



REPORTS

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REPORTS
FROM
COMMITTEES:

EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.

—(17. PART III.)—

SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING:

PART III.

Session

18 November 1847 — 5 September 1848.

VOL. XXIII.—PART III.

1847-8.

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REPORTS
FROM
COMMITTEES

This Book
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Session
18 November 1847 - 3 September 1848
1848

VOL. XXIII - PART III.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1847-8.

EIGHTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.—PART III.

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SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING:—PART III.

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S E V E N T H

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 April 1848.

Veneris, 4^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with, and dependent on, SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief.

Lunæ, 7^o die Februarii, 1848.

Committee nominated :

Lord George Bentinck.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir Thomas Birch.
Mr. Henry Hope.
Mr. Charles Villiers.

Mr. Philip Miles.
Mr. James Wilson.
Lord George Manners.
Mr. Ewart.
Sir John Pakington.
Mr. James Matheson.
Sir Edward Buxton.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Martis, 15^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Ewart be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Moffatt be added thereto.

Jovis, 24^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

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SEVENTH REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with, and dependent on, SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them, from time to time, to The House ;

HAVE made a farther Progress in the Inquiry referred to them.

6 April 1848.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Lunæ, 3^o die Aprilis, 1848.

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Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p.	37
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Mr. William Nicholson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p.	73
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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ 3^o die Aprilis, 1848.

Lord George Bentinck.
Sir Thomas Birch.
Sir Edward Buxton.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Hope.

Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Miles.
Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Villiers.
Mr. Wilson.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Harbottle, called in; and Examined.

15316. Mr. Moffatt.] YOU have been in the island of Cuba?—I have.
15317. Have you been there often?—I have been in the habit of going there regularly since 1842.

15318. What has called you to the island of Cuba at those regular periods?—For the purpose of purchasing sugar, principally on account of foreign houses.

15319. You have gone there in the character of supercargo?—Yes, generally speaking for Russia, sometimes for Germany and Austria.

15320. For America?—And for America also.

15321. What is the longest period you have been resident in that island at any one time?—Four months.

15322. Your period of residence there has varied from two to four months, has not it?—Never less than two nor more than four.

15323. Consequently you have some acquaintance with the mode of cultivating sugar in the island?—Yes.

15324. Can you state to the Committee how that process is carried out?—When an estate is first made the cane is planted, and in good land it will last from 25 to 30 years without being re-planted; all that is required is to keep the cane well weeded. The crop season generally commences about the latter end of November, and continues as far as the weather permits, and terminates about the middle of May. The operation then consists in cutting the cane and carting it to the sugar-house.

15325. In regard to the manufacture of sugar, after it is brought to the sugar-house, how is it done?—It is then passed through the sugar-mills, which are generally worked by steam power. The sugar-house is established in such a way as to afford them the facility of having always an abundant supply of juice. They have cisterns sufficient to keep an abundant supply of juice which comes from the mill.

15326. It comes from the mill into tanks?—Yes; it depends upon the size of those tanks, but generally speaking they are constructed upon such a scale as to admit of working the mill from eight to ten hours a day.

15327. When the sugar has found its way into those tanks, what becomes of it?—There are four different cauldrons into which it successively passes, being boiled each time, for the purpose of refining it.

15328. It undergoes four distinct processes in boiling?—Yes, passing from one cauldron every day into the other. After the fourth process of boiling, the juice is then of a fine golden colour, perfectly pure, and it is then let out into conical-shaped vessels, containing about 50 to 55 pounds of juice.

Mr. J. Harbottle.

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15329. How long is the juice allowed to remain in those vessels?—It is allowed to remain 24 hours in those vessels till it crystallizes; then it undergoes the process of claying.

15330. Will you describe what that process is?—The sugar having become sufficiently firm by remaining 24 hours in the cones, they are then passed into what is called the purging-house, the boiling-house being always distinct from the purging-house. They are then arrayed on shelves, which are made to receive them; they are then clayed, by putting about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches of clay and water upon the surface of the inverted cone, and it is allowed to remain in that state for a week; after that the clay is taken off. I should have mentioned that the cones are plugged when they are first taken into the purging-house. The moment the purging operation begins the plugs are taken out and the molasses are allowed to percolate through the orifice. At the end of the first week another layer of clay and water is put upon the cones, and it is allowed to remain a week longer; but in cases where very fine sugar is required to be made, a third process of claying is adopted, but it is not, generally speaking, usual. After this the sugar is turned out of the cones, the base being perfectly white, the centre forming the yellow sugar, and below them again the browns, and near the orifice are the lowest browns. After that it goes into the drying-house, if the weather is unfavourable, if otherwise, it is put out and exposed to the sun; it is then brought into the packing-house, and the loaves are cut into the different qualities, and it is packed into boxes.

15331. What proportion of each quality is yielded?—The average proportion would be, in twelfths, about three-twelfths white, seven-twelfths yellow, and about two-twelfths low brown and brown. The only extra expense of this is the cost of the cones, which would form an item of 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* upon good sugar estates, and the additional labour.

15332. From the time of the sugar being placed in the cones, how many men would be employed to produce a ton of it under this process?—I cannot say as to the former part. Suppose an estate produces 600 tons of sugar per annum, it would require 30 labourers in the grinding-house. The claying and the drying would require about 12 labourers.

15333. This stage of the manufacture lasts about 21 days?—Yes.

15334. Will you be good enough to estimate the extent of labour which would be employed in this particular process throughout the crop?—Throughout the cropping season it would employ about 12 men, and the quantity produced per week would be about 35 tons.

15335. This claying process would go on throughout the entire crop time?—Yes; a regular rotation process is always kept up. As it passes from the mill, so it goes on to the boiling vats, and from the vats into the cones, and from 1,200 to 1,400 of those cones become released every week, forming about 35 tons of sugar.

15336. Therefore it would require the continuous labour of 12 labourers for the entire period of crop time, which lasts six months?—Yes.

15337. Are the planters of Cuba generally estimated to be a wealthy body?—That depends upon circumstances; the planters who have commenced planting with capital, and who employ activity and intelligence, generally speaking make a very profitable business; but many others are involved, and are obliged to have recourse to loans of money from a class of people who are termed refactionists. Of the planters in Cuba, I should suppose one-half consists of persons in easy circumstances, who have plenty of money to carry out the operations; the other half are those who are in the hands of the refactionists, in which case the interest charged for money, and commissions for the sale of their produce, as also on the purchase of provisions which the estate requires, are very heavy; it would make a difference to the planter of 12 per cent., at least, in the cost of the sugar produced.

15338. Upon a rough estimate, you believe that one-half the estates in Cuba are free from pecuniary incumbrances?—Yes.

15339. Are those principally the estates of the old settlers in the island?—I have no precise knowledge upon the subject. I should think, if anything, the old settlers are the most independent; but I know there are some of them which are very much involved.

15340. Many of the old settlers you know to be embarrassed, and many of the younger planters?—Yes.

15341. To what do you attribute the prosperity of the planters, to the extent which you have stated?—It would be the result of good management on their estates, having plenty of capital to buy everything which is required for cash, and upon the most moderate terms, and also being enabled to sell their sugar at any period when they wish to take advantage of the market.

15342. Do the planters to whom you have alluded generally reside upon their estates?—They or some member of the family.

15343. Some member of the family who has the confidence of the proprietor of the estate, and who may be partly interested in the results of the estate?—Exactly so.

15344. You say that one-half of the planters are in embarrassed circumstances; to what cause do you attribute that general embarrassment?—It would arise from the fact of their having entered upon sugar planting without an adequate capital; in order to stock the estate with labour they would be obliged to pay an advanced price for the negroes, in consequence of the credit they are desirous of obtaining.

15345. Is there a material difference in the Cuban market for slaves between the credit price and the cash price?—It would vary according to the credit of the party himself, but the minimum difference would be at least 12 per cent.

15346. What is the rate of interest in Cuba?—The rate of interest on mortgages is generally 12 per cent. on security of either coffee or sugar plantations.

15347. Are the present proprietors of the sugar plantations Spaniards?—I should say that three-fourths of them are creoles and old Spaniards; the remainder are descendants of the immigrants from St. Domingo, Americans, and some few English.

15348. Can you give the Committee any information in regard to the cost of producing sugar in Cuba?—I have made up a statement from the knowledge I have acquired during my residence in the island and from parties who have been connected with sugar planting.

15349. Your continual visits have enabled you to arrive at an accurate conclusion?—I do not suppose that there would be a difference of 5 per cent. in the cost. I have here an estimate of the cost of a well-appointed and well-conducted sugar estate in Cuba, producing from 500 to 600 tons of sugar per annum: 80 caballerias of land, or 2,800 acres, would be 12,000 dollars; land being comparatively cheap in Cuba, the planter would always buy a considerable quantity, so that he might, in the event of land being worked out, have other land to fall back on.

15350. Can you state to the Committee what portion of that 2,800 acres would be under sugar cultivation?—I should suppose about one-third or one-fourth.

15351. That is about 800 acres; the rest would be pasturage and tillage forest land?—I doubt whether it would require so much land as that; but the planters in Cuba have always a vast abundance of cane, generally more than they have the means of grinding up. It would require about 300 negroes, at the price of 350 dollars each, forming an item of 105,000 dollars. It would require two engines of 14 horse power each, with sugar mills, which would cost 13,000 dollars laid down from this country. I have been in the habit of ordering machinery from Cuba, and that is the price which I have paid; the sugar pans and cisterns, 1,500 dollars; 4,000 cones for claying the sugar, estimated at 3,000 dollars; 30 pair of oxen, value 40 dollars a pair, 1,200 dollars; then hoes, choppers, ploughshares, and sundry utensils, about 1,000 dollars; making the total capital required to be invested in those sugar estates, 136,700 dollars, or 27,500 *l.* I have not estimated the value of the buildings, because the negroes would be employed in constructing them, and also it is to be inferred that there would be an abundance of timber on the estate for every purpose which might be required.

15352. Mr. Miles.] Is this a statement which you have taken actually from a sugar estate, or is it based upon a mere calculation of your own?—It is based upon my own investigation.

15353. Mr. Moffatt.] You have been continually resident in the houses of various planters when you have been in Cuba?—I have always lived with Spanish families in Cuba.

Mr. J. Harbottle.

15354. And you have had a good many opportunities of seeing their books?

—Yes.

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15355. And the cost of the various items, and of satisfying yourself that the estimate you are now producing to the Committee is essentially correct?—Yes.

15356. Their books have always been open to you?—I have always had access to the books, and I have also had some knowledge respecting estates which have been mortgaged to British houses in this country.

15357. I observe in that calculation that you make no charge for the food of the 300 negroes employed upon the estate?—I have merely given the cost of the estate; I will now proceed to state the cost of working the estate.

15358. Your estimate is, that the plantation costs 27,000 *l.*?—Yes. The interest upon this capital would represent, at six per cent., 8,200 dollars; the maintenance of the negroes is calculated to cost 40 dollars each, including the poll-tax, making 12,000 dollars; the depreciation of capital upon machinery I calculate to be 15 per cent. on 18,500 dollars, 2,775 dollars; the depreciation on 1,200 dollars, the value of the cattle, would be about eight per cent., 96 dollars; the depreciation and mortality on the negroes, six per cent. on 105,000 dollars, 6,300 dollars. According to the law of Spain there must always be a certain number of whites employed upon an estate, which in no case must be less than four; in many instances they exceed that.

15359. Is that upon any estate of any size?—Yes. The administrator would have about 1,200 dollars salary per annum; the *moyordomo* would have about 960; the *mayoral* would receive 480; the engineer, during the seven months of his occupation, would be paid about 700 dollars; the carpenter, who must also be a white man, would get 500 dollars for the twelvemonth; the chief ox-driver, 250 dollars; the doctor, 480 dollars; the infirmary assistant, 280 dollars; chief sugar boiler, 240 dollars; second sugar boiler, 180 dollars; making a total of 5,220 dollars in salaries per annum. The charges upon the estate are as follows: there would be required 2,800 boxes, costing a dollar each; cartage and lighterage from the estate to Matanzas or Havannah would cost two dollars per box, 5,600; oil, tallow, copper implements, &c. would cost about 495 dollars a year; brokerage on sale of sugar would cost the planter 300 dollars; making a total of 43,788 annual charges upon the estate, which in sterling, at the exchange of 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, would be 9,122 *l.*; that would bring the price of the three classes of sugar to the planter to about 16 *s.* 3 *d.* per cwt.

15360. Sixteen shillings and three-pence per cwt. on the quay at Havannah?—Yes, all charges paid, from which you might deduct about 1 *s.* per cwt., the profit upon the molasses; that would make the net cost of sugar to the planter 15 *s.* 3 *d.*

15361. Sir T. Birch.] Do you make any rum?—No.

15362. You have never been, yourself, interested in an estate, or employed in the management of one?—No. According to the proportions I have given, the sugars costing 15 *s.* 3 *d.* upon the average, the whites would cost 22 *s.*, and the yellows about 13 *s.*, and the browns about 12 *s.*

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

ESTIMATE of the Cost of a well-appointed and well-conducted Sugar Estate in Cuba, producing from 500 to 630 Tons of Sugar per Annum on the average, say 560 Tons, or 2,800 Boxes.

80 caballerias of land, at \$ 150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 12,000
300 negroes, at \$ 350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
2 engines, 14 horses power each, with two mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
Sugar pans, cisterns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
4,000 cones for claying the sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
30 pair of oxen, at \$ 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Hoes, choppers, and sundry utensils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total Capital										\$ 136,700

Interest

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 5

Mr. J. Harbottle.

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Interest thereon, at 6 per cent.	- - - - -	\$	8,202
Maintenance of negroes, at \$ 40 each per annum	- - - - -		12,000
Depreciation of capital on machinery, 15 per cent. on \$ 18,500	- - - - -		2,775
Ditto - on cattle, on \$ 1,200, at 8 per cent.	- - - - -		96
Ditto - and mortality on negroes, \$ 105,000 at 6 per cent.	- - - - -		6,300
			29,373
MANAGEMENT.			
		\$	
Administrator	- - - - - per annum		1,200
Moyordomo	- - - - -		960
Mayoral	- - - - -		480
Engineer, seven months	- - - - -		700
Carpintero	- - - - -		500
Bueyero	- - - - -		240
Doctor	- - - - -		480
Infirmary assistant	- - - - -		240
Sugar boiler	- - - - -		240
Second ditto	- - - - -		180
			5,220
CHARGES.			
2,800 boxes, at \$ 1 each	- - - - -		2,800
Ditto, cartage and lighterage to Havannah or Mantanzas, \$ 2	- - - - -		5,600
Oil, tallow, iron, copper implements, tools, &c. &c.	- - - - -		495
Brokerage on sale of sugar	- - - - -		300
			43,788
		\$	
		£. Sterling	9,122
		s. d.	
Equal to per cwt.	- - - - -		16 3
Profit on sale of molasses	- - - - -		1 -
Net cost of sugar to the planter on a well-managed estate			15 3

The average proportion of clayed sugars produced would be about

3/12 white, cost to the planter	- - - - -	22 s.
7/12 yellow	- - - - -	13 s.
2/12 brown	- - - - -	12 s.

The demand for muscovado was formerly chiefly confined to the United States, and was produced by planters to a limited extent who could not command the capital requisite for the additional number of negroes, or the apparatus necessary for the manufacture of clayed sugars.

Supposing that in the above estate the planter were to make muscovadoes, and there would be abundance of cane, the quantity of sugar produced would be increased probably one-fourth, viz. 560 tons + 140 = 700 tons; costing 13 s. per cwt.

15363. Mr. *Moffatt*.] The muscovado sugars grown in the same districts where sugar is clayed?—In the same district; only the cultivation of muscovado sugars was formerly confined to poor planters, who had not the means of extending their sugar works, in order to produce the clayed sugar. The demand for muscovadoes was always limited and confined chiefly to the United States till the year 1846.

15364. What proportion of the production of the island of Cuba is sent out as muscovado sugar?—From Havannah no muscovado sugar is exported; it is principally from Trinidad and Mantanzas. I observe that last year from the whole island the total export in boxes was 1,115,608, and 46,707 hogsheads of muscovadoes.

15365. That in boxes being always clayed sugar?—Yes.

15366. What would be the weight of a hogshead?—About 14 cwt. A tenth of the whole crop would be muscovado.

15367. What is the cost of making muscovado?—An estate making muscovadoes would probably make one-fourth more of muscovadoes than of clayed sugar. In that case, supposing an estate produced 560 tons of clayed sugar, one-fourth more would bring about 700 tons of muscovadoes; that would be the minimum; that would bring it down to 13 s.

15368. So that the production of muscovado sugar would be rendered at the

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seaboard at considerably less cost per ton than clayed sugar?—Yes; about 3*l.* per ton cheaper.

15369. Can you state to the Committee what have been the prices which have ruled in Havannah during late years, of clayed sugars and muscovado sugars respectively?—I can only furnish the Committee with the cost of clayed sugar during the time I have been in the habit of visiting Havannah. In the year 1843 white sugar, of fair quality, cost, free on board, 23*s.* 2*d.* on the average.

15370. That was the general market price?—It was; yellow sugar cost about 17*s.* 9*d.* In the year 1844 whites cost 23*s.* 9*d.*; yellows cost 15*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1845 whites bore quite an artificial value, in consequence of the extreme drought and the very short supply, upon which the Russian market was entirely dependent. The prices rose from 10 rials, or 28*s.* 7*d.*, up to 17 rials, or 38*s.*, and upon the news of crushed lump being admitted, they declined again to 10 rials. The lowest price for yellows at that period was about 25*s.* In the year 1846 the price was 23*s.* 9*d.* for whites, and 18*s.* 11*d.* for yellows; last year the price was 26*s.* 2*d.* for whites, and 20*s.* 2*d.* for yellows.

15371. Those I understand to have been the prices at which you actually purchased?—Yes, they are.

15372. You had in 1845 a commission to purchase sugar at 10 rials?—Yes.

15373. Were you able to execute those commissions?—No, I did not purchase anything that year.

15374. Can you inform the Committee what has been the price of muscovado sugars within the last few years?—The present price of muscovado is 15*s.* 3*d.* free on board.

15375. Mr. Miles.] What was the price of white and yellow sugar by the last advices?—Whites ranged, according to quality, from 23*s.* 10*d.* to 29*s.* 10*d.*; the yellows from 17*s.* 2*d.* to 18*s.* 5*d.*; and the browns from 13*s.* 7*d.* to 16*s.* 7*d.*

15376. Mr. Moffatt.] Sugar imported into this country at those quotations would leave a considerable loss?—A very heavy loss.

15377. What class of people are employed in the administration of an estate; are they principally English or Spanish?—Generally speaking, the administrator, the moyordomo, and the mayoral are Spanish; the engineers are Americans and Scotchmen.

15378. What do you estimate to be the charges in bringing sugar to Europe?—£. 5 a ton, freight, insurance and charges.

15379. What do you estimate to be the value of the lower grade of whites?—About 23*l.* 10*s.* a ton on board in Havannah, which, with 5*l.* charges, would be 28*l.* 10*s.* in this market.

15380. What would be the case as to yellows?—Yellows which would cost 17*s.* 2*d.* in Havannah, with 5*l.* charges upon them, would be worth 20*s.*

15381. That is, sugar which costs 22*l.* 5*s.* per ton would be worth 20*l.*?—Yes.

15382. What would be the case as to browns?—The browns would cost about 15*s.* free on board; there would be the same charges, and they may be worth about 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*

15383. Can you inform the Committee what are the charges from the quay of putting the sugar on ship-board, and what are the export charges or dues according to the usage of Havannah?—The charge is about 9½ per cent. upon the cost.

15384. Will you state how those charges arise?—They arise from a duty of three rials per box, or 3*d.* a cwt. The shipping charges, which include carriage from the warehouses to the wharf, are also about 3*d.* a cwt.; commission and brokerage form an item of 5½ per cent. The charges of commission, and brokerage, and bill stamps, would be equivalent to about 11*d.* a cwt.

15385. What are the total charges, from the magazine where the sugar is sold to its being put on board?—About 1*s.* 6*d.* upon brown and yellow sugar.

15386. Is sugar planting generally considered profitable in Cuba?—It very frequently happens that it is unprofitable to planters who have not the necessary capital to carry it out. For instance, the years 1843 and 1845 were most fatal; the value of the crops by no means remunerated the planters, and they fell into arrears; and some in process of time will lose their estates.

15387. You have given an estimate of the cost of producing sugar, based upon your own experience, from long residence among the planters, upon an estate which is managed in the best possible manner, with abundance of capital and

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and abundance of labour; are you able to give the Committee a similar statement in reference to any estate which has come within your own observation where there has been a deficiency of capital or a deficiency of labour?—I can state that the difference in that case would be that a party in such a position would be obliged to borrow capital at 12 per cent., whereas I have only charged the capital here at 6 per cent.; he would also have to pay a commission of 2½ per cent. upon the sales of his crop.

15388. And the estimate you have given does not include those charges?—No; and further, the refactionist having the entire management of the monetary affairs of the estate would also furnish it with the provisions, the charge of commission upon which would be 5 per cent.; all those items would make a difference to the planter in the cost of production of about 12 per cent. I have made an estimate of the two conditions of sugar planting. In the latter case the cost of sugar to the planter would be about 19s. when the estate is embarrassed.

15389. That is, the average cost of white, yellow and brown, would be equivalent to about 19s.?—Yes.

[The Witness produced the following Statement:]

ESTIMATE of the Cost of Production of SUGAR in Cuba, supposing that the Planter, not possessing an adequate Capital, were obliged to borrow it of a Refactioniste, on Guarantee of Crops.

80 caballerias of land, at \$150	- - - - -	\$	12,000
300 negroes, at \$350	- - - - -		105,000
Steam-engines and mill	- - - - -		13,000
Sugar-pans and cisterns	- - - - -		1,500
4,000 cones for claying sugar	- - - - -		3,000
30 pair of oxen, \$40	- - - - -		1,200
Hoes, choppers and sundry utensils and implements	- - - - -		1,000
		\$	136,700

Interest thereon, 12 per cent.	- - - - -	\$	16,404
Maintenance of negroes, \$40 each per annum	- - - - -		12,000
Depreciation of capital on machinery, 15 per cent. on \$18,500	- - - - -		2,775
Depreciation on cattle, 8 per cent. on \$1,200	- - - - -		96
Depreciation and mortality on negroes, 6 per cent.	- - - - -		6,300
Salaries to managers, engineers, &c.	- - - - -		5,220
2,800 boxes, at \$1 each	- - - - -		2,800
Cartage and lighterage to Havannah or Matanzas, \$2	- - - - -		5,600
Oil, tallow, copper implements, &c.	- - - - -		495
Brokerage on sale	- - - - -		300
Commission on sale of sugars, \$50,000, 2½ per cent.	- - - - -		1,250
Commission on advances to planter to carry on the estate in the purchase of provisions, &c., on \$26,000, at 5 per cent.	- - - - -		1,500
		\$	54,740

At 4s. 2d. - - - - - £.11,400.

Average crop, 2,800 boxes, or 560 tons	- - - - -	s. d.	20 4 per cwt.
Profit on molasses	- - - - -		1 -
			19 4 per cwt.
The cost of the production of muscovado, say 700 tons, would be on the same estate	- - - - -	s. d.	16 3 per cwt.
Less, molasses	- - - - -		1 -
			15 3 per cwt.

15390. Are you acquainted with the value of land fit for sugar cultivation in Cuba?—It will depend entirely upon the situation. If the land is favourably situated with regard to railways and water communication, and is a fine loamy soil, it would be worth 150 or 200 dollars a caballeria; in other localities it

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might only be worth 30 dollars a caballeria. I should take a range from 30 up to 200 dollars per caballeria.

15391. What is the value in English?—Eighteen shillings and sixpence to 19 s. an acre.

15392. That is for the fee-simple?—Yes.

15393. Have you been on the south-side of the island of Cuba?—Yes.

15394. Do you know the value of land in that locality?—It would be nearly the same.

15395. Is not there a considerable quantity of land belonging to the church on that side of the island?—I am not aware; I do not suppose that there would be any material difference in the value of the land, unless it were under circumstances more or less favourable to transport.

15396. You stated in the previous part of your examination that you estimated the value of negroes at 350 dollars per head?—Yes, purchasing a gang of negroes.

15397. That would apply to the general value of the negroes that are fit for labour?—Yes, that price would apply to them as bought in gangs; some of them might be worth 500 dollars, some might only be worth 250; in stocking a sugar estate, buying 40 or 50 negroes, that would be about the average price.

15398. Has the production of sugar been on the increase or decrease in Havannah of late years?—The estates have become more extensive.

15399. To what extent do you think there has been an increase in the sugar plantations there?—From the official returns within the last 10 years it would appear that there has been an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent.; but I do not think that that holds quite good, because previously when there was a high duty upon the export of sugar a great deal of it was smuggled out, and you never arrived at correct data, whereas now the duty being trifling there is no object in falsifying the returns.

15400. In what year was that alteration made in the duty?—In 1845, I believe.

15401. Subsequent to 1845 your impression is that there has been no material increase in the extent of land brought into sugar cultivation?—I think the production of sugar has increased.

15402. But not to the extent which the official returns of the export would appear to warrant?—Not as compared with the returns of eight or ten years previously.

15403. Coffee planting is carried on to some extent in the island, is not it?—It has been; it is now declining.

15404. They are applying their labour more to the production of sugar?—The coffee estates having become quite unproductive, the planters are giving them up, and either forming sugar estates or selling off their negroes to other sugar estates.

15405. To what cause do you attribute the failure of the coffee plantations?—The trees no longer bear the same quantity which they did when coffee was first introduced into the island. The average production of coffee at that period was calculated at about 3 lbs. a tree; since that it has dwindled down to about 1 lb. a tree, and the prices have declined much in consequence of competition with the Brazils, that the planters now can make no profit.

15406. The Cuban planter feels that he cannot successfully compete with the other coffee producing countries of the world?—He cannot.

15407. That information you acquire from those engaged in coffee plantations?—Yes.

15408. You know of your own knowledge that coffee plantations have been extensively abandoned in Cuba?—Within the last five years no person was considered wise in continuing them.

15409. Can you state to the Committee what used to be the export of coffee from Cuba, and what it is at the present time?—It has diminished by three-fourths from what it formerly was. In 1846 it was about 65,000 cwt., in 1847 it was 106,000 cwt.

15410. You state it as your belief that the export of coffee from Cuba has fallen off three-fourths within the last ten years?—Yes.

15411. Do the planters in Cuba ever complain of any scarcity of labour in the

the island?—The scarcity of labour has been very great of late years, since the almost total cessation of the import of slaves.

15412. Has the price of slaves risen in consequence?—It has not risen materially within the last three or four years.

15413. Is it the practice in Cuba to let out slaves for hire?—It is quite a common practice.

15414. Are there considerable properties invested in slaves merely for the purpose of letting them out for hire?—Many persons hold gangs of slaves for that purpose, some even to the extent of 500 or 600 negroes.

15415. What is the price they ordinarily obtain per diem where they let the slaves out for hire?—During the crop season the price ranges from 17 to 20 dollars a month.

15416. How many days to the month?—During the crop season they would work every day, 30 days a month; that is equivalent to about 3s. a day, because a party engaging the slave has to maintain him.

15417. Therefore you estimate that the hire of slaves per diem, letting them in gangs, costs the planter 3s. a day?—Yes.

15418. Are slaves ever let at other terms for other processes of sugar production?—Not for the purpose of sugar production, because the planter would generally have sufficient hands to keep down the weeds, but they are let for all kinds of labour for the purpose of digging and making railways, quarrying, and so on.

15419. What is the general price when they are not engaged in crop time?—Slave labour, to be employed in making railways, would cost 15 or 16 dollars per month.

15420. How many days would they work in the month?—They would work only six days a week.

15421. And for that the general price is 16 dollars per month?—Yes.

15422. Many slave-owners keep their slaves exclusively, you say, for the purpose of letting them out for hire?—Yes.

15423. And some hold gangs of 500 or 600 slaves?—Precisely so.

15424. Does that price of 16 dollars include the keep of the slaves?—The party employing them has to keep them.

15425. So that the average daily value of their labour is equivalent to 2s. 10d. per diem?—Yes.

15426. A vast number of slaves are let in the island of Cuba at that rate?—Yes; it is the common practice.

15427. Do you consider the negro population of Cuba to be on the increase or decrease?—It is on the decrease, considerably.

15428. From what cause?—The population is not kept up by importation, and there is a great disproportion in the sexes.

15429. What is the proportion of the sexes among the slave population?—On a coffee plantation it might be in the proportion of 70 to 80 females to 100 males, but on sugar plantations the average would not be more than 10 per cent. and in many instances not more than 5 per cent.

15430. What is the population of Cuba?—There are about 500,000 slaves, about 100,000 free blacks, and about 500,000 whites and various shades of colour.

15431. What is the revenue of the island?—The total revenue ranges between thirteen and fourteen million dollars.

15432. How is that revenue obtained?—By customs duties on imports and exports; by a capitation tax upon negroes.

15433. How much is that?—It would average about a dollar per head; a considerable revenue arises also from stamp duties, and the rentals of confiscated church property; seignourage on mining operations.

