten pounds sterling, and to the person entitled to such services under such assignment, the sum of eight shillings for each day during which such Coolie immigrant shall be so harboured or employed.

Penalty on Coolie
immigrant absent
from work without
excuse.

16. And be it enacted, That every Coolie immigrant whose services shall be so assigned or transferred, who, during the continuance of such assignment or transfer, shall without lawful excuse absent himself from his work, shall, on conviction before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, forfeit two days' wages for each and every day he shall be so absent, the said penalty to be deducted from any wages due to such immigrant; and in the event of no wages being due, then such immigrant shall for every such offence be imprisoned with hard labour for any time not exceeding fourteen days, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

Apprehension of
vagrant Coolie
immigrants.

17. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for every person entitled to the services of any Coolie immigrant by virtue of an assignment or transfer of such services under this Ordinance, or any servant of any such person, or for any constable, to apprehend without warrant such Coolie immigrant being found at a distance of more than two miles from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due, without a written ticket of leave, signed by the manager or person in charge of such estate, and to cause such Coolie immigrant to be taken back to such estate.

Immigration
Agent, Stipendiary
Magistrate, Justice
of the Peace or
Police Constable,
to stop any Coolie
immigrant
wherever found,
and to demand
certificate of resi-
dence or discharge.

18. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the immigration agent or stipendiary or other Justice of the Peace, or any police constable, to stop any Coolie immigrant wherever he may find him, and also for the owner or occupier or the servant of the owner or occupier of any land or house, to stop any such Coolie immigrant found upon or about such land or house, and if such Coolie immigrant being so required shall fail to produce his certificate of residence or a certificate of his discharge, or a written ticket of leave, signed by the manager or person in charge of the estate in respect of which his services may be due, to take such Coolie immigrant forthwith before some neighbouring Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, and such Stipendiary Justice shall forthwith inquire into the case, and unless such Coolie immigrant shall make it appear to the satisfaction of such stipendiary Justice that he has completed such residence, or obtained such discharge, or that he is absent from the estate in respect of which his services shall be due with the leave of the manager or other person in charge of such estate, then and in such case such Stipendiary Justice shall make order for the imme-

diate committal of such Coolie immigrant to imprisonment with hard labour in the Royal Gaol, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

19. And be it enacted, That any immigrant as aforesaid, who shall be guilty of any misconduct, or practise any fraud or deception in the performance of any work which he is bound to perform, or shall by negligence or other improper conduct lose, throw away, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by the careless use of fire, or shall wilfully maim, wound, or cruelly ill-use any live stock or cattle belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer to be maimed, wounded, or cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, shall, on conviction before a special Stipendiary Justice suffer such punishment by fine, or imprisonment until the same be paid, or imprisonment in any lawful place of confinement, with or without hard labour, for the whole or any part of such imprisonment, not to exceed thirty days, as such convicting Justice shall deem fit.

Penalty on Coolie immigrants guilty of any misconduct or practising any fraud or deception, damage to property, &c. &c.

20. And be it enacted, That every employer of such registered Coolie immigrants shall within ten days next after the 30th day of June and 31st of December in each year, send in to the immigration agent a true and correct return, according to the Form in Schedule C to this Ordinance annexed, of all such registered Coolie immigrants who may have been in his employ at any time during the preceding six months, specifying the name and sex of each such immigrant, and whether such immigrant shall be under a written agreement for labour or not, and the date of such agreement, the number of days' labour performed by each immigrant, and the number of days during which he shall have absented himself from his work, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contract which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months by death or desertion, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, with such remarks as may be required for showing the state and condition of such immigrants.

Employers to send in half-yearly list of registered immigrants.

What such returns shall specify.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor from time to time to require from every employer of any such registered immigrants such further return as the Lieutenant Governor may see fit to direct, as to the number, state, and condition of such registered immigrants; and every such employer shall be bound to send in such return to the immigration agent or other person duly appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose within one calendar month next after he shall have been notified so to do.

Lieutenant Governor may call on employers for further returns.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Stipendiary Justice and other persons duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, to enter into and upon any estate where any such registered immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of all registered immigrants whom he may find upon such estate, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against such immigrant, or such immigrant may have against his employer.

Special Magistrates and officers may enter on estates and inspect, &c. state of registered immigrants.

Penalties on parties obstructing, &c. Special Justice or persons authorized to enter on estates.

23. And be it enacted, That every person who shall obstruct such Stipendiary Magistrate or other person duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, in entering upon any estate where any such immigrant shall be employed, or shall be by such Stipendiary Magistrate or other person duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, reasonably supposed to be employed, or shall wilfully do any act whereby such Stipendiary Magistrate or other person duly authorized by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose may be prevented or obstructed in inspecting the state and condition of any such registered immigrant whom he may find on such estate; and every employer of any such registered immigrant who shall fail to send in to the immigration agent or other person duly appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, such half-yearly return as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to send in such further return as may be required by the Lieutenant Governor, within one calendar month after such persons shall have been notified so to do, or shall wilfully make any false return, shall, on conviction thereof before any competent Court, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling for every such offence as to the Court shall seem fit, or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Free passage back to India.

24. And be it enacted, That every Coolie immigrant, introduced into this colony under this ordinance, who shall have completed a residence of ten years, of which term five years must have been an *industrial* residence, and who shall have paid to the immigration agent the amount of contribution towards the cost of his return passage as shall have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, by proclamation, as herein-before directed, shall thereupon be entitled to a free passage back to India: Provided always, that in any case where any Coolie immigrant shall have paid any part or the whole of such contribution towards the cost of his return passage, and shall on the expiration of his ten years' residence renounce and abandon his right or title to such return passage, it shall be lawful for the immigration agent to refund to such Coolie immigrant, who shall have so completed a residence of ten years and who shall have so renounced his right to a free passage back to India, all monies which may have been so paid or contributed by such immigrant towards such return passage.

Immigrant may commute his right to a free return passage, on receiving an adequate portion of Crown Land.

25. And be it enacted, That when any Coolie immigrant shall be desirous to commute his right to a free passage for the value in land to the amount of the cost of such passage, and the Lieutenant Governor shall see fit to grant to such immigrant out of the Crown Lands of the Colony a piece or parcel of land equal in value, at the upset price of Crown Lands, to the amount of the cost of such return passage, such immigrant shall have the same, in lieu of his right to a free passage.

Immigrant not to depart from the Colony without a licence from Immigration Agent.

26. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Coolie immigrant introduced into this colony at the public expense, to depart from this colony without a licence in writing, signed by the immigration agent; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of

such vessel or agree to receive on board of such vessel with the intention of carrying out of this colony any such Coolie immigrant, whose name shall appear in such register and who shall not have obtained such licence, shall, on conviction thereof before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of twenty pounds sterling for each and every such Coolie immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured, or agreed to receive with said intention as aforesaid.

Penalty on master of vessel for receiving, &c. any immigrant not provided with a licence.

27. And be it enacted, That no licence to leave this colony shall be delivered by the immigration agent to any such Coolie immigrant until he shall have completed an *industrial* residence of five years within this colony, as herein-before provided, unless the Lieutenant Governor shall make order in writing under his hand for the return of any such Coolie immigrant to the place whence he may have come, before the expiration of the said term of five years.

Immigration Agent not to grant any licence to leave but after an industrial residence of five years.

28. And be it enacted, That all monies by this Ordinance made payable to Her Majesty, in respect of the services of any Coolie immigrant whose services may be assigned or transferred under this Ordinance, shall be a first charge on the estate in respect of which such services shall be so assigned or transferred.

All monies under this Ordinance made payable to Her Majesty to be a first charge on the estate.

29. And be it enacted, That the immigration agent shall pay over to Her Majesty's Treasurer all monies which may be received by such immigration agent under this Ordinance, and all such monies paid to Her Majesty under the Ordinance shall be carried by the Treasurer to a separate account, to be called the "Immigration Fund," and shall be applied to the payment of salaries of officers and all other expenses incurred in virtue of this Ordinance for the general purposes of immigration, and an account of all such monies shall be laid before the Legislative Council on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each and every year, or at the first sitting of the Council after the said dates respectively.

Immigration Agent to pay over to Her Majesty's Treasurer all monies received under this Ordinance.

Treasurer to keep a separate account to be called Immigration Fund. How such Fund is to be applied.

Account to be laid before Legislative Council.

30. And be it enacted, That all monies payable on the assignment of the services of such immigrants or by way of penalty, shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any Court of competent jurisdiction, on complaint to be laid in the name of Her Majesty's Treasurer, when such monies shall be payable for the use of the colony, and on the complaint of the employer when the same shall be payable to such employer.

Mode of recovering assignments and penalties, &c. under this Ordinance.

31. And be it enacted, That any Coolie immigrant who shall falsely and fraudulently pretend that he has completed a residence of ten years within this colony, or who shall wilfully use as his own any certificate of residence or discharge which shall have been granted to any other Coolie immigrant, or who shall lend his certificate of residence or of discharge to any other Coolie immigrant, and any Coolie immigrant or other person who shall wilfully counterfeit or alter any such certificate, shall, on conviction thereof, before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, be imprisoned with hard labour for such term not exceeding three calendar months as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

Penalty on immigrant pretending to have completed a residence of ten years or using as his own the certificate of residence or discharge of some other Coolie immigrant.

32. And be it enacted, That proof of the handwriting of the immigration agent to any assignment or transfer of the services of

Proof of the handwriting of Immigration Agent to be sufficient evidence.

any Coolie immigrant, or to any certificate or other document mentioned in this Ordinance, shall be sufficient evidence of the execution of the same, and of the facts mentioned in such assignment, transfer, certificate, or other documents.

Onus probandi.

33. And be it enacted, That when any question shall arise whether any Coolie immigrant has completed a residence of ten years within this colony, the burthen of proof shall lie on the Coolie immigrant or other person alleging that such Coolie immigrant has completed such residence.

Coolie immigrant not to be distrained nor imprisoned for debt whilst under indenture.

34. And be it enacted, That no Coolie immigrant shall be liable whilst under indenture of service, in terms of this Ordinance, to imprisonment for debt, and that it shall not be lawful for any creditor of such immigrant to attach his wages or levy upon his goods or chattels during the continuance of such indenture, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Words of construction and generalisation.

35. And be it enacted, That in the construction of this Ordinance, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors; the words "Lieutenant Governor" shall mean any person who for the time being shall be in the lawful administration of the Government of this colony; the word "Treasurer" shall mean Her Majesty's Treasurer for this island; the word "Vessel" shall mean and include all kinds of craft, boats, pirogues, or canoes; the word "Estate" shall mean every estate whercon a sugar manufactory is established; the word "Employer" shall mean the proprietor or manager or any person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate on which any immigrant shall be employed; the word "Servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any estate to which immigrants shall be allotted; and the words importing the singular number or masculine gender only shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter, and several things as well as one thing, and females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context plainly to exclude such construction.