15434. Are there any duties on property or houses?—That does not enter into the Crown revenue; that is the municipal revenue.

15435. Can you state what the municipal revenue of Havannah is?—No.

15436. Does it form a large ingredient in their taxation?—Not very; it is merely levied for the purpose of keeping up the police and lighting the town.

15437. What is the cost of the civil and military administration of the island?—About eight million dollars per annum to eight and a half millions.

15438. What becomes of the remaining six millions?—That is remitted to Spain.



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Spain. The different members of the royal family have grants of appanage upon the treasury of Havannah.

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15439. The island of Cuba is subject to an annual drain for remittance to the mother country?—Yes. Whenever there is a surplus it is always drawn for; it would vary from 800,000*l.* to a million sterling per annum.

15440. Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the amount of tonnage of the respective flags which is used for the conveyance of the produce of Cuba to Europe?—I have a statement from the mercantile weekly report, which shows the number of vessels and the tonnage, in the years 1846 and 1847.

[*The Witness read the same, as follows:*]

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered the Port of *Havannah* in 1846 and 1847.

	1846.		1847.	
	NO.	TONNAGE.	NO.	TONNAGE.
Americans - - - - -	659	125,343	868	151,117
British - - - - -	154	68,206	200	72,275
Spanish - - - - -	536	96,533	538	100,868
Dutch - - - - -	11	1,703	26	10,344
Belgian - - - - -	13	3,440	24	5,683
French - - - - -	35	7,213	41	8,639
Hamburgh - - - - -	17	3,394	13	3,119
Bremen - - - - -	39	8,427	23	3,034
Danish - - - - -	14	2,623	17	3,652
Others - - - - -	59	1,992	67	12,010
TOTAL - - - - -	1,537	328,919	1,810	372,798

15441. From that return it appears that the tonnage employed under the Spanish flag in the trade with Havannah is nearly equal to that of the American, which is the largest tonnage employed in the Havannah trade?—The Spanish tonnage is about one-third less than the American.

15442. It considerably exceeds the British tonnage employed in that trade?—Considerably; it exceeds it by about a third.

15443. *Chairman.*] British ships are excluded from the trade between the Havannah and the United States, not are they?—Yes; that is in consequence of the operation of the English Navigation Laws; the American laws are based upon ours.

15444. Is it true or not that it is by the operation of the Navigation Laws that British ships are excluded from the trade between the United States and Havannah, and between Havannah and Spain?—It is.

15445. By the English Navigation Laws?—In consequence of them.

15446. *Mr. Moffatt.*] Will you be good enough to explain how it is that, in your opinion, the English Navigation Laws does exclude the importation of sugar from Havannah to the United States under a British flag?—The American government goes upon the system of reciprocity in all cases of navigation; if the Americans were allowed to bring sugar in their bottoms from Cuba into Great Britain, our vessels would then be allowed to bring sugar from Cuba into America, which is the case with all Hanseatic vessels, with Russian and Prussian vessels.

15447. Is not it perfectly notorious that the American minister in this country has received instructions to enter into a treaty which would give those privileges to a British vessel employed in the Havannah trade, if we would concede to the Americans the same privilege to this country?—I am not aware of the representation having been made.

15448. But you are aware that the whole system of American legislation, in regard to the Navigation Laws, is based upon the system of reciprocity?—Yes.

15449. A gentleman who appeared and gave evidence before this Committee, stated

stated that he was not allowed to enter Cuba; that the Cuban authorities thought he was too hostile to the slave trade and slavery, and they refused a passport to admit him into the island; do you think that is consistent with the usage of the authorities in Cuba?—I should say not; probably the gentleman arrived without a proper passport, and consequently he would be refused admittance.

15450. It has never come within your experience that a gentleman has been refused admission into the island if he came with a regular passport, because he was too hostile to slavery and to the slave trade?—I am not aware of any such circumstance.

15451. Mr. Miles.] Is any foreigner allowed to land in Cuba till he has sent in his name to the authorities?—Any foreigner is allowed to land, provided he is furnished with a passport from the Spanish authorities.

15452. How long has that been the case?—It has always been the case. One formality has been altered within the last three years; viz. previously a party was not allowed to land without giving security for his good behaviour in the island, to enable him to land, besides the passport.

15453. Mr. Moffatt.] Will you be good enough to state whether this is a correct description of the treatment of the slaves: that they are put in a pen; that their food is taken to them; that the strongest generally fares the best; that they are driven out in the morning before the whip; and that if any one runs away he is always shot, to make an example to the rest?—That is not accurate in every respect; it is accurate in some respects; the negroes are driven home from the fields and put into barracoons, or large huts, which consist generally of a long range of buildings, divided off into compartments, each containing from 8 to 15 people; they are fed, and have always abundance of food, which consists of jerked beef, and porridge made of jerked beef, cassava roots, sweet potatoes and bananas; they have as much of that as they can eat. They are then locked up, and remain till about half-past four the following morning, when they are awoken up; they have their breakfast, and are turned out again into the field. If a negro were to run away, it is correct that he would be tracked with bloodhounds; but in no one instance am I aware of any negro having been shot, because the planter by doing so evidently would make himself liable to the criminal jurisprudence of the country.

15454. What would be the consequence of a planter shooting his negro?—I imagine it might cost him the value of the whole of his property.

15455. Can you inform the Committee what is the law of Cuba in regard to the protection of the lives of the slaves?—According to the law, the planter cannot inflict more than 26 lashes upon a negro for any act of insubordination.

15456. The number is limited to 26 lashes?—Yes.

15457. Can you state to the Committee, in case a planter does not deem the extreme number of lashes which he is permitted to inflict a sufficient punishment, what is the course he must take?—Provided he did not wish to take upon himself the responsibility of punishing him to a further extent, he must send to the commissary of the district, and the commissary would have him punished to the extent which the planter thought proper.

15458. He has no power for the punishment of a slave beyond the infliction of 26 lashes?—Not legally.

15459. Consequently he renders himself liable to the penalties of the law if he inflicts any severer punishment than that?—Yes.

15460. For any higher offence he is to bring the slave before the courts of justice in the island?—Before the commissary of the district.

15461. What power has the commissary of the district over the life of a slave?—He has no power over the life of a slave.

15462. The life of a slave is equally protected with the life of a Spaniard?—Yes.

15463. In the eye of the law the life of a slave and the life of a freeman are equal?—They are.

15464. It has been stated to the Committee that when the law was altered in 1846 there was a universal feeling of rejoicing; that the price of land increased, and the price of labour; were you in Havannah at the time when the news arrived?—I was.

15465. Were you cognizant of anything of this universal feeling of rejoicing?

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—I did not observe any; it might have been some church festival or holiday; but that there was any feeling of rejoicing on that account I am not aware.

15466. Did the price of slaves increase in consequence of that news?—Not the least.

15467. Did the price of land increase?—No, not immediately. The price of land depending more or less upon the price of sugar, would, from inference, be higher last year than in ordinary years.

15468. That is, whenever there is a great demand for labour, by reason of an increased production, as a matter of course the value of labour rises?—Yes.

15469. Sir E. Buxton.] How many hours do those hired gangs work which you mentioned, which are let out at 3 s. a day during crop time?—They are let out at all periods of the year; but those which are let out during the crop time would be employed about 12 hours a day in the field, and about 16 or 17 if employed in the sugar-house.

15470. How long does crop time last?—From the middle of November till the middle of May, depending upon the weather. If the dry weather continues, sometimes the planter would grind to the end of May.

15471. Are those hired gangs used as well as the slaves which are permanently fixed upon the estate?—They are employed on all kinds of work upon the estate.

15472. Are they as well used as those which are fixed upon the estate?—Just the same; there is no difference.

15473. Then a master does not take advantage of those people as one would expect he would?—The probability is, that the hired slaves would be put into the sugar-house, where the work is more heavy than it would be in the field; but their rations and their fare would be the same.

15474. Is the evidence of slaves taken in a court of justice against a white man?—No.

15475. Did you ever know a case in which a planter was fined his whole property for killing a slave?—I am not aware of any case of that kind.

15476. Did you never know a case in which a slave has been murdered by his master?—I never knew a case.

15477. Did you never hear such a case?—No.

15478. Have you lived long in the island?—I have been in the habit of frequenting the island every year for the last seven years.

15479. And have had good opportunities of knowing what was going on there?—I should say so.

15480. You say the masters are confined to 26 lashes; do they never exceed that?—That is the law, and I dare say frequently the law is exceeded; but the master does it upon his own responsibility.

15481. Black evidence cannot be taken against the white man?—No.

15482. Therefore, of course, a master on his estate, where all the people are slaves, has great opportunities of committing a breach of the law without any evidence being producible against him?—He has so.

15483. You say any person can be admitted into the island with a passport; did you never hear of any missionaries from one of the West India islands being refused admittance there?—I never heard of such a case; but under the old law, provided there were parties on shore to whom those missionaries might have been known, if they would have undertaken to become security to the government for their non-interference, in that case they would have been admitted.

15484. Has it not been the case generally that Englishmen have been refused admittance?—Never, I should suppose, when the specific object of the parties was known to the government.

15485. Has not it practically been frequently the case that Englishmen have been refused?—I have never heard a case where they have been refused, except where their passport has been informal.

15486. Were you likely to have heard of such cases?—I have been in the habit of living in Havannah three or four months during the year, for the last seven years. I am aware of instances where passengers arriving by steamers have been obliged to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of informality of passport.

15487. Mr. Miles.] Is it not the fact that a missionary is always denied admittance

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admittance into Cuba?—I cannot state that it is the fact; I think it is very probable it might be so.

15488. You never heard of any single case since you have been connected with Havannah?—No; I recollect once going from the United States with certain missionaries, and they were admitted.

15489. Did you never hear of the case of a merchant from Falmouth, in Jamaica, who, because he put on a black coat and white neckcloth, was put in prison in St. Jago?—No; I have never been on the eastern side of the island.

15490. Have you never read the newspapers?—That fact would not be published in the Spanish papers.

15491. Are the Committee to understand that the island of Cuba is suffering extreme distress at the present moment?—Not distress; I am not aware of any distress.

15492. You stated before that sugars were selling much below the cost price?—Not at present; sugars are selling at a higher price in Cuba than they are selling in this country.

15493. There are a great many sugars shipped here upon commission, are there not?—Scarcely anything is ever shipped upon the planters' account; it is generally shipped on account of orders from this country, or from American houses in Havannah, who take an interest in the cargoes.

15494. It is not on account of the planters at all?—Not one-hundredth part of the crop.

15495. You have stated that the average cost of sugar was about 15 s. 3 d. per cwt.?—Yes.

15496. Do you apprehend that the planter gets no remuneration from that?—That would be the cost to the planter, I should say, upon an average year; the average price of sugar would be something above that which enables the planter to make a fair profit upon the outlay of his capital; six per cent. could not indemnify him.

15497. Then last year the planters made nothing?—They made a very good business last year; the average price last year exceeded 15 s.

15498. How much?—The average for yellows exceeded 15 s. last year by 7 s. 7 d.; the average for whites last year exceeded it by 11 s.

15499. The planters of Cuba last year made, on an average, therefore, from 7 l. to 11 l. per ton?—Yes; last year was one of the most brilliant years that the island of Cuba has ever had.

15500. What was that in consequence of?—It was in consequence of the great demand for sugars in Europe; there was a good deal of excitement in the sugar market in this country in consequence of the supposed demand of sugar for brewing purposes; when that news reached Havannah, and the prices advanced in this country from about 25 s. to 29 s., the prices had a corresponding advance in the island of Cuba, but afterwards, towards the autumn of the year, there was a great decline; sugars have been losing in this market from 7 l. to 8 l. a ton upon the prices paid in Cuba.

15501. Upon the prices paid to the grower?—Yes.

15502. Was there a great demand upon the Continent last year?—A fair demand.

15503. Was there any increased demand over previous years?—I should think not.

15504. It was entirely owing to the excitement produced in this market that the rise in price took place in Havannah sugar?—In consequence of the excitement produced by sugar being admitted for brewing purposes.

15505. It was entirely owing to the excitement of the market of this country?—The market in this country having advanced rapidly caused a corresponding advance in the markets of Havannah; but the markets of the Continent also would reciprocate with the market here, because this country is as it were an entrepôt.

15506. The rise in the market of Europe was owing to the rise in this market?—Yes.

15507. Did you hear of no excitement whatever in the market in Havannah when it was known that their sugars were to be admitted into the markets of this country?—Not the slightest; I think it was rather the reverse, because I purchased cargoes of white sugar in the month of July in 1846 at about 10 per

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cent. lower than I should have been able to have purchased them in the months of April and May.

15508. At what period did you know in Havannah of the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country?—I think in May.

15509. The Bill was not passed till July?—The thing was contemplated; it was in May or June that the news arrived in Havannah of the proposed modification; the qualities of white sugar in the months of June and July had declined.

15510. Did not they rise after that?—Yes.

15511. During what months were you there, in 1846?—In April, May, June, and a portion of July.

15512. You stated that you bought sugar in June and July at a cheaper rate than you could buy it in April and May?—White sugar.

15513. How do you account for the fact that the price of foreign sugars rose in the market of this country immediately the Bill passed?—The rise would take place in consequence of the possibility of their being cleared for this market, provided always they came in British or Spanish vessels.

15514. Then it did give a great stimulus to the market in this country?—Not in 1846.

15515. Immediately after the Bill passed?—It would in this country, but the crop would be over in Cuba; it did not affect the crop of 1846 at all.

15516. You have given the Committee an account of a sugar estate, which is entirely an imaginary one; it is not formed from any particular estate, but taken from general returns?—It is taken from general returns, from my knowledge of the prices of land and negroes, and the expenses that are contingent upon the management of an estate.

15517. I gathered from your evidence that you had imagined this estate to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Matanzas?—Yes.

15518. Why did you state the cartage of sugar to Matanzas or Havannah?—The principal sugar estates are in the neighbourhood of Matanzas; the sugar has sometimes to be brought down to the railways, and then by the railways to Matanzas; then if the planter is not satisfied with the Matanzas prices, he has them frequently shipped round to Havannah.

15519. How far should you imagine this estate to be placed from either Matanzas or Havannah?—Taking the average, I should say 15 leagues.

15520. Your calculation is based on the distance of 15 leagues?—Yes.

15521. Did you ever happen to be on the other side of the island?—Not to purchase sugars.

15522. You are not aware of the difference there is in the cost of cultivation on one side and the other?—I am not aware what the difference is. I should imagine there is no great difference; whatever difference there might be in the total charges of the estates would be the cost of transport.

15523. You are not aware that it has been already proved that there is considerable difference between the cost of production on the one side and the other?—No.

15524. Nor are you aware that the land is, generally speaking, of a much more fertile character on the one side than it is on the other?—I do not think the land on the south side of the island is more fertile; the most productive sugar-producing countries now are on the north side of the island.

15525. Those are new situations?—Yes, having been opened out within the last six or eight years.

15526. And they have great superiority over the Matanzas and the Havannah districts?—A decided superiority over the Havannah district, but not over the Matanzas.

15527. Are you prepared to adhere to that opinion?—I know that estates opened up in the neighbourhood of Sagua la Grande are more productive and produce higher qualities of sugar than the old estates in the neighbourhood of Havannah.

15528. More than the old estates in the neighbourhood of Matanzas?—They differ very much; it depends upon whether the estate has been in cultivation 40 years or 10 years; the land becomes exhausted, and will not produce cane of the same degree of strength after a certain time.

15529. Matanzas has been in cultivation a considerable time, has not it?—Yes.

15530. Therefore

15530. Therefore it will not produce sugar as luxuriantly as other districts?—
Not as the new districts.

15531. You think it very possible that they could produce sugar at a much cheaper rate in the new districts than in the neighbourhood of Mantanzas and Havannah?—It will depend upon the distance it is from the sea coast.

15532. Do you know what distance those new establishments are from the sea coast, Cardenas, and Sagua la Grande, and Cienfuegos?—The distance of the new estates might be about five to ten leagues; some of them are close upon the coast. Many of the new estates are further inland.

15533. You have also said that the charges upon sugar conveyed from the stores to the ship amount to 1 s. 6 d. per cwt.?—Upon the average qualities; it would be more, taking the commission, upon the higher grade of sugars; those are the shipping charges, including commission, duty and wharfage.

15534. In all those new establishments are the sugars sent to one central station, or are they taken to the ship's side direct?—The sugars in every case are forwarded from the plantation either to Matanzas or Havannah for sale.

15535. I am speaking of the new districts?—They all come to Havannah or Matanzas; you will observe by the exports, that although the sugar-producing districts are in the neighbourhood of Cardenas, there is no sugar exported from thence; it all comes coastwise to Havannah or Matanzas.

15536. You cannot speak as to Cienfuegos or Trinidad?—There is only a small production at Cienfuegos.

15537. Are you prepared to say that they cannot grow sugar at a cost of less than 15 s. 3 d. per cwt. upon the average?—They cannot grow box sugar in any part of the island at less than that.

15538. Have you seen any of the evidence taken before this Committee?—No.

15539. Are you aware that the Committee has had returns of several estates sent in to them, in which it is stated that sugar can be grown at from 8 s. to 9 s.?—I am not aware of any statement of the kind having been sent in; the only observation, if I might be permitted to make it, is this, that the average price of sugar in Havannah might be taken as a fair criterion of the cost of production, making an addition of 10 or 12 per cent. for the profit upon the capital invested in it. In the course of years it will be found that where the average of prices has been about five and nine to six and ten rials for the qualities of yellow and white sugars, the planter would invariably lose money.

15540. Will you state why they would necessarily lose money?—At the free on board price of 16 s. 6 d. for yellows and 26 s. 2 d. for whites, the planter will only cover his expenses; but at 18 s. 10 d. for yellows and 27 s. 10 d. for whites, the planter makes a profitable business.

15541. Those were the prices last year?—Yes.

15542. Up to last year you think the planters have been doing a very unprofitable business?—Not entirely; they did a paying business in 1846, a very unprofitable business in 1845, and a very unprofitable business in 1844, but a profitable business in 1843.

15543. How do you account for the fact, that with all this number of unprofitable years, a large increase has taken place in the cultivation of sugar?—Taking the range of five years there are two unprofitable years and three profitable years, and that one particularly unprofitable to the planter resulted from the hurricane, which destroyed three-fourths of the crop.

15544. Leaving that out of the question, sugar cultivation at those prices is profitable?—It is a profitable business.

15545. Anything below the price you have stated you do not think profitable?—Not much below that; the planter would pay his way at 16 s. 6 d. and 26 s.

15546. Do you expect the price of white sugar in the Havannah to continue at 28 s.?—The price of white sugar in the Havannah has been always more or less artificial, owing to the exclusive demand of this sugar for Russia; no other country in the world would take those sugars at the price; they were restricted to the Russian market in consequence of the high rate of duty upon all qualities of sugar indiscriminately, consequently the Russians were obliged to purchase sugar of the highest possible quality they could find. You find, in consequence of this monopoly in the Russian market, white sugars always bore relatively a higher value than the yellows; but when this Russian monopoly

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ceased, they declined, which was the case in 1845, 1846 and 1847; they will bear an artificial price again, in consequence of the re-admission of them into Russia.

15547. The increase of price is not on account of the admission of the sugar into this market, but on account of the monopoly which takes place in Russia?—The position of the Havannah planter is materially ameliorated by the repeal of the Russian edict, which admitted crushed lump into the country. During two years crushed lump was admitted into Russia, the artificiality of the price of white clayed sugar ceased; in the month of January this year crushed lumps were again prohibited, confining the demand for the Russian market solely to Havannah, the consequence of which will be that the white sugar will bear relatively a higher price. With regard to the prospects of this year, the planters, I think, will probably lose money, because the price at present quoted is not high, and in the distressed state of Europe, it is probable that it may decline 25 per cent. below the intrinsic cost.

15548. These questions are in reference to the free estates of the old planters who are allowed to sell their sugar wherever they please?—I have been answering on the subject generally.

15549. Are the Committee to understand that all those estates which are under a refactionist, whose sugar costs them 19 s. a cwt., must be losers, even at the high price of last year?—No; there would be the profit on the molasses.

15550. What is that?—One shilling. The planter, who is in the hand of a refactionist generally, in the end, becomes a bankrupt.

15551. Even with the high prices of last year all the estates under the refactionists got nothing, inasmuch as the average of their sugar cost them in 19 s. a cwt.?—Still I think the planter last year might make a good business; it is not only that the price of sugar was high, but the price of molasses was high.

15552. What extra price would you put down for molasses last year?—I should state that I have known instances where molasses have been worth nothing upon an estate, whereas last year the price had risen to $5\frac{1}{2}$ rials a keg; molasses are in demand exclusively for the United States; the price in the United States, when molasses are worth little or nothing in Cuba, has been 12 or 13 cents a gallon; last year the price advanced to 30 cents a gallon.

15553. You state that the average price is 1 s. a cwt.; you say that at 19 s. a man would get nothing for his estate, but that if molasses sold at a higher price he would get the difference between that and the 1 s.; what is that difference?—An estate might make nothing by the molasses in some instances, and might make 2 s. in others.

15554. You have stated that estates under the refactionist cannot make their sugar at an average cost of less than 19 s.?—That will always depend upon the amount of capital which is borrowed.

15555. You stated it upon the average before?—Supposing a man to work entirely upon borrowed capital, that would be the cost of his sugar; but if he works upon only one-half borrowed capital, supposing he advanced 50,000 dollars himself, and were obliged to borrow 50,000 more, that would reduce the average by so much.

15556. You gave an average of the whole just now?—I gave the two extremes; one a clear estate, and the other an embarrassed estate.

15557. Mr. M. Gibson.] Did you ever know any Irish labourers imported into Cuba?—Yes; there was a considerable gang imported, for the purpose of constructing railways.

15558. Was it considered that Irish labourers would be cheaper than slaves?—The contract, I imagine, would imply it to be so, otherwise they would not have brought them from New Orleans. I think there were between 400 and 500 of them.

15559. How did they thrive there?—They continued to work some time; but their habits are not very suitable to the climate, and they were carried off by yellow fever. I do not suppose more than 20 or 25 ever returned.

15560. Do you attribute this mortality amongst the whites when they go into tropical climates to the climate, or to their intemperate habits?—To the climate.

15561. Do you attribute it entirely to the climate?—Almost every European would

would be liable to yellow fever, without any consideration of his habits; but a person of intemperate habits would be immediately seized with the fever, and there would be very little prospect of his recovery.

15562. Do the habits of those white labourers render them more liable to those diseases, and consequently become one of the principal causes of mortality?—They would be in the habit of drinking bad rum, when they ought to drink nothing but wine and water.

15563. Do you believe if those Irish labourers had pursued a more temperate system they might have lived?—The mortality would still have been heavy among them, from exposure to the sun and the exhalations from the earth.

15564. You appear to have imagined in the month of May 1846, that from the course the Legislature was taking, in all probability the duties would be lowered on foreign sugar?—That information arrived in Cuba.

15565. I suppose you thought that from the course Parliament was taking in reference to corn, there was a prospect that the same policy would be pursued with respect to sugar?—That was the general impression.

15566. With regard to the Navigation Laws, do British ships ever take sugar from Cuba to the Baltic?—British ships can carry sugar to Russia, but they cannot carry it to the other states of the Baltic.

15567. Do they carry to Russia?—They do.

15568. And do there compete directly with foreign ships?—Yes, with Americans and other foreigners.

15569. Without any protection?—Without any protection.

15570. Do they get ruined at it?—If they did I imagine they would not continue it.

15571. Is not the exporting merchant in Cuba in a better position than the exporting merchant in the British West Indies at the present time, in consequence of having open to him a larger choice of ships?—I should say decidedly in a better position, because there are flags of all nations, and all can avail themselves of it. The quoted freights in Havannah are generally much below what the quoted freights are in the British West Indies; the island quoted freights are now 2*l.* 15*s.* for ships of all nations, from Havannah to Cowes and a market. They are quoted in this paper at 3*l.*, but the rate of freight will always depend upon the size of the vessel.

15572. If I were to go to Cuba with a view of purchasing sugar, in order to send it to the United Kingdom, I should have a larger number of ships to choose from, in order to carry that sugar, than if I went to the British West Indies to purchase sugar to send it to the United Kingdom?—I imagine you would; there are generally 50 or 60 vessels for freight there during the whole period of the shipping season.

15573. I could either send it in British ships or Spanish ships?—Yes.

15574. But I should be compelled to send it in British ships if I sent it from the British West Indies?—Yes.

15575. Therefore I should be in a better position as to freights in Cuba than I should be in the British West Indies?—Yes.

15576. You say you have given up growing coffee to a great extent in Cuba; is that because you cannot compete with free-labour coffee?—The production of coffee is very much on the decline in Cuba, in consequence of the competition with the coffees of Brazil. Cuba coffees were generally exported to the United States; but the price has declined so much that the planters could not make a living by it.

15577. Is it the exclusive competition of the Brazil coffee which has caused that?—I think that has operated more than any other description of coffee.

15578. Is Brazilian coffee a lower quality coffee?—Yes.

15579. Does it come into direct competition with Cuban Coffee?—Yes.

15580. Is there anything peculiar about this Brazilian coffee, in its quality, that it is preferred in any way?—It is the lowness of the price.

15581. With respect to the large military establishments in Cuba, they are a heavy charge, are not they, upon the island resources?—Yes; the military establishment is a very heavy charge.

15582. Are these military establishments necessarily large, in consequence of the amount of slave population?—It is thought necessary to maintain a large force in order to keep down insurrections, which have occasionally taken place, and also to protect the island from invasion.

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15583. *Chairman.*] You were asked just now what the freights from Havannah to England would be; you stated 2 *l.* 15 *s.*?—Yes.

15584. Every one of the trade circulars which you have in your possession states the freights at 3 *l.* to 3 *l.* 5 *s.*?—It depends upon their destination.

15585. To Cowes?—It also depends upon the size of the vessel; a vessel carrying 200 tons of sugar would always get 5 *s.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* more than a vessel carrying 500 tons.

15586. When you were giving evidence to the Committee, with a paper in your hand, you stated that the freight was 3 *l.* Why did you go the length of suppressing the fact that the freight was not 3 *l.*, but from 3 *l.* to 3 *l.* 5 *s.*?—I did not wish to suppress any fact; I have letters from Havannah, and I am aware of the tendency of the freights, and I have positive advice of a ship with which I am connected having been chartered to an out-of-the-way port, Venice, where the port charges are very high, at 3 *l.* 5 *s.* That was a small vessel carrying only 1,200 boxes, the Mediterranean freights being 10 *s.* in advance of what the freights are to Cowes. I quoted it at the rate for foreign ships.

15587. Have you that letter to produce to the Committee?—I have not it with me.

15588. You cannot produce the letter?—I can produce it to the Committee to-morrow.

15589. Mr. *Moffatt.*] Consequently if the Mediterranean freight is 3 *l.* 5 *s.*, the freight to Cowes would be 2 *l.* 15 *s.*?—Yes; it depends upon the class of vessel; a Spanish vessel would get a higher rate of freight coming to this market, being an exclusive market, than a Russian or a Dane would get, and a higher rate of freight also than an American; she would get 2 *s.* 6 *d.* more.

15590. Mr. *M. Gibson.*] A Spanish vessel has a certain protection against the Danes and Russians?—Yes.

15591. *Chairman.*] Can a Dane or an American import sugar at all from Havannah to this country?—Not for consumption.

15592. Then what do you mean by stating that a Spanish ship would get a somewhat higher freight to this country than a Dane or a United States ship, when you know that neither a Dane nor a United States ship could bring a freight here at all?—It might come in bond; the sugar must be bonded; but free sugar will always command a higher price than bonded sugar. Sugar brought in a vessel that could be entered for home consumption would be more valuable than sugar which would have to go into bond. An English or Spanish ship would get 2 *s.* 6 *d.* more for the sugar she brought to this country than sugar brought in a foreign ship.

15593. The Danes do import sugar for bonding in this country, do they?—Any foreign vessel may be taken up for that purpose.

15594. They may import sugar, under the Navigation Laws, for bonding in this country?—Yes.

15595. Of that you are quite certain?—I believe that is the case.

15596. You know of your own knowledge, do you, that the Danes and United States ships bring sugars from Havannah to this country to be bonded?—They are generally shipped for Cowes and a market, but when not sold they may be bonded in this country.

15597. Is the sugar to be bonded at Cowes?—It may be bonded at any British port that the vessel may be ordered to.

15598. Do not you know that under the Navigation Laws, sugar cannot be imported from Havannah either in United States or Danish ships in bond?—For exportation it may be imported; it cannot be cleared for duty, consequently it must be exported.

15599. Is a ship in bond when she comes bound to Cowes and a market?—No, she is not in bond; a foreign vessel may be chartered in Havannah for Cowes and a market; but, provided the cargo is not sold, it may be ordered on to London or Liverpool, or any other British port, and put into bond for exportation.

15600. You mean to say that a United States or a Dane may be chartered for Cowes and a market with Havannah sugar, and that the sugar can then be sent to London or to Liverpool, to be landed and bonded for exportation?—Yes.

15601. And that you know?—Yes.

15602. You were asked by Mr. *Moffatt* whether the Spanish ships engaged in the Havannah trade were not more than British ships; are the Spanish ships

ships engaged in the British sugar trade with the Havannah equal to the British ships so engaged?—No.

15603. How many British ships are there engaged in the carrying of the Spanish sugar between Havannah and Great Britain?—I find last year there were 200.

15604. How many Spanish?—It does not state. I have only the total number of Spanish ships which arrived in the Havannah; all British ships would be engaged exclusively in the trade between Havannah and Great Britain.

15605. What proportion of the sugar-laden ships bound to England from Cuba are British and what are Spanish?—The great majority are British; I should suppose there are not more than 30 to 40 cargoes of sugar in Spanish ships arriving in this country.

15606. And 200 British?—Yes.

15607. So that British ships carrying sugar from the Havannah to Great Britain are something between six and seven to one to Spanish ships?—A Spanish ship would not come here at all with sugar were it not for the purpose of obtaining a return freight, because Spanish ships cannot be sailed at the same rate as British ships can.

15608. Has not a Spanish ship some advantage in the export duty from Havannah?—She has an advantage in the export duty, but the great object of Spanish ships coming to this country is to go from hence with a return cargo of manufactured produce.

15609. Is not a Spanish ship favoured at Havannah in the export duty she pays, and again favoured when she returns there, in the import duties upon British goods?—Yes.

15610. As regards the United States ships, Danish ships, and all European ships, there is no competition between the Havannah and Great Britain in the carrying trade of sugar, except, as you state, for sugar to be bonded for export?—The other ships of the world come in competition with the ships of Great Britain in the port of Havannah.

15611. Not to England?—Not for consumption in England.

15612. You stated that you were in Cuba from April to July, and that while you were there the news arrived that Havannah sugars were to be admitted for home consumption in England?—The rumour reached Havannah then.

15613. Do not you know that the fact which did arrive was that Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister of this country, in his statement in February had declared that he meant to continue to exclude Havannah sugar?—There was a change of ministry, I believe, which took place in the spring of the year, which brought about a change of policy; but not being connected specially with the trade of this country, I do not always follow the politics of the country.

15614. Are not you a British merchant?—My trade is confined exclusively to Russia, Austria, and the United States.

15615. You are an Englishman?—Yes.

15616. When did you abandon the trade of this country and trade with Austria and the United States?—I never carried on any trade with this country.

15617. Then, after all, you know nothing about the trade of this country?—I have never imported any goods into this country.

15618. When you said that you knew of your own knowledge that sugar was imported into this country in United States and Danish ships, landed and bonded and re-exported, it was a mistake, and you do not know that of your own knowledge?—I know it from the statements.

15619. You know nothing about the fact, because after all, though an Englishman, you are not a British merchant?—My business is not connected with Great Britain.

15620. The ministry in this country you say was changed in the spring of the year, and that was a fact that came to your knowledge in June or July in Havannah?—There was a rumour of either a positive or a contemplated change, which I remember perfectly well.

15621. You incline to think it was a rumour of a positive change which arrived in Havannah?—My impression was that it was positive; it appears, however, to have been only a contemplated change.

15622. The ministry having really been changed on the last day of June or the

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1st day of July. You have said you are not a British merchant, and you speak with a great deal of authority about the sugar plantations in Cuba; do you know anything of the plantations in Cuba?—I have no interest in any plantations there.

15623. Therefore you do not know anything of your own knowledge of the cost of sugar planting in Cuba?—I simply know from this fact; I am aware of the system of management, and the cost both of land and negroes.

15624. You never were a sugar planter?—No.

15625. And never imported a negro?—And never imported a negro, though the value of them is very well known to every one frequenting that country.

15626. You never possessed a negro?—No.

15627. Therefore you have no practical knowledge whatever of a sugar plantation at all?—I do not know that it is absolutely requisite to be a planter to have a knowledge of the cost of an estate and the charges connected with the conducting of it.

15628. You do not think that it is necessary to have been a sugar planter, or to have had any practical knowledge of a sugar plantation, to be able to give a detailed estimate of a sugar plantation that produces 600 tons of sugar a year?—We all know very well in Cuba what are the expenses connected with an estate, and we also know what is the average produce of those estates; consequently, it is not difficult to arrive at the cost of the sugar to the planter.

15629. Do you mean all in Cuba, or all in Havannah?—In Havannah or in the island.

15630. You all know about as much the cost of a sugar plantation, and the practical business of sugar planting, as a tea-dealer in this country would know about the practical course of cultivating a farm?—I think the case is quite different, inasmuch as the tea-dealer may not be supposed to have much information respecting the management of a tea-farm in China, because it is no part of his province; but if a party is interested in any particular trade, he will endeavour to acquire all the information he can connected with it.

15631. Do you think it is necessary that a tea-merchant must know the cost of growing tea in China?—I believe it would be very difficult for him to arrive at that knowledge.

15632. You do not think a London tea-merchant is so intelligent as an English-Austrian merchant living at Havannah; and, consequently, he cannot learn the cost of cultivating tea with the same facility that an Austrian merchant living at Havannah can learn the cost of cultivating sugar?—An English tea-merchant does not make it his practice to go to China; he generally buys the teas brought to him in his own market; whereas, in my case, I have been actually compelled to go to the sugar-producing countries to make my purchases.

15633. Do not you buy your sugar at the port of export?—Yes.

15634. Does not the tea-merchant purchase his tea at Canton?—It is purchased by his correspondent.

15635. Do you think his correspondent necessarily inquires into the cost of cultivating tea?—I should suppose that if the party were desirous of rendering himself conversant with the article, he would endeavour to elicit every information which was connected with it.

15636. Since you are not a sugar planter, do you think the Queen's Commissioners at Havannah are not likely to be as good an authority as you about the profits of the planters at Havannah; and that when they, on the 9th of March 1847, say, that "if the present price of sugar continues, there will be such a strong inducement for extended cultivation, and in consequence such a demand for labour, as will make the slave dealers and others to run all risks whatever to supply it," some confidence may not be placed in their statements?—They do not quote the prices at which sugar may be produced.

15637. They say that if the price continues as it is, it will be a strong inducement to them for extended cultivation, and that the demand for labour will be such as to make the slave dealers run all risks?—My evidence goes to show that the cultivation of sugars has been profitable on the last year; very profitable to the possessor of an unincumbered estate.

15638. You showed that, except for a man with an unincumbered estate, it was not a profitable cultivation, at the present prices at all events. The Queen's

Queen's Commissioners speak of a plantation of 2,000 acres, valued at 60,000 dollars, with buildings and machinery upon it valued at a like sum, which is stated to be the extreme, and 400 negroes upon it, which two years since were bought, one with another, for 400 dollars a head; though it is stated that if he imports them himself, they do not cost one-fourth of the sum, but which are estimated at 160,000 dollars; together with implements and salaries to white overseers, amounting to 20,000 dollars; such an estate has this year, it is said, a crop amounting to no less than 10,000 boxes, which at 15 dollars a box would give the planter a return of 150,000 dollars; so that in two years he will be reimbursed more than the whole outlay. Do you think that that is not a sufficiently profitable cultivation to pay off some incumbrances?—It is impossible to produce that amount of sugar with the number of negroes which is stated in that report; that is at the rate of five tons of sugar per negro, which is out of the question.

15639. Then you, who know nothing of a sugar plantation, would have this Committee believe that your evidence is to be trusted in preference to that of the Queen's Commissioners at Havannah?—I have had a direct interest in ascertaining and eliciting the cost of the production of sugar, and probably may have had greater advantages and means of acquiring that information than a party who had nothing to do with it.

15640. Will you explain to the Committee what is that direct interest which you had in ascertaining the cost of producing sugar?—Having been connected with the sugar trade of Cuba, it has always been an important point to know what was the cost of producing sugar in the country, and what the qualities were arising from the different plantations. The qualities vary very much; there might be a difference of from eight to ten per cent. in the quality from different locations; therefore it has always been important to make oneself acquainted with the estates which produced the best sugar.

15641. Will you explain to the Committee what interest you have in the cost of the production of the sugar. The Committee can perfectly well understand, as you are an Austrian and a Russian merchant dealing in sugar, that you have an interest in the price at which you could purchase the sugar, but the Committee has yet to learn what interest you have in the cost of its production?—It is desirable information for every one to obtain who is connected with any particular branch of his trade.

15642. Will you explain how it can possibly matter to you what the cost of the production of the sugar is, so long as you get the sugar at a given price?—I can only repeat the answer, that as connected with the sugar trade, it is important that one in that position should be cognizant in some respect with the courses of manufacturing it and the cost at which it is produced.

15643. But you are quite unable to explain why or wherefore. I find again, in these despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havannah, in April last year, that "the great demand for slaves in the present enormous profits to be derived by the cultivation of sugar, will, of a certainty, induce these parties to encounter every risk to obtain the labourers required; and a continued vigilance will therefore be necessary to defeat their practices, as heretofore." We are to set all this, I suppose, aside, upon the confidence in your estimate that the profits of sugar planting in the Havannah are not such as to reimburse any person whose estate is encumbered?—In consequence of the decline of the coffee production in the Havannah, all the spare negroes have been either sold to aliment other sugar estates, or new sugar estates have been established.

15644. New sugar estates have been established since when?—Within these last four or five years.

15645. So I see. I read in this trade circular which you place before us, that the cultivation of coffee is an "article which may be said to be almost forgotten and forsaken by our commercial community." Is not the fact this, that sugar cultivation is so profitable in Cuba that the coffee planters have abandoned their coffee plantations and taken to the cultivation of sugar?—That is what I state; I do not mean to say that it is in every case so profitable, because it entirely depends upon the management of the estate. A well-managed estate might probably produce from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum profit in the average of years.

15646. Do you mean to say that Hanseatic vessels, Russian, Spanish, and Danish

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Danish vessels can carry sugar from the Havannah to the United States?—I do.

15647. Positively?—Positively.

15648. And you know of your own knowledge that they have done so?—I have sent sugars to the United States in Russians, Hamburgers, and Lubeckers.

15649. From the Havannah?—Yes.

15650. And on Bremeners and Hanseatic vessels?—Vessels of all the Hanseatic ports. I myself have sent sugar to the United States in Russians, Bremeners, and Lubeckers.

15651. Sugars from the Havannah?—Yes.

15652. Can they trade between New Orleans and New York?—No, that is a coasting trade; it is merely from a foreign port to a United States port.

15653. There is not that reciprocity that a foreign ship is permitted to trade between one port of the United States and another?—No; no coasting trade is allowed.

15654. Are the United States ships not already permitted to work in our colonial trade; are they not already permitted to trade straight to our colonies?—They trade to our colonies with lumber and provisions.

15655. Have they shown us any reciprocity in consideration of that indulgence?—None, I believe.

15656. Then when you stated that the United States were governed entirely by reciprocity, it was not consistent with the fact, inasmuch as we have admitted them to a share of our colonial trade, and they have not reciprocated that indulgence?—That is a trade between one country and another. The importation of United States produce into the British colonies not being prohibited, they necessarily would carry it there in their own vessels.

15657. Would they necessarily do that; could they do so before the year 1825?—I believe not.

15658. Then your last answer is altogether incorrect. Was not the colonial trade held as close as the coasting trade of England up to the period of 1824–25, when that alteration took place?—It probably might be.

15659. And the United States give us nothing in return for that privilege which we granted them?—I am not aware of any.

15660. Mr. *Moffatt*.] You have been asked by the Chairman, in reference to the United States tonnage having the privilege of carrying lumber to our colonies, whether they have reciprocated that advantage. What colonies have the Americans to which they can give us that permission?—They possess no colonies at all.

15661. But the Americans allow our ships to take our colonial produce to their shores on the same terms as their own tonnage?—Precisely so.

15662. Consequently they reciprocate to the full those privileges which the Chairman assumes were conceded to them in 1825?—Precisely so.

15663. *Chairman*.] Could not a colonial ship carry its produce to the United States before?—There was no exportation of colonial produce from the British islands to the United States, it being a trade from the United States to the colonies in the shape of provisions.

15664. There are other colonies besides the North American colonies?—In the case of the Danish colonies or St. Thomas's, for instance, the trade has always been free to the United States.

15665. Could a Quebec ship not carry a cargo from the St. Lawrence to New York before 1825?—I believe she could at any time. I do not state the case positively.

15666. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Referring to my previous question, is it possible that the Americans could give a more perfect reciprocity than they do at the present time, in the admission of the produce of our colonies to their shores on the same terms as though it came direct in a British bottom from Great Britain?—I do not see in what possible way any thing further could be granted, because the state of the trade is such as not to permit of it.

15667. But, in point of fact, our excluding their vessels taking lumber and American produce to the colonies prior to 1825 was in bar of that system of reciprocity which we originally proposed in the treaty with the Americans?—It was.

15668. Therefore the removal of that exclusion was only carrying out on the part

part of this country the spirit of the treaty of navigation which had been made with the American government?—Yes.

15669. And there was consequently no reciprocity for them to concede, seeing that the restrictions were exclusively on our side?—Precisely so.

15670. They have granted to the full all the privileges which they could cede to the produce of another country, or its colonies?—Yes.

15671. You have been asked, in reference to your capabilities of acquiring the information which you have given to the Committee; I think I gathered in a previous part of your examination that you had been in the Island of Cuba in seven consecutive years?—Yes.

15672. That you had been there for continuous periods in each year, varying from two to four months?—Yes.

15673. That during that time your particular and exclusive business had been to watch the sugar market, to inform yourself of the cost of production, to ascertain as far as you possibly could the whole of the details in regard to the cost of production, and the various charges which constitute the price on the sugar being put on board the vessels in the Havannah?—Yes.

15674. That has always been with you a particular object in the course of each visit to the island?—That has been the sole object for which I went out there.

15675. You going out there representing extensive mercantile interests, felt it to be necessary that you should inform yourself in every possible manner of the cost of production, seeing that that must be a very material guide to you in making the purchases for those interested?—Yes, for those whom I represented.

15676. In your opinion, have not you had far more favourable opportunities of arriving at very accurate information in regard to the cost of production than any colonial proprietor who has visited his estates once or twice for a few months in the course of his life?—It would depend entirely upon the means that any colonial proprietor might take in order to obtain information; I have always been in the habit of living in Spanish houses, and living among planters; and sugar being the general topic of conversation, you must necessarily become fully acquainted with all the details concerning it.

15677. And you have not been content with applying your inquiries to any one or two estates, but you have availed yourself of every opportunity during the last seven years of getting the information from the various estates and the various planters with whom you have become acquainted?—Precisely so.

15678. So that your experience is not gathered from one or two estates, but perhaps from 20 or 30 or 40?—It is the result of general observation and general inquiry which I have made during the course of my residence there, from planters in various districts, and possessing various kinds of land to work in.

15679. Are you aware of any person in this country who is more intimately acquainted with the cost of producing sugar in the Havannah than yourself?—I am not aware of any at the present moment, because persons connected with Cuba at this period of the year are generally in the island, but if the Committee should at a future period require a corroboration of what I have stated, I think possibly that I might be able to point out some planter who might then be in this country. At the present moment I am not aware of any one, with the exception of the son of a planter who is now here, I believe.

15680. Has he in his possession any accounts of the cost of the production of sugar?—I am not aware that he has, but his father is a very extensive and wealthy planter in the island; he has been in the habit of living on the estate at various periods of the year, and I should consider him quite competent to form a correct estimate.

15681. Will you be good enough to explain to the Committee the difference of the quotation of freights, which the Chairman could not understand when he asked you the questions before in reference to the variation of the quotation of freights in the Havannah?—The quotation of freights will vary according to the nationality and size of the vessel; generally speaking, 10 s. per ton advance is paid for the Mediterranean and the Baltic in addition to the quoted rates of Cowes in the market.

15682. The freights in the Havannah are governed by the same principle, I presume, as that which governs most other large ports, the freight being rather

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lower where the voyage is one of great facility, or there is a chance of securing a return freight?—Much depends upon the chance of a return freight; where a return freight is available the rates will be considerably lower.

15683. In your last letters from the Havannah you have received intimation that a vessel has been taken up on your account?—A Russian vessel for the Adriatic, in which I was interested.

15684. At 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton?—Yes.

15685. And the general difference between vessels for the Adriatic and for Cowes is 10*s.* a ton?—Yes.

15686. Upon that statement, based on the experience of several years, you make the quotation that the rates from the Havannah are now about 2*l.* 15*s.*?—£.2. 15*s.* to 3*l.* per ton; an English vessel would be worth more; an English vessel would be worth 3*l.*

15687. That quotation applied to a foreign flag?—Yes.

15688. But a Spanish vessel would be worth more?—Yes.

15689. By reason of the sugar which it brought being admissible for home consumption?—Yes.

15690. You have considerable experience in regard to the mercantile usages of this country, have you not?—I am conversant with them, certainly, although my business has not been connected with Great Britain.

15691. From time to time you have been residing in this country?—For 15 years.

15692. At intervals?—Yes.

15693. Consequently being largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, it has been your business to understand the mercantile usages of this country?—Yes.

15694. Therefore the assumption that you know nothing about the trade of this country would be a very unwarrantable assumption?—I made that observation in allusion to the politics of the country, because it frequently happens, where a person is connected with business, that he does not very closely follow the politics of the country.

15695. But your knowledge of the commercial usages of this country is necessarily and naturally very extensive, by reason of your experience in this country?—Precisely so.

15696. It has been pressed upon you by the Chairman that sugar imported in a Prussian vessel into this country cannot be bonded here for exportation?—It can be bonded.

15697. You know that it can be bonded?—I know that it can be bonded; sugar arriving in this country under any foreign flag can be bonded for exportation.

15698. And further, those sugars from the Havannah which can be bonded in this country for exportation, can be refined in bond in this country, and the sugars so refined can be exported?—Exported to any foreign part.

15699. You have been questioned by the Chairman in reference to the authority of the Queen's Commissioners upon the cost of the production of sugar in the Havannah; will you be good enough to tell the Committee who those Queen's Commissioners are?—Those gentlemen are residing in the Havannah, whose sole business consists, I believe, in the adjudication upon captured vessels; not being persons very popular, they seldom associate with the natives of the island; and consequently, have very little means of arriving at the cost of the produce of the island, or anything connected with it.

15700. They are not commercial men?—They are not.

15701. Nor have they any opportunities, so far as your experience goes, of acquiring those facts with regard to the cost of the production of sugar which have occurred to yourself?—I should say not.

15702. How long have they been resident there?—Mr. Dalrymple has been there eight or nine years.

15703. They have been several years there?—Eight or nine years. It is not at all in their province to acquaint themselves on commercial matters. I do not suppose that they, without having made some inquiries, would know anything at all about it.

15704. Is there a feeling amongst the planters to desire not to let them into a knowledge of their concerns any more than they can help?—I do not know that there may be that, but from the position which they hold there as British

Commissioners

Commissioners for the Slave Trade, they are looked upon with a considerable degree of suspicion, and they are not in the habit of associating with the natives of the island.

15705. Consequently your belief is that they are not able to give as accurate information upon these facts as you would be, from the extent of your experience?—I do not wish to arrogate to myself more knowledge upon the subject than those gentlemen, but my belief is that my statement as to the cost will be found correct, particularly as it approaches within 10 to 15 per cent. of the average prices of sugars ruling in the Havannah.

15706. In answer to a question from the Vice-president of the Board of Trade, you stated that a number of Irish labourers had been imported for the construction of a railway in the Havannah; are there several railways in the Havannah?—There are six, I think, in Cuba, the Havannah being the capital.

15707. What length of mileage is there in railways, do you estimate, in the interior of the island?—I should think 700 or 800 miles.

15708. Worked by locomotives?—Worked by locomotives.

15709. Mr. Miles.] Actually open?—Actually open.

15710. Mr. Moffatt.] By whom have those railways been constructed?—By American engineers.

15711. By whose capital?—Partly by British capital, and partly by the capital of the island.

15712. What proportion do you estimate has been British capital?—I should suppose probably one-half; it is merely a vague estimate. I know a party who had contracted with the railroad companies for a supply of iron, and he had obtained the loan from some capitalist in London.

15713. Mr. Villiers.] Are you to be understood to say that the sugar cultivation has extended in Cuba during the last four or five years?—Yes, it has been on the increase, principally in consequence of the abandonment of the coffee estates.

15714. But the abandonment of the coffee estates you said had taken place in consequence of its being more profitable to extend the sugar cultivation?—That was not the originating cause; it was caused by the hopeless state of the coffee estates; it had been unprofitable for a series of years, which caused the proprietors of the slaves either to sell them to sugar estates, or re-form sugar estates themselves, abandoning the coffee estates to pasturage.

15715. It was, then, because the coffee ceased to be profitable that they diverted their land to extend the sugar cultivation?—Yes.

15716. And it was not influenced by any policy of this country?—Not in the slightest, because the policy of this country has not had time yet to operate.

15717. Are there a very considerable party who are disposed to give up the system of slavery?—None; the abandonment of slavery would be considered in Cuba as tantamount to the destruction of produce in the island.

15718. How long is it since you first knew Cuba?—Seven years.

15719. Do you believe that there was then any intention, or that it was contemplated seriously to abandon slavery with a view to command our market?—Never.

15720. Not seven years ago?—Certainly not.

15721. Before the change of the differential duties?—Certainly not; it would be tantamount to the destruction of all the produce in the island.

15722. Is there any free labour used in the field?—Not in sugar planting, but there is in coffee and tobacco.

15723. Are you aware of the system which exists in Porto Rico, where the free labourer works in the field?—No, I am not aware of that.

15724. You do not know anything of Porto Rico?—No; I am only aware that there is a great scarcity of slave labour in Porto Rico.

15725. But do you know whether they are extending the sugar cultivation there?—I do not know.

15726. Is it a very severe system which you have observed in Cuba with respect to slave labour; do they work the slaves very long?—It is hard labour during the crop season; the gangs employed in the sugar-houses work from 15 to 16 hours a day, but in other seasons of the year they work only 12 hours: and being well fed, and it being the interest of the planters to keep them in good condition, they are comparatively well off.

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15727. You mentioned 15 or 16 hours as the maximum that you suppose they work during the crop time?—That is during the crop time, and that is only a portion of them; there are not more than 40.
15728. You do not know any system of working them 18 or 19 hours out of the 24?—No; they could not do it.
15729. You believe it to be physically impossible?—Entirely so.
15730. What is the duration of the crop time?—From the middle of November to about the middle of May.
15731. Then it is during all that time that they are worked with this severity?—Yes; not the whole gang; only those particularly employed in the sugar-house. The work in the sugar-house is continued throughout the night, and there are two gangs of men working, each for intervals of eight hours.
15732. Did not you say that an individual slave worked 15 out of the 24 hours?—He is worked 15 or 16 out of the 24; they are divided into gangs. Supposing a sugar-house to require 40 labourers, they would be divided into two gangs: the first gang of 20 would work eight hours and then go to rest, and the other would come on, and then be relieved by the first gang; so that alternately they would work 16 hours the one day and eight the next, out of the 24.
15733. It is not 15 or 16 hours continuously?—No.
15734. Is the importation of slaves very large?—It has almost totally subsided within the last three years.
15735. According to what you have heard and observed, what is the ordinary duration of a slave's life under this system?—With regard to the ordinary duration of the life of slaves that have been imported (the great mass of the negro population are imported; there are very few creoles), after a slave has been brought into work, which requires about a twelvemonth, his average duration would be about 16 or 17 years, the average proportion upon an estate of 400.
15736. Should you then suppose that it was inaccurate information that may have been given to this Committee, that he is worked out in seven years?—Yes, that is inaccurate.
15737. There is nothing of that sort?—Nothing of that sort; the average mortality upon an estate would be about 6 per cent. a year.
15738. Mr. Miles.] You stated that there were 800 miles of railroad in Cuba?—Yes.
15739. Will you state what they are?—There is the Havannah and Guines.
15740. How many miles?—There is a branch to Batabanoa; I suppose that would be about 70 miles with the branch.
15741. There is the San Antonio?—Yes.
15742. How long is that?—That is joined by another one which is going on to Matanzas; it goes to San Antonio, and then on to Matanzas.
15743. How many miles is that?—I suppose that railway, at a rough guess, may be about 80 or 90 miles. Then there is a branch again from Matanzas to Cardinos, running into the sugar district.
15744. How long is the Cardinos Railway?—I am speaking without very correct knowledge on the matter, but I imagine there may be, perhaps, 100 miles connected with that line.
15745. There is the Savanillia Railway; how many miles is that?—I do not know.
15746. There is the Jucaro Railway?—That is a line from San Antonio, running into the sugar district.
15747. You have mentioned that already?—I have, in connexion with the Matanzas, the sugar district.
15748. There is the Colliseo Railway; have you mentioned that?—That is another branch.
15749. How long is that?—That branch probably may be 30 or 40 miles.
15750. What other railways are there?—There is one railroad leading to Puerto Principe.
15751. How much of that is opened?—I could not say.
15752. Is there any of it opened?—I believe there is.
15753. You do not know at all what proportion is opened?—No. Then there is another railroad in the mining district of St. Jago de Cuba.
15754. How much of that is opened?—There are different tramways there.

I have

I have not been in St. Jago myself, but I imagine there may be 30 or 40 miles of tram in different districts.

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15755. Do you know any other railway?—No, I think not.

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15756. How many miles do you make those altogether?—I make them, at a rough guess, from about 470 to 500 or 560, whatever it may be; I do not know the distances.

John Utlay Ellis, Esq., called in; and Examined.

15757. Mr. *Moffatt*.] I BELIEVE you are a partner in the firm of Parry & Company?—Yes.

J. U. Ellis, Esq.

15758. You have been for some years resident in the Madras presidency?—About nine years.

15759. And were interested in the production and export of sugar?—Yes.

15760. From what parts of the Madras presidency is sugar principally obtained for export?—In North and South Arcot, in Ganjam, and Rajahmundry, and in parts of Mysore I might add; but that is beyond the bounds of the Madras presidency.

15761. What range do those districts include?—I suppose westward from Madras 120 miles; and the whole distance that I have mentioned, from north to south is from about 20 to 12 degrees north latitude, about 500 miles.

15762. Are there many English establishments for the export of sugar in the Madras presidency?—Beginning from the northward, there are Binny & Company's, at a place called Aska, in the Ganjam district; there are establishments on the Godavery, at Bimlipatam, and at Cuddalore, to the south of Madras.

15763. Where is your establishment?—We have a small establishment at Cuddalore.

15764. From what are you in the habit of making the sugar?—From Palmyra jagry.

15765. Will you explain to the Committee the process by which that sugar is made?—We obtain the jagry from the province of Tinnivelly chiefly.

15766. Mr. *Miles*.] From the natives?—From the natives.

15767. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Is there any difficulty in obtaining that jagry?—It is limited, to a certain extent, by the want of labour.

15768. *Chairman*.] In Madras?—In Tinnivelly. This is the juice of the Palmyra tree; a palm; a particular class of people only draw that juice; and in consequence it cannot be increased according to the demand.

15769. We have heard something of the date; is that it?—In some parts of India the date yields a juice of the like kind; but to the south, that of the Palmyra palm is only used.

15770. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Is the general labour of the country not applicable to that Palmyra jagry?—My experience says to the contrary.

15771. Does that apply to the particular district in which your factory is situated, or does it extend over the whole presidency?—My information mainly applies to Tinnivelly. I cannot state it to be general; but I believe it to be general.

15772. That labour is limited in consequence of being done by one particular class of people?—Yes.

15773. You are not aware whether that is local?—I could venture to say that it is general.

15774. Will you be good enough to state the process of making the sugar from the jagry?—I can hardly say that I am able to enter into the details of the manufacture.

15775. Can you state to the Committee what is the cost of the production of the sugar obtained at your manufactory from the Palmyra jagry?—Yes; about 40 rupees a candy of 500 lbs. is the cost; $4\frac{1}{2}$ candies are equal to a ton, as nearly as possible.

15776. Mr. *Miles*.] How much is it per ton or hundred-weight in sterling money?—Taking 2s. a rupee, it would be 18*l.* a ton.

15777. Of what quality is that?—A part, good brown; another part, fine yellow sugar, and the other white sugar; there are generally three sorts.

15778. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Will you be good enough to state what are the proportions to the ton of those sugars which you produce from the juice of the

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Palmyra tree?—I should say about three-tenths fine, four-tenths fine yellow, and three-tenths inferior; but it would probably give the Committee a better notion if I mentioned that the sugars which I am speaking of, in February last, averaged from 36s. to 42s. in this market.

15779. *Mr. Miles.*] Will you tell us the precise price of each?—I really cannot tell you that; I can give you a very near notion; the inferior sugars were worth 36s., the others were worth 38s. and 39s., and the highest was 42s.

15780. *Mr. Moffatt.*] The Committee understand you to have stated, that that sugar cost 18*l.* a ton?—Yes.