Ordinance, when to be in force.

36. And be it enacted, That the present Ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after the proclamation thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Saint Lucia, this Twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,

J. V. DRYSDALE,
Colonial Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in the Town of Castries, this Fifteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

SAMUEL BARNARD,
Deputy Provost Marshal.

SCHEDULE A.

Be it remembered, That on this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and _____ of _____ and _____ of _____ appeared before me _____, a Stipendiary Magistrate of the Colony of Saint Lucia, and in my presence, signed their names or marks to the following contract of service.

The said _____ agrees to hire the services of the said _____, and the said _____ agrees to render to the said _____ services in the capacity of _____ for _____ years, commencing on the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and _____.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said _____ shall be employed as _____ for _____ days in each week, and that the hours of labour of the said _____ shall not be more than nine hours daily, between sunrise and sunset, with a break of at least one hour for rest.

And it is further agreed between the said parties, that the said _____ shall pay to the said _____ as such servant as aforesaid, wages at and after the same daily rate as is paid to the labourers not under indenture or agreement, working on said estate, according to the quantity of work performed, for the remuneration of the services of the said _____ and that such wages shall be paid on the first and fifteenth day of each month.

And lastly, the said _____ doth hereby bind and oblige himself to give, grant, and provide to and for the said _____ good and comfortable lodging, at least one-half acre of provision garden land, and proper medical attendance and medicines, during the period for which this present contract is made, subject to deductions from the wages of the said _____ at the rate of twelve shillings per annum for medical attendance, and at the rate of twelve shilling per annum for lodging and provision grounds.

The amount advanced to the said _____, previous to his embarkation, and to be deducted from his wages is _____.

The preceding agreement was signed by the above named parties in my presence on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

SCHEDULE B.

These are to certify that I, _____, Immigration Agent, at the request of the Coolie immigrant, _____, who arrived in this colony on the _____ day of _____, in the ship _____, and whose services were assigned to _____, in respect of _____ estate, in the _____ district, for the space of _____ years, do transfer the services of the said _____ to _____ of _____, in respect of the _____ estate, from _____ to be computed from the _____ day of _____

18 .

Immigration Agent.

SCHEDULE C.

RETURN of Coolie Immigrants, on ending

Estate, for the half-year 185 .

Name of Employer.	Name of Immigrant.		Date and term of contract.	Days labour performed.	No. of Days absent.	Deaths.	Description.	Births.		REMARKS.
	M.	F.						M.	F.	

APPENDIX No. 59.

ST. LUCIA, 11th October 1854.—No. 6.

AN ORDINANCE

Title. To repeal the twenty-fifth Clause of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony at the Public Expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such Immigrants."

(L.S.)

Preamble. WHEREAS by the twenty-fifth Clause of the Ordinance Number Three, of twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony at the public expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such Immigrants" it is enacted, that an immigrant may commute his right to a free passage, on receiving an adequate portion of Crown Land in lieu thereof: And whereas it is now considered expedient that such clause granting such absolute commutation should be repealed: Be it therefore enacted and ordained, by his Excellency Maurice Power, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor in and over the Island of St. Lucia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of Government in exercise of the powers and authority in him and them vested by Her Majesty in that behalf:

Words of Enactment. 25th Clause of the Ordinance No. 3, of 22d April, repealed. 1. That the twenty-fifth Clause of the said above-recited Ordinance, Number Three, of twenty-second April, one thousand eight

hundred and fifty-four, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

2. And be it enacted, That this Ordinance shall be in force of, Ordinance, when to be in force.
from, and after the proclamation thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said Island of St. Lucia, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,

R. G. McHUGG.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in the town of Castries, this 30th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

CHAS. BENNETT,

Provost Marshal General.

APPENDIX No. 60.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 7. 1854.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Amendment and Consolidation of the Laws for the encouragement of Immigration and for the general regulation of Immigrants.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting; Preamble.
Be it known:—

WHEREAS it is necessary to amend the Ordinances now in force for the encouragement of immigration into British Guiana, and for the general regulation of immigrants introduced and to be introduced into the said colony, and for that purpose to consolidate the same into one Ordinance: 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. Ordinance No. 22, of the year 1850, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the subsistence, moral and religious instruction, and well-being of liberated Africans sent to British Guiana;" Ordinance No. 20, of the year 1851, intituled "An Ordinance to provide general regulations for Immigrants introduced and to be introduced into the Colony of British Guiana;" Ordinance No. 21, of the year 1851, intituled "An Ordinance further to regulate and encourage the immigration of Coolies;" Ordinance No. 22, of the year 1851, intituled "An Ordinance for the encouragement of the introduction into the Colony of Labourers in general;" Ordinance No. 13, of the year 1853, intituled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 20, of the year 1851, intituled 'An Ordinance to provide general regulations for immigrants introduced and to be introduced into the colony of British Guiana;'" Ordinance No. 16, of 1853, intituled "An Ordinance" Repeal of former Ordinances.

nance to limit the term of renewed contracts of service entered into by certain Indian immigrants ;” and Ordinance No. 2, of the year 1853, intituled “ An Ordinance for regulating the rights, duties, and relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony of British Guiana,” so far as the same relates to immigrants ;—shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, save and except as to existing contracts and liabilities for payment of contract duty, and all fines and penalties incurred, and the right of proceeding for and recovering the same, and except also in so far as the same may repeal any previous Ordinance.

Payment of
Agents
abroad.

2. Whereas certain persons have been appointed agents by Her Majesty’s Government to superintend the emigration of labourers from certain places to Her Majesty’s Colonies in the West Indies and to British Guiana, the Governor may from time to time pay a part of the salary or remuneration granted by Her Majesty to each of such agents as are or may be hereafter so appointed, in proportion to the number of emigrants which may be sent to this colony.

Payment of
expenses in-
curred
abroad.

3. The Governor may pay the amount of every moderate and necessary expense incurred at any port or place where any such agent is appointed for the collection of emigrants, in conveying emigrants to the port of embarkation ; in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days ; and in providing them with such supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this colony ; upon the receipt from such agent of an account thereof, duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure, countersigned by the Governor of such place, or by such officer as he may appoint if the same be a British possession, or by Her Majesty’s Consul at any foreign port or place, such Governor, officer, or Consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby, so far as he knows, that such expenditure has been solely incurred for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of such purposes, and is just and reasonable ; and may likewise pay the amount of any expenditure incurred by Her Majesty’s Government, or by Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty’s Government at the request of the Governor and Court of Policy, in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this colony from the East Indies or from China ; in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise ; in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon ; and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this colony ; and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any immigrants from the East Indies at the expiration of their stipulated term of residence to the place from whence they shall have been brought or sent into this colony.

Governor to
name places
for emigra-
tion on
bounty, and
fix rate and
number of
weeks allow-
ed for pas-
sage.

4. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, may from time to time by proclamation name the ports or places from which emigration on bounty is permitted to this colony, and may fix such rate of bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any immigrant may be introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this colony, and shall in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose declare the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such

respective ports or places to this colony : Provided always, that no rate of bounty shall be fixed, and that no bounty shall be allowed, for the importation of any immigrant who may be incompetent or unwilling to engage in agricultural labour, or for any immigrant above the age of forty years, unless, in either case, such immigrant shall be one of a family of immigrants arriving in the same vessel ; and provided further, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from the Island of Madeira, from any of the Islands of the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Canary Islands, and other places of similar distance, than at the rate of one immigrant for each ton of the measurement of such vessel.

Limitation of bounty.

5. Any person who, having first obtained a licence to that effect from the Governor, which licence the Governor shall grant or refuse at his discretion, shall introduce, at his own expense, immigrants under written contract with him for service upon his own plantation, shall be entitled to receive from the immigration funds at and after the rates following :—

Rates payable to private importer.

For each Chinese immigrant, a sum not exceeding - \$60

For each Indian immigrant ditto ditto - 30

or such other sum as may from time to time be duly declared by resolution of the Governor and Court of Policy : Provided that the party applying for such licence as aforesaid shall give to the Governor such security as he may require for the carrying out the object of such licence, and that the number of such immigrants paid for shall not exceed the number stated in the licence to be granted to such person as aforesaid.

6. The Governor may nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Immigration Agent General, and may from time to time remove any person so nominated and appointed, and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place ; and any person so nominated and appointed shall, during his tenure of office, be paid annually such salary, not exceeding the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, as the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, shall determine.

Appointment of Immigration Agent General.

7. The Governor may nominate and appoint, from time to time, Sub-Immigration Agents residing within the Colony, who shall be under the direction and control of the said Immigration Agent General, and may remove any person so nominated and appointed, and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place ; and may, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, allow to the Sub-Immigration Agent acting in Georgetown for the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, remuneration not exceeding the sum of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum ; and to the sub-Immigration Agent acting in New Amsterdam remuneration not exceeding the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Appointment of Sub-Immigration Agents.

8. Upon the arrival in the colony of any vessel having immigrants on board, the Immigration Agent General, accompanied by the Health Officer of the port, shall forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such officer, shall ascertain, by

Proceedings on arrival of vessels with immigrants.

personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, whether the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act, for the time being, as far as they may be applicable, have been complied with or not; and such Immigration Agent General, with such assistance as aforesaid, shall personally muster such immigrants and compare the number and names of such immigrants with the duplicate list, if any, furnished to the master by the agent at the port of embarkation, which he shall require such master to produce and deliver to him, and shall certify upon such duplicate list the name of the vessel, the total number of immigrants then living and on board of such vessel, together with the state or condition of each immigrant, his fitness for agricultural labour, and at whose cost and charges he is imported; and in case any immigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the immigrants shall differ from the number and names of the immigrants stated in such duplicate list, the Immigration Agent General shall note such death or difference upon such duplicate list, and thereupon, with the approbation of the Governor, shall grant a licence for the disembarkation and landing of the immigrants from such vessel.

Bounty or passage money to be paid on certificate.

Schedule A.

9. If the Immigration Agent General, with the assistance of the Health Officer of the port, on personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act for the time being, in so far as they may apply, have been fully complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate in the form annexed, marked A, stating in the same the date of the arrival in this colony of such immigrants and the place from whence and the vessel in which such immigrants shall have arrived, and the sum of money payable in respect of such immigrants, and thereupon the Governor shall issue his warrant to the Receiver-General to pay the same: Provided always, that bounty or passage money shall be paid only for such immigrants as are landed alive in this colony.

Agent General to provide for unemployed immigrants.

10. If any immigrants shall not, on their arrival, be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent General, with the approval of the Governor, to provide such immigrants with wholesome and sufficient food and with convenient lodging on shore, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them; and the Immigration Agent General shall deliver to the Governor an account, supported by all necessary vouchers, of the expenditure incurred by him in procuring such food and lodging, and if such account be approved of by the Governor, the same shall be paid.

Registers of immigrants to be kept.

11. The Immigration Agent General shall keep as heretofore separate registers of all immigrants introduced into this colony; that is to say, firstly, a register of immigrants from any of Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies or from the possessions of the East India Company; secondly, a register of indentured Africans; thirdly, a register of Portuguese immigrants; fourthly, a register of Chinese immigrants; and fifthly, a register of all other immigrants not coming under the denomination of any of the immigrants mentioned in any of the aforesaid classes, and shall in each of such registers insert the name of each immigrant thereto belonging, and the

number attached to his name in the list delivered by the master of the ship in which he shall be imported, and shall number each of the immigrants of each class by a particular number, proceeding in regular order with the other numbers, so that no two immigrants of the same class shall bear the same number, and shall insert in each of such registers, under different heads, the number, name, age, sex, size, birthplace, and any distinguishing mark of every immigrant belonging to such class, the time when, the place from whence, and the name of the party, if any, at whose cost and charges such immigrant may be imported, and the name of the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant will or will not be entitled to a return passage, and of the amount of money which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages.

12. Any employer who may be desirous of locating immigrants on his plantation, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall make application to the Immigration Agent General, fully setting forth in writing the situation of such plantation, the name of the proprietor thereof, the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, and all other particulars; and such application shall not be received unless accompanied with a certificate of the Special Justice of the district where such immigrants are to be located, that comfortable and sufficient accommodation, a suitable hospital, and medical attendance according to law have been provided for such immigrants; and the Immigration Agent General shall make and keep in his office a true and faithful register of all such applications and certificates, numbering them in the order in which they shall be respectively received (such numbering, however, not to give any right of preference to any person or plantation over any other person or plantation), and every such application shall remain good and valid until the first day of August next after the date thereof, unless the number of immigrants applied for shall be earlier allotted, or unless such application be withdrawn by the applicant, or be rendered invalid by the death, insolvency, or absence unrepresented, of the party making the same.

Application
by employer
requiring
emigrants.

13. Unless by permission of Her Majesty's Government previously had and obtained, no contract entered into by any employer with any immigrant from any part of India, or from any part of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, shall be valid, unless the same shall have been made within this colony.

Contracts
made out of
colony, when
binding.

14. All contracts made and entered into out of this colony with any Chinese immigrant for the performance of any labour or service in agriculture within this colony, for any period not exceeding the term of five years to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in the colony, shall be valid and in force for the period therein mentioned: Provided always, that no such contract shall be valid or in force unless the same shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed with the name, or in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of

Contracts
made out of
the colony
with Chinese
immigrants
valid.

a Notary Public, British Consul, or other officer approved by Her Majesty's Government, nor unless such Notary Public, British Consul, or other officer shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.

Classification of liberated Africans.

15. All liberated Africans who may be hereafter sent to British Guiana at the expense of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be divided into two classes, the first class of whom shall comprise all those who, upon the inspection of the Immigration Agent General and the Health Officer, shall be considered to be above the age of fifteen years; and the second class of whom shall comprise all those who, upon such inspection as aforesaid, shall be considered to be under the age of fifteen years.

Terms of indenture with Portuguese, and with Coolies, Chinese, and liberated Africans of the first class. Schedule B.

16. Every immigrant from the island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary Islands, shall be indentured, in the Form annexed, marked B, for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival; and every immigrant from Her Majesty's Dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, or from any part of the African continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, every Chinese immigrant, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B, for a period of three years from the date of his arrival.

Contracts with liberated Africans of the second class. Schedule C.

17. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be indentured until they shall have attained the age of eighteen years, in the form annexed marked C, or in such other Form as may be approved by the Governor.

Recovery of advances to Chinese immigrants.

18. Any person to whom any Chinese immigrants shall be allotted, for whose introduction bounty may be claimed, and who shall, previously to their embarkation, have entered into a contract engaging them to repay advances made to them by monthly deductions from their wages, shall pay to the party with whom such contract shall have been made, the amount of such advances, provided the same shall not exceed twelve dollars for each immigrant. And such first-mentioned person shall be authorized to recover such amount by monthly deductions from the wages earned by such immigrants, in the proportion of not more than one dollar per month.

Renewal of contracts with Indian Coolies and with Chinese.

19. It shall be lawful for every Chinese immigrant, and for every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, at any time, not less than one nor more than three months before the expiration of his indenture, to signify to the Special Justice of the district, for the information of the Immigration Agent General, whether he desires to be re-indentured to the same or to some other employer, for a further period of two years from the termination of the original indenture; or whether he will pay to the said Immigration Agent-General the sum of five pounds sterling; and it shall be lawful for such immigrant, in the event of his being so re-indentured, at any time not less than one nor more than three months before the expiration of the first year of such re-indenture, to signify to the said Immigration Agent General, whether he desires to be re-indentured

to some other employer for the second year of such re-indenture, or whether he will pay to the said Immigration Agent General the sum of two pounds and ten shillings sterling, on condition of being released from such re-indenture. And if any such immigrant shall fail to make application in the manner provided by this section, or shall fail to pay the amount herein-before required of him, at least ten days before the expiration of the indenture under which he may be then serving, such contract or indenture shall thereupon be deemed to be renewed in like manner as if he had applied to be so re-indentured.

20. On the arrival in this colony of any immigrants not already under a written contract with some individual, the Immigration Agent General shall, with the approval of the Governor, proceed to locate them on such plantations as they may prefer, or if they do not desire to exercise any preference, shall locate them in such numbers and proportions as circumstances will admit of on those plantations for which applications for immigrants shall have been previously made; and each employer, before he shall become entitled to the services of such immigrants, shall enter into a contract according to the Form annexed, marked B or C, with each immigrant, or with the Immigration Agent-General on his behalf, as the nature of the case may require, for such period as any such immigrant is by any of the preceding sections of this Ordinance required to be indentured upon arrival, which said contract shall be in triplicate, and shall be prepared by the Sub-Immigration Agent in Georgetown or in New Amsterdam, as the case may be, and for preparing which, such Sub-Immigration Agent shall be entitled to the sum of twenty-four cents and no more for each such contract in triplicate as aforesaid, to be paid by the person to whom the immigrants are to be allotted; and one copy of such contract shall be delivered to the immigrant, another to the employer, and the third shall be forwarded to the Special Justice of the district: Provided that it shall not be lawful for the said Immigration Agent General in locating such immigrants as aforesaid to separate husbands from wives, nor children under fifteen years of age from their parents or natural protectors. And provided further, that no immigrants 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 immigrants previously allotted to such employer.

Location of immigrants.

Schedules B and C.

21. Every employer to whom any such immigrant shall be indentured on arrival as aforesaid, shall pay to the Receiver-General a part of the bounty or passage money which shall be due, or shall have been paid in respect of such immigrant, at the following rates, that is to say,

Payment by employer of half of bounty or passage Money.

For each Chinese immigrant, not exceeding	- \$ 60
For each Indian immigrant, not exceeding	- 30
For each Portuguese immigrant, not exceeding	- 15

or at such other rates as may from time to time be duly declared by resolution of the Governor and Court of Policy; five dollars of which shall be paid at the execution of the contract, and for the balance of which three promissory notes shall be given, each bearing even date with the said contract; the first of which promissory notes shall be for one-third of such balance, with interest at the rate of

six per cent. per annum, payable one year after the date thereof; the second of which promissory notes shall be for another third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable two years after the date thereof; and the third of which promissory notes shall be for the remaining third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable three years after date. The Receiver-General, on the behalf of the colony, shall recover the capital and interest of all such notes by parate execution, and shall have and hold for such capital and interest a preferent lien on the estates to which such immigrants shall be allotted 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; the employer, however, to have the right of paying at once the whole of the capital money payable by him as aforesaid, or of redeeming any of the promissory notes with rebate of interest at any time before the same shall become due: Provided always, that lessees of estates to which immigrants may be allotted shall be required either to provide approved endorsers to such promissory notes as aforesaid, or to pay the whole amount due upon the execution of the indentures of such immigrants.

Receiver-General to have list of allotments and amounts due.

22. The Immigration Agent General shall, whenever he allots immigrants, transmit forthwith to the Receiver-General a list of the estates to which such immigrants have been allotted, stating the number and description of immigrants allotted to each, and the amount becoming payable from time to time in respect thereof respectively.

Lists of Immigrants to be published annually. Schedule D.

23. The Immigration Agent General shall, as soon as possible after the first day of January in each and every year, publish in the "Official Gazette" and in one other newspaper of the colony a list in the Form annexed, marked D, or in such other form as may be approved of by the Governor, of all vessels which have arrived in the colony with immigrants during the year preceding, the number of immigrants so arrived, and the distribution of such immigrants.

Manager of plantation to keep muster roll. Schedule E.

24. The manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate upon which any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrants shall be employed, whether under indenture or under monthly contracts as herein-after provided, shall, for each and every month that such immigrants shall continue to be so employed, keep a muster roll of the Form annexed, marked E, and it shall be the duty of such manager or person in charge, and he is hereby required to direct all such immigrants to attend each day, at such convenient time or times and at such convenient place or places on the plantation or estate as may by him be assigned for that purpose, and such manager or person in charge shall then and there, either personally or by means of some person deputed by him, call over the names of all such immigrants, and note upon the muster roll whether they or any of them are present or absent; and such muster roll shall daily be signed by the person by whom the names shall have been so called over, and shall be carefully preserved by the manager or person in charge of the plantation or estate for the purposes of this Ordinance; and any manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or shall make any

false entry in the muster roll to be by him kept, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-three dollars for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding five days.

25. Every verbal or unwritten contract or agreement for the hire of any immigrant shall, in the absence of proof of any express agreement between the parties to the contrary, be deemed and taken in law to be a contract or agreement for one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed by the parties, unless a week's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his or her intention not to renew the same; and the wages for such service shall be payable weekly; and any employer shall be entitled to discharge any immigrant hired under the provisions of this section without previous notice, provided such immigrant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for fifteen days from the time of such discharge: Provided that any such verbal or unwritten contract or agreement may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party in their relative capacity of employer and servant, which may be proved by either party against the other.

Term of verbal contract.

26. If any employer shall terminate any contract or agreement made with any immigrant under the provisions of the preceding section, except with the consent of such immigrant, or by giving notice or paying wages, or for misconduct, as therein provided, such employer shall forfeit and pay to the use of the immigrant a sum equal to one month's wages, according to the rate of wages which may have been fixed by and between the parties, or if the rate of wages shall not have been so fixed, then such sum as the Justice may consider fair and reasonable as and for a month's wages in addition to the wages due to the immigrant at the time of the termination of such contract.

Penalty on breach of verbal contract by employer.

27. On any complaint made by any employer against any immigrant for refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform any verbal or unwritten contract, such immigrant shall be at liberty to show by evidence, in answer to such complaint, that he terminated his service or contract in consequence of ill-usage by his employer, or for some other good and sufficient cause to be judged of by the Justice.

Immigrant may prove ill-usage in defence.