15781. Free on board?—Yes.

15782. That is subject to all charges?—Yes.

15783. Has the production of sugar at Madras materially increased of late years?—For exportation; the trade sprang up in the year 1842.

15784. Can you state to the Committee what the increase has been since the commencement of 1842?—The first year the export was about 100 tons.

15785. Will you state the years consecutively?—These are not the entire exports from Madras; but I have put down the exports within my own experience, to show in what manner the trade increased. In 1842 a party shipped 1,244 bags; in 1843 the same party shipped 11,491 bags; in 1844, 34,703; in 1845, 32,722; in 1846, 53,162 bags; 15 bags to the ton.

15786. Have you the return for 1847 of the same party's shipment?—No, I have not; but it was much less. I have an account of the entire shipments from Madras and Cuddalore during last year.

15787. Do they about confirm the shipments of the house which you have mentioned?—They have no relation to that statement which I have just given in.

15788. But do they show the same relative increase?—Last year they were not so large.

15789. In the year 1847 they were not so large?—No.

15790. But from the year 1842 to the year 1846 the exports generally confirm the statement which you have made?—Decidedly so; the increase was rapid and general.

15791. Can you give the Committee any information in regard to the quality of Madras sugar, quoting from the earliest exports to this country up to the present time, as to the respective qualities of these various years' exports?—They were generally strong brown sugars.

15792. Have they shown any material improvement since the year 1842 in the process of their manufacture?—Very little; the native production I am speaking of, of which the major part of the Madras sugar is composed.

15793. Then am I to understand that the bulk of the sugar is not sent home by the large English establishments which you have alluded to?—Certainly not.

15794. The bulk of the sugar is made by the natives?—It is native produce.

15795. And is sent home on the native account?—Latterly partly on native account, but chiefly on European account.

15796. *Mr. Miles.*] Are you interested in this manufacture yourself?—In one small manufactory of the Palmyra jagry.

15797. Do you employ the newest machinery there?—No; we have machinery which we made ourselves at Cuddalore and at Madras.

15798. Is it your intention to send out improved machinery from this country?—Certainly not.

15799. For what reason?—Simply because I do not think the production of sugar will pay; or rather it is doubtful at present.

15800. Then you do not anticipate that in future years, when the duties come to be equalized, sugar from the East Indies will be able to compete with the slave-labour sugar of Cuba and Brazil?—I do not know that it will not compete with the slave-labour sugar of Cuba and Brazil; but as at present informed, I certainly should diminish our own engagements in sugar.

15801. You prefer to abandon what you have at present got?—With reference to the present prices.

15802. *Mr. Moffatt.*] You stated that very little sugar was sent to Madras on native account?—The last two years the natives have entered with some spirit into the trade.

15803. That is stimulated by the advanced prices in this country?—Just so.

15804. Consequent

15804. Consequent upon the Bill of 1844?—The advanced prices in this country.

15805. But by far the larger proportion of sugar sent to Madras is purchased by English merchants to transmit to this country?—Yes, it is exported by them.

15806. So far as your experience extends with regard to the sugar manufactured by the English merchants in Madras, has the quality much improved of late years?—They manufacture very fine sugars; some of the sugars are very fine.

15807. Of fine bright grocery qualities?—Yes; as nice sugars probably as come to this market are sent from Madras.

15808. Have you recently imported any of that quality of sugar?—To some small extent we have.

15809. Have you estimated what the cost of production of that sugar has been?—My estimate includes that; when you produce varieties of sugars you cannot estimate each particular cost.

15810. The prices which you have stated to the Committee are the prices which those sugars have realized in the present year?—I gave the Committee the valuations of the sugars in February last, for I had occasion then to refer to some sugars which we had sold in September, for the purpose of giving information at Madras.

15811. The price at which your fine sugars were valued in February last, a period of extreme depression, ruled from 36*l.* to 42*l.* a ton?—Yes.

15812. Have those sugars since been sold?—They were sugars sold in September and October last; but in order to give information at Madras as to the present value of those sugars, our sugar-broker referred to those sugars and valued them in February.

15813. What was the price obtained for them in September last?—I think a higher price; they then fetched 44*l.*

15814. *Chairman.*] The long price?—Yes.

15815. *Mr. Moffatt.*] What proportion of the sugar coming from Madras is the produce of the date tree, the Palmyra tree, and what of the cane?—I believe that the whole of the palm sugar is made from the Palmyra tree, not from the date tree; I do not know of any which has been obtained from the date tree; I suppose about 1,000 tons of that sugar come from the manufacture of the Palmyra juice.

15816. And what proportion is from the cane?—The remainder is from the cane; excepting that I do not know how much sugar the establishments to the northward make from Palmyra jagry; they make some, I believe.

15817. What is the total amount exported from Madras?—I should think about 8,000 tons.

15818. Under this novel manufacture in the presidency of Madras, has much land changed its mode of cultivation from rice to sugar?—A considerable quantity.

15819. And I suppose a considerable extent of uncultivated land has been brought into cultivation for the purpose?—I doubt that, because the rice land has always been favourably situated, under tanks; and it is that class of land which has been turned to the cultivation of sugar.

15820. Can you state to the Committee what is the rent of land in the Madras presidency that is fit for the sugar cultivation?—I have a copy of a paper here, which I obtained in 1846, which will give the Committee information relative to the Government charge on land.

15821. Will you state the rent paid upon the general average of land under sugar cultivation in the Madras presidency; which land is fit for sugar cultivation?—The nunjah, or wet land.

15822. Exclusively?—There must be irrigation for the production of sugar.

15823. *Chairman.*] Sugar or rice?—Sugar or rice; in North Arcot the average per cawney is stated to be 10 rupees 10 annas and 8 pice per annum; about 21*s.* 5*d.*

15824. *Mr. Moffatt.*] How much does that make per English acre?—About 16*s.*

15825. *Mr. Miles.*] How much is a cawney?—Ten cawneys are about 13½ acres; 121 cawneys are 160 acres exactly.

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15826. *Mr. Moffatt.*] That would be, in round numbers, about 18s. per acre?—You must deduct one-fourth.

15827. *Chairman.*] Does this information go to the government?—Yes.

15828. *Mr. Moffatt.*] Will you just take the extremes of price?—It is from 36 rupees 15 annas and $\frac{3}{4}$ pice to 4 annas and 7 pice. I suppose the 36 rupees must have been for some garden or valuable land; wherever water is supplied, there some extra tax is levied.

15829. *Mr. Miles.*] That includes the cost of irrigation?—Of course it does; this is on irrigated lands.

15830. *Mr. Moffatt.*] In that return the average which you have stated of 10 rupees 10 annas for a cawney, is the average of the whole of the land under cultivation?—Wet land.

15831. In the presidency of Madras?—No, in the province of North Arcot; each province is separately stated here.

15832. North Arcot being the principal province for the production of sugar?—North and South Arcot; I have it for South Arcot also.

15833. What is the average in South Arcot?—Somewhat less; it is 9 rupees 9 annas and 1 pice.

15834. So that from that return the Committee may infer that the rent of land fit for sugar cultivation in the Arcot province is equivalent to about 16s. per acre?—On the average.

15835. Can you state what weight in English pounds is produced upon that very high-priced land?—My own impression is that you can get four candies of sugar from each cawney, but I have seen lately some statements to the contrary, which make me almost fear to give that evidence.

15836. I believe you are practically engaged in the production of sugar?—Yes.

15837. *Mr. Miles.*] That is a ton, is it not?—Within the ton; it is 2,000 lbs. per cawney, which is about an acre and a third; I am trusting in that statement to my memory; I have seen other statements since, which almost make me doubt it.

15838. What are the other statements?—They are less, I believe.

15839. *Mr. Moffatt.*] Your impression is, that the irrigated lands, such as you have described, produce about 16 cwt. of sugar per cawney, equivalent to about one acre and one-third?—Yes.

15840. Can you give any information to the Committee in regard to the value of labour?—On an average throughout the country the value of labour is from two to three rupees per month, from 4s. to 6s.

15841. That includes 30 days' labour to the month, I presume?—Yes.

15842. *Mr. Miles.*] Sundays?—Yes.

15843. *Chairman.*] Sundays like all other days?—Yes.

15844. *Mr. Moffatt.*] That is equivalent to a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$ per diem?—About $2d.$

15845. Can you get as much labour as you require at that rate?—No doubt about it.

15846. How many hours per diem do those labourers work?—From about sunrise until sunset, with a cessation of two hours in the middle of the day probably, or an hour and a half.

15847. About what time is between sunrise and sunset?—Say from six o'clock to six o'clock.

15848. It is 10 hours' labour then?—Yes.

15849. You have given evidence as regards the cost of the sugar made from Palmyra juice; can you state the cost of making the sugar from the cane?—I cannot tell you how much it absolutely costs; I can tell you what contracts have been made for throughout the country for a number of years, in reference to the quantities which I have given to the Committee; from 20 to 30 rupees a candy.

15850. What is that?—That is from 9l. per ton to 13l. 10s.

15851. That is the cost of the sugar fit for exportation?—Yes.

15852. That is up the country?—That is in various parts of the country.

15853. What is the average of bringing it to sea-borne?—About 20 rupees a ton.

15854. You state that the sugar costs from 9l. per ton to 13l. per ton; the average, we will say, is 11l. 5s., to which adding 2l. a ton for charges, will make

make 13*l.* 5*s.*?—On the average that sugar, I think, according to the statement which I have made, would cost on board 14*l.* a ton.

15855. Can you inform the Committee how many labourers are employed, in proportion to the acreage, to produce those 2,000 lbs. of sugar?—No, I am unable to state.

15856. Have you made any estimate of how far the item of labour enters into the cost of production of your sugars?—No, I cannot speak to that point.

15857. Is it looked upon by the Madras sugar exporters as a very material item?—I doubt whether that particular question has ever been brought before any Madras exporter.

15858. The larger quantity of sugar which is sent from that country is made by the natives, I understand from your previous evidence, and bought by the Madras merchants, and exported on their own account?—Yes; in the first place, and, in fact, until last year, when a change took place, parties advanced very largely to enable the ryots to cultivate the sugar, and of course a bargain was made beforehand as to the price at which it was to be delivered; the prices which I have given to the Committee refer to contracts so made, where advances were given to the ryots.

15859. The quotations which you have lately given allude to the general average quality of Madras sugars, but they have not special reference to the fine quality of sugar?—No, certainly not; I have been speaking lately of the general average of Madras sugars.

15860. Is it your opinion that the cultivation of sugars in Madras, provided those prices would pay for importation, could be very largely extended at the prices you have stated, adding on the duty and freight charges and a fair exchange profit?—I conceive it could; the prices which I have given would induce a very extensive cultivation in the Madras presidency.

15861. Which are, free on board, equivalent to about 13*l.* 5*s.*?—Yes, about 14*l.*; that is the average.

15862. At that rate, your impression is that a very large increase might be effected?—Clearly so.

15863. Do you think that in the next three years they could produce 100,000 tons in Madras at those rates?—No, I do not think so; but I would refer to what has been done in Madras; that in six years, from 100 tons we rose up to between 8,000 and 9,000 tons.

15864. And you think that both the cane and the Palmyra tree would be likely to yield a very large increase of sugar at the present cost of production?—The sugar-cane certainly, I think; the Palmyra sugar is limited, from the causes which I before mentioned. Trees are in abundance throughout the presidency.

15865. The fact of the export of sugar from Madras being limited in the present year is only, I suppose, from the extremely low prices ruling here, and throughout Europe?—The greater part of last year's sugars sold, and are selling now, at a considerable loss.

15866. Do you know any article which you import from Madras that is not selling at a loss at the present time in this market?—The generality of articles are.

15867. Do you import indigo?—Yes.

15868. Is that yielding you a profit?—No, not just now.

15869. Is it not occasioning a very considerable loss?—Yes, it gives a loss.

15870. Have you any reason to anticipate that the sugar will be produced more cheaply than it is at the present time in the Madras presidency, seeing that it is now a new article of production; do you think there is any fair ground for entertaining the hope that it will be produced more cheaply in the course of a few years?—There is room for reduction of price, there is no doubt, to some extent; but whether it will take place or not I really cannot say; there are so many obstacles in the way.

15871. What obstacles are there in the way of production being cheaper?—The mass of the sugar must always be made by the natives; each ryot produces a small quantity; the cultivation is scattered; the method of manufacture is rude and imperfect; the scattered cultivations prevents the establishment of works with improved machinery.

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15872. But if this enormous rent which is paid on the sugar lands were reduced, it forming a very large item in the cost of production, would it not materially stimulate the production of sugar?—It would to the extent of reduction.

15873. Seeing that you pay an equivalent to 20*s.* per annum for land on which you only grow 16 cwt. of sugar?—Yes.

15874. Are there any difficulties which you would suggest to the Committee, the removal of which might tend to increase the production of sugar in Madras?—I am not aware of anything within the power, I should think, of the Government of this country; probably good roads would have the most immediate effect on the price.

15875. Which I believe are now in course of construction, are they not?—Lord Tweeddale has matured a general plan for the introduction of roads throughout the presidency.

15876. And is that being now carried into operation?—Yes; there is a certain sum applied for the formation of roads.

15877. Do you find that sugar wastes much in its transit from its place of production to sea-borne?—Some of the sugars do.

15878. But not to form a very formidable item in their cost?—No, I do not think so; the loss from the presidency to England is about three per cent.

15879. The roads which Lord Tweeddale is making run mainly into the sugar-producing districts, do they not?—Under Lord Elphinstone's government, an excellent road was made from Arcot to Madras, on which passes a large portion of the sugar produce; the new roads will, I believe, lead through the districts to this road.

15880. Has the cultivation of sugar been of much benefit to the presidency of Madras?—Very great.

15881. Has it improved the condition of the ryots, do you think?—In some places, certainly; to my own knowledge it has done so.

15882. Do you make rum in the presidency of Madras?—Yes, to some small extent it has been made.

15883. At what price can it be produced?—It can be put on board at from eight to nine annas the imperial gallon.

15884. At what strength?—About 30 per cent. over proof.

15885. That is equivalent to 13*d.*?—From 11*d.* to 13½*d.*

15886. There are no export duties in the presidency of Madras?—None on sugar and rum.

15887. Is there much variation in the quality of the labour employed in the Madras presidency?—No; I should think the coolie has probably the same physical strength in one part of the country as the other.

15888. Have you any material variation in the cost of labour?—No. In the northern districts of the Circars I have understood it is cheaper even than two rupees, but the average of the country, I should say, is from two to three rupees.

15889. For an able-bodied man the average rate of labour rules throughout the presidency at from two to three rupees?—Yes, per mensem.

15890. That is equal to 1½*d.* or 2*d.* per diem?—Yes, 2*d.* on the average.

15891. Does the party employing the labourer find him food?—No.

15892. Has he any care of the man when sick?—None whatever.

15893. He simply engages him for the day or month?—He has no claim upon him beyond the claim of humanity.

15894. And you find abundance of labour at that rate?—Yes, sufficient for our purposes.

15895. Mr. *Miles.*] Have you any expectation that the East India Company will reduce their rent?—None.

15896. Then you have not much chance of being able to produce sugar more cheaply?—On that score, certainly not.

15897. This sugar which you take it can be sent at about an average of 14*l.* per ton is entirely manufactured by the natives?—Yes.

15898. Then I apprehend that it would not pay for anybody to set manufactories to improve the quality of it before it is shipped from India?—Not in North and South Arcot, I think.

15899. Do you suppose that that sugar so manufactured by the natives would

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would lose much in weight in the voyage?—It loses about three per cent.; I think fair sugar loses about three per cent.

15900. What description of machinery do the natives employ?—The simplest and most ordinary sort; a common wooden mill, worked by a pair of bullocks; earthenware pots, or shallow iron pans, to boil their juice in; in short, everything of the most ordinary kind.

15901. Do you suppose that the rent of sugar land would be much affected by an extensive demand for sugar in this country?—It might be so, because the rents, under the ryotwary system, are fixed every year, and therefore it is very likely that if profits were increasing much the government would naturally have their share.

15902. Would it not require a large capital to carry on any increased cultivation?—Yes, which the natives at present have not.

15903. And therefore there would not be very much chance of it?—No; you would never increase your cultivation to much extent unless it were under the stimulus of men of large capital.

15904. Supposing this increased cultivation to take place, do you imagine that it would at all affect labour, or would there be plenty to meet any advance?—I should think there would be enough because the rice lands would be turned to the production, and of course the same quantity of labour would be required nearly in one as in the other cultivation.

15905. Then what do you think would be the effect when the duties came to be equalized; would Madras send sugar to this country or not?—My own impression is, that the export of sugar from Madras must materially diminish; but it is a matter of speculation.

15906. Then of course it would be a very great detriment to the province of Madras if such a thing were to take place, especially when such an improved prospect is opening to it?—Undoubtedly.

15907. And you think it would be very desirable, I suppose, also that improved machinery should be sent there, supposing the capitalists in this country could see some remuneration for sending it there?—Yes.

15908. But altogether your opinion is, that there will be a very small export of sugar, supposing the price to be materially reduced?—At present I think that the export of sugar must diminish.

15909. *Chairman.*] Did I understand you rightly that the brown sugar of which you were speaking sold for about 36s., the yellow 38s. and 39s., and the white 40s. with the duty on?—Yes.

15910. That would just average 38s. with the duty, and 24s. short price?—Yes; but the brown sugar which I spoke of there, is the brown sugar made from the Palmyra juice, not brown sugar from the cane juice, of which I afterwards spoke.

15911. This was the sugar after it had come from your manufactory?—Yes.

15912. Very superior in quality?—Yes.

15913. What do you reckon for charges and freight?—In those estimates which I have mentioned I have reckoned that on the average the freight from Madras is 4*l.* a ton and the London charge is about 3*l.* a ton, but lately these have risen up to about 10*l.* a ton, because we have had freights upwards of 6*l.* I think on the average it would probably be 7*l.* a ton.

15914. Does that include insurance and brokerage?—That would include all the charges here; from 7*l.* to 8*l.*

15915. Your sugar cost you 18*l.* on board?—Yes.

15916. So that you are losing 3*l.* a ton?—Yes, we must have lost that.

15917. I suppose you would not think it a very good trade unless you made 3*l.* a ton?—No.

15918. No prudent merchant would continue the trade unless he had a fair right to expect to make a profit of 3*l.* a ton, would he?—He certainly would not continue it unless he expected a profit.

15919. Three pounds a ton is what it ought to be, in the fair way of trade?—Yes.

15920. With all the risk?—Yes.

15921. With your machinery are not you put to very great risk of being stopped, and having to send to England for new machinery?—No, not with regard

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regard to our machinery, we have the means of repairing it ourselves; we have no vacuum pan.

15922. Mr. Prideaux laid before us a theoretical estimate, upon the authority of Major Cotton, wherein he set forth that sugar could be manufactured at Madras at 18*l.*, which would sell for 80*l.* to 85*l.* in the English market. Are you aware of that?—In Madras I have seen that statement; I have no faith in it, I must say.

15923. This was in 1844. He calculates that a clear 19*l.* per ton profit is made upon all the sugar that is manufactured at Madras?—Yes.

15924. There is no foundation for it?—I have heard of no facts; I mean no actual experience, which carries out Major Cotton's estimate.

15925. He states that an acre of land in sugar will produce 15*l.* a year; that might be about the mark?—It might be.

15926. He says, "The general introduction of this new source of wealth," that is, the cultivation of sugar, "is therefore calculated to make these districts the richest, as they are now the poorest, in the presidency; the revenue at present paid would then be scarcely felt by the people." I am afraid that, at present prices, there is no hope that the cultivation of sugar will make Madras one of the richest districts in the presidency?—Major Cotton, I fancy, is speaking of the lands on the banks of the Godavery, where he is about to make his anicut.

15927. Reckoning 7*l.* a ton as the average freight, charges, and commission, and 3*l.* as the profit which you ought to receive for a ton of sugar, to encourage the sugar planter or the sugar manufacturer to go on, and 18*l.* as the lowest price at which you put it free on board, I suppose I may hold that at nothing less than 30*l.* a ton will any great export of sugar take place from Madras?—Certainly not, in relation to that particular sugar.

15928. To revert to that inferior sugar which is manufactured by the natives, and of which we have had some laid before us; it has been sold lately as low as 28*s.*, with duty?—Its present value now is from 28*s.* to 34*s.*; the average may be 31*s.* or 32*s.*; 31*s.* probably.

15929. So that, in point of fact, that sugar is also losing?—Very considerably, because freights have been much above the average of late. In the answer which I gave to Mr. Moffatt's question, I assumed an average; but even at the average there has been a considerable loss of late.

15930. Therefore, at the average of 32*s.*, it would leave several pounds short?—On the average, the sugars referred to in my former answer would cost about 14*l.* on board.

15931. And 18*l.* being the price here, even when freights got low again, the loss would be 3*l.* a ton?—If the present prices continued as they are, there would be a loss.

15932. I suppose if this law continued, and the duty fell 6*s.* more, the result would be, that the prices would go down rather than rise?—It is a matter of speculation.

15933. You would not be disposed to speculate largely upon a rise?—No.

15934. You have been a great many years connected with India, have you not?—Yes.

15935. You are well acquainted with its history?—Pretty well.

15936. The Madras presidency benefits very largely from its export of rice to the Mauritius, does it not?—It has of late exported rice to some extent to the Mauritius, but mainly in connexion with the export of coolies.

15937. I suppose it would be a great blow to the poor people, the ryots and coolies of Madras, if the cultivation of sugar in the Mauritius were to cease, would it not?—Yes, so far as the exportation of rice is concerned.

15938. And this emigration of coolies affords a great source of money-making to those people, does it not?—It did; but in the time of Lord Ellenborough's government we were prevented from exporting coolies from Madras, and that was a great blow to our trade with the Mauritius; but lately permission has been given again for the export of coolies from that presidency to the Mauritius, though I am not sure that it has yet been acted upon; the regulations were not complete when I left Madras in August last.

15939. There has hardly been time?—Hardly.

15940. Lord Grey cancelled the old ordinance that prohibited the export of coolies?—There was a legislative Act passed in Bengal for the purpose.

15941. But

15941. But the cessation of that export of emigrants to the Mauritius was felt as a great blow?—Undoubtedly it was.

15942. Is not the whole of India more thickly peopled than there is employment to be found for them?—There are always people found who are ready for increased wages to emigrate.

15943. In point of fact, the emigration to the Mauritius was felt to be a great blessing to them?—Indeed it was; it relieved a number of the districts.

15944. I believe you have been long enough acquainted with the Mauritius to know of what great importance the possession of the Mauritius is to this country, as commanding the East India trade?—Yes; rather I have heard and read of what it was.

15945. Your interest in India makes you know that whilst the Mauritius was in the possession of the French, their privateers used to carry into Port Louis, one year with another, British prizes to the value of a million sterling a year?—And upwards, I believe.

15946. The Marquis of Wellesley, I think, in his despatches home in 1801, stated that the prizes of British ships and British property captured by the Mauritian privateers and carried to Port Louis amounted to four millions sterling?—I know they were very large during the late war.

15947. Is it not a fact that when the republican government of France declared for the emancipation of the slaves in their colonies, the Mauritius refused to emancipate?—I am not aware of that.

15948. Do you know that when the commissaires of the republican government were sent to the Mauritius, the inhabitants of the Mauritius asserted their independence, sent them back, expelled the troops 800 strong, and sent them back to France?—No.

15949. You are not acquainted with that fact?—No, I am not acquainted with that part of its history.

15950. I suppose you are almost old enough yourself to remember the expedition which we sent to the Mauritius?—I have met in my life with men who were on that expedition; almost day by day I meet them in fact.

15951. I believe it consisted of 20 ships of war, 50 East Indiamen and transports, and 14,000 men?—Fourteen thousand men, I believe; upwards of 50 transports, and 18 or 20 men-of-war.

15952. Those 14,000 infantry were exclusive of cavalry?—Yes, to capture the Mauritius.

15953. If the French were to get the Mauritius again it would be a terrible thorn in the side of our East Indian trade?—I presume we should be obliged to take possession of it at any cost.

15954. Mr. *Moffatt*.] The French have possession of the Isle of Bourbon?—Yes; there is no port there.

15955. *Chairman*.] They have nothing but an open roadstead?—No.

15956. Do you know the Mauritius yourself?—No; I have never been there.

15957. Mr. *Moffatt*.] You stated in answer to a question from the Chairman, that you consider 3*l.* a ton no more than a fair profit upon the importation of an article worth 13*l.* a ton?—I conceived the Chairman's question to be put in this way; on what difference would I speculate? that was the way in which I understood it; not that I should not be content with a less profit, if I could secure it, but simply the profit on which I could speculate.

15958. Your idea as a merchant is, that 3*l.* a ton, year by year, would be a profit such as would be a reasonable profit to obtain on an article worth 13*l.* or 14*l.* a ton?—I met the noble Lord's question in this way, that I conceived it would require such a sum in order to induce any man to speculate, not that a man would not be satisfied with a less profit than that.

15959. In stating the cost of the sugar to be 18*l.* a ton, how was that arrived at?—The result of experience of our own manufactory at Cuddalore.

15960. You have no statement of the details?—No; I have simply a statement of the result.

15961. That is putting together all charges?—Yes.

15962. Allowing for wear and tear, allowing for interest of capital, and allowing for all costs of management?—The wear and tear was not included in it; interest was included in it.

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15963. And all costs of management?—Yes.
15964. How many years have you been manufacturing on your own account?—Since the latter part of 1843, when we commenced it.
15965. You have an experience of three years?—Yes, of three complete years.
15966. Did you find the cost of production diminish in those three years?—In one or two particulars we did; for instance, in the expense of fire-wood we had a diminution.
15967. Have you found any reduction of cost so as materially to affect the price?—No: on the contrary, we have an increase in the price of our jagry.
15968. You have had a very large increase in the price of jagry, I think?—Yes.
15969. That was caused by the reduction of duties in this country?—It was caused by the stimulus given to the produce of sugar by the high prices here.
15970. Can you explain to the Committee the grounds upon which you form the opinion that Madras cannot compete with the slave-sugar countries where labour, according to evidence which we have received, rules at from 2s. to 3s. per diem, while you contemplate it in Madras at 1½d. to 2d. per diem?—I do not think I have ventured to say whether Madras could compete with the slave-sugar colonies or not, because really I have no knowledge at what rate the slave-labour colonies can produce sugar.
15971. Are you able to give the Committee any evidence as to how far labour enters into the cost of your production?—No.
15972. Have you never made an estimate of that?—I have seen statements that probably might enable you to draw from them what the cost of labour was; for example, I have seen statements which show that the cost of cultivation of a cawney of land for sugar was about 112 rupees.
15973. How much per cent. would that be of the cost of production of a ton of sugar?—You might deduct from that the rent-charge and other charges, and be so enabled to form some notion of how much was the cost of the labour which entered into it; but I doubt whether it would be at all satisfactory.
15974. You have stated that the exportation of rice is of great advantage to Madras; which is more advantageous to Madras, to export sugar or rice?—Sugar, undoubtedly.
15975. As being the more valuable production?—Yes; Madras is not an exporting country for rice, in the ordinary sense of the word.
15976. Then it is not a very great advantage to Madras to export rice?—It is an advantage, so far as it is an advantage to export any produce.
15977. Have you made any estimate of what the consumption of sugar in the presidency of Madras is by the native population?—No, I have no means; it must be very large.
15978. What is the population?—About sixteen millions.
15979. And are they all sugar consumers?—All sugar consumers, in some shape or other.
15980. Can you form any rough estimate of what it would be?—No, I cannot.
15981. But the whole sixteen millions are more or less sugar consumers?—Yes.
15982. Still it is your opinion that you cannot manufacture sugar, with any improvement in machinery, under 18l. a ton?—The superior sugars; I am speaking of the higher class of sugars.
15983. Which sugars, in the present extremely depressed state of this market, do realize 42l. a ton?—Not on the average; about 38l.
15984. If the rice lands were brought into the cultivation of sugar, of course the price of rice would be, to a certain extent, increased thereby?—No; not materially.

[The Witness delivered in the following Paper:]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

4/37

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Poonjah Assessment in the Maritime Districts; prepared with reference to the Settlement of Fusly, 1254.

No.	Districts.	Measurement in Use in Different Villages.	Poonjah Land.	Conversion in	Amount of Survey Assessment.	Average per Cawney.	Rates.		
							Highest.	Lowest.	
1	Ganjam -	zemindary districts.		<i>Cawnies. as.</i>			<i>Rs. as. p.</i>	<i>Rs. as. p.</i>	
2	Vizagapatam -								
3	Rajahmundry -								
4	Masulipatam -								
5	Guntoor -								
6	Nellore -		gorroo - -	76,853 14 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,80,387 15	4,27,172 14 2	2 5 11		
7	North Arcot -		cawney - -	1,49,689 1 8	1,49,689 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,04,354 2 -	2 11 3	8 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 - $\frac{3}{4}$
8	Chingleput -		ditto - -	33,444 15 -	33,444 15	69,625 5 9	2 1 4		
9	South Arcot -		ditto - -	3,05,846 - 8	3,05,846 - $\frac{1}{2}$	11,02,185 12 3	3 9 8	13 2 6	1 6 5
10	Tanjore (whole)	valies - -	24,493 8 59	1,22,467 3	1,90,856 8 8	1 9 -			
	Ditto, field assessed villages -	ditto - -	11,338 13 61	56,693 7	83,171 13 5	1 7 6			
11	Madura -	cawney - -	3,00,882 14 -	3,00,882 14	5,71,494 11 9	1 14 5	4 13 11	- 7 10	
12	Tinnevely -	(junger) chains	1,45,608 6 -	4,00,426 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,11,144 15 1	1 - 5			
13	Canara.								
14	Malabar.								