28. If any employer shall ill-use any immigrant, he shall be liable, on conviction before two Justices, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty on ill-usage.

29. Upon any complaint made by any employer or immigrant, the Justice by whom such complaint shall be heard may, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, award to such immigrant the whole or such proportion of the wages appearing due to him as such Justice shall think reasonable, or shall authorize the employer to retain the whole or any specified portion of such wages, and may discharge such employer or immigrant from his contract or service, and shall in such case give to such employer or immigrant, as the case may require, a certificate of such discharge and of such award without any fee or consideration.

Justice may discharge from contract and decide in any case as to wages due, in addition to any other order on complaint made.

Governor may discharge immigrant from service, on account of ill-usage by employer.

30. If it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any employer of any indentured immigrant, or other person acting under his authority, shall have been convicted of gross or repeated ill-usage or ill-treatment of any such immigrant, the Governor may direct the immigrant so ill-used or ill-treated, and also if he shall so think fit every other immigrant indentured to such employer, to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrant or immigrants shall be wholly discharged from all further service to such employer; and the Governor shall direct the Immigration Agent General to indenture immigrants discharged under the provisions of this or of the preceding section, to such other employer as to him may seem fit: Provided always, that the term of service for which every such immigrant shall be indentured by any such new indenture shall not, together with the time of his or her past service, exceed the period of service for which such immigrant was previously bound.

Immigrant absenting himself, refusing to work, or guilty of misconduct.

31. Any immigrant who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the daily calling of the muster roll, or at and during the time and hours, or at the place where and when he shall have contracted or agreed to attend in commencing or carrying on any work, during such hours as it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted or agreed to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence, or neglect of duty or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause before the end of the period stated in his indenture, or before the end of the period for which he shall have verbally contracted or agreed to serve, as the case may be, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the whole or any part of any wages then due, and not exceeding the wages of one week, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the Justice, such fine not to exceed twenty-three dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

On complaint of absence, muster roll to be produced.

32. In the case of any complaint made by any employer against any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant for absenting himself from his service or employment, it shall be lawful for the Special Justice of the district, and he is hereby required to demand the production of the muster roll of the plantation or estate for the month during which such absence shall have taken place and if such muster roll shall not be produced, or if it shall appear on inspection thereof and shall be proved in evidence that the names of such immigrants have not been duly called over as herein-before enacted, then and in any such case such complaint shall be dismissed.

Amount of industrial service how to be ascertained.

33. In the case of any such complaint for neglect or refusal to attend during reasonable hours of work, or for leaving work unfinished, it shall be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such immigrant has neglected or refused to attend during any time not exceeding, if he shall be employed in the field, seven hours between sunrise and sunset, and if he shall be employed within the buildings of the plantation or estate, ten hours between the hours of five in the morning and eight in the evening; and that if such

last-mentioned complaint shall be made in respect to the non-performance of work contracted or agreed to be done by the task, it shall be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such immigrant has not performed within the week five tasks of the extent assigned for the same rate of wages as daily tasks to the creole labourers of the colony.

34. If it shall be established before any two Justices of the Peace, on complaint preferred by an indentured immigrant that such immigrant is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages in terms of his contract, such Justices shall declare and adjudge the contract or indenture of such immigrant to be thereby cancelled, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer, who shall be required to pay or to give promissory notes in manner and form provided by section 21 of this Ordinance, for such sums as may be the due proportion of the bounty or passage money for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him; the original employer and his estate remaining liable, however, for such sum or sums as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original contract or indenture.

Employer failing to provide employment.

35. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for non-payment of wages or damages, for breach of contract or misconduct by his employer, it shall be lawful for the Justice to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages due to such immigrant, for such days or time as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value of any damage done to the property of his employer by or through the misconduct or negligence or carelessness of such immigrant.

Abatement of wages for misconduct.

36. If any such immigrant as aforesaid shall, by negligence or other improper conduct, lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer or occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, such fine not to exceed twenty-three dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Immigrant endangering and destroying property.

37. No complaint by any employer against any immigrant or by any immigrant against any employer, made under any of the eleven preceding sections of this Ordinance, shall be entertained unless the same shall be preferred within thirty days after the occurrence of the subject matter of such complaint. And upon the hearing of any such complaint, no abatement or deduction shall be made from the amount, determined to be due to either party by reason of any misconduct of which such party may have been guilty at any time exceeding thirty days before the institution of such complaint.

Limitation of period for preferring complaints.

38. Every immigrant, of whatever description, who shall have completed the term of service under contract or indenture herein-

Issue of certificate of industrial residence.

before required of him respectively, or shall have paid the sums herein-before required to be paid in commutation of such service, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent General, free of all charge, a certificate of industrial residence, to be written or printed upon parchment, according to the form in the Schedule F to this Ordinance annexed, and shall thereupon be released from all further obligation to perform service under contract or indenture; and such certificate shall be delivered free of cost to such immigrant by the said Immigration Agent General at the proper time, if he can be found, whether application shall be made for the same or not: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, on being satisfied that any immigrant is, whether from sickness or any other cause, permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, to authorize the Immigration Agent General to grant a certificate of exemption from labour; and provided that notice shall be published by the Immigration Agent-General for the space of one month before the issue of any certificate under this section of the intention to issue the same.

Schedule F.

or of exemption from labour.

Register of Certificates.

Extract to be evidence.

Issue of duplicate.

Employer to report desertion of immigrant forthwith to Magistrate.

Publication of Report.

Schedule G.

39. The Immigration Agent General shall keep a register of all certificates issued under the provisions of the preceding section, which register shall contain the description, sex, age, and any other distinguishing mark, as clearly as the same can be set forth, of every immigrant to whom any such certificate may be granted; and if at any time any question shall arise, whether before a court of law or elsewhere, respecting any such immigrant, and he shall be unable to produce such certificate, an extract from the said register under the hand of the said Immigration Agent General, accompanied by a certificate under his hand of the identity of such immigrant, shall be deemed good and sufficient evidence; and if at any time any immigrant shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Immigration Agent General that such certificate has been lost or destroyed, he shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of the same on payment of the sum of fifty cents of a dollar for such duplicate.

40. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture shall, within twenty-four hours from the time at which any such immigrant shall have deserted from such plantation, report such desertion at the nearest police station or to the Special Justice for the district, as may be most convenient, stating in such report the number and name by which such immigrant is described in his indenture, with the date thereof, and any other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter; and in case such report shall be sent in the first instance to the Special Justice of the district, he shall forthwith send it to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station, and so soon as any report of a desertion is delivered to such officer, he shall copy the same and send on such report to the nearest police station in each direction, and the police officers respectively in charge of such stations shall, in like manner, copy and send on such report from station to station until it reaches the head station of the county; and the Inspector General of Police shall, at the end of each quarter, make up and transmit to the Governor a return in the Form marked G, of all desertions so reported, and of the result up to that date; and in case any employer shall fail to comply with the pro-

visions of this section, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered on conviction, in default of payment, by warrant of distress in manner and form provided by Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1850.

41. Every person who shall harbour, conceal, or employ any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour for some other employer, or who shall remove, or entice, or solicit away from his employer any immigrant, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-three dollars, and shall further pay to the employer to whom such immigrant shall be indentured the sum of one dollar for each day during which such immigrant shall be proved to have been so harboured or employed; and if the employer or person in charge of any such immigrant shall state upon oath before a Justice of the Peace that he has reasonable cause to suspect that such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such Justice of the Peace may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him or her and the person by whom such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Ordinance: Provided always, that in every case in which any dispute or difference shall arise as to whether any person who shall have harboured, concealed, or employed any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour, or who shall have removed or enticed away, or shall have solicited or enticed any such immigrant to remove from the employment or service of his or her employer, had knowledge of any such immigrant being at the time under such contract, the proof of the absence or want of knowledge of every such person shall be on such person, and the proof of the knowledge of such person shall not be on the party aggrieved, complaining, or informing.

Penalty on harbouring or enticing away immigrant under indenture, &c.

42. It shall be lawful for the employer of any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under a written contract to labour, for the servant of such employer or for any member of the police force or rural constable to apprehend, without warrant, such immigrant, who, on any day on which he shall be bound to labour, shall be found at a distance of more than two miles from the estate on which he shall be engaged to labour, without a ticket of leave signed by such employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such estate; and that it shall be lawful for any member of the police force or constable, if he shall see reasonable cause for so doing, to call upon any such immigrant to produce to him his certificate of industrial residence or ticket of leave, and if such immigrant shall be unable or shall refuse so to do, then, without any unnecessary delay, to take such immigrant before the Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and that if affidavit shall be made before any Justice, showing reasonable ground to suppose that any immigrant is harboured or concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such Justice shall grant a warrant to search for such immigrant to bring him before him to be dealt with according to law.

Apprehension of immigrant wandering from estate.

43. And whereas it appears that certain immigrants from the possessions of the East India Company have received from this colony certain sums of money upon documents implying an obli-

Special issue of certificates to certain Indian immigrants.

gation on such immigrants to enter into indentures for service for the period of five years from the date of the payment of such money, in conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 21 of the year 1850, and whereas many such immigrants have not done so, it shall be lawful for the Special Justice of the district, and he is hereby required to call upon any such immigrant who may be brought before him, under the provisions of the preceding section, to enter into an indenture of service with some employer for such portion of the five years, to be computed from the date of the payment to such immigrant herein-before mentioned, as shall then remain unexpired. And if any such immigrant shall refuse so to do, he shall not be entitled to receive a certificate of industrial residence at the expiration of such five years, so to be computed as aforesaid.

Half-yearly returns of immigrants by employers.

Schedule H.

44. Every employer of immigrants under a written contract to labour shall, on or before the tenth day of January and tenth day of July in each and every year, make out and transmit to the Immigration Agent General a return, in writing, of the number of immigrants who were in his service under written contract on the last day of the preceding month, which return shall be made out in the manner and form specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked H, and shall be described as the return of the person with whom such immigrants shall have been under a written contract or otherwise, and shall contain a specification of the total number of such immigrants, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contracts as aforesaid, which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months by death or desertion, stating the names, numbers, and vessels of import, of those who may have died or deserted, and also of those who may have returned to the performance of their contract after their desertion, giving the like description, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, and the names and numbers of their parents; and also a declaration that the contents of such return are in all respects true and correct; and any person who shall neglect to transmit, within fourteen days after the time specified, any such return as aforesaid, shall pay a sum of ten dollars, and a like sum for each and every subsequent month during which such neglect shall continue; and any person making or signing any such return or declaration, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to be punished as by law provided in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Return to be made of immigrant imprisoned.

45. Whenever any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under indenture shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any Justice of the Peace under any ordinance or law in force, to any term of imprisonment, it shall be the duty of such court of criminal jurisdiction, or of such Justice, as the case may be, within the period of one calendar month from the date of such sentence, to forward to the office of the Immigration Agent General within the city of Georgetown a return, setting forth as accurately as may be the name of such immigrant, the name of the estate to which he is indentured, the offence of which he shall have been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

46. The Immigration Agent General shall enter in the proper place in the register required by the 11th section of this Ordinance, all such births and deaths as shall be reported to him under the provisions of section 44, or as shall in any other manner be brought to his knowledge; and shall keep a separate book, in which shall be entered a full description of every immigrant reported to have deserted or to have been imprisoned, and the period during which he shall in consequence have been absent from the performance of his contract; and if it shall appear by such separate book that any such immigrant shall have been, whether at one time or upon different occasions, absent from the performance of his contract for one month or more for each year that he shall have been indentured, it shall be lawful for the said Immigration Agent General, and he is hereby required to withhold the certificate by the 36th and 41st sections of this Ordinance required to be given, until such immigrant shall have completed the term of industrial residence required by law.

Entry in Register of Births, Deaths, and Desertion.

Suspension of issue of certificate.

47. Every estate on which such immigrants, whether indentured or not indentured, are located, shall be provided with comfortable and sufficient dwellings, and with a proper hospital and hospital furniture, medicine, and nurses, and shall have a regularly licensed medical practitioner to attend the sick; and in default thereof the proprietor of such estate shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-three dollars, and a like sum for each and every fourteen days during which such default shall continue; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, in the case of any proprietor convicted more than once of a breach of the provisions of this section within a period of three months, to direct all such immigrants to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrants shall be wholly discharged from such service; and the Governor may direct such immigrants to be indentured to any other employer whom he may select, and who may be willing to receive the same.

Provision of accommodation and Hospital.

48. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be allowed one afternoon in each week, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of receiving education and religious instruction, and any manager or other person in charge of a plantation preventing the attendance of any such African at any school on such afternoon as aforesaid, or obstructing the minister of the parish, or any minister of the Christian religion, or any licensed schoolmaster, duly authorized thereto by the Governor, in visiting and instructing any such African, or neglecting or refusing to provide a fit and proper place, if required so to do by the Inspector of Schools, for the communication of such instruction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars for each such offence, to be recovered upon the complaint of the Inspector of Schools, or any person authorized by him in writing: Provided always, that any such African who shall absent himself from work on such afternoon as aforesaid, and shall not attend the school provided for him, or receive instruction therein, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment in manner and form provided by section 31 of this Ordinance.

Instruction of Africans.

Inspection of
plantation by
Immigration
Agent-General.

49. It shall be lawful for the Immigration Agent-General to enter into and upon any plantation where any immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of such immigrant, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against any such immigrant, or any such immigrant may have against his employer.

Penalty on
obstruction of
Immigration
Agent-General.

50. Every person who shall wilfully do any act whereby the Immigration Agent-General may be prevented or obstructed in the performance of his duty under this Ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding forty-eight dollars for every such offence, as to the convicting Justices shall seem fit.

Issue of pass-
port to immi-
grants.

51. Every immigrant who shall have acquired a right to a certificate of industrial residence, shall and may demand and receive from the Immigration Agent-General a passport, which shall be delivered to him free of all charge whatsoever, and such immigrant shall thereupon be at liberty to depart from this colony on paying the expense of his own passage: Provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or taken to imply any obligation upon this colony to provide a passage for any such immigrant at any time before the expiration of the term for which he shall have consented to reside herein.

Right to back
passage of
Coolies in-
troduced be-
fore Decem-
ber 1853.

52. Every immigrant from Her Majesty's Dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall have arrived in this colony at any time before the month of December 1853, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the 38th or 43d sections of this Ordinance, shall be entitled, at the expiration of five years from the time of his arrival in this colony, or at the expiration of the further term for which he may have consented on receipt of a sum of money to remain in the same, to be provided at the expense of the said colony with a passage back to the port from whence he sailed.

And of
Coolies in-
troduced after
that date.

53. Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has given his assent to the emigration to this colony of natives of the possessions of the East India Company, under engagements to render industrial service for a period of ten years, in consideration whereof they are to be provided with a passage back to their own country at the expense of the colony; and whereas Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to provide for the reduction upon certain conditions of the said period of industrial service:—Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall have arrived or who may arrive in this colony at any time during or after the month of December 1853, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the 38th section of this Ordinance, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival and upon payment to the Immigration Agent-General of the sum of thirty-five dollars, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the said colony: Provided, that if the said Governor-General of India in Council shall so require it, every such immigrant shall be relieved from all liability to payment for the said back passage, on condition of his

entering annually into indentures of service for each of the last five years of the period of his engagement, or of paying to the Immigration Agent General the sum of two pounds and ten shillings or twelve dollars for each such year; and provided further, that if any such immigrant shall, on claiming such back passage, whether the Governor-General of India in Council shall so require it or not, prove that he has been serving under indentures or annual or longer contracts for the whole period of his residence in this colony, he shall not be required to make any such payment; and every indenture or contract which may be made under the provisions of this section, shall be made in manner provided by the 20th section of this Ordinance, and every employer with whom any such immigrant shall enter into such indenture or contract, shall, at the time of the execution of the same, in addition to the fee by the said section imposed for the preparation thereof, pay to the Immigration Agent General a sum calculated at the rate of seven dollars per annum for the period stated in such indenture or contract.

54. The Governor may order a back passage to be provided at the expense of the colony for any immigrant who may have become permanently unfit for labour, anything herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Free passage
for invalids.

55. It shall not be lawful for any immigrant who shall have been introduced into the colony at the public expense to depart from the colony without having first obtained a passport in manner herein-before provided; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony any such immigrant, who shall not have obtained such passport, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of one hundred dollars for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid; and every such penalty shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered for and on the behalf of Her Majesty by the Attorney-General from such master or other person being in command of any such vessel, or from the owner of such vessel or from the surety of the master of such vessel, or from any or either of them.

Penalty on
master of ves-
sel receiving
immigrant
without pass-
port.

56. Upon the departure of any vessel from this colony having Indian immigrants on board returning to the port from whence they came, the Immigration Agent General, accompanied by the Health Officer, shall proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such Health Officer, shall ascertain, by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, whether the vessel is fit and suitable in all respects for the purpose, and whether all the arrangements made for the passage and treatment of the immigrants are in due conformity with law, and especially with the provisions of an Act passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India and Council, intituled "An Act for regulating the Emigration of the Native Inhabitants of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad," and such Immigration Agent General shall personally muster such immigrants and ascertain whether they and each of them be the parties lawfully entitled to back passage, and shall certify upon the list to be by him

Inspection of
vessel sailing
with immi-
grants.

furnished to the master of such vessel, the total number of immigrants embarked; together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they are provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

Payment of
Health Officer.

57. Such Health Officer shall be allowed, as his remuneration for services performed under this Ordinance, the sum of ten cents of a dollar for every immigrant on board of any such vessel arriving, and the same sum for every immigrant departing at the expense of the colony.

Immigrant
using false
document.

58. If any immigrant shall fraudulently obtain, transfer, use, or attempt to use, any false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of industrial residence, passport, ticket of leave, or other document referred to in this Ordinance, or shall in any manner alter or erase any part of such document, such immigrant shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-three dollars, or to imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding thirty days.

Half of all
fines to be
paid to the in-
former.

59. If any person shall be sentenced by any Justice to imprisonment for any offence against this Ordinance, or shall fail to pay any fine imposed upon him by such Justice for such offence, he shall be committed to the nearest gaol of the district in which he shall be convicted, there to remain in conformity with his sentence; and one-half of every fine imposed by this Ordinance shall be paid to the informer, and in any case where the party convicted shall not pay such fine, it shall be lawful for the Governor to reward such informer, provided that such reward to be so paid by the Governor shall in no case exceed the sum of one dollar.

Payment of
salaries and of
sums due.

60. All salaries of officers granted, and all expenses incurred in virtue of this Ordinance, shall be paid out of such funds as are raised for the purposes of immigration; that all moneys payable by any person in virtue of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and which shall not be declared to be payable to any particular officer or person, shall be payable to the Receiver-General or to the Special Justice awarding the payment of any such money; that all sums received by the Special Justice or any other person and not payable over to any particular person, shall be paid over to the Receiver-General; that all moneys received by the Receiver-General under this Ordinance and every other Ordinance relative to immigrants not otherwise appropriated, shall be applied to immigration purposes; and that the Receiver-General shall render annually to the Governor and Court of Policy, combined with the Financial Representatives of the inhabitants of the colony, a statement of all receipts and payments for immigration purposes.

Adjudication
of complaints
under this
Ordinance.

61. All complaints, differences, and disputes, which shall arise between employer and immigrant, respecting any matter or thing treated of in this Ordinance, shall and may be heard and determined, except where otherwise specially provided, by any Justice specially appointed or to be specially appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 19 of 1845.

Interpreta-
tion of terms.

62. Throughout this Ordinance the words and expressions herein-after mentioned shall have and bear the following meanings, that is to say, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors; the word "Governor" shall mean any person who, for the time being, shall be in the lawful administration of the

Government of this Colony; the word "Receiver-General" shall also mean Assistant Receiver-General; the term "Immigration Agent General" shall not only mean the Immigration Agent General, but also any sub-agent appointed by the Governor to act in any particular case or on any particular occasion in the place and stead of the Immigration Agent General; the word "immigrant" shall include all immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of the British Treasury or at the expense of this colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty; the word "writing" shall also mean printing; the word "servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any plantation to which immigrants shall be allotted; the word "contract" and the words "written contract" shall mean also any indenture or agreement written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; the word "indenture" shall also mean "contract;" the word "estate" shall also mean plantation; the word "plantation" shall include any sugar, cocoa, coffee, plantain, rice, or cotton estate, or any wood-cutting establishment, or any cattle farm; the word "employer" shall include the proprietor or manager, or other person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate or plantation, or of or upon any cattle farm, or of or upon any wood-cutting establishment, on which any immigrant shall be employed; every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as to one person or thing; every word importing the plural number shall extend and be applied to one person, matter, or thing as well as to several persons, matters, or things; every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as to a male, unless in any of the cases aforesaid it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

63. This Ordinance shall commence and take effect when and so soon as the Governor shall by Proclamation declare that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same. Ordinance when 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, City of Georgetown, Demerara, this Tenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and published on the Twentieth of December of the same year,

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

By Command of the Court,

WM. WALKER, *Secretary.*

A (Sec. 9.)

Immigration Agent General's Certificate of Arrival.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the Ship
 (Master,) arrived at this port from
 on the of bringing immi-
 grants above 14 years of age, between the ages of four-
 teen and six years, and under six years of
 age; that I, assisted by the Health Officer of the port, have perso-
 nally inspected the said vessel and immigrants, and find that the
 provisions of the Imperial Passenger's Act, for the time being, as far
 as the same are applicable, have been duly complied with; and
 finally, that the amount payable in respect of such immigrants is
 dollars.

Dated at day of 185
 A. B., *Immigration Agent General.*

B (SECS. 16 and 20.)