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Nunjah Assessment in the Maritime Districts; prepared with reference to the Settlement of Fusly, 1254.

No.	Districts.	Measurement in Use in Different Districts.	Nunjah Land.	Conversion in	Amount of Survey Assessment.	Average per Cawney.	Rates.		
							Highest.	Lowest.	
1	Ganjam -	zemindary districts.		<i>Cawnies. as.</i>			<i>Rs. as. p.</i>	<i>Rs. as. p.</i>	
2	Vizagapatam -								
3	Rajahmundry -								
4	Masulipatam -								
5	Guntoor -								
6	Nellore -		gorroo - -	39,671 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$	93,118 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,91,018 6 8	8 7 11		
7	North Arcot -		cawney - -	1,07,920 3 - $\frac{1}{4}$	1,07,920 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,50,570 5 8	10 10 8	36 15 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Chingleput -		ditto - -	1,14,538 10 -	1,14,538 10	7,29,648 11 4	6 5 11		
9	South Arcot -		ditto - -	1,15,178 12 -	1,15,178 12	11,01,946 13 10	9 9 1	38 11 - $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 -
10	Tanjore (whole)	valies - -	97,279 10 89	4,86,397 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,33,832 - 2	6 7 1			
	Ditto, field assessed villages -	ditto - -	30,641 16 48	1,53,209 13	9,52,516 5 10	6 3 5			
11	Madura -	cawney - -	75,182 13 - $\frac{1}{4}$	75,182 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,75,409 2 3	6 4 8	19 1 5	1 8 3	
12	Tinnevely -	cottay - -	88,664 10 10	1,08,678 11	11,67,998 9 6	10 11 11			
13	Canara.								
14	Malabar.								

Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Commander, R. N., called in; and Examined.

15985. Sir E. Buxton.] YOU have been on the coast of Africa, I think?— I have.

15986. Had you any official situation there?—I commanded a ship of war from the year 1830, with very little intermission, to the year 1838; afterwards on the coast of Africa, I was engaged to organize an establishment for a company in London, and subsequently to that, till the year 1841, I was employed as Lieutenant-governor of the settlements on the Gambia.

15987. You are therefore well acquainted with the coast of Africa?—I believe so.

15988. Do you think that any large number of emigrants might be obtained from Sierra Leone from the liberated Africans?—I have not made the liberated Africans my study as emigrants, because I think them unfit for it.

15989. Do you think also that a certain number may be obtained from the Kroo coast?—Yes, I think so, a very large number.

15990. Do you think that there are other parts of the coast, in addition to the Kroo coast, from which a supply of labour can be obtained?—I should recommend none but the Kroomen; I think they could not be obtained from

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any other parts of the coast, unless they were obtained from the chiefs by paying money for them, which I think would virtually be a decided renewal of the internal slave trade in Africa.

15991. You think that we could not go to other parts of the coast of Africa with any hope of obtaining a really free class of emigrants?—No; I do not think you could obtain a voluntary class of emigrants from any other part of the coast of Africa but the Kroo coast.

15992. Are you aware how the slaves that are sold are made slaves?—My impression has always been, that they are taken in war; a powerful chief overruns his neighbour. I know an instance of having prevented a case of the kind when Lieutenant-governor of the settlements on the Gambia.

15993. Have you known any instances where other nations have professed to take free emigrants from any part of the coast of Africa, from Ashantee, or any part?—Yes. When I commanded the *Lynx*, one of Her Majesty's ships, I met a large ship at sea; after chasing her during the whole day, in the afternoon I found her to be a Dutch ship; I boarded her; she had between 300 and 400 negroes on board, and a military officer was in charge of them; he gave the officer the information that those persons he had taken on board at Elmina, a Dutch settlement on the coast; that they had been received from the King of Ashantee, and that a doubloon a head had been paid to the King of Ashantee for them. This money was said to be paid in trust to the King of Ashantee for the support of the wives and children of those men; they were going to Java as recruits for the Dutch army in that colony.

15994. *Chairman.*] In what year was that?—It was either in 1836 or 1837.

15995. Sir *E. Burton.*] Those people were really slaves?—They were to all intents and purposes slaves. They were passing as recruits to the Dutch military forces in Java; a military officer was in charge of them; but every one of them was purchased from the King of Ashantee, and to all intents and purposes it was a revival of the internal slave trade; the King had sold them as slaves.

15996. Though they professed to be free emigrants?—Professing to be volunteers to the Dutch army.

15997. Do you think that there is a fear that if we were to go to slave countries on the coast of Africa the same effect might be produced with us?—That is my decided opinion. Any person knowing Africa for the length of time that I have known it, must be of that opinion; he can entertain no other.

15998. Mr. *Miles.*] Were not there some free people on the Gambia that you formerly said could be obtained as free emigrants?—No; I think not on the Gambia.

15999. They are called Tilliebunkas?—Yes, there are Tilliebunkas; those and the Serawoollies, the Timmanees, the Jaloffe, and the Mandingoes were the principal.

16000. Do you think that any of those could be obtained as emigrants?—I do not think they would be induced to leave their country.

16001. Under what impression was it that you formerly stated that they could be obtained as free emigrants?—I did not state that the Tilliebunkas, or any persons from the Gambia would do so.

16002. You do not think that any of those tribes could be obtained?—I think not; they were employed, and are employed; they come from 400 miles or 500 miles to the eastward; those men come to Bathurst, a town of the Gambia, to work; but I am not aware that they ever leave their country to go to any part to work.

16003. You do not think it probable that they would be induced to emigrate?—I think certainly not; their practice is commonly to return up the river again the same year.

16004. *Chairman.*] Were those negroes to whom you have referred apparently prisoners on board the ship which you state you boarded?—No, they did not appear to be prisoners; they were in charge of a military officer.

16005. Did they appear well satisfied with their condition?—Yes, as far as anything that I saw to the contrary. I did not go on board myself as commanding the vessel; it is not usual for the officer commanding to leave his ship.

16006. You have no reason to think that they were treated as slaves on board?—No, not at all; the deck was crowded with them.

16007. But

16007. But they were at liberty?—Yes, they were not chained at all; they were not treated as the slaves in a slave ship.

16008. They were not apparently under more coercion than a regiment of infantry?—No, not all; they were sitting about perfectly free on the deck, but that they had been purchased from the king, I think there can be no doubt.

16009. Do you know at what price they had been purchased?—One doubloon a head, paid in merchandize, which reduced the expense. The per-centage upon English goods would generally, in those cases, amount to 150 per cent., therefore it may be imagined what the doubloon paid in goods would really amount to.

16010. How much is a doubloon?—About 3 l. 16 s.

16011. Have you ever been on shore among those African nations?—Yes; in the River Bonny I have been on shore a good deal; I have been on shore both on the coast and in the interior.

16012. Sir *E. Buxton*.] You were Governor of the Gambia?—Yes.

16013. *Chairman*.] What is the character of those people; are they an abject race?—No; some of them decidedly not; the Mandingo is a man capable of great exertion, and not only of exertion, but he is a man of intellect; he is very far superior to that which you generally find on the coast of Africa; indeed as you travel from the southern part of the western coast to the northward, so the intellect is found to increase, until you get up to the Moors.

16014. Do not you think that some of those people might be induced to emigrate?—I do not think the Mandingo would emigrate, or the Jaloffe.

16015. Captain Matson told us that, as far as his experience went, he had reason to think that one-half of the slaves sold were children sold by their putative fathers; that one-fourth were Africans that were emancipated from debt who sold themselves, and that the other fourth were criminal, who were sold by the government; does that accord with your experience?—No; I never heard that before I saw it in Captain Matson's evidence; Captain Matson is decidedly a very good authority in relation to the coast of Africa.

Mr. *Henry Crosley*, called in; and further Examined.

16016. Mr. *Miles*.] I BELIEVE you have concluded your experiments in regard to the pneumatic process of testing sugar?—I have samples in boxes of the sugar tested; and boxes of the products obtained therefrom, and likewise extracts from the material tested; they are in three boxes, which await orders where to put them. They are under lock and key, as Lord George Bentinck desired, in separate boxes, all labelled.

16017. Can you state the result of those experiments?—(*The Witness delivered in eight Papers.*)

16018. By these it appears that you have arrived at a tolerably accurate test of the actual quantity of saccharine matter contained in every cwt. of sugar?—That is, the purer part of the raw product operated upon, because that which is extracted is saccharine matter, but the one is impure and the other is pure; the samples of the extracts will show that.

16019. Do those specimens now produced include every species of sugar?—Not every species of sugar, but the species are enumerated in a list of the testings.

16020. You have taken a sufficient number of sugars of every different description in order to arrive at an accurate test?—I have. Of Jamaica I have taken four qualities. I have taken the average of the British West India colonies, Barbadoes excepted; of Barbadoes, two qualities; Antigua, one; Grenada one; the average of Trinidad, Demerara, white crystalline; East India, Benares, denominated brown, but yellow; Benares, denominated middling, but white; East India Khaur, dark brown and clammy; Madras, ordinary brown, but free; Penang, ordinary brown and very clammy; Mauritius, bright yellow; Mauritius, brown; Cuba, Havannah, a little less white than clayed, now admitted at the duty of 14 s. per cwt., and 6 s., making 20 s., a supposed protective duty; Havannah yellow, denominated muscovado, but clayed; yellow muscovado, inferior ditto, all Havannah; Brazil and Bahia yellow, denominated

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minated muscovado, but clayed; Bahia, dark brown muscovado and clammy; Porto Rico, bright yellow; Santa Cruz, bright yellow. In the whole there are 27 different sorts tested.

16021. And those include nearly all the different descriptions of sugars which come to our market?—That would be a fair average; there are sugars from many other islands, &c., but this number I conceive would be quite sufficient to form a correct opinion.

16022. Have you had any difficulty in arriving at this test by the process which you applied to it?—I had some little difficulty with the clammy, because my apparatus was not suitable. I had to change the bottom upon which the sugar was put, and we were then enabled to work with greater facility than the first time. I have repeated the testing on the khaur.

16023. Will you state what difference you made in your apparatus in order to arrive at this more accurate conclusion?—I found that the false bottom upon which the sugar was put, being of hemp, and horse-hair, the passage was not so free; but on substituting wove copper wire, the bottom was then suitable for that particular sort of sugar, the khaur sugar, and for those clammy qualities.

16024. Do you think that this test could be easily established in the different Custom-house offices in the kingdom?—I think there could be no difficulty whatever, because any person could be instructed in working the inferior, middling and fine. There would be a difficulty if it was a day's work of 10, 20, or 30 hogsheads (those difficulties I entirely surmounted); but the testing might be of a pound, or it might be reduced to half a pound, because by having smaller glass vessels or pans, any number of testings might go forward at the same time. Though this apparatus which I have here has been worked by two men, it is not two men's work, it is the constant rotation that tires, but it does not require two men or one man to make the test, because the same apparatus and the same pumps will take, I should say, 20 or 30 tests going at the same time.

16025. Then, with a very small steam-engine put up at the Custom-house, you might have a great number of pans all working at the same time?—With the greatest ease; arranged alongside of each other; it would require an engine of one or two horse-power, but it would not occupy more space than one of the pumps, and would be placed alongside. That would form an engine complete, and by turning on the steam the machine would be put in action.

16026. And at a very moderate cost the whole apparatus could be worked?—Yes.

16027. Can you give a rough estimate of the cost?—I cannot state exactly; it would be a less cost if more were made than two or three, because the same patterns would do for the whole; they could be got up at a less price.

16028. But the cost itself would be really very trifling to the country?—I consider very trifling. It would be completely portable, so much so, that it could be removed. It could be placed on any floor (it is only screwed down), bringing from the steam boiler a pipe, as you would a gas pipe from any other part where it might be convenient and safe to have a fire for the generating of steam; the steam would be brought up to a small steam cylinder, as I term it; it would be a steam-engine.

16029. Do you think that the different Custom-house officers, after they had tried this operation for some little time, would very shortly be able to arrive at a very accurate conclusion in regard to the exact quantity of saccharine matter contained?—Quite as accurate as this; I have paid attention to it, and the results are such as I before anticipated, looking at the sugars. But I consider that the officers would not have occasion to test all the sugars landed, because after the officer had a thorough knowledge of the qualities of sugar, which he would have rapidly by this process, he would by comparing samples know the difference. Suppose he had Jamaica sugar of any quality, if there was not time to test it he could say within what range it should come; I consider that the British plantation sugars should beyond doubt range from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. of pure product out of the 112.

16030. That would virtually take the great mass of sugars coming to this market?—Those are the sugars principally in consumption. Here are some brown Jamaicas that have yielded only 58. I have commenced the table at 50. The lowest quality which I found, which is scarcely to be called sugar, comes

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comes from the Brazils. Many years ago I had some operations to make for a house at Amsterdam upon that Bahia sugar, and the results were much the same as I have found here, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., while the highest testing that I have is 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; those are both from a cwt. of sugar, and the testings vary 66 $\frac{1}{2}$, 65, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, 96, 56, and so on. I have regularly placed the amount of pure product against each of the qualities of the sugar tested.

16031. Supposing the Custom-house officer to say that the duty would be so much, in case of any dispute arising between him and the merchant or the buyer, whoever it might be, the sugar could be instantly placed in this apparatus, and the duty accurately ascertained?—Of course that would immediately determine it, excepting in those very low sugars, which might take a longer period.

16032. Would you say how long?—Perhaps with those it might take a couple of hours, for there is a difficulty; I am speaking of this particular process according to what I have done. That Penang sugar is very clammy, but I am quite convinced that in the khaur there is something beyond that of sugar; probably it is from the castor oil used, which is united with the sugar; you may smell it. I have some khaur now in my premises; you may smell the castor oil very strongly. Those are a sort of sugars which are not fit for consumption in this country for domestic uses.

16033. Under no circumstances whatever, do you think that this test would take more than five or six hours, so that under any circumstances it could be ascertained in a day?—It never, under any circumstances, would take that time; I should say the maximum period would not be more than three hours, and we have had to contend with difficulties from the first trials, which would not be the case when everything was arranged properly; in fact, the shape of the glass pan, instead of being bevelled conically for instance, is the other way, and I have been afraid of breaking it. I would have had a better pan, but it was cracked in coming here on the day of removal; the pan must be glass, because everything is then visible, and you may ascertain its working. There is another way of ascertaining whether the sugar tested has been properly worked, viz. by the smell; I could tell any sort of sugar when it is cleansed of the molasses by the smell; that is by practice on a large scale.

16034. Have you any suggestions to make to the Committee with regard to the amount of duty which should be charged on those different products?—I have prepared a table upon those products, table (C) of differential duties. I will read the heading: "Table (C) of Differential Duties proposed to be charged on Sugar of various growths and qualities, according to Statement of Tests," which is Table (B), "made at the House of Commons with Pneumatic Apparatus by Henry Crosley, and by order of the Chairman and Select Committee on Sugar Planting; the said Duties not comprising any additional or protective Duty upon Foreign Sugars of Slave Production." The first column is the "Tested quantity of pure product obtained from 112 lbs. of sugar in its natural state when landed, the pure product varying in quality and colour proportionately to that of the sugar operated upon." Then there is the proposed duty: "Rate of duty on each 112 lbs. of sugar in its natural state when landed, calculated at 70 lbs., the mean purity of British plantation muscovado sugar, the range of pure products therefrom being fixed from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. from each 112 lbs." I have tried to ascertain whether that mean was just; whether the duty ought to take place either at the minimum or the maximum, either at 60 or 80, and on the mean, fixing that as the standard, both in sugar of low quality and of fine quality, it appears to me that, according to the calculations which I made, it would bring the duties out differential and just. Upon a product, for instance, of 50 lbs. from 112 lbs., I consider that 10s. per cwt. would be an equivalent duty; as far as 59, 11s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; from 60 to 80, which is the next standard, 14s., the present duty, because that I take always as the basis for all the calculations, the present duty of 14s. per cwt. Then beginning at 81, and progressing, I will take it at every 10; 81 would be 16s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 91 would be 18s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., 101 would be 20s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; I have taken them as high as 110. All those qualities, from 102 or 103, or thereabouts, may be considered as a species of refined sugar, varying in saccharine quality.

16035. From which, in reality, no impure product is obtainable?—There

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might be a little, a very trifling quantity, as I can show. Here is the extract obtained from sugar from the Havannah; a little less white than clayed, now admitted at 20s. per cwt. (*producing the same*). I happened to have a sample of a part of a cargo that was landed at one of our out-ports. I have compared it with it; and I have found that it is a little less white than that which pays a duty of 20s. That is all the extract which I got from one pound.

16036. What did that sugar yield?—It yielded 98 lbs. out of the 112 lbs.; but then there would be a product arising from this extract by the evaporation of the pure water which is used with it, and that might be calculated perhaps at six pounds of sugar more, or thereabouts; but this is explained in a separate table. This is the extract from that white crystalline sugar from Demerara, which now sells at a price as high as our refined sugar (*producing another sample*). That is all I got from a pound of crystalline. The sugar is apparently white; but this test shows that there is that colouring matter combined with it.

16037. What did the Demerara sugar yield?—The white crystalline yielded 101½; that is the product from 112 lbs.

16038. Then this adjustment of the duties would practically put the colonial sugar upon a fair advantage with the foreign sugar?—My calculation has been entirely supposing them at par, not entering into the question whether there should be or should not be a protective duty. I have nothing to do with that further than the opinion which I have given in my former evidence, by the letter which I addressed to Lord George Bentinck, and likewise to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I consider that certainly there ought to be a protective duty. For reasons, knowing something of the workings in Cuba, which I will hereafter state, it is impossible for the British West Indian planter to compete with such sugar at the present rate of duty.

16039. All these calculations are made up entirely irrespective of protection?—Quite.

16040. They equally apply to all classes of foreign sugar, as well as to all classes of colonial sugar?—I do not think it would be equitable unless they did; because as fine sugars obtain better prices, they can afford to pay higher duties. It may be said that no encouragement will be afforded to the parties to improve the quality of their sugars; but the party that has laid out 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* to produce superior sugars, receives an equivalent for his outlay in the extra price which is obtained in every retail shop in London. With respect to the fine crystalline sugar, there is a large house in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, as respectable as any in London, Messrs. North & Co., they sell the brown quality for 6*d.* a pound. The white crystalline sugar is dearer; it is a beautiful article on the table. The West Indian muscovado sugar made in the ordinary way, in fire-pans, is a sweeter sugar, and more generally consumed than this crystalline sugar.

16041. But the other commands a higher price?—Yes, from its crystalline appearance; the refiners do not like it so much, because the larger the crystal the greater the quantity of water solidified. In making your crystals you must boil low and free, so as to let the crystals strike; and this applies in making sugar candy; if you boil very close you get an article like concrete.

16042. Then the refiner sells a practically better article, as far as saccharine matter is concerned, at a less price than the white crystalline of Demerara?—Decidedly. I have brown crystalline now for my domestic use, which cost 6*d.* per lb.; also refined, termed titlers (*not coarse lump*) for which I paid the same price, 6*d.* per lb., and you may now buy refined sugar as low as 5*d.* per lb.

16043. Do you think there would be any difficulty at all in levying the duty upon those different per-centages which you have calculated?—I should consider that it would be very wrong to adhere to that table of duties where the sum gradually increases from 50 to the finest quality. I have made another table, showing the averages: "Table (D). Differential Duties proposed to be charged on Sugar of various growths and qualities, and by averages as follows." The first column is the "Tested quantity of pure product from 112 lbs. of Sugar in its natural state when landed." The next column is, "Rate of Duty on each 112 lbs. of Sugar in its natural state when landed, calculated upon averages as follows." And then there is a column of remarks, which I will now

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read through; it is but a short one. I have put "products ranging from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. per 112 lbs. (on all less than 60 lbs.)" at 11s. per cwt. The remark which I make on that is, "Sugars of these qualities are of the very lowest description, and now are unsaleable." The next range is from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs., inclusive, 14s., the present duty: "These are such as are generally imported from the British West India colonies; real muscovado are raw, and in that state consumed extensively in Great Britain." The next average is taken from 80 lbs. to 85 lbs.; that is 16s. 6d. "These are superior to muscovado, and in most instances purified by some process, as claying, &c., to discharge the impure or carbonaceous coloured matter." The next average is from 85 lbs. to 90 lbs.; the proposed duty is 17s. 6d. "The last remark applies to these qualities." The remark was, "These are superior to muscovado, and in most instances purified by some process, as claying, &c., to discharge the impure or carbonaceous coloured matter." The next range is from 90 lbs. to 95 lbs.; the duty should be 18s. 6d. "Approximating to refined sugar," 95 lbs. to 100 lbs., 19s. 6d. "Approximating to refined sugar, and more so," 100 lbs. to 105 lbs., 20s. 6d. "Approximating to refined sugar, and more so;" the last is from 105 lbs. to 110 lbs., 21s. 6d.: now at 110 lbs., you may consider it as refined sugar. I have samples of that, which is white sugar which has not been tested; I can show this as compared with our refined or lump sugar, which cost 6d. per lb.

16044. Would the revenue benefit or not by the duties proposed to be charged under the table which you have just read?—No doubt it must. I stated that the bulk of the sugars are ranging from 60 to 80; that is within the range of the British West Indian colonies, but sugars which are above that, ranging from 80 up to the finest, now, you may say, escape those duties, and, of course, the revenue would be considerably benefited, because most of those sugars which come from the British West Indian colonies are taken for refining or for common domestic purposes; rich persons buy those sugars, which I have described as beautiful to the eye, and pay a higher price for those sugars. It is not pointedly against crystalline sugar that I make that remark, because other sugars would show pure products to a very considerable extent.

16045. Then it is your opinion that, under the duties as charged at present, the revenue does lose considerably, to the disadvantage of the colonial producer?—No doubt of it; it loses, especially on that sugar coming in as clayed sugar, under 20s., just to escape the duty. It is a common thing to send samples of the sugar which will just pass the Custom-house to the Havannah or Brazil, and say, "You must buy it of this quality, and not better;" the cargo comes, and passes in at 20s., and it is that sugar, which is a species of refined sugar, as you will perceive, very near to our ordinary lumps. There is very little of what used to be termed brown lump, such as we used to have for crushing, made now.

16046. Practically that operates to the disadvantage of the colonial producer by 2s. to 3s. per cwt. by the standard being put too low?—That is decidedly too low. I consider that that sugar ought to be charged 20s., without reference to any protection at all; because that is as nearly as possible to the intrinsic quality of it.

16047. Then in reality the West Indians do not enjoy the 6s. protection which apparently they do under the Act of 1846?—So far from protection, it is a bounty to the producers of those sugars in Cuba and Brazil to export them to this country. The finer qualities they send to St. Petersburg, to Hamburg, and to other places in Russia and in Prussia. At Berlin there are finer loaves made than any of our refiners make here; I have been there, and have seen them: they take the finest sugars that they can get; fine white Havannahs. Now fine white Havannah sugars will yield better, and make better sugar than ordinary or melting lump sugar would; one, perhaps, would be inferior to the other in colour; but the lump sugar is not so good, because it has been operated upon by the action of heat more than once; the clayed sugar has only one boiling, and it is then clayed, and, of course, it is stronger for re-crystallization. Each time you operate upon a solution of sugar by fire or steam-heat, and at however low a temperature you may boil it, still you

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engender an uncrystallizable substance. In the completion of your refining, and the running down of the syrups, you will have brown bastard sugar, and also treacle.

16048. Will you proceed with your tables?—I have prepared Table (E.), as a question was raised with respect to what might be the value of the products. Now, I do not consider that I should enter into the question as regards the collecting of the revenue, because the duty should be paid on the article as it appears at the Custom-house when examined by the officers. It is of no consequence to the Government what the parties do with that sugar after they have paid the duty, having ascertained what its quality is; it may be consumed in its raw state as moist sugar for general domestic uses, or may be taken by the refiner, or applied to any other uses for sugar which they have now, which would, perhaps, increase if the rate of duty were less than 14s. I should think it would be advisable, if it were possible without injury to the revenue, to reduce the duty to increase the consumption; but not to encourage that sugar coming in, which is so detrimental to the West Indian interest, by taking clayed sugars at 20s. which ought to pay, according to the table which I have just gone through, a higher rate of duty. Table (E.) is a "Comparison of duties upon separate products, showing, according to the statements of tests by the pneumatic process upon various qualities of sugar, the proportionate rate of duty upon the pure product obtained, and also upon the products that might be obtained from the impure part in a state of solution, by evaporating the aqueous part, thereby obtaining certain variable quantities of regenerated sugar and of uncrystallizable product, molasses or treacle." The duty charged under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, on muscovado sugar, is 14s. per cwt. The duty proposed, calculated upon the pure product, viz., 50 to 60 lbs. pure, the average duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.), 11s. per cwt. Average products, 55 lbs. of pure sugar at 14s. would be 6s. 10½d.; about one-third or 19 lbs. of bastard at 11s. would be 1s. 10½d.; and two-thirds, or 38 lbs. of molasses, to make up the half, at 5s. 3d., the present duty, would be 1s. 9½d. That is showing 10s. 6½d. against 11s. In the next average of products the duty charged on 112 lbs. is 14s.; that is from 60 to 80 lbs.; the mean product is 70 lbs. of pure, estimated from 80 to 85 lbs., at 16s. 6d. That is the higher rate of duty, which 80 to 85 lbs. would be, for this reason, that that product is of a superior quality; so in that range I take the whole of them. There would be 28 lbs. of bastard and 14 lbs. of molasses. That would be 13s. 8¾d. contrasted against 14s. From 80 to 85 lbs. of pure product, the duty by tables (C.) and (D.) would be 16s. 6d., the mean 82½ lbs. pure, estimated from 85 to 95 lbs. at 18s. 6d., 13s. 7½d.; about two-thirds, or 19½ lbs. bastard sugar, at 14s., 2s. 5d.; one-third, or 10 lbs. molasses, at 5s. 3d., 5½d.; those come precisely to 16s. 6d. each. From 85 to 90 lbs. proposed duty, 17s. 6d. By a separation of the products it will be 17s. 17½d. From 90 to 95 lbs., 18s. 6d. proposed duty; on separate products, 18s. 10d. From 95 to 100 lbs. of pure product, 19s. 6d. proposed duty, and on separate products, 19s. 7¼d. From 100 to 105 lbs. pure product, 20s. 6d. duty; on the separate products, 20s. 1½d.; and from 105 to 110 lbs. pure product, 21s. 6d. is the proposed duty, and on separate products, 20s. 8½d.

16049. Then in reality, according to your calculation, both the pure and the impure products are calculated at an equal rate, as applying to each particular duty?—Yes, the same principle that applies to the first applies to the last.

16050. That which applies to the pure applies to the impure?—Yes; if the article were to come pure sugar, supposing the raw sugar operated upon in the colonies, and they were to send the extract over here, which would be quite impossible, it would be admitted; but if they were to boil the impure extract or solution, and make sugar and treacle, there would be two products, which would then pay an equivalent rate of duty to that under the present Act, that is, 5s. 3d. the molasses, and the bastard 14s., because bastard sugar is a species of regenerated raw sugar.

16051. Have you at all estimated what additional amount of revenue might be obtained from having the duties in this way?—I have not done so; for I must confess that as the question does not interest me, I do not know the amount

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amount of the consumption of sugar in this country at present; I have heard that it is on the increase, and is likely to be so.

16052. But even under the present consumption of this country, by this adjustment of the duties an additional income would be derived?—Beyond a doubt, because there would be a considerable quantity of those above 60 to 80, and the quantity below 50 ranging to 60, would be comparatively small, insomuch so, that I see that khaur has been exported from this country to the Continent as not saleable.

16053. Supposing the Government assented to this proposal of yours for levying the duty, how long a time would it take before you could get the apparatus in order to test the sugars in the different ports?—I do not know how many ports there are where sugars are landed.

16054. You may say 15 in round numbers?—I should say in three months the whole would be completed; it would be within six weeks that the first delivery would be made, and then it would follow weekly till the whole was completed.

16055. You could get it in operation in six weeks in the port of London?—Six weeks in London beyond a doubt; and I might say, that perhaps two or three within the period of two months.

16056. Do you think that any frauds might be committed by the samples which were brought to the Custom-house to be tried?—I know not what the routine is at the outports, but taking the regularity at the West India Docks, such as it used to be, nothing can be more regular than the mode of drawing the samples. A suspicion was raised that there was something improper with regard to that white crystalline sugar; when a prohibitive duty of eight guineas was known to be upon it, it could then be found, as I found it in Mincing-lane at a sugar broker's there. He knew the steps which I had taken to prevent its coming in, and it was named to me by one of the landing waiters, and the landing waiter asked me whether I thought that it came in through the port of London. I told him I did not think so, because the samples were drawn from the hogsheads in a fair way. They conceived that there was false package, but how it came I cannot say; it must have come from some of the outports. That sugar, for domestic use, had been exposed in the windows of retail grocers, but when that prohibitive duty was put upon it, that of course ceased. It was eight guineas per hundredweight. It was then considered as equal to refined sugar, and refined sugar then, from any British colony, was considered as foreign refined sugar, although not foreign refined; the colonies were looked upon in the same light as any foreign country making refined sugar; but that sugar could then still be obtained, and if you applied to certain grocers, they said, "We will try and get it for you," and it was procured; to what extent I cannot say, but I know that that was really the case.

16057. Do you altogether anticipate that any frauds might be committed; your answer went to show that they might be committed in the outports, but that you do not think it very probable in London?—We have before had frauds committed in the Custom-house in London, and of course it is necessary to have some person to look closely that those things are not done. Of course a person might be bribed to change the sample: but if there were proper checks, as there should be, that would not be done. Now the dock servant draws the sample; then there might be a duplicate sample, one for the merchant and the other for the customs; and the customs' locker might stand there with his box, and take his sample, and the box be locked up and carried to the Custom-house; that would secure it.

16058. And when the duty came to be paid, the particular sample might be referred to which was drawn at the same time for the Custom-house officer as for the merchant?—Yes. Supposing there were 50 hogsheads, it would not do to test each hoghead. The plan would be to take them, as I know is customary in the purchasing of sugars in France, to make an average, and take that average. Supposing the sample drawn was 1 lb., to test 50 hogsheads, I would take 50 half-ounces, or 50 ounces, put them together, and mix them well, and then weigh a certain quantity out for the purpose of testing, and that would be a fair way.

16059. If I understand your test rightly, it would not signify at all to the merchant who had to pay the duty; supposing sugar of a high class came from

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one hogshead, and a low-classed sugar from another hogshead, if they were mixed, he would still get his fair amount of pure product from those two sugars?—That, I think, would be the most business-like manner of taking the range between 60 and 80.

16060. Would it not be the case under your pneumatic process that the good sugar would not be deteriorated by being mixed with the bad; because a fair amount of pure product would come equally from the good sugar as from the low sugar, supposing they were mixed or supposing they were separate?—I will make an exception there if you have clammy sugars below 60.

16061. I am speaking of the range from 60 to 80?—From 60 to 80 there would be no difficulty. But it would be very easy for a party sending sugar from abroad to do this. Supposing he puts two or three hogsheads of fine sugar, that would, by mixing, escape paying the higher duty. But if the officer had any doubt upon looking over the samples (because there should be samples kept by the Custom-house of those considered from 60 to 80), supposing there were five hogsheads of very superior sugar approximating to white, without saying anything to the merchant he would test those, and he would say, "Such and such numbers are thrown out for the higher duty." That would be the just way; otherwise it would be opening the door to continual litigation, and at the same time be injurious to the revenue.

16062. Take 10 hogsheads of good sugar which would be above 80, and 10 hogsheads of sugar which would be below 60; supposing those two to be mixed, would not that process give a mean average of 70 between those two, or whatever would be the mean between the actual amount of saccharine matter contained in the highest and in the lowest?—It would do so, but I conceive that that would be an improper mode; it would be breaking up the very principle.

16063. In whatever way they chose to mix the sugars the actual amount of pure product would be extracted, in proportion to the mixture?—Yes; but I must still except this very clammy sugar, which would be about 50 or 51, because it would be admixing a species like bird-lime with the other, not but that the process can separate it. The testing would show the same result, that is to say, the average result, but with this exception as to sugar of the very lowest quality.

16064. In fact, you imagine that the Custom-house officers, if they were acquainted with that process, would very soon ascertain whether there was any fraud attempted in mixing the sugars of a higher quality?—I should think there could be no difficulty whatever; and another thing is, that a few weeks would make them acquainted with the qualities of sugar better than they could be by any casual looking at samples, or being taken to the sugar market, and seeing them there; at present they have certain standard samples of quality, and they refer to those; but in this way, from the varieties that must occasionally occur, they would become better judges of sugar. I used to practise it with a small apparatus, testing the sugar by a small quantity, a pound, to see whether there was as much impure matter in it as I suspected, and I found by practice that grey sugars were far superior to those of bright yellow, and the results by the tests now made confirm this instance; the fine Jamaica sugar (not the finest quality) is in colour like that of Antigua; the Antigua yields less of white product, though it is a sugar beautiful for grocery purposes, and not so good for the refiners; the Jamaica sugar is more suitable.

16065. In short, the state of the atmosphere on a light or dark day would make no difference in levying the duties by the Custom-house officers, which we have heard mentioned before?—I do not consider that it would; I have worked during days that have been foul weather and fair weather, but the state of the atmosphere would not make any difference in the quantity of the product. There might be a tinge a little less white; if it were a very smoky atmosphere the sugar would not look so bright, but the object is not to ascertain whether the product yielded is bright, but to separate the impure part from the superior part; consequently you would have the same results, whether it was night or day, foul weather or fair weather.

16066. Do you think that your process is open to any chemical objection as to the real quantity of pure-matter contained in the sugar; have you any
idea

idea that any chemist would come and deny the truth of your experiment?—If the term “pure” is to apply to that which is quite pure, but it is always relative; you may take the very purest sugar that is prepared, treble refined sugar, and still it is not pure, because upon examination with a compound microscope, you will find it studded with pieces of black; I am speaking of that which has been cleansed from that impure part which is here.

16067. You have no reason to anticipate that anybody will come here and attempt to upset your tests, so far as the separation of purity from impurity goes?—Not at all; I am only speaking with respect to testing. I have been tested once most specifically, having been sent for by the landing-waiters of the port of London, and not only then, but at other times, I have had sent to me samples. I said, “You have Dr. Ure to test these things.” They said, “We wish your opinion.” One case was a palpable attempt at fraud; I do not know by whom it was, they would not tell me; but it was an attempt to import as foreign molasses part of the product of foreign sugars that had been refined under bond for the exportation of all the products. The parties admitted that it was part of those products; they were bringing it to this country, and willing to pay the duty as foreign molasses, and in that case I explained and said, “It is a solution of good sugar.” How did I know that? By the best test that I could apply, and I gave them the key to it. I made a calculation showing the amount of duty paid as molasses, and the amount of duty that it would pay supposing it was sugar. It was restored on condition of being refined for exportation.

16068. Have you any other suggestions to make with regard to this experiment?—I have put some additional remarks, which I made early this morning, which I should wish to form a part of my papers. I have not quite finished them. “Extract of a communication from Dr. Shier, now in Demerara, dated 3d of February 1848.” It relates to cane-juice; on that I do not consider that it would be possible to make anything like an accurate test.

16069. For the levying of the duties?—Yes. When I was here last, I misunderstood with respect to concrete. I considered that concrete was a semi-crystallized mass, and I stated that I had made it; but it is a solid body, and I have now, I believe, in my pocket, a sample of it (*the Witness produced the same*). It would be impossible to be certain of the duty that that should pay. That piece a gentleman, Mr. Richardson, gave me.

16070. Then as far as concrete and concentrated cane-juice are concerned, you think it would be difficult to arrive at any test by this process, from which accurately to fix the amount of duty to be paid upon them?—I think so. I think the Government would be liable to very great injury in point of duty.

16071. Would you attempt to levy any fixed duty upon that concrete, a lower amount of duty?—It could not be used in this state, nor the cane-juice, but both perhaps might be beneficially used by the refiners; perhaps they would like this article; but such as this ought to come under the class of being refined in bond. I will not say for exportation, but on payment of duties after it had been ascertained by two, or three, or half a dozen refinements, what the general yieldings were; at least whatever the yieldings might be, to put a certain rate on refined sugar, of all classes, without distinguishing single or double refined. But this is not a new article; it is an article of commerce well known in the United States, from the maple. I have a large lump of maple sugar. I have a sample of sugar made in Canada by a retired West India planter as good as Jamaica sugar; but concrete of maple is made by the settlers in the back woods of America.

16072. Then you think there would be no difficulty in arriving at a fair duty both for concentrated cane-juice and for concrete after it had been practically tried in this country?—I do not think it would be possible to levy that duty upon landing; I think the only safe way would be to compel all the duties to be levied in bond, just as duty is charged upon spirit made from malt, &c.; the Excise officer superintends the distillation.

16073. Would not that limit the purchasers very much?—The refiner, of course, would not be pleased with having an Excise officer about his premises; no man is pleased at that, whether it is soap, or spirit, or anything else; but still they now work satisfactorily under the revenue officers with respect to

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sugars refined in bond for the exportation of all the products: foreign sugars I allude to.

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16074. Do not you think that after a short time you might arrive at some fair duty for it?—I cannot conceive that it would be possible, any more than if you attempted to make a differential duty, that is, a variable duty upon the quality of West Indian molasses imported. It is very variable; there may be perhaps 18 per cent. of water; that is the loss by evaporation, and there may be 28. It would not do to take the specific gravity of it on landing, because that which has the greatest specific gravity might yield a quantity of sugar which would not be so advantageous to boil for the production of sugar as that which was lighter.

16075. Will you proceed with the other papers which you have handed in?—The paper which I have prepared this morning is hastily drawn up; I have headed it, "Points submitted by Henry Crosley, in addition to the Documents presented to the Honourable the Select Committee on Sugar Planting." I am now going back to data which will throw some little light upon this subject. In 1817, in the month of November, I was in Paris. I made "application to the French Government for a sealed patent to secure the improvements made by H. Crosley in operating by the pneumatic process;" that is the first point. The second point is; "Sealed or secret specifications to patents not granted to aliens, only to natives of France, on H. C.'s renewed petition, if he submitted the invention to a special committee of scientific members of the Government Board of Arts and Sciences, and they should consider it of sufficient importance to warrant their recommending that H. C. should have a sealed patent, then it would be granted to him, but only for 10, and not 15 years, as petitioned for." The third point is: "Committee appointed, consisting of M. Gay Lussac, professor of chemistry; M. Bardel, chief for determining variable duties chargeable on different articles, and then especially on sugar; M. — (name forgotten), also a professor." The fourth point is: "Plan and description of pneumatic process, and samples of product exhibited by H. C. to the said committee; highly approved of by them." The plan I have here, it is the original plan; a copy of the plan, sealed, I left with them. (*The Witness produced the Plan.*) That shows it very clearly; this first pan is domed, and there is a point there which I shall explain, that is not at all applicable on a large scale of business. "Plan herewith and description of pneumatic process and samples of product, exhibited by H. C. to the said Committee; highly approved of by them, and particularly by M. Gay Lussac. H. C.'s request acceded to for sealed patent. H. C. interrogated as to his engagements in England with respect to the pneumatic process, who was urgently invited to settle in France and to introduce the pneumatic process and other improvements in manufacturing and refining sugar, as practised in England; promise given that if H. C. did so, all machinery, &c. should be admitted into France free of duty, and also articles for his private and household uses." The fifth point is, "H. C. on that day invited to dine with M. Bardel. Upon H. C.'s arrival at M. Bardel's house that gentleman took from his private repository a small apparatus, and remarked, "See how very near I have been to your invention. I use this for testing sugars of various qualities in preference to other means, which are (chemical named to H. C.)" The small apparatus shown was a pneumatic machine, and the mode of operating H. C. had embraced in the specification of his French patent, considering as he did when in England, that by such mode a similar effect would be produced on sugar, yet not equal to that other mode, which was suitable, but the other not so for operations on a business scale. The latter," that is the one on a business scale, "is by withdrawing the air from under the false bottom of the open pan," exactly as I have operated upon in the plan which I have produced, "in which the sugar is placed, and it should be in a dry and not moist state. The former, or small testing apparatus of M. Bardel was a domed vessel,"—my first pan in that plan is domed—"the sugar moistened ere put into it, and upon a filtering false bottom somewhat similar to that used by H. C. Into this domed vessel on the top a pipe was connected, which was attached to a small air-pump; and thus in lieu of a vacuum being, as in the other case, created beneath the sugar, by this mode the air was forced and compressed upon it, and thus forced through the moistened sugar, carrying with it and separating the carbonaceous and coloured

coloured matter therefrom, as shown by H.C.'s late operations.—6th. As to testing of sugar, some sorts, such as khaur, &c. &c., the syrup from which it, and any other sugar even of finer sorts have been made, the syrups have either not been properly cleansed, or they inherently contain coloured matter, or it is formed naturally by exposing the cane-juice to the influence of the atmosphere, or too much temper or lime has been used, which compound turns vegetable substances of a reddish hue, hence the varied complexions of sugars; pale yellow, bright yellow, greyish hue, orange, brown, dark brown, and if fine double loaves are to be made, or sugar equal in standard whiteness to that quality, then in the solution of the raw sugar, or material to be so refined, no lime water is used, as it would cause the refined sugar to have a reddish tinge; yet lime is a necessary evil in making sugar direct from cane-juice. The foregoing remarks, and especially as to colour of various sorts of sugar, are made to account why all descriptions of raw sugar, when operated upon by the pneumatic process, do not yield white sugar. The use of the chemical is not equal to the simple elements, pure air and water for testing sugar, because the former (the chemical) might, and would in some cases, when admixed with the sugar, form new compounds, and therefore such mode of testing would not be so sure nor equal to the latter mode with air and water, which would separate the coloured matter better than the chemical, which might, and would separate, in some instances, one portion of the coloured matter in the sugar, and not attack and separate the other or inherent part, independently perhaps of creating other coloured matter. Possibly by an union of the said two processes, with judicious modifications, a superior test might be effected; but to ascertain whether this surmise is correct or not, a series of experimental testings must be made, which H. C. could effect in the course of a few days, say a week at most; however, the pneumatic test, as exhibited, is simple and sure, and equal fully for the purpose proposed." The 7th is "Comparison of workings of sugar-canes in Cuba. H. C. can, if required, state some facts to show the advantages the Cuban planter has over the British." The 8th point is, "H. C. was instrumental in causing the late Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards made Governor of Canada, to change the erroneous views he entertained and advocated in the House of Commons one Session, respecting the admission of foreign clayed sugar, and the next Session changed his views on the subject; which was caused, as H. C. believes, from his having written a somewhat voluminous tract upon the manufacture and refining of sugar, with statement of products, &c. &c."

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16076. Have you any other statements to make with regard to this process?—I do not recollect any thing else; I believe I have given in the whole of the documents.

16077. Have you anything to state with regard to Cuba?—I should wish to name, as regards Cuba, that their workings there, that is, their hours of working and their mode of working, are very different from those in the British West Indian colonies, and I was likely to have been a very considerable sufferer in consequence of that, which makes me know it intimately; the engines were not strong enough. This is, perhaps, eight, nine or ten years ago. They worked 18 to 19 hours a day, without any intermission, and Sunday as well; the mill required 12 men to feed it, and they were kept going by the whip; they were working the engine and the mill at double the speed that we should work at in any of our British West Indian colonies; consequently there was always a great risk, and the machine was said to be not good unless it was strong enough to stand this double working.

16078. Mr. Villiers.] You never were in Cuba?—No.

16079. You only know this from hearsay?—I know it from the man that I employed, whose letters I have; I can produce them to corroborate what I have stated, that that was the case with respect to their workings then. I know not what they are now, I have had no communication or orders from Cuba for some years; they get their steam-engines and machinery principally from the United States.

16080. So that that might be quite opposed to the fact?—I do not know how they work now; I only speak of their having worked at that furious rate. In one case they claimed 13,000 *l.* for the loss of crop.

16081. Are you to be understood that they know nothing of these processes of refining the sugar in the West Indian colonies?—I believe they are working

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it for crystallizing sugar in British Guiana now; and it was also at New Orleans, and it was, I believe, also at some place in the East Indies; I do not know whether British or not. In London a species of white sugar called crystalline sugar has been made, which was exhibited in the shops of the grocers.

16082. The reason why it is not adopted in the other islands has nothing to do with slave labour?—It is not used in Cuba; their process was claying; Mr. Innes introduced it under a patent that was taken for the colonies only, which there was some litigation about; he introduced the pneumatic process in the West Indian colonies pretty generally, and it was a failure in all cases, excepting in Demerara, for this reason, that the sugars made in the ordinary way, such as are now made, that is, without the low temperature method of boiling, are the small grain sugars, and there is a difficulty in working them. We will suppose a ton weight of small grain sugar, and we will suppose a ton weight of crystalline; there are interstices between the crystals and between the grains; in one case if you get too much pressure upon sugar of small grain, it is jammed and forms a mass like clay; but not so if crystalline sugar is operated upon. Working on a scale of business requires experience; there is some little secret in the manipulation; no secret as regards the apparatus itself, because the patent has expired, and anybody may have it if he only has the judgment to use it; the patent expired in 1830.

16083. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Are the Committee to understand that your plan is to charge the duty upon the pure product of sugar contained in each cwt.?—No; I take that as the basis. I consider that the consumer has nothing to do with the pure product; it is a matter of indifference to him; he only looks to such sugar as he is in the habit of using, and that is sugar in the state in which it is landed and taken out of the hogshhead. It is for the Government then to ascertain the quality. I have stated it in both ways, so that it might be seen that one approximates very nearly to the other within a fraction.

16084. Will you explain in a few words to the Committee what alteration you propose to introduce in the mode of levying the duty upon sugar from the British colonies?—I have previously stated it, but I will re-state it.

16085. Is not your plan to assess the duty upon the pure product of the sugar?—Not so. I take the pure product as the basis to ascertain what the quality of the sugar is that is landed, for the reasons which I named before.

16086. What is your next process towards arriving at a correct assessment of the duty?—On those pure products obtained according to the statement, I have made averages; I have put those from 50 up to 60 at a lower duty than those ranging from 60 to 80, which take the generality of sugars from the British West Indian colonies; then from 80, as one of the tables states, it progresses to 85; 85 to 90, and so onwards.

16087. But the principle upon which that table is formed is simply and only the pure product of the sugar which you find in every cwt. imported?—That must be the basis, certainly.

16088. I find in the table before me that on a cwt. of sugar, in which there are 56 lbs. of pure product, you propose to charge a duty of 11 s. 2½ d.?—I propose, I think, 11 s. That table, to which the question refers, is merely the dissected part; that is a table previous. That is only shown in explanation of a question which was put to me before. The table is Table (E.)

16089. You have put it at 11 s. 2½ d. per cwt.?—This is merely a table showing how it would work out upon each variation of product from pound to pound; the other table shows how it would apply in a business way; this certainly would not; this is merely as a key.

16090. Then you propose to charge on every cwt. of sugar imported, which, according to your process, yields 55 lbs. of pure sugar, 11 s. a cwt.?—Yes, from 50 to 59.

16091. Then in the same table, on every cwt. of sugar which yields 60 lbs. of pure product, you propose to charge 14 s. a cwt.?—Yes, and so it would be up as high as 80.

16092. Do you think that that is a fair discrimination, a difference of nearly 30 per cent., when there is only two lbs. difference in the pure product according to this table; for sugar of 58 lbs. or even 59 lbs. pure product would only pay 11 s., while sugar of 60 lbs. pure product would pay 14 s.?—Yes; the one takes the range from 50 to 60, the other takes it from 60 to 80. It ought not

to be looked upon in that light; the parties may be benefited by it, those that import at 50 and those importing at 60. It is a temptation to them to improve their sugars, instead of being a premium, as might be supposed, because the higher price in the market would be an inducement for them to make the sugar coming within the higher range, though paying a higher duty. They would pay 3s. per cwt. more, but their sugars would fetch more than 3s. a cwt. extra. Take, for instance, the khaur which has been operated upon, and take the Grenada at 65.

16093. *Chairman.*] What weight did the khaur yield?—Fifty-six. I have repeated those testings.

16094. *Mr. Moffatt.*] Is not there a manifest injustice in the cases such as those which appear upon your proposed scale, the sugar which yields 59 lbs. pure product paying 11s. a cwt. duty, while the sugar with 60 lbs. pure product must pay 14s.?—I do not think there is any injustice, because I take the average from 50 up to 59, and just in the same way injustice might be said to apply to the other, from 60 to 80; but the parties have the advantage; the man that made such very low sugar would desire to improve his mode of working. A greater injustice exists with respect to sugars from 50 to 59, and those of fine quality clayed paying the same duty and yielding 98.

16095. You state your belief that the result of the imposition of such a scale of duty as that which I have now lying before me upon your suggestion, would be to induce the producer of sugar to make a finer quality?—I think it would.

16096. We have had it before us in evidence, from parties whose sugar came under the operation of the distinctive duties in reference to the white clay class at the present time, that it has led them always to make an inferior quality to bring it in at the lower rate of duty. Can you offer the Committee any practical information on that point as a sugar producer?—I consider that as to that range from 50 to 60, improvements would to a certain extent be made. If you take the lowest sugar, that yielding 50, it would not be worth perhaps more than the duty. I have heard of returns of khaur that had been sold where 2s. and 3s. per cwt. was all that was netted; consequently, in respect of those lower qualities, it would be an inducement to improve them, and so it would in the case of sugar even of 59, because if it yielded 65 the parties would obtain a price proportionately beneficial for that sugar, on account of its being of a superior quality to that which yielded a product of 59. In making any scale you must draw the line, and drawing that line between 59 and 60, and then taking the range from 60 to 80, is, I think, fair; but I do not think it would be fair to take the range from 50 to 70. The tables are based upon a calculation of the mean product between 60 and 80, and so proceeding forwards by 5 lbs. up to that of the finest white clayed sugars.

16097. The result of the practical experience which has been obtained since the imposition of a classification of duties, discriminating qualities, has been that the manufacturers have sought in all cases to lower the quality of their sugar, so as to bring it in at the lower rate of duty?—I am quite convinced of this, that from the Act making an alteration with regard to the differential duty as respects clayed sugars are to be dated the misfortunes of the West Indian proprietors. If there had been that differential duty which used to exist as regards clayed sugars, they certainly never would have been in the present state in which they are, that is my opinion; it is only an opinion, but I think that is where the fatal error has been committed. Just as in the case of the white crystalline, the refiners are to a certain extent injured. The extracts from the pamphlet which I presented to the Government in 1830 show clearly how the refiners were being injured; every pound of this white crystalline sugar displaces the home manufacture of refined sugar in lump or loaf.

16098. Would not the plan which you propose introduce the element of uncertainty with regard to the importer, as to the amount of duty which he would have to pay upon his sugar on its arriving in this country?—I think quite the reverse. Immediately the sugars were landed, or on the following day, the importer might know, and no one else would have any reason to know, what duty he would have to pay upon his sugars, which perhaps would be a little guide to selling them, whether to hold them or to sell them immediately.

16099. But will the importer know what duty he has to pay at the time he is buying those sugars in the British colony or other sugar-producing country,

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for importation into this kingdom?—I did not know that there were purchasers sent out from this country to the West Indian islands.

16100. Would the exporter from the colony, whether a purchaser or not, be able to tell at the time of exporting his sugar what amount of duty he would have to pay?—Very easily, if he had a small apparatus; he would be enabled to test it before he shipped his sugar with the greatest ease; with the same facility as upon its being landed.

16101. It must be of great importance to the producer of sugar to know which is the best market to which to send his goods. If the duty here is likely to vary in the ratio which I have before alluded to, as between 59 lbs. and 60 lbs. of pure product, it is a very important thing for him to be able to ascertain accurately the amount of duty which he will have to pay?—He has not the power of ascertaining accurately what sugars he can make, for this reason; in one crop he will make very good sugars, and in the following crop not so; it depends upon the seasons; there are variations from 1,800 gallons of juice to 3,200; and if I have to evaporate the aqueous part to produce sugar from 3,000 gallons of juice, it is quite clear the sugar will be much better from 1,800 gallons of juice to the hogshead instead of 3,000; the longer the fire acts upon the cane-juice the sugar is of inferior quality.

16102. I gather from your last answer that the producer of sugar could not ascertain with accuracy what amount of duty he would have to pay on sending the sugar to this country?—After he made his sugar and before he shipped it on board the vessel, supposing it to be at Jamaica, he could test the sugar at a very trifling expense, if it were a matter of consequence to him; he could ascertain before the sugars were sent generally, what the drainage on the voyage would be; he could ascertain the quality and quantity of pure sugar, as well as the officer here, from any given quantity of raw sugar.

16103. Are you aware that there is a very large drainage from sugars which come from some of our colonies in the course of the voyage?—I refer to that extract from the pamphlet which I published in 1830, which is a record in the Treasury; I know that there is a loss of from two to three cwt. per hogshead; I pointed that out in the year 1830.

16104. Two to three cwt. per hogshead?—Yes; I have known five cwts. in some cases lost, but that arose from improper management in not curing properly the sugar sent.

16105. Consequently in the case of this loss of two to three cwt. per hogshead, which you have stated as the result of your experience, the exporter of sugar from the island of Barbadoes, from which island I believe the sugars drain more extensively than from any of our colonies, would find, according to your pneumatic process, that the sugar had drained away, and he would be liable to a higher rate of duty?—His sugar would yield so much pure product; it would only be an inducement to him to adopt better means of curing the sugar; the ship's hold is the place where the sugar is generally cured.

16106. Assuming that to be the case, say that a hogshead of sugar has discharged so large a portion of molasses as to have lost two cwt. when that sugar comes here, the quantity remaining in the hogshead will contain a larger proportion of pure product; that of course will come in at a higher duty. Take for example this, that the Barbadoes sugar, as originally shipped, contained under the process, as tried in Barbadoes, only 59 lbs. of pure sugar; on its arrival here, in consequence of the drainage, there would be 62 lbs. of pure sugar; therefore the shipper from Barbadoes would have lost his sugar by drainage, and be liable to 3s. more per cwt. for duty, and get no more for his product in Mincing-lane?—That is quite the reverse, because he would not lose the sugar; he would only have drained off the molasses which ought to be drained off in the colony if he cured his sugar properly. The quantity of pure product in a hogshead of sugar in Barbadoes would be the same as when landed in London, the molasses and not the sugar having drained during the voyage; the weight of the hogshead would of course be less by the quantity of molasses drained. If you take a hogshead altogether and mix it up, so as to have the molasses and sugar altogether, I admit that he loses a portion of the molasses, but not the sugar; the sugars are put into a curing-house, and left to remain there a certain period to cure. If they have inefficient means for curing, and when the ship arrives hogsheads are put into the ship, the temperature of the hold

hold would be about 140° Fahrenheit while crossing the Atlantic, and then out runs the molasses during the voyage.

16107. Prior to the shipment of the hogshead at Barbadoes, the exporter of that hogshead ascertains by your pneumatic process that there are 58 lbs. of pure sugar to the 112 lbs. of gross sugar; in the course of the voyage that sugar drains to the extent of, say, 20 per cent. or 15 per cent., consequently, the impurities having drained off, on its arrival here that hogshead of sugar contains 62 lbs. of pure sugar to the 112 lbs. of gross sugar; therefore the importer will lose his drainage, which he does now, but he will also be subject to 3 s. a cwt. higher duty, and get no more for his product when sold in the market in Mincing-lane; is not that correct?—Yes, so far as raw sugar is shipped, but not so if the impure parts were separated by this or any other process, as claying, &c.; but the exporter that was going to test it would take the sugar in its then state, just as he was putting it into the hogshead to be cured, before there was any gravitation of the molasses, which again drains during the voyage; consequently, by taking that sugar just as it was in his sugar-house, and before being cured, and putting it to the test, he would find the exact quantity of pure product, and also the impure parts. By this testing process he would draw out that very molasses which would otherwise run into the ship's hold, and it would be an inducement for him to guard against that. He would say, "I find that this sugar will only yield 55." Before the shipment of the sugar at Barbadoes, after being cured, it might show 63; it would show 63 there, for this reason; he would only be drawing off in Barbadoes that which would naturally run off in the ship's hold by the voyage; consequently it would come to the same point on each hogshead of sugar.

16108. The shipper from Barbadoes or Jamaica, where the largest drainage occurs, would be subjected to a higher duty by reason of this drainage, which has already inflicted a severe loss upon him on account of the syrups having discharged, and the sugar landed presenting a greater quantity of pure sugar per cwt.?—They have put up with this loss, and their attention has been called to it these 30 years, and only few consider that it is most advantageous to cure their sugars well, if they can, or, if not, at least whatever molasses runs from them to keep them a longer period, and boil the molasses for the production of a second quantity of sugar. Some have done it with advantage.

16109. The discharge of molasses, of course, increases the quantity of pure sugar in a cwt. of sugar imported into this country?—No; the total quantity of pure sugar in a hogshead, when landed, would not be greater, it would be the same in the West Indies as in England. The loss by drainage would operate upon the exporter to take better methods to cure his sugar in his own sugar-house, instead of letting it run into the ship's hold. But taking it and testing it in Barbadoes and testing it here, it would yield exactly the same product; it is only the separation of that portion of molasses which goes into the ship; he would have it in his sugar-house in the West Indies.