British Guiana.

Be it remembered, that on this day of in
 the year of our Lord 18 , A. B. of and C. D. of
 appeared before me, E. F., Immigration Agent
 General of the Colony of British Guiana, and in my presence signed
 their names or marks (as the case may be) to the following Contract
 of Service—

The said A.B. agrees to hire the services of the said C.D., and the
 said C.D. agrees to render to the said A.B. his heirs, executors, ad-
 ministrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of a
 for the term of years, commencing on the day of
 in the year 18 , and terminating on the day
 of in the year 18 . And it is further agreed between
 the said parties, that the said C.D. shall be employed by the said
 A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, on plantation
 . And it is further agreed, that the said A.B., his
 heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to the said C.D.
 as such labourer aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the
 labourers not under indenture or contract working on said estate,
 and that such wages shall be paid on the last day of the
 . 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
 C.D. shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, adminis-
 trators, or assigns, and shall be paid wages by the said purchaser, his
 heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this
 contract.

A. B.
 C. D.

The preceding contract was signed by the above-named parties
 in my presence on the day and year above written, voluntarily,
 the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them
 respectively.

E. F., *Immigration Agent General.*

C. (SECTIONS 17 and 20.)

British Guiana.

This Indenture made the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____ between A. B., Immigration Agent General in the Colony of British Guiana, for and on behalf of C. D., a liberated (male or female) African of the age of _____ years, and numbered _____ recently sent to this Colony under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of being located and established herein, of the one part, and E. F., of _____ in this Colony, of the other part, Witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance in such case made and provided, and in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements on the part and behalf of the said E. F., herein-after contained, he the said A. B., as such Immigration Agent General, has indented, placed, and bound, and by these Presents, doth indent, place, and bind the said C. D. (the African indented) to and with E. F. of _____ to serve for the term of _____ years, to be computed from the day of the date of these Presents; and doth hereby, for and on behalf of the said C. D., to and with the said E. F., covenant, promise, and agree that the said C. D., shall and will, during all and every part of the said term of _____ years, truly and faithfully serve the said E. F. as a labourer on plantation _____ and the said E. F. doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said A. B. for and on behalf of the said C. D., that he the said E. F. shall and will, until the said C. D. shall have attained the age of fifteen years, find and provide the said C. D. with suitable and sufficient diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, lodging, and medical attendance, in a like and equal manner with the rest of the Africans under the age of fifteen years indented in this Colony, and according to the laws in such case made and provided, and according to all other ordinances and laws which may hereafter be made touching or concerning Africans under the age of fifteen years indented in this colony, and that he the said E. F., for and on account of the said C. D., until the said C. D. shall attain the said age of fifteen, shall and will keep, or cause to be kept, a regular account, in which the said C. D. shall be debited with the costs and charges of such diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, at the same prices paid for the same by the said E. F., and shall and will credit the said C. D. for all work by him or her done and performed at the same rate of wages paid or payable to any other labourer on said plantation for the like work; and shall also allow to the said C. D., during the continuance of these Presents, for education and religious instruction, such one afternoon in every week as shall be appointed or assigned by the Governor of the Colony for the time being.

In witness whereof, he the said A. B., the Immigration Agent General, for and on behalf of the said C. D., and he the said E. F., have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

D. (SECTION 23.)

ANNUAL LIST OF ARRIVALS AND ALLOTMENTS OF IMMIGRANTS.

No. of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	No. of Immigrants.	From what Port or Place.	Adults.			Children between 6 and 14 years.			Children under 6 years.			No. of Immigrants allotted, including children.		To what Plantation allotted.	Remarks.	
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.			

Dated at

this

day of

185 .

A. B. Immigration Agent General.
 N.B.—If any discrepancy exists between the number arrived and those allotted, explain it in the column for Remarks.

F. (SECTION 38.)

No.

THIS is to certify, That the _____ Immigrant herein-under described, has completed his term of service (or has paid the amount required in commutation of his service) under the provisions of the Ordinance No. _____ of the year 1854.

Name.	Sex.	Description.	Remarks.

(Signed)

A.B.

G. (SECTION 40.)

QUARTERLY RETURN of DESERTIONS for the DISTRICT.

No.	Description of Immigrant.	Name.	Sex.	Date of Indenture.	Plantation from which deserted.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Return to Service.

H. (SECTION 44.)

HALF-YEARLY RETURN of the ENTIRE NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS located on Planta-
 tion in the Parish of in the
 Colony of British Guiana.

	Madras Coolies.		Calcutta Coolies.		Africans.		Portuguese.		Chinese.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number remaining at last Return												
Number born, received, or returned from desertion since last Return												
Total												
Number died, departed, or deserted, since last Return												
Total on the estate												

SPECIFICATION OF BIRTH.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Father's Number.	Father's Ship of Import.	Father's Country.

SPECIFICATION OF DESERTERS.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Desertion.

SPECIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

SPECIFICATION of IMMIGRANTS returning after Desertion.

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Return.	Date of Desertion.

I, _____ of Plantation _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare,
 That the above is a true and correct Return of the Immigrants on Plantation
 on the _____ day of _____ 18____, as required by the
 42d Section of Ordinance 7 of 1854.

Signature.

APPENDIX No. 61.

TRINIDAD. — No. 24.

AN ORDINANCE,—

To amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration.

Certain Ordinances repealed.

BE it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, that the several Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule A to this Ordinance shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except so far as regards any appointment of Agent General of Immigrants or other appointment made under the said Ordinances or either of the same, and save also and except so far as regards all existing engagements to labour and the payment of any duties now due and owing to Her Majesty, and all fines and penalties incurred under the said Ordinances or either of the same, all which engagements to labour may be enforced, and all which duties, fines, and penalties shall and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Saves entries to labour made in general register of immigrants.

II. Provided always, that all entries heretofore made in the General Register of Immigrants by the Agent General of Immigrants shall be valid, and all engagements to labour, assignments of services and certificates heretofore made and granted, and all matters and things done under or by virtue of any or either of the said Ordinances shall be and continue in force in the same manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Interpretation clause.

III. And be it enacted, that throughout this Ordinance the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter, that is to say, words importing one number or one gender shall mean respectively both numbers and both genders; the expression "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; the expression "Immigration Agent" shall include any person appointed by the Governor to act as Immigration Agent; the word "Immigrant" shall mean all Immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of this colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty; the expression "Indian Immigrant" shall mean any Immigrant who shall have been introduced from the British Possessions in the East Indies; the word "Indenture" shall include all contracts of service declared to be valid by this Ordinance; the expression "Indentured Immigrant" shall mean any immigrant under such indenture who shall not have completed his industrial residence; and the word "Employer" shall mean the proprietor or manager, or other person having the direction of, or the chief authority upon any estate, plantation, or farm on which any immigrant shall be employed.

Governor may proclaim ports from which immigration to this colony may be carried on.

IV. The Governor may from time to time by proclamation name the ports or places from which immigration on bounty into this colony shall be permitted, and the rates of bounty payable on the immigrants and the conditions under which such immigration may be carried on.

V. If any labourer arriving in this colony from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any part of Europe, or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration on bounty shall have been permitted by such proclamation as aforesaid, shall, before his arrival, have contracted with any person to perform service in this colony, such contract shall, when approved and countersigned by the Agent General of Immigrants, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may, with the consent of the parties, have made therein, be valid in this colony for the full period named in such contracts not exceeding three years, provided that, except as herein-after mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless the same shall purport to have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and attested by some Notary Public or British Consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily and with a full understanding of its meaning, nor unless the Immigration Agent shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial or Colonial Government.

Contracts of service entered into previous to arrival of immigrant, on the same being approved and countersigned by the Agent General of Immigrants, to be held valid in this colony.

Proviso as to signing and attestation.

VI. If the Immigration Agent shall not be so satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the said Immigration Agent to approve and countersign such contract in manner aforesaid.

If contract is not signed and attested, Immigration Agent to report same to Governor.

VII. The Agent General of immigrants shall continue to keep the general register of immigrants, and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants arriving in the colony, and shall number each of such immigrants by a particular number, commencing from the last number already borne on such register and proceeding by regular numerical progression, and shall distinguish therein under different heads the number, age, name, sex, and country of every such immigrant, and the time when, and the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant is or is not entitled to a return passage, and the name of the employer or other person at whose expense such labourer shall have been introduced, and of the employer to whom he may be indentured on his arrival, and of the amount of monies, if any, which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages in the colony.

General register of immigrants to be kept by Agent General of Immigrants, and mode of keeping such register.

VIII. If any immigrants shall not on their arrival be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the Agent General of immigrants, and he is hereby authorized to provide them with food and lodging at the expense of the colony until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them.

Agent General to provide food, &c., for immigrants who shall not immediately on their arrival be employed.

IX. In case any immigrant shall, before embarkation, have consented to enter in the colony into a contract of service with any employer whom the Agent General of immigrants may on his arrival select for a period not exceeding three years, such consent being shown either by a certificate of the Government Immigration Agent

Agent General may assign services of immigrants arriving into the colony under contract for service.

at the port of embarkation, or by an agreement signed by the immigrant and witnessed by such notary, consul, or other officer as aforesaid, the Agent General of immigrants may assign such immigrant to any employer whom he may think fit for such period as aforesaid: provided always, that in making such assignment, it shall not be lawful for the Agent General of immigrants to separate husbands from wives, nor children under the age of fifteen years from their parents or natural protectors: provided also, that no such assignment shall take effect until the employer and the Agent General of immigrants on behalf of such immigrant shall have executed an indenture in the form annexed (Schedule B), or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor, nor until such employer shall have paid on such indenture the fee herein-after provided.

Agent General may enter on any estate where immigrants are employed, for the purpose of inspecting them.

X. The Immigration Agent may at any time during the daytime, enter upon any estate where any immigrants shall be employed, and may inspect the state and condition of such immigrants, and if requisite, require a muster of such immigrants or any of them as may then be on the said estate, and shall twice at the least in every year, visit and inspect every plantation or place whereon any such immigrant shall be employed.

Quarterly returns to be made by employers of immigrants to Agent General according to forms to be approved by Governor.

XI. Every employer of immigrants shall within the first five days of the month of January, April, July and October in every year, make and deliver to the Agent General of immigrants, a return in such form as the Governor may from time to time approve of all immigrants in his employ or residing on the estate of such employer during the preceding three months, together with the date and cause (as far as the same may be known) of all deaths and the number of births of the children of such immigrants, and the names of all immigrants who may have left the estate during the quarter, and the Agent General of immigrants shall keep all such returns, and shall at the end of every year, make an abstract of the numbers, increase and decrease of all such immigrants, which abstract shall be laid before the Council of Government.

Penalty for omitting to make return, and for obstructing Agent General.

XII. Every employer of immigrants who shall omit to make the return herein-before required, and every person who shall by any act or omission obstruct the Agent General of immigrants entering upon any plantation where he may reasonably suppose any immigrant to be employed, or in inquiring into the state and condition of any immigrant, shall on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence, as the convicting Justice shall direct.