16110. Shipped as the sugars now are, not on the improved process, but shipped as the sugars now are from Jamaica and Barbadoes, and draining, as they do in the course of their voyage, from 10 to 20 per cent., those sugars, when they come here, have discharged so much of the molasses as is lost, leaving, in every hundred-weight of sugar remaining in the hogshead, a so much larger proportion of pure sugar?—But that would be the fault of the manufacturer.

16111. Is not the fact as I have stated?—It is. With all raw sugar there is a mixture of molasses which a good manufacturer ought to take out upon the spot; but if he is so foolish as to let it drain in the ship, he must, as he has done for years, submit to that loss. For 50*l.* he might test every hogshead of sugar that is shipped, and ascertain what its real product was, or would be when landed.

16112. Would it not be more beneficial to the planter to apply any plan which you propose in regard to the purification of his sugar in the place of production before sending it over here, and to bring it all in at 14*s*?—That has been attempted by Mr. Innes, and failed. The pamphlet of 1830 most particularly applies to the question which has been now put to me.

16113. Are you prepared to state what effect this proposed plan of yours would have upon the revenue; would it increase or decrease it?—It would increase it, in my opinion.

16114. Your general average tax being higher than that at present imposed?
0.32. H 3 —No;

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—No, the tax would remain the same; the only difference which would be equitable to the Government, I consider, and likewise equitable to every manufacturer of sugar, would be this, that that manufacturer who made finer sugars above the maximum of 80 would pay a higher duty; so far the revenue would obtain the benefit; and as regards that clayed sugar, of which we have a sample before us, the duty upon that would be something like 20*s.*, without reference to any protection. Now the Government would be benefited by that, and so it would in all grades of sugar exceeding 80. Below 50 it could not be called sugar.

16115. Then, in point of fact, it would be an increased amount of tax on the superior production?—It would be an increase, but at the same time it would be very equitable; equitable, in fact, for the refiners of sugar in this country.

16116. How much per annum do you anticipate the revenue would benefit by this system?—As I said before, I am not acquainted with the quantity of sugar consumed in this country. When I talk of the consumption in this country, I am not speaking of consumption for refining, because I believe there is very little comparatively to that of moist sugar in the state imported.

16117. I understand that you have submitted this process to the principal officers of Her Majesty's Customs at some previous period:—I never submitted the process. I have submitted remarks strongly made to the members of the Government; and that extract from the pamphlet of 1830, had the effect of causing the revenue to be protected. Instead of admitting white crystalline sugar, such as I have here, at the then duty of 14*s.*, it was considered as refined, and it was pronounced refined by the chairman of the sugar-bakers' committee; it was then classed as refined sugar, and it is refined sugar, and immediately it was charged the prohibitive duty. As far back as 1815 there was a differential duty. The Government distinguished the sugars; those which were clayed paid 6*s.* per cwt. more than muscovado. That to which I have alluded, as regards clayed admitted at the same duty as brown or muscovado, seems to me to have been an addition in that particular Act, which has caused the chief part of the injury the West Indians have been gradually suffering under.

16118. Is it not the fact, that at the present time the bright yellow Jamaica sugars, which have a great deal of impurity in them, command a higher price per hundred-weight in the market than other sugars which are far purer sugars?—The very fine Antigua, that bright yellow, yields nearly 9 lb. per cwt. less than the Jamaica sugar.

16119. But it commands a higher price in this market?—Yes; but it is material to the refiner to have strength for recrystallization. This Jamaica sugar, at 78 lbs., he will give a higher price for; he will not touch those that fetch the same price in the market for grocery purposes, that is the bright yellow Antigua or Jamaica, because there are Jamaica sugars beautifully bright, only fit for the table, and not suitable for refinement.

16120. *Chairman.*] As I understand you, you mean to say that upon the differential value of the sugar, the average samples of Cuban and Brazilian are paying very little more duty, or not so much, at 20*s.* as the other sugar pays at 14*s.*?—Undoubtedly.

16121. What you mean to say is, that if the sugars paid an *ad valorem* duty, instead of being classified, khaur sugar should pay 11*s.* 2½*d.*, the bulk of West Indian sugar, 14*s.*, the superior qualities of West Indian sugar, 16*s.* 2½*d.*, and the mass of Havannah sugars, 19*s.* 7*d.*?—This is merely a table of the testings; but there is another table, which shows accurately what the proportions should be. It is pretty nearly that; but making it up altogether, I have classed them from 11*s.*, I think, up to the fine clayed, equal to, or a species of refined sugar, and I am prepared to prove that it is refined sugar in a variety of ways, not only by the admission of the chairman of the refiners' committee, but also by what the Government have done. I can refer to the Acts, and there show that they were properly classed then, but not so since. In one Act it was "muscovado," and the following Act put in "or clay," and that opened the door to what has occurred. There was another very striking feature regarding the duty with respect to refining foreign sugar, bond being given to export specific quantities of sugar, but they paid the duty on foreign sugar, and the Government lost about 13*s.* or 14*s.* on every hundred weight. Then it

was

was pointed out, let them refine in bond, but instead of paying duty on the sugar, compel them to export the whole of the products. I was very active in that concern, conjointly with Mr. John Moss, of Liverpool, who has a very large estate in Demerara.

Mr. H. Crosley.

3 April 1848.

16122. If I understand you rightly, if an *ad valorem* duty were now taken, and the bulk of the West Indian sugars paid 14*s.*, the bulk of Havannah sugars would pay 19*s.* 7*d.*, so that, in point of fact, if an *ad valorem* duty be taken into calculation, Havannah sugar, which is now paying a differential duty of 6*s.* apparently, and apparently paying a protective duty of 6*s.*, is only paying, really and intrinsically, a duty of 5*d.*; that is what you mean?—Yes.

16123. If it were an *ad valorem* duty, as the duty is levied in the United States, and your standard of intrinsic value be correct, the bulk of Havannah sugars should pay 19*s.* 7*d.*, and the bulk of West Indian, 14*s.*?—Yes.

16124. There is that difference in the intrinsic value of the two articles?—Yes.

16125. Mr. Moffatt.] Can you state what is the market value at the present time in Mincing-lane of Havannah sugars which are lying there, and of Jamaica sugars to which you have referred?—I cannot state that, because I never go into the market now; the only authority which I should give would be that of last Friday's Mincing-lane price current.

Mr. Richard Burn, called in; and Examined.

16126. Chairman.] YOU and your father together, I believe, are the Editors of Burn's Commercial Glance?—We were; my father is dead now.

Mr. R. Burn.

16127. You are the sole editor?—Yes.

16128. I believe it is your business to get the most accurate details of all the statistics connected with the cotton trade?—It is.

16129. And from the highest sources of information you learn not only the price, I might almost say day by day, but week by week, of all the cotton bought and sold, but of all the cotton goods manufactured and exported?—Yes.

16130. Have you prepared a statement showing the export of cotton manufactures of all descriptions to the different sugar growing countries for the 19 months subsequent, and for the 19 months antecedent to the 22d August 1846, when the last Sugar Act passed?—I have.

16131. Can you state what are the results of those calculations?—From the 22d of January 1845 to the 22d of August 1846, the quantity of goods exported to the British West Indies was 1,003,303 *l.*

16132. This is the money value?—Yes: to the Mauritius, 100,817 *l.*; Bombay, 1,658,978 *l.*; Madras, 116,935 *l.*; Calcutta, 3,108,521 *l.* Then from August the 22d 1846, to March 22d 1848, to the British West Indies, 759,038 *l.*; to the Mauritius, 53,985 *l.*; to Bombay, 1,310,267 *l.*; to Madras, 122,166 *l.*; and to Calcutta, 2,610,830 *l.* From August 22d 1846, to March the 22d 1848: to Cuba, 273,923 *l.*; to Porto Rico, 2,019 *l.*; to the Brazils, 2,670,209 *l.* From January the 22d 1845 to August the 22d 1846: to Cuba, 338,829 *l.*; Porto Rico, 4,453 *l.*; the Brazils, 2,147,488 *l.* I have a statement of the plain and printed calicoes which have gone; that is the principal article which goes in weight; the others are merely trifling.

[The Witness delivered in the following Papers:]

Goods Exported to the following Places, from

	BRITISH WEST INDIES.			MAURITIUS.		
	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.
Yarn - - - - Lbs.	91,757	91,757	4,683	272	272	14
Thread - - - - "	85,839	85,839	6,213	9,749	9,749	706
Calicoes, plain - - Yds.	26,490,408	6,346,682	365,330	3,600,276	862,542	49,638
" printed, &c. - - "	31,351,624	4,758,725	538,544	2,529,959	384,008	43,463
Damask, &c. - - - - "	1,216	340	35	-	-	-
Cambrics, &c. - - - - "	888,350	133,251	15,256	52,831	7,923	908
Dimities, &c. - - - - "	3,600	716	62	-	-	-
Lawns, &c. - - - - "	9,028	1,130	221	-	-	-
Cotton and linen mixed "	232,168	46,432	861	-	-	-
Ginghams, &c. - - - - "	52,609	9,205	1,177	16,490	2,883	153
Cords, velveteens, &c. - "	23,926	9,030	802	3,615	1,365	228
Nankeens, &c. - - - - "	4,820	8,194	780	15,074	2,558	123
Quiltings, &c. - - - - "	1,239	378	41	661	203	23
Lace, &c. - - - - - "	817,215	8,172	7,245	34,000	340	302
Ticks, &c. - - - - - "	18,373	7,340	356	6,458	2,600	127
Counterpanes - - - - No.	42,174	316,305	8,958	-	-	-
Hosiery, &c. - - - - Doz.	41,579	103,947	19,208	8,528	21,320	3,944
Shawls, &c. - - - - "	121,547	303,867	22,746	2,423	6,057	444
Tapes, &c. - - - - "	2,118	2,118	211	-	-	-
Unenumerated - - - - £.	10,574	105,740	10,574	500	5,000	500
Add 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. for loss of weight - - - - }	-	12,339,168	1,003,303	-	1,306,820	100,817
		1,349,596	-	-	142,933	-
		13,688,764	-	-	1,449,753	-

Goods Exported to the following Places, from

	BRITISH WEST INDIES.			MAURITIUS.		
	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.
Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	733,112	733,112	38,946	-	-	-
Thread - - - - - "	40,927	40,927	3,111	6,185	6,185	47
Calicoes, plain - - Yds.	21,464,649	5,142,575	318,872	1,590,352	381,017	23,431
" printed, &c. - - "	18,337,407	2,783,354	343,491	1,832,078	202,193	24,955
Damasks, &c. - - - - "	1,953	530	101	36	10	1
Cambrics, &c. - - - - "	556,440	82,093	10,191	100,526	16,428	2,000
Dimities, &c. - - - - "	872	168	16	-	-	-
Lawns, &c. - - - - - "	5,533	692	147	-	-	-
Cotton and linen mixed, &c. "	94,230	18,840	1,236	410	80	5
Ginghams, &c. - - - - "	35,930	6,292	854	-	-	-
Cords, velveteens, &c. - "	20,972	11,356	1,072	2,569	962	92
Nankeens, &c. - - - - "	1,303	221	22	-	-	-
Quiltings, &c. - - - - "	852	250	30	60	18	2
Lace, &c. - - - - - "	381,166	3,811	3,621	56,932	569	540
Ticks, &c. - - - - - "	19,749	7,900	405	5,161	2,063	106
Counterpanes, &c. - - No.	28,750	215,625	6,468	1,516	11,370	341
Hosiery, &c. - - - - Doz.	25,953	64,882	12,652	4,215	10,537	2,054
Shawls, &c. - - - - "	53,543	133,857	10,708	501	1,252	100
Tapes, &c. - - - - "	1,010	1,010	105	300	300	31
Unenumerated - - - - £.	6,990	69,900	6,990	280	2,800	280
		9,318,304	759,038	-	635,784	53,985
		1,019,189	-	-	69,539	-
		10,337,493	-	-	705,323	-

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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the 22d of January 1845 to the 22d August 1846.

BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			CALCUTTA.		
Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.
5,580,038	5,580,038	284,809	1,016,951	1,016,951	51,523	19,099,889	19,099,889	974,065
21,432	21,432	1,585	1,418	1,418	102	24,150	24,150	1,749
87,619,818	20,992,243	1,203,358	2,846,280	681,865	39,257	136,036,564	32,735,847	1,884,319
8,176,699	1,439,844	162,969	489,683	74,324	8,407	13,933,167	2,114,846	239,344
44,819	6,723	770	72,750	10,914	1,299	377,160	56,754	6,481
-	-	-	51	12	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	480	84	11	-	-	-
9,350	3,549	316	5,187	1,955	173	4,502	2,001	180
-	-	-	617	185	21	-	-	-
193,645	1,937	1,718	58,134	581	516	46,000	460	408
2,000	800	38	213	120	6	-	-	-
433	3,427	92	357	2,677	76	-	-	-
5,447	13,617	2,502	2,831	7,077	1,309	1,920	4,800	885
1,700	4,250	301	79,461	198,652	13,661	3,380	8,440	619
520	5,200	520	573	5,730	573	471	4,710	471
-	28,073,060	1,658,978	-	2,002,545	116,935	-	54,051,717	3,108,521
-	3,070,491	-	-	219,028	-	-	5,911,906	-
-	31,143,551	-	-	2,221,573	-	-	59,963,623	-

the 22d of August 1846 to the 22d March 1848.

BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			CALCUTTA.		
Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.
4,679,407	4,679,407	248,545	799,882	799,882	42,494	16,999,599	16,999,599	902,078
109,447	109,447	9,319	11,652	11,652	886	30,145	30,145	2,292
63,627,829	15,244,163	938,406	3,847,013	921,672	56,738	105,580,172	25,295,243	1,557,167
5,567,064	844,997	104,218	984,929	149,493	18,402	7,384,739	1,120,894	138,238
1,098	300	32	-	-	-	1,405	390	42
292,610	43,890	5,365	121,465	18,219	2,227	196,871	29,529	3,609
-	-	-	-	-	-	655	132	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2,232	841	79	14,271	5,414	490
130	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
68,615	686	651	60	18	2	150	40	5
-	-	-	36,441	364	346	385,600	3,856	3,668
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	656	4,920	147
4,936	12,340	2,404	1,208	3,020	589	4,352	10,880	2,121
1,400	3,500	280	861	2,152	172	1,866	4,665	373
650	650	68	-	-	-	30	30	3
976	9,760	976	231	2,310	231	584	5,840	584
-	20,949,165	1,310,267	-	1,909,623	122,166	-	43,511,577	2,610,830
-	2,291,315	-	-	20,866	-	-	4,759,079	-
-	23,240,480	-	-	1,930,509	-	-	48,270,656	-

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE

Goods Exported to the following Places, from 22 January 1845 to 22 August 1846.

	CUBA.			PORTO RICO.			BRAZILS.		
	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.
Yarn - - - Lbs.	187	187	14	-	-	-	24,804	24,804	1,266
Thread - - - "	98,711	98,711	7,142	500	500	36	370,956	370,956	26,850
Calicoes, plain - Yds.	6,188,611	1,482,783	85,392	91,317	21,878	1,260	76,208,431	18,258,262	1,051,228
" printed, &c. "	12,791,095	1,041,501	219,786	172,286	26,150	2,061	57,760,117	8,767,150	992,971
Damasks, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambries, &c. - "	114,373	17,154	1,965	-	-	-	656,526	98,478	11,282
Dimities, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawns, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton and Linen, mixed } Yds. }	196,935	39,384	2,430	-	-	-	429,717	85,944	5,304
Ginghams, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cords, &c. - - - "	9,280	3,525	314	-	-	-	29,790	11,284	1,006
Nankeens, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quiltings, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, &c. - - - "	480,664	4,807	4,262	-	-	-	423,573	4,235	3,754
Ticks, &c. - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterpanes, &c. - No.	5,080	38,100	1,079	72	540	15	33,966	264,745	7,218
Hosiery, &c. - Doz.	10,729	26,822	4,962	30	75	14	28,153	70,482	13,033
Shawls, &c. - - - "	49,213	123,042	9,000	910	2,275	167	133,075	332,678	24,374
Tapes, &c. - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unenumerated - £.	2,483	24,830	2,483	-	-	-	10,102	101,020	10,102
		3,800,846	338,829	-	51,418	4,453	-	28,380,088	2,147,488
		415,718	-	-	5,624	-	-	3,104,069	-
		4,216,564	-	-	57,042	-	-	31,484,107	-

Goods Exported to the following Places, from 22 August 1846 to 22 March 1848.

	CUBA.			PORTO RICO.			BRAZILS.		
	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.	Yds. &c.	Lbs.	£.
Yarn - - - Lbs.	15,376	15,376	817	-	-	-	66,738	66,738	3,545
Thread - - - "	250,132	250,132	19,002	-	-	-	264,364	264,364	20,085
Calicoes, plain, &c. - Yds.	5,441,069	1,303,587	80,252	39,650	9,499	585	91,331,828	21,881,579	1,347,197
" printed, &c. "	7,091,198	1,076,342	132,747	70,181	10,650	1,315	64,022,967	9,717,769	1,197,986
Damasks, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambries, &c. - "	140,142	21,021	2,548	-	-	-	568,822	85,323	10,407
Dimities, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawns, &c. - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton and Linen, mixed } Yds. }	91,326	18,256	1,198	-	-	-	243,606	48,712	3,191
Ginghams, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cords, Velveteens, &c. "	7,022	2,661	252	-	-	-	31,870	12,079	1,141
Nankeens, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,184	884	90
Quiltings, &c. - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	93	11
Lace, &c. - - - "	1,447,767	14,477	13,753	-	-	-	818,714	8,187	7,778
Ticks, &c. - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterpanes, &c. - No.	13,474	101,085	3,031	-	-	-	79,150	593,625	17,809
Hosiery, &c. - Doz.	19,869	49,672	9,686	-	-	-	26,535	66,337	12,935
Shawls, &c. - - - "	30,146	75,365	6,029	598	1,495	119	181,439	453,597	36,287
Tapes, &c. - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unenumerated - £.	4,608	46,080	4,608	-	-	-	11,747	117,470	11,747
		2,974,054	273,923	-	21,644	2,019	-	33,316,757	2,670,209
		325,287	-	-	2,367	-	-	3,644,020	-
		3,299,341	-	-	24,011	-	-	36,960,777	-

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 59

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CALICOES, PRINTED and PLAIN, Exported to Colonies.

Mr. R. Burn.

3 April 1848.

	From 22 January 1845 to 22 August 1846.		From 22 August 1846 to 22 March 1848.	
	CALICOES PLAIN.	CALICOES PRINTED.	CALICOES PLAIN.	CALICOES PRINTED.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
British West Indies - -	26,490,408	31,351,624	21,464,649	18,337,407
Mauritius - - -	3,600,276	2,529,959	1,590,352	1,332,078
Bombay - - -	87,619,818	8,176,699	63,627,829	5,567,064
Madras - - -	2,846,280	489,683	3,847,013	984,929
Calcutta - - -	136,636,564	13,933,167	105,580,172	7,384,739
	257,193,346	56,481,132	196,110,015	33,606,217
	196,110,015	33,606,217		
Decrease last 19 months - -}	61,083,331	22,874,915		
Cuba - - -	6,188,611	12,791,095	5,441,069	7,091,198
Porto Rico - - -	91,317	172,286	39,650	70,181
Brazils - - -	76,208,431	57,760,117	91,331,828	64,022,967
	82,488,359	70,723,498	96,812,547	71,184,346
			82,488,359	70,723,498
Increase last 19 months - - - - -			14,324,188	460,848

TOTAL DECREASE.

	PLAIN.	PRINTED.
	Yds.	Yds.
British decrease - - - - -	61,083,331	22,874,915
Foreign increase - - - - -	14,324,188	460,848
	46,759,143	22,414,067

Decrease of Calicoes, Printed and Plain, 69,173,210 Yards.

16133. Have you an estimate of the number of persons engaged in the cotton trade?—Yes.

[The Witness delivered in the same, as follows:]

POPULATION connected with the Cotton Trade, from the Census of 1841.

England, Wales and Scotland.	Total Persons under each Classification.	Supposed Proportion in Cotton Trade.	England, Wales and Scotland.	Total Persons under each Classification.	Supposed Proportion in Cotton Trade.
Bleachers (branch not specified)	7,196	4,000	Reed makers - - -	660	400
Bobbin turners - - -	1,036	600	Shuttle makers - - -	400	300
Candle and lampwick makers	60	69	Spindle makers - - -	260	200
Cotton agents and brokers - -	190	190	Spinners (not specified) - -	13,000	10,000
Cotton manufacturers - - -	280,890	280,890	Thread manufacturers - - -	1,560	1,200
Cotton merchants and dealers	490	490	Wadding manufacturers - - -	60	60
Cotton band makers - - -	40	40	Waste dealers - - -	260	260
Dyers and calenderers - - -	14,000	8,000	Weavers (not specified) - - -	110,031	80,000
Dyers (cotton and calico) - - -	1,650	1,650			
Dyers (fustian) - - -	100	100	IRELAND:		
Engravers (all branches) - - -	5,220	3,000	Spinners (cotton) - - -	788	788
Factory workers - - -	22,480	15,000	Factory workers (not specified).	9,000	3,000
Fustian manufacturers - - -	3,560	3,560	Weavers (cotton) - - -	8,200	8,200
Head makers - - -	341	200	Manufacturers (cotton) - - -	170	170
Lace manufacturers - - -	28,470	28,470	Calico printers - - -	350	350
Muslin ditto - - -	4,247	4,247			
Packers and pressers - - -	1,620	1,000			
Printers (cotton and calico) - -	15,300	15,300			
Small ware manufacturers - - -	-	1,000			
			TOTAL - - -		472,725

Number of persons as above	-	472,725	Consumption of cotton in 1841: 411,321,304 lbs. ;		<i>Lbs.</i>
Add for operatives, &c. &c., indirectly connected	-	27,275	average per head	- - - -	823
			Add 10 per cent. for increased speed in machinery, &c.	- - - -	80
TOTAL	- - -	500,000 persons.		TOTAL	- - - <i>Lbs.</i> 900

CONSUMPTION OF Cotton and Number of Hands Employed in 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847.

Date.	—		—	Increase.	Decrease.	Stock of Cotton in Great Britain 1st January in each Year.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Hands.</i>	<i>Hands.</i>	<i>Hands.</i>	
1844	500,297,520	900 per head	555,886	- - -	- - -	784,752 bags.
1845	555,527,283	900 - -	617,252	61,366	- - -	902,982 -
1846	555,798,592	900 - -	617,554	302	- - -	1,060,530 -
1847	406,554,848	900 - -	451,727	- - -	165,827	548,658 -

In 1844 and 1845 there was an immense quantity of new mills built, and filled with new machinery.

16134. Just explain that paper?—In 1841 the number employed, according to the census of that year, in the cotton trade, amounted altogether to 500,000 persons, and the quantity of cotton consumed that year was 411,321,304 lbs., or an average of 823 lbs. per head; but since that period there has been a little increase in the speed of machinery. I take it at 10 per cent., which is over the mark; but perhaps it is better to put it in that way. Some mills have increased their power perhaps 30 per cent., some 20, some 10, some have not improved it at all; perhaps 10 per cent. will be about the mark, which makes an average of 900 lbs. per head. In 1844 we consumed 500,297,520 lbs., which employed 555,886 hands. In 1845 we consumed 555,527,283 lbs., and that employed 617,252 hands. In 1846 we consumed 555,798,592 lbs., and that employed 617,554 hands; we consumed more that year than ever we did; that is 900 lbs. per head. In 1847 we consumed only 406,554,848 lbs., and that employed 451,727 hands, and left that year unemployed 165,827 hands. I think that proves that the calculation is not very incorrect, for it is about one-third, and we consumed exactly one-third of cotton less last year than we did in 1846.

16135. And as far as the number of people out of employment at Manchester goes, it would be about one-third?—Yes; other trades have been very bad besides the cotton trade; it has been the worst decidedly.

16136. Have you a calculation with respect to the gain and the loss?—The loss to the operatives by the decrease which has gone to our colonies for the last 19 months has been 941,649*l.*

16137. For wages and profits?—For wages and profits alone. Taking the operatives at the highest amount, which was in 1846, it is 617,554 persons, and averaging those at 23½ lbs. of sugar per head per annum, at a reduction of 1*d.* a pound, it leaves 60,468*l.*

16138. So that they have gained 60,468*l.* by the sugar being cheapened 1*d.* per lb. by the Act of 1846, and they have lost in wages and profits 941,649*l.* by their diminished trade to the British sugar planting colonies?—Yes.

[The Witness delivered in the following Paper:]

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Mr. R. Burn.

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COTTON GOODS EXPORTED TO THE COLONIES.

From 22d January 1845 to 22d August 1846.			From 22d August 1846 to 22d March 1848.	
	Total Weight of all Descriptions of Goods, including Loss in Spinning.	Total Value of Goods Exported.	Total Weight of all Descriptions of Goods, including Loss in Spinning.	Total Value of Goods Exported.
	Lbs.	£.	Lbs.	£.
British West Indies -	13,688,764	1,003,303	10,337,493	759,038
Mauritius - - -	1,449,753	100,817	705,323	53,985
Bombay - - -	31,143,551	1,658,978	23,240,480	1,310,267
Madras - - -	2,221,573	116,935	1,930,509	122,166
Calcutta - - -	59,963,623	3,108,521	48,270,656	2,610,830
	108,467,264	5,988,544	84,484,461	4,856,286
Cuba - - -	4,216,564	338,829	3,299,341	273,923
Porto Rico - - -	57,042	4,453	24,011	2,019
Brazils - - -	31,484,107	2,147,488	36,960,777	2,670,209
	35,757,713	2,490,770	40,284,129	2,946,151

Amount sent to British Colonies, from 22d January 1845 to 22d August 1846	£.	5,988,554	£.	
Amount sent to British Colonies, from 22d August 1846 to 22d March 1848		4,856,286		1,132,268 decrease.
Amount sent to Foreign Colonies, from 22d January 1845 to 22d August 1846		2,490,770		
Amount sent to Foreign Colonies, from 22d August 1846 to 22d March 1848		2,946,151		455,381 increase.
	£.	676,887		

22 January 1845 to 22 August 1846 :		£.
Value of Goods sent to British Colonies	£.	5,988,554
Value of Goods sent to Foreign Colonies		2,490,770
		8,479,324
Weight of Cotton sent to British Colonies	Lbs.	108,467,264
Weight of Cotton sent to Foreign Colonies		35,757,713
Weight of Cotton		144,224,977, at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
		2,854,452
	£.	5,624,872

22 August 1846 to 22 March 1848 :		£.
Value of Goods sent to British Colonies	£.	4,856,286
Value of Goods sent to Foreign Colonies		2,946,151
		7,802,437
Weight of Cotton sent to British Colonies	Lbs.	84,484,461
Weight of Cotton sent to Foreign Colonies		40,284,129
Weight of Cotton		124,768,590 at 6 d.
		3,119,214
	£.	4,683,223

Left for wages, and profit, and working, 1845-6	£.	5,624,872	Gain to 617,554 persons, allowing 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sugar per head per annum, at a reduction of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	£.	
Ditto - ditto - 1846-8		4,683,223			
	£.	941,649			144,702

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16139. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Are you aware that a law was passed in 1844 in reference to our sugar colonies, which greatly stimulated the trade from this country to those colonies?—No; I did not take notice of that.

16140. A law reducing the duty on sugar from 25s. 3d. a cwt. to 14s. a cwt.; are you aware that that was the fact?—I believe it was.

16141. Have you a similar return for the 19 months prior to the operation of that Act of 1844, of the exports of goods to the British colonies?—I have not; but I have to the British West Indies for perhaps 15 years before. I cannot state it for 19 months, but annually I have it here.

16142. *Chairman*.] But you can make that return for the Committee?—Certainly; I will furnish it.

16143. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Then you are not aware that the trade in exports of British manufactures to our sugar-producing colonies, was very largely stimulated by the reduction in the duty on sugar in 1844, and the consequent increase in the price to the importer in the home market?—There was no very great increase in 1844; the great increase took place in 1843; in 1842 we sent out 13,000,000, and in 1843 it got up to nearly 17,000,000. In the calicoes printed, which is a very important item that we ship, in 1845 there was a very great jump; they jumped from 14,000,000 to 20,000,000 to the British West Indies, and then in 1846 again they dropped to 17,000,000.

16144. The result then of the tables in regard to one of the most important articles of export from this country, namely, printed calicoes, to the British West Indies, shows an increase of 30 per cent. in the year 1845 over that of the preceding year?—All places increased the same in 1845; even in the foreign West Indies there is as nearly as can be the same increase from 12 to 22 millions; they nearly doubled themselves.

16145. Seeing that there was this great stimulus given suddenly by so large a reduction in the duty at which their produce was admissible to this market, do you think it exactly a fair criterion to take the 19 months when that stimulus had subsided?—I could not make out the statement in any other way as long as it was 19 months, unless we had been obliged to take 19 months further, and if this had been six months further it would have been a very different statement.

16146. Will you be good enough, in order to complete these statements, to give in a return of the 19 months previous to the 22d of January 1845?—I will.

16147. You have considerable experience with commercial men in Lancashire?—I have.

16148. You are continually in contact with commercial men in Lancashire in getting this valuable information?—I am.

16149. To what do you attribute the general decadence in the exports in the last 19 months as compared with the previous 19 months?—I consider that it has been through the alteration in the duties.

16150. How is it that to Bombay, from whence we get no sugar, there is a material decline in the exports?—In the case of the West Indies it must be sugar, but in the case of the East Indies, it is all sorts of produce.

16151. But there is a considerable decline in the exports to Bombay in the last 19 months as compared with the 19 months immediately preceding?—Yes.

16152. That can hardly be attributable to the further reduction of the sugar duties?—No; that is fall of produce.

16153. Does not the same reason operate to a similar extent in the other cases?—I do not think it does so much with regard to the West Indies; for previously to altering the duties, we were almost dependent upon the West Indies for sugar.

16154. I presume these are the exports of the United Kingdom?—They do not include the Clyde.

16155. They take all England?—Yes.

16156. And there are no exports from Ireland, I think, to Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil?—I do not suppose there are any; we never get any returns of any.

16157. Does the return as to the British colonies include or exclude the Clyde?—The Clyde is not included in any of them. I never include the Clyde.

16158. *Chairman*.] It is not Scotland; it is England and Wales?—Just so.

16159. Mr.

16159. Mr. *Moffatt*.] Can you inform the Committee as to the extent of the trade carried on between Cuba and Porto Rico and the Clyde?—I could send up a statement of that.

16160. Are you aware that the trade done between Cuba and Porto Rico and the Clyde is very considerable in proportion to the general foreign trade of the Clyde?—They do something in that, but the returns from Scotland are very bad to get; in fact I never could trust to them so correctly as I can to the others, they not being sufficiently explicit; and that is the reason I do not include them. I will, however, obtain them, but they are not so trustworthy as those which I have given.

16161. Have you no general impression with regard to the quantities?—No; they will just be in the same ratio as those of England. If we took the Board of Trade returns, which are made up from the 5th of January, and we only begin here on the 22d, we might carry it on in that way till the 5th of March, and it would show it almost in the same ratio as these, I feel convinced.

16162. Have you ever turned your attention to the subject of the consumption of our British manufactures in the wealthy and populous island of Cuba?—I have not. In making out the returns generally I include all the foreign West Indies together.

16163. But in this instance you have dissected Cuba and Porto Rico?—I have, and the Mauritius.

16164. You can give no reason to the Committee, why in the case of an island with a population of 1,100,000, and half a million of those not slaves, but people living in comparative affluence, there should have been a decrease in the exports to an island so circumstanced, while we were largely increasing our imports from that island?—I cannot.

16165. It appears by the statement which you have offered to the Committee, in reference to cotton goods exported to the colonies and to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Brazils, that there has been, in regard to the British possessions, a diminution in value to the extent of 1,100,000 *l.* in the last 19 months, but it also appeared that the quantity sent decreased from 108,000,000 lbs of cotton to 84,000,000 lbs. of cotton?—Yes, goods were higher in 1845.

16166. The difference arose from the raw material being in 1845 lower in price, and the goods higher?—Yes.

16167. The goods being higher in price by reason of the increased demand for the British sugar-producing colonies?—It was the case everywhere; there was scarcely a place but what increased.

16168. Your experience goes to the effect that 1845 was a year of extraordinary stimulus, and that the exports from this country generally for the world at large were much above the average of the previous five years?—Yes.

16169. You have made reference to a difference in the cost of cotton; do you attribute any variation in the price of cotton to the alteration in our laws in regard to the duties on sugar?—No, I cannot well do that.

16170. The price of cotton is a thing entirely irrespective of the duty on sugar; the price of cotton is entirely referable to the quantity produced in America and in India?—It was most of it through speculation and through a demand.

16171. But is not the price of cotton governed by the same rule which governs almost every other article of import, that the price is governed by the supply, and influenced also by the extent of the demand for the article manufactured from that cotton?—I cannot say that it is exactly the same as other articles, for it is an article that is very frequently speculated in; it is a safer article than most other produce.

16172. The price then is occasionally disturbed by speculation?—Yes, and very often

16173. But the same principle, I presume, in the main, spread over a series of years, governs the price of cotton as of other articles of consumption?—It is more subject to speculation. At the beginning of 1847 nearly all the cotton in Liverpool was held in four hands.

16174. And consequently the price was enhanced?—And consequently the price was enhanced. It was supposed to have been held in about four hands.

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16175. And, as a natural consequence, the exports of the manufactured article, into which the price of the raw material enters to a very large degree, were diminished?—The exports of the manufactured article were diminished, not only in the quantity exported, but in price.

16176. By reason of the high price of cotton in this country?—Yes.

16177. That will account, to a very considerable degree, for the falling off in the exports in the last 19 months, as compared with the previous 19 months?—It will, in some measure.

16178. What was the difference between the price of cotton from August 1845 to January 1846, as compared with the price of cotton from August 1846 to January 1847?—Almost 2*d.* a pound.

16179. Twopence a pound upon what quotation?—Upon about 4*d.*

16180. Having an increase of 50 per cent.?—Yes; it averaged 4½*d.* for the first 19 months, and 6*d.* for the latter.

16181. And yet, with this increase of 50 per cent. upon the price of the raw material, your export of cotton to the British colonies only diminished about 20 per cent.?—It is not 50 per cent., it was from 4½*d.* to 6*d.* When we say 6*d.*, if we take different periods, it would be 8*d.* sometimes.

16182. Though at some periods the advance was as much as 3¼*d.*, nearly 70 per cent., still, taking the range of the period to which I have alluded, 2*d.* would about fairly represent the difference of price?—Yes, I should think 2*d.* a pound.

16183. That would be an increase in cost of 50 per cent., and the diminution in the weight of cotton exported to the British colonies was about 20 per cent.?—Yes.

16184. I find also that the decline in value in the export of cotton goods to the British colonies shows an extent of 1,132,000*l.*, which is about 18 per cent. as the difference in value as against the last of the two periods which those tables represent?—Yes.

16185. So that the decrease in the quantity of pounds weight of cotton goods exported to the British colonies, and the decrease in the value, have about kept pace; the decrease in the pounds weight being nearly 20 per cent., and the decrease in the money value being about 18 per cent.?—Yes.

16186. How do you arrive at the item which you put, of wages and profits being in the 19 months 5,624,000*l.*?—We take the average weight of each piece.

16187. Then you assume the average weight of each piece, and you know the quantity of cotton which was consumed in making all those pieces?—Yes.

16188. What allowance do you make for wastage in the course of the manufacture of the cotton?—One ounce and three quarters, which I show on the table.

16189. The only allowance that you make for wastage is one ounce and a fractional part in every pound of cotton?—Yes.

16190. Beyond that, you put down the whole difference between the cost of the cotton and the price at which it is estimated in value when exported, for wages and profit?—Wages and profit, and for working.

16191. Are you not aware that in the manufacture of those goods a great many other costs have to be brought in besides wages?—Yes, there are a great many other costs.

16192. None of which you have included in this statement, by which you show a difference of profit and wages exclusively to the extent of 941,000*l.*?—That is profit, wages and working.

16193. It is put down here “for wages and profit;” if, for example, out of this 941,000*l.* half of that sum is for other material expended in the manufacture of those cotton goods, it would diminish the amount of loss suffered in wages and profit to the extent of 470,000*l.*?—But the same loss without the wages would be on each side the same, so that it would still show the same increase or decrease, and it would be impossible to get at it. I do not suppose that any variation has been adopted for some years past in machine printing, and I believe that the cost of printing now is very nearly the same as it was some years since—the total cost per piece; there is very little difference.

16194. Then

16194. Then this statement should be "left for wages, profit, wear and tear of machinery, and total cost of working"?—Yes.

16195. You have stated on the other side the gain to the operatives and people of this country, by the reduction of the duty on sugar; will you favour the Committee with the data by which you arrive at that conclusion?—I have given the numbers employed in the trade in one year; for the 19 months it will be 96,000 *l.*

16196. Will you be good enough to favour the Committee with the quotation of the price of sugar in the first period of 19 months, and the latter period of 19 months?—I cannot do that.

16197. Then by what process have you arrived at the conclusion that the difference in the value of sugar was only 9 *s.* 4 *d.* a cwt.; will you be good enough to state what the price of sugar was in the first period of 19 months and the second period of 19 months; the fair average price which governed in those times?—I am not prepared to do so at present.

16198. Assuming that in the first period the price fluctuated from 50 *s.* to 54 *s.* a cwt., and in the latter period, for the same quality of sugar, from 36 *s.* to 40 *s.* a cwt., making a difference of about 14 *l.* a ton; what effect would that have upon your calculation?—In the latter 19 months it would, I think, average that, by taking the quantities into consideration; it was very low at the end of the year.

16199. And it is very low now?—It is very low now: for instance, if cotton were taken now from 8 *d.* to the price it is now, it would be a less average. I cannot answer as to the price of sugar.

16200. Assuming that the price of sugar has become cheaper to the consumer in the period included in the last 19 months, to the extent of 1½ *d.* a lb., then the effect to the consumer would be equivalent to one-half more than that which you originally stated?—Yes, it is 144,702 *l.*, instead of 96,000 *l.*

16201. I observe in the last table with which you have been so good as to furnish the Committee, that there is a very large decrease in the number of hands employed in the year 1847, as compared with the years 1845 and 1846; to what do you attribute that decrease?—It was more particularly, the commencement of it especially, attributable to the rise of the cotton, and the manufacturers not being able to get the price which they had advanced for their goods.

16202. That is really and truly the great cause of the falling off of the number of hands employed in 1847?—Yes.

16203. That was the main cause?—Yes.

16204. There may have been other slightly influencing causes, such as foreign markets not being so favourable, but the main cause was the great advance in the price of the raw material?—Yes, that was the main cause.

16205. And in the latter end of 1847, I apprehend the great monetary difficulties of Lancashire tended to check employment and the operations of commercial parties most seriously?—They did.

16206. To those two great causes, then, you mainly attribute the falling off in the employment of hands in the year 1847, as compared with the years 1845 and 1846?—I do.

16207. *Chairman.*] There were the greatest possible expectations entertained in Lancashire that the opening of the Brazil trade, by admitting slave-grown sugar to this country for consumption, would add to the cotton trade of Lancashire, were there not?—There were.

16208. There was quite a cry got up of the cheap sugar and the opening of the Brazil trade in 1845 and 1846; that was so, was it not?—I believe it was.

16209. Mr. Milner Gibson, the Member for Manchester, gave all sorts of notices of motions; was not that so?—I do not recollect.

16210. With respect to the Brazil trade, is it not notorious that the Brazil market is terribly glutted just now with cotton goods?—I believe they have heavy stocks at present.

16211. Very heavy stocks indeed?—I believe they have.

16212. A witness has told us that they have more goods now at Rio Janeiro than they can consume in three or four years; do you think that that is so?

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—I should scarcely credit so much as that. I should scarcely think that they have such a heavy stock as that.

16213. But a very heavy stock?—I do not think that it would be so exceedingly heavy. It is what you may call heavy, but not to last so long as three years.

16214. We have been told that there was not room in the warehouses; that the ships had actually been made warehouses for the cotton goods which they could not discharge. The credits are very long, are they not?—I am not able to answer that question.

16215. You have never known, I think, in the history of Lancashire, a period when, for so very long a time, so many operatives have been out of employment, and working short time, as now?—I never recollect so many.

16216. Not in 1840 nor 1841?—It is decidedly worse now than it was then. In 1847 we decreased in quantity more cotton than we consumed altogether in 1826.

16217. The decrease in 1847 was greater than the whole manufacture of the kingdom in 1826?—Yes; we fell from 1,561,000 bags in 1846, to 1,120,000 in 1847.

16218. Mr. *Moffatt*.] And what was the quantity entered for home consumption in 1826?—Three hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three bags.

16219. *Chairman*.] Have you the number for any years subsequent to 1826?—I have, 1836, 1837, 1838, and up to 1842.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Paper :*]

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, calculated at the present Average Weight.

	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.		Bags.
In 1824 was	398,548		—	In 1845 was	1,577,617		—
„ 1825 „	396,558	Decrease	1,990	„ 1846 „	1,561,232	Decrease	16,385
„ 1826 „	376,733	„	19,825	„ 1847 „	1,120,179	„	441,053

Decrease in 1847 more than the whole consumption of 1826.

	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.		Bags.
In 1836 was	1,031,904		—	In 1838 was	1,265,116		—
„ 1837 „	1,064,931	Increase	33,027	„ 1839 „	1,043,511	Decrease	221,605
„ 1838 „	1,265,116	„	200,185	„ 1840 „	1,274,729	Increase	231,218
				„ 1841 „	1,118,717	Decrease	156,012
				„ 1842 „	1,221,693	Increase	102,976

Average of 1839 to 1842, is 1,164,662 bags, being 100,454 bags less than 1838.

16220. Have you any statement of the bankruptcies which have taken place in the cotton trade?—I have.

16221. Are those in the cotton trade alone?—No; they are in all trades. I have not completed the list; I will fill it up, and send it to the Committee. I have also a statement of the rates for the relief of the poor in the town of Manchester for the years 1825 and 1826, and 1846 and 1847. In looking at that, it would be found that in 1825 the assessment was only at about one-half the rent, and now it is at nearly the whole.

16222. Mr. *Moffatt*.] It is now taken at the rack-rent?—Yes, as nearly as can be.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Paper :*]

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Mr. R. Burn.

3 April 1848.

POOR RATES in *Manchester*.

1825:			1846:		
	Persons.	£.		Persons.	£. s. d.
Casual poor	34,583	4,876	Casual poor	48,471	19,243 4 4
Irish - -	6,940	939	Irish - -		
	41,523	5,815			

1826:			1847:		
	Persons.	£.		Persons.	£. s. d.
Casual poor	42,992	6,293	Casual poor	149,504	45,218 11 2
Irish - -	29,370	4,182	Irish - -		
	72,362	10,475			

1825: Poor Rate, 2s. 6d. in the Pound.	1846: Poor Rate, 5s. in the Pound.
1826: " 5s. "	1847: " 4s. 6d. "
Assessment, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of rental.	Assessment, $\frac{5}{8}$ of rental.

Four shillings and sixpence has raised 120,000 L, which the Guardians have had; the Corporation have had 37,000 L, which the Overseers have borrowed, and it will require a 1s. 6d. rate to pay it back, which will make something like 10s. 6d.

16223. *Chairman.*] With respect to the time that the English sugar trade was open to the East Indies, since the equalization of the duty on East and West Indian sugars, can you give us a return of the exports of cotton manufactures for the 10 years previous to 1836, and the 10 years subsequent to 1836, taking Bengal and Madras?—I will furnish the Committee with it.

[*The Witness subsequently furnished the following Papers:*]

BANKRUPTS.

	Wool.	Cotton.	Silk.	Linen.	Bankers.	Merchants.	Drapers.	Brokers.	TOTAL.
1825:									
January - -	4	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	88
February - -	-	3	1	-	-	7	9	1	80
March - -	3	1	1	-	-	3	3	2	72
April - -	2	1	1	1	-	9	7	-	84
May - -	1	1	1	-	-	11	5	-	83
June - -	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	55
July - -	-	3	1	-	-	1	8	-	67
August - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	52
September - -	2	1	1	-	-	2	9	1	86
October - -	2	5	-	-	2	10	4	3	176
November - -	2	3	-	-	3	17	11	2	211
December - -	6	4	5	-	18	14	5	5	
	22	22	11	1	23	88	84	16	1,118
1826:									
January - -	7	6	7	3	11	13	10	4	247
February - -	15	8	2	1	9	27	16	9	294
March - -	17	12	5	4	7	23	8	4	252
April - -	9	11	11	2	6	24	20	2	320
May - -	15	3	4	2	1	26	15	4	266
June - -	10	15	4	1	3	22	10	3	210
July - -	-	6	3	-	-	9	5	-	109
August - -	9	7	2	2	-	14	7	-	132
September - -	2	2	-	-	-	8	4	2	105
October - -	2	4	1	1	2	8	9	2	120
November - -	10	3	1	2	2	17	14	5	237
December - -	7	5	3	5	-	7	12	1	217
	103	82	43	23	41	198	130	36	2,509

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	Wool.	Cotton.	Silk.	Linen.	Bankers.	Merchants.	Drapers.	Brokers.	TOTAL.
1842:									
January - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
February - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
March - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
April - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
May - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
June - - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
July - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
August - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
September - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
October - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
November - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
December - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,298
1845:									
January - - -	7	2	1	2	1	9	8	9	135
February - - -	8	4	2	2	3	4	10	6	123
March - - - -	6	4	-	3	-	7	15	8	122
April - - - - -	6	-	1	-	1	7	8	5	104
May - - - - -	9	4	1	-	-	5	10	9	149
June - - - - -	5	5	1	1	-	3	12	6	142
July - - - - -	5	1	-	2	-	5	6	6	124
August - - - - -	4	2	-	-	-	4	7	4	105
September - - -	1	2	-	-	1	5	6	3	79
October - - - -	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	67
November - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	5	11	3	123
December - - - -	2	4	2	-	-	4	8	5	139
	55	30	9	10	6	59	103	66	1,412
1847:									
January - - -	2	2	-	-	-	5	9	8	93
February - - -	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	92
March - - - -	7	5	-	1	-	6	8	3	123
April - - - - -	1	2	1	-	-	1	13	1	98
May - - - - -	6	5	-	1	1	5	4	5	164
June - - - - -	8	2	1	1	-	4	7	2	231
July - - - - -	6	6	1	-	1	2	3	1	134
August - - - - -	3	1	1	-	1	2	8	2	120
September - - -	1	1	1	-	-	3	7	4	116
October - - - -	4	5	5	1	1	4	7	3	134
November - - - -	5	11	1	-	5	9	20	2	255
December - - - -	4	3	1	-	1	10	14	6	216
	50	44	12	4	10	53	103	38	1,766
1848:									
January - - -	2	3	1	1	1	2	13	-	201
February - - -	2	3	-	-	4	3	14	4	194
March - - - -	3	4	1	-	1	8	16	5	223
April - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AVERAGE Number of BANKRUPTS.

1791, 1792 and 1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	816
1801, 1802 and 1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168
1811, 1812 and 1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,228
1821, 1822 and 1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134

SEQUESTRATIONS.

—	1825.	1826.	1827.	1829.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1846.	1847.	1848.
January - -	3	27	4	7	38	27	42	14	30	87
February - -	-	40	4	4	27	33	52	23	26	71
March - - -	-	62	8	8	33	39	62	29	32	51
April - - -	3	30	4	6	41	35	46	31	42	-
May - - - -	5	55	8	6	33	37	47	22	40	-
June - - - -	4	23	7	5	28	35	45	33	34	-
July - - - -	5	46	15	9	23	43	43	34	32	-
August - - -	4	31	7	9	30	38	53	33	44	-
September -	10	12	8	9	33	31	41	31	40	-
October - - -	9	2	9	27	24	33	39	32	57	-
November - -	3	15	7	26	27	36	38	15	76	-
December - -	5	25	8	28	29	40	38	18	94	-
	51	368	89	144	366	427	546	315	547	-

STATE OF TRADE and LABOUR in Cotton Manufacturing Districts, 1826.

January 21.—The cotton spinners of Blackburn and other manufacturing towns came to the resolution of only working six hours per day.

February 25.—Several mills at Preston are already put upon short hours, and it is feared that this will shortly have to go to two or three days a week.

March 11.—Bank of England: The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have authorized the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce either to receive applications themselves from persons resident in and connected with the manufacturing districts of Manchester for loans of money, in sums of from 500*l.* to 10,000*l.*, on the deposit of goods or on personal security, or to appoint a district committee for that purpose.

April 15.—Poor-rate raised from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*

„ 20.—Trade much depressed.

„ 29.—Disturbances and riots in the manufacturing districts.

May 6.—Leipsic Fair: All British manufactured goods have been eagerly bought up.

June 10.—The town and neighbourhood of Manchester never enjoyed at any time more satisfactory repose than at present; all excitement appears to have ceased, and employment is slowly becoming more general, many factories having extended their time of labour.

August 4.—The state of trade at Manchester, Preston and Blackburn is rapidly improving.

„ 25.—Trade is now active.

COTTON GOODS EXPORTED to Colonies from 22 June 1843 to 22 January 1845.

—	TOTAL Weight of all Descriptions of Goods, including Loss in Spinning, &c.	TOTAL Value of Goods Exported.	Lbs.		£.		
			Weight of goods sent to British Colonies -	105,774,632	Value of goods sent to British Colonies	5,663,636	
			Weight of goods sent to Foreign Colonies -	30,756,863	Value of goods sent to Foreign Colonies	2,111,074	
			Weight of Cotton Lbs.	136,531,495 at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i>	2,702,185	TOTAL - -	7,774,710
British West Indies -	Lbs. 12,099,107	£. 890,903					
Mauritius - - - -	1,437,266	99,385					
Bombay - - - - -	37,966,712	1,967,608					
Madras - - - - -	2,399,723	123,910					
Calcutta - - - -	51,871,824	2,581,830					
	105,774,632	5,663,636	Value of goods Exported	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. 7,774,710
			Cost of Cotton, &c.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,702,185
			Left for Wages, Profits and Working	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5,072,525
Cuba - - - - -	2,994,554	255,429					
Porto Rico - - -	152,337	11,961					
Brazils - - - - -	27,609,972	1,843,684					
	30,756,863	2,111,074					

Mercurii, 5^o die Aprilis, 1848.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord George Bentinck.
Sir Thomas Birch.
Sir Edward Buxton.
Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Hope.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Nicholson*, called in; and Examined

16224. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are the most extensive rectifier in England, converting raw spirit into gin and other compounds?—I believe I am. Mr. *W. Nicholson*.
5 April 1848.

16225. You rectify spirits to the amount of about a million gallons and upwards in a year?—I have done so in one year, but that was one particular year; nearly so for many years. The reason I did so that year was, that a large house in our trade was suspended by a prosecution; that was the year I did make a million.

16226. You purchase your spirits at the best markets for cash, irrespective of their being made in England, Scotland and Ireland?—I do.

16227. Mr Betts gave evidence to the Committee on Saturday last, that from the monopoly of the distillers, he could not always get a supply of spirits, and that if he dealt with the Scotch distillers, the English distillers were disinclined to sell to him; did you ever hear of anything of that sort?—I never experienced it; I always find that I buy Scotch or Irish, or anything that I see comes to market suitable to trade. I am not at all in conjunction with any maker whatever; I am perfectly free to buy where I can obtain the best article at the lowest price.

16228. You would imagine that every rectifier is in the same position?—I believe he has the same privilege.

16229. Practically would it be in the power of the English distillers to endeavour to hold their spirits, as they pay 7s. 10d. duty upon that which is worth about 2s.?—It is perfectly impracticable; it would be ruinous to them.

16230. Do you think the general bonding of spirits would increase your facilities of supply?—I cannot say that in my opinion it would.

16231. The very nature of the trade as it is now carried on, is this, that the distillers are obliged to work from hand to mouth?—I do not know that they are obliged, but they find it profitable to do so.

16232. The duty of 7s. 10d. upon that which is worth 2s. virtually obliges them to bring their goods to market as soon as they are manufactured?—It is to their profit to do so, but with respect to any difficulty in getting a supply of spirits, I never had any in my life.

16233. Do you conceive that a compulsory bonding of spirits would tend to increase the cost of the raw spirit, and would therefore not benefit you and the rectifiers at large?—I consider it would increase the cost, and therefore be against our interest.

16234. You find practically in your trade, that whether you purchase Scotch
o.32. L and

Mr. *W. Nicholson.*

5 April 1848.

and Irish spirits or not, the English distillers are always pressing their sales upon the market?—I always find that I have been pressed by them on all occasions to buy; I have never had any difficulty; the parties I have been in the habit of dealing with have always had plenty to supply me with, and have been very ready to supply me.

16235. You never heard of the Scotch or Irish distillers having a large quantity of Spirits in bond?—Not in England.

16236. Of course it is the surplus supply from Scotland and Ireland which regulates the English market?—When a large supply of Scotch and Irish spirit comes in, they cannot come to us at a higher price than the English are ready to take, and we buy where we buy cheapest, and that will regulate the price of spirits, of course.

16237. Mr. Wood stated in his evidence, that he did not think that the making two manufactories of raw corn spirits, and of rectifying being combined in one concern, would save much expense in the joint cost of the two manufactories?—I believe that if parties were allowed to carry on both operations upon the same premises, or premises adjoining, it would very materially lessen the expense; it would reduce the expense of making gin nearly half.

16238. Do not you conceive that one steam engine, and one set of boilers, and one supply of fuel, and one set of workmen to work the steam-engine, and look after the boilers and the stills, would suffice, if a man could be at the same time a distiller and a rectifier?—I do, certainly; it would be a great saving.

16239. And of course there would be the rent and taxes upon one set of buildings, instead of upon two?—Certainly.

16240. Mr. Wood said that the rectifiers at one time had stated that the cost of rectifying was from 6*d.* to 8*d.* a gallon, and at another time, when it suited their purpose, that it was a mere trifle; is that consistent with your experience?—I believe it is perfectly incorrect; and I believe the question was not put fairly. I think the question arose in this way; lately it has been proposed that the distillers should be allowed to send out spirit as high as 60 per cent. over proof; the rectifiers of course concluded from that that it would deprive them of a great branch of their trade; that is, it would interfere with their sale of spirit of wine, because we now receive it from the distiller at no higher strength than 25, and it has to be converted from that up to 54 and to 60, to be sold as spirit of wine. The question that was asked in that respect merely applied to that particular point, the converting of spirit 25 per cent. over proof to spirit 54 per cent. over proof; the answer that was given as to the cost being considerable applied to that point only, not to the general expenses.

16241. To which has to be added all the cost of labour and ingredients, and rent and taxes, and deficiency and loss of duty in conversion, and interest upon capital for machinery, and water rate, which is a very considerable item of expense?—Yes.

16242. You pay by the quantity, do not you?—Yes; if we receive it from a water company, we pay a guinea for every 1,000 hogsheads.

16243. And cartage?—Yes.

16244. Wear and tear?—Yes.

16245. Amounting in the whole to 7*d.* or 8*d.* per gallon?—Yes.

16246. And all those items have nothing to do with the calculation given in by Mr. Wood, which he presented to this Committee as being the representation of the rectifiers as to the whole expense of rectifying?—By no means; it had nothing to do with the question; the question arose out of this very circumstance of receiving at 25 and raising it up to 54 or 60; it had nothing to do with the general expenses.

16247. Mr. Wood put forward this statement, of the deficiencies in a rectifying establishment being only 91 hundredths of a gallon per cent.?—Which was from our stock. The Excise, in taking our stock, cannot take it correctly, because there is a considerable part of our stock in a state of cordialization ready for consumption, and that we declare; they cannot ascertain the strength,

strength, they take it by declaration : as long as we declare it, so that we have not an increase, we are quite safe ; we save ourselves from any increase, because, if we had an increase, we should have a seizure ; but we keep it up as high as we can, so long as we know we are not subject to a seizure, because, at some periods of the year, when the temperature alters, our stock will expand or contract ; consequently we take pains if possible to counteract that in our stock, for if they found an increase they would take it away, and impose a penalty.

Mr. W. Nicholson.

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16248. Mr. Wood put in a statement of the expenses to which a rectifier is subject in England, as one delivered in to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a deputation on the 11th of February 1847, to which he has added the money value of such expenses upon a million of gallons ; those estimates are put in as amounting to 5 *d.* upon a gallon ; the Committee understood that it was a proof gallon ?—That is a mistake, it was a calculation upon a sent out gallon by the rectifier.

16249. The sent out gallon averages 25 per cent. under proof ?—We send out some gins as low as 40 per cent. under proof ; we are only allowed to send out the highest at 17 per cent. under proof.

16250. Therefore when Mr. Wood put in this as a correct estimate of the rectifier's expense, he should have added 25 per cent. to the 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* ?—Yes, to have made the calculation upon proof gallons.

16251. That would make the real expense 7 *d.* ?—Nearly 7 *d.* I might observe that my trade being larger than the general run of trades, the expenses to me are perhaps less per gallon than they would be to people in a smaller way ; but if the average of the whole trade were taken, the expenses of converting raw spirit into gin would not be less than from 7 *d.* to 8 *d.* per gallon.

Mr. Henry Browning, called in ; and Examined.

16252. *Chairman.*] Mr. Wood put in a statement the other day of the decreases, which were represented to amount to a sum equal to 51-100ths per cent., which was a farthing and 42-100ths of a farthing, upon spirits imported from Ireland and Scotland ; you have put into my hands a statement of the real deficiencies, which, if I understand you rightly, are the deficiencies as they were gauged by the Excise officers ; is that so ?—Yes.

Mr. H. Browning.

16253. And this shows that the deficiencies upon 540·38 gallons were 6·19 gallons ?—Yes, that is the deficiency which would appear if the duty were chargeable upon the landed quantity and strength, in