Agent General may cancel indentures in cases of ill-usage, &c.

XIII. In case it shall be made to appear to the Agent General of immigrants that any immigrant has been ill used by his employer, or in case of neglect of duty, or breach of contract on the part of such immigrant or employer, the Agent General of immigrants may by notice in the *Royal Gazette* cancel the indenture of such immigrant.

Agent General may cancel indentures on which fees or monies payable under this Ordinance have not been paid.

XIV. The Agent General of immigrants may also by such notice, cancel the indenture of any immigrant in respect of whom any fee or other sum of money payable by his employer under this Ordinance shall remain unpaid for a period of one calendar month after it shall have become due.

XV. The Governor may by such notice cancel the indenture of any immigrant if the immigration agent shall report that the accommodation provided for such immigrant is bad or insufficient, or if on any other ground he shall consider it requisite.

Governor may cancel indenture on report of Agent General.

XVI. Any immigrant whose indentures shall have been cancelled under any of the above provisions may, without his consent, be re-indentured to some other employer by the Agent General of immigrants, for any period not exceeding the then unexpired period of the indenture so cancelled.

Any immigrant whose indenture has been cancelled to be re-indentured for the unexpired period of his indenture.

XVII. When the bounty or passage money paid by the colony in respect of any immigrant shall not have exceeded nine pounds, and the Government shall not be bound to furnish any return passage to such immigrant, such immigrant shall be entitled after having resided three years in the colony, to demand from the Agent General of immigrants a certificate of industrial residence, unless it shall be recorded in the office of such Agent General, or shall otherwise appear to his satisfaction that such immigrant has deserted or been absent without lawful excuse from service, or been imprisoned under the sentence or by the order of any Court of Justice, or under the conviction of any Justice or Justices of the Peace, for periods amounting in the whole to more than six days in the three years; and in such case, such immigrant shall not be entitled to the said certificate until he shall have further served under indenture for the period or periods of such absence or desertion.

Immigrants introduced at a cost not exceeding 9l. and not entitled to a return passage, at the expiration of three years to receive a certificate of industrial residence.

XVIII. It shall be competent to the Agent General of immigrants to assign any Chinese immigrant on his arrival for a period not exceeding five years, according to the terms of any contract into which he shall have entered before his arrival in the colony, provided that one calendar month before the expiration of the first and every other year of such period, the immigrant may require the said Agent to transfer him to some other employer whom such immigrant may select for the remainder of the said period, or on re-payment of all advances made to him before his arrival in the colony and then remaining unpaid, and of three pounds per annum for every year wanting to complete five years residence in this colony, to release him absolutely from his indentures, and give him a certificate of industrial residence: Provided also, that every such assignment and transfer as aforesaid, shall be made by indenture or as near as may be in the form contained in Schedule B, or such other form as may be approved by the Governor, and such transfer shall be determinable at the request of the immigrant in like manner as the original assignment.

Services of Chinese immigrants may be assigned for a period not exceeding five years, but such immigrant may, one month before the expiration of each year of service, signify his wish to be transferred to some other employer.

XIX. It shall be competent to the Agent General of immigrants to indenture any Indian immigrant who may have been introduced into this colony before the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, but who on the expiration of any engagement to labour entered into by such immigrant and which may be subsisting and in force at the passing of this Ordinance shall not have completed an actual residence of five years within this colony, for the periods following, that is to say, where such immigrant on the expiration of such engagement shall not have completed a residence of three years within this colony, such indenture shall

Form of assignment and transfer.

Periods for which Agent General of immigrants may indenture.

be for such term as shall be sufficient to make up three years from the time of the arrival of such immigrant in this colony; but where such immigrant shall at the expiration of such engagement have completed an actual residence of three years or more but less than five years within this colony, then such indenture shall be for one year from the date of such indenture, or such portion of a year as together with the time already elapsed since the arrival of such immigrant within this colony shall not exceed the term of five years from the day of such arrival; Provided always, that if any such immigrant who may have completed an actual residence within this colony of three years shall pay to such Agent General a sum equal to the aggregate amount of five shillings sterling for every calendar month which at the time of the passing of this Ordinance or of the expiration of such engagement if any may be wanting to complete a residence of five years within this colony, such immigrant shall not be indentured, and shall be entitled to receive from the Agent General of immigrants a certificate of industrial residence.

Previous.

Term for which immigrants arriving in this colony after January 1854 may be indentured.

Immigrants under indenture for three years or under, may, within one calendar month before the expiration of such term, on payment of a certain sum, demand a certificate of industrial residence, &c.

XX. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony after the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four shall be indentured by the Agent General of immigrants for the term of three years from the day of his arrival in this colony.

XXI. Every Indian immigrant who may be indentured as aforesaid for the term of three years, or for any term sufficient to make up the term of three years as herein-before mentioned, and who shall have completed his service under such indenture, may at any time not less than one calendar month before the expiration of such term, and on payment to the Agent General of immigrants of the sum of six pounds, demand a certificate of industrial residence, or he may at any time not less than one calendar month before the expiration of such term signify to his then employer, and to the Agent General of Immigrants his desire to be indentured to some other employer whom he may select and who may be willing to employ him for a period of one year from the determination of his existing indenture, and it shall be competent for the Agent General of immigrants to re-indenture such immigrant accordingly, and if the immigrant shall fail to make such payment or to require such re-indenture his original indenture shall be deemed to be extended for one year.

Immigrants may, on paying for unexpired term of service, obtain a certificate of industrial residence.

XXII. Any Indian immigrant whose original indenture shall have been so extended or who shall have been re-indentured as herein-before mentioned may at any time not less than one calendar month before the expiration of the year for which his original indenture shall have been so extended or for which he shall have been re-indentured, and on payment to the Agent General of the sum of three pounds or the sum of five shillings for every calendar month which may be wanting to make up a residence of five years within the colony, demand a certificate of industrial residence or may require such re-indenture as aforesaid, and if he shall fail to make such payment or to require such re-indenture his original indenture shall be deemed to be again extended for one year.

Chinese immigrants on completing industrial

XXIII. Any Chinese or Indian immigrant who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years within the colony may

demand of the Agent General of immigrants a certificate of industrial residence, provided that in case of immigrants under twelve years of age, residence in the colony shall for the purpose of computing such industrial residence be equivalent to residence under indenture.

residence of five years may demand a certificate of industrial residence. *Proviso.*

XXIV. Every immigrant who shall have received or shall be entitled to such certificate shall be at liberty to abandon service, and may demand from the Agent General of immigrants a passport, which as well as the said certificate shall be signed by the Agent General and given gratis.

Immigrants receiving certificate of industrial residence may abandon service, &c.

XXV. No immigrant shall depart from the colony without such passport, and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel any immigrant who shall not have duly obtained such passport, with the intention of carrying him out of this colony, and every person who shall aid or abet the departure of any such immigrant, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace forfeit and pay such penalty, not exceeding twenty pounds, as to the Justice shall seem fit for each and every immigrant whom he shall have so received, harboured, aided or abetted.

Passports to be granted to immigrants leaving the colony.

Penalty on masters of vessels for taking away immigrants without passport.

XXVI. Any immigrant who shall have resided three years in the colony shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have served under indenture for that period; but the non-production of a certificate of industrial residence shall be *prima facie* evidence that he has not served under indenture for a longer period.

Residence of three years, presumption of service under indenture, but non-production of certificate, *prima facie* evidence of no service.

XXVII. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this colony at any time subsequent to the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four under an agreement reserving to him a right to a return passage, shall be entitled to such return passage on the completion of a residence in this colony of ten years, and on payment by such immigrant to the Colonial Treasurer of such sum not exceeding the sum of seven pounds five shillings and tenpence sterling, as the Governor may from time to time by proclamation direct and appoint, as a contribution by such immigrant towards the expense of such return passage; and every immigrant introduced into this colony at any time before the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four under an agreement reserving to him the right to a return passage, shall be entitled to such return passage at the public expense on the completion of an industrial residence within this colony of five years under a written engagement to labour, or indenture, or the payment of monthly duties or other monies in lieu thereof.

Indian immigrants introduced subsequently to 1st January 1854, to be entitled to a return passage after a residence of ten years, and on payment of certain monies towards expenses of such return passages.

Provision in case of immigrants introduced prior to January 1854.

XXVIII. The Governor may authorize the Agent General of immigrants to grant a certificate of exemption from industrial residence to any immigrant who from sickness, accident, or other cause shall appear to him incapable of labour, and may send any such Indian immigrant back at the expense of the colony to the port in India from which he emigrated.

Provision in case of sickness or accident to immigrants.

XXIX. The Governor may by notice in the *Royal Gazette* from time to time make regulations respecting the form in which application shall be made by persons desirous of having immigrants inden-

Governor to make rules and regulations respecting Immigrants.

tured to them, and respecting the lodging, medicine, medical aid, food, and clothing to be provided for immigrants, and the periods within which the wages of such immigrants shall be paid, and respecting any other matters necessary for carrying this Ordinance into effect; and a copy of such regulations shall be laid before the Council of Government at its next meeting.

Indentured im-
migrants to labour
on plantation
mentioned in his
indenture for nine
hours daily.

Proviso.

Penalty on im-
migrant absenting
himself without
lawful excuse.

Where immigrant
has absented him-
self, or been im-
prisoned for more
than six days dur-
ing the time of his
indenture, Agent
General of immi-
grants to endorse
the same on in-
denture.

Time during
which immigrant
is committed for
trial shall be an
absence without
excuse.

Where employer
of immigrant shall
die, &c., persons
to whom planta-
tion shall revert,
shall be entitled to
services of such
immigrant.

XXX. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon or in the service of the plantation mentioned in his indenture, for nine hours of each day, Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day only excepted. Provided always, that during his inability to labour on account of illness, every such immigrant shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, receive, instead of wages, such allowances as the state of his health may require, or as may be prescribed by any regulation issued or to be issued by the Governor.

XXXI. Every indentured immigrant who, during the continuance of his indenture shall, without lawful excuse, absent himself from his work, shall forfeit his claim to all wages and allowances for the time during which he shall so absent himself, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace shall, for every such offence, be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol, or nearest authorized place of confinement, with hard labour for such term not exceeding fourteen days, as such Justice shall direct.

XXXII. Where it shall be made to appear to the Agent General of immigrants that any indentured immigrant has absented himself without lawful excuse from the service of his employer, or has been imprisoned under the sentence or by the order of any Court of Justice, or under the conviction of any Justice or Justices of the Peace for any period or periods of time, amounting in the whole to more than six days, it shall be lawful for the Agent General of immigrants to endorse on the indenture of such immigrant a note of the time or times during which such immigrant shall have so absented himself without lawful excuse, or been so imprisoned; and such immigrant shall, on the expiration of the term of his indenture, be bound to work for his then employer for an additional time, equal to the time or the whole of the times so endorsed on such indenture; and the term of service mentioned in the indenture shall not be deemed to be completed until he shall have served such employer for such additional time.

XXXIII. The time during which any immigrant shall have been under examination, or committed for trial for any offence of which he shall be afterwards convicted, shall be deemed an absence without lawful excuse under this Ordinance.

XXXIV. If the employer of any indentured immigrant shall die, or if the plantation mentioned in the indenture of such immigrant shall be alienated or demised, the person who shall become entitled to such plantation shall be entitled to the services of such immigrant during the residue of the term of his indenture. Provided always, that for the purpose of deciding such disputes as are herein-before mentioned between an immigrant and his employer, the person who is actually in possession of such plantation shall be deemed to be

entitled thereto; but the services of any indentured immigrant may be transferred, with his consent, to any other plantation belonging to the same employer, provided that a memorandum of such transfer shall be endorsed on his indenture, and signed by the Agent General of immigrants.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Agent General of immigrants, or any police constable, to stop without a warrant any African, Indian, or Chinese immigrant not being on the plantation in respect of which his services may be due, and also for the owner or occupier of any land or house to stop without a warrant any such immigrant found upon or about such land or house; and if such immigrant, being so required, shall fail to produce such certificate of exemption or of industrial residence as are herein-before mentioned, or a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, to take such immigrant forthwith before some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, and such Justice shall forthwith inquire into the case, and unless he shall be satisfied that such immigrant has completed such residence or obtained such exemption as aforesaid, or that he is absent from the plantation in respect of which his services shall be due with the leave of his employer, shall make order for his immediate committal, with hard labour, to such place of confinement as aforesaid for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful for the employer of any indentured immigrant, or for any servant of such employer, or for any police constable, to apprehend without warrant such immigrant, if found during the ordinary hours of work beyond the limits of the plantation in respect of which his services shall be due, without a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such plantation.

XXXVII. Any immigrant who shall falsely and fraudulently pretend that he has completed his industrial residence, or who shall use, give, or lend any certificate, passport, or ticket of leave for any fraudulent purpose, or who shall wilfully counterfeit or alter any such certificate, passport, or ticket of leave, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be imprisoned in such place of confinement as aforesaid, with hard labour, for such term not exceeding three calendar months, as the convicting Justice shall direct.

XXXVIII. Every master, or other person in charge of any vessel, drogher, or boat, who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, drogher, or boat, with the intention of carrying from any part of this colony to any other part of the colony, any indentured immigrant who shall not have obtained a written ticket of leave signed by his employer, or who shall not be going to or returning from any Court of Justice on the subpoena or summons of such Court or of any Justice of the Peace, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay such penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit, for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured.

XXXIX. Every employer of any indentured immigrant shall, on the expiration of the term of industrial residence of such immigrant,

Power to Agent General of immigrants, or any police constable, to stop, without warrant, any immigrant of the plantation to which he has been indentured, &c.

Indentured immigrant may be apprehended without warrant if found during ordinary hours of work off plantation to which he may be indentured unless provided with a ticket of leave.

Penalty on immigrant for fraudulently pretending he has completed an industrial residence, or for lending or counterfeiting certificate, ticket of leave, or passports.

Penalty on masters of vessel receiving or harbouring on board any indentured immigrant who shall not be provided with ticket of leave.

Immigrants on completing their term of industrial

residence to be entitled to receive from their employer a certificate to that effect.

Penalty on persons harbouring or employing immigrants indentured to any other person.

Fees payable to Colonial Treasury on indentures for service.

Governor to provide stamps, &c.

In cases where advances have been made to immigrants, employers are to pay one dollar monthly to Agent General, and may deduct a certain amount of wages monthly, for purpose of repaying such advances.

deliver to such immigrant, on his request, a certificate under the hand of such employer, that such immigrant has completed the term of his industrial residence; and every employer who shall refuse or fail to deliver such certificate to any immigrant, when lawfully requested so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit to such immigrant such sum not exceeding ten pounds, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

XL. Any person who shall knowingly harbour or receive into, or continue in his employment any immigrant then under indenture to any other person, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty such sum not exceeding twenty pounds as to such Justice shall seem fit, and shall pay to the employer the sum of ten shillings for each day during which such immigrant shall have been so harboured or employed; and complaint of such harbouring or employing may be made by the Immigration Agent, or by the employer of such immigrant, before any Justice of the Peace at any time within twelve calendar months after any day on which such immigrant shall have been so harboured or employed.

XLI. There shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer by the employer of every immigrant during the period of his industrial residence the following fees, viz.: on the execution of any indenture two pounds, and at the commencement of the second and every subsequent year of service under such indenture, or any extension thereof, the like sum of two pounds; and where any such immigrant shall on his own request be indentured to any new employer, the sum of three pounds; and all fees payable in respect of any immigrant at the commencement of the second or any subsequent year of service under such indenture, shall be taken to be payable and shall be paid unless the employer shall prove to the satisfaction of the Agent General of immigrants that such immigrant was dead, or had absconded from the estate of such employer before the expiration of the previous year.

XLII. The Governor shall from time to time make order for providing proper and sufficient stamps for expressing and denoting the fees payable on such indentures, and such stamps shall be kept in the custody of the Colonial Treasurer; and on the payment to the Colonial Treasurer of any fee payable on any indenture, the Colonial Treasurer shall cause the paper on which such indenture shall be written or printed to be stamped with the stamp denoting the amount paid; and the Colonial Treasurer shall, in a book to be provided for that purpose, enter the amount of all fees paid to him, together with the number of the indenture in respect of which such fee shall be paid, and the date of such payment.

XLIII. The employer of any indentured immigrant shall pay to the Immigration Agent, by monthly instalments of one dollar each, the amount mentioned in such indenture as advanced to such immigrant previous to his embarkation, and shall be entitled to deduct the same by (weekly or monthly) instalments from the wages of such immigrant, and the monies so paid to the Immigration Agent shall be paid by him to the Colonial Treasurer, for the benefit of the person by whom the advances shall have been made.

XLIV. All monies payable to the Colonial Treasurer in respect of any immigrant under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be a first charge on the plantation in respect of which such immigrant shall have been indentured; and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Ordinance may be sued for and recovered by the Agent General of immigrants.

Monies payable to Colonial Treasurer to be a first charge on plantation on which immigrants may be indentured.

XLV. It shall not be lawful to sue out a writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* or any execution against the person of any indentured immigrant on any judgment to be recovered in any action of contract against such immigrant in the Supreme Civil Court, or in the Court of Complaints, or before the Commissioner of the Petty Civil Court, or any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace; and if any such indentured immigrant shall be arrested or committed to gaol on any writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, or execution against the person of such immigrant on any such judgment, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Civil Court, or the Commissioner or Stipendiary Justice before whom such judgment shall have been recovered, on the production of a certificate under the hand of the Agent General of immigrants, or on its being otherwise made to appear to him that such immigrant is an indentured immigrant, to make order in a summary manner without any notice to the person at whose suit such writ or execution shall have been sued out for the immediate discharge of such immigrant, and thereupon such immigrant shall be forthwith discharged from custody under such writ or execution.

No writ of *Ca. Sa.* &c. to issue against any indentured immigrant.

XLVI. On all proceedings before any Justice of the Peace by any indentured immigrant against his employer for the recovery of wages or for the recovery of any penalty under this Ordinance, or by any employer against any indentured immigrant for breach of his contract or any violation or neglect of duty, no fees shall be demandable or payable by such indentured immigrant or by such employer in respect of any summons or other process to be had on such proceedings.

In proceedings by immigrants and employers no fees payable.

XLVII. On any proceedings before any Court of Justice or Justices of the Peace it shall not be necessary to prove the handwriting of the Agent General of immigrants, or any other party to any indenture purporting to be signed by such Agent General, or to any certificate purporting to be signed by such Agent General; but every such indenture shall be admitted in evidence without any proof of the execution of the same or the signatures affixed thereto.

Signature of Agent General of immigrants to be sufficient proof without the same, being proved.

Passed in Council this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

RICHARD D. CADIZ,
Clerk of Council.



TRINIDAD.

SCHEDULE A.

Ordinance No. 5, 1850.—For the encouragement of immigration and the promotion of the industry of immigrants.

Ordinance No. 10, 1850.—For the promotion of the industry of captured Africans introduced into this colony.

Ordinance No. 11, 1851.—For encouraging immigrants to enter into contracts for a further term of industrial residence within this colony.

Ordinance No. 11, 1852.—For the further encouragement of immigrants to enter into contracts for further terms of industrial residence.

Ordinance No. 12, 1852.—For the better regulation of immigrants.

 SCHEDULE B.

This indenture made the _____ day of _____ 185 _____, between H.M. Immigration Agent of this colony on behalf of A.B., immigrant labourer, &c., of the one part, and E. F. of _____, in this colony, _____ of the other part. Witnesseth that in virtue of the Ordinance No. _____ of 1854, and in consideration of the agreement on the part of the said E. F. herein-after contained, he the said H.M. doth hereby bind and indent the said A.B. to the said E.F. for the term of three years, to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said E. F. his heirs and assigns that the said A. B. shall during the said term or the continuance of these presents truly and faithfully serve the said E. F. his heirs and assigns as a labourer on plantation _____ according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony: And the said E.F. doth hereby agree with the said H.M. that the said E.F. shall during the said term or the continuance of these presents provide the said A.B. with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also shall pay wages to the said A.B. during the next three lunar months at the rate of _____ per diem, and after the expiration of the said term of three months at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written agreement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands,

H.M.

E.F.

APPENDIX No. 62.

BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN of Mortality amongst the Immigrants in British Guiana during the Year 1853.

Month.	2,650 Portuguese.	4,454 Africans.	7,964 Coolies.	506 Chinese.	15,574 Total.
January - -	10	14	29	1	54
February - -	10	5	12	3	30
March - -	17	4	15	7	43
April - -	3	7	19	7	36
May - -	5	2	17	1	25
June - -	10	4	25	7	46
July - -	6	8	22	9	45
August - -	26	5	29	5	65
September - -	28	4	33	5	70
October - -	38	3	31	6	78
November - -	35	3	25	4	67
December - -	22	2	26	2	52
Total - -	210	61	283	57	611

APPENDIX No. 63.

BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN showing Number of Immigrants arriving and departing during
the Year 1853.

ARRIVALS.

From what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Calcutta - - -	1,410	344	90	68	109	2,021
Madeira - - -	1,047	771	216	174	331	2,539
Africa - - -	276	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	276
China - - -	647	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	647
Total - - -	3,380	1,115	306	242	440	5,483

DEPARTURES.

To what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Madras - - -	143	44	15	6	3	211
Madeira - - -	47	13	2	4	3	69
Africa - - -	53	- - -	5	1	- - -	59
Total - - -	243	57	22	11	6	339

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COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION
COMMISSIONERS.

1855.

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



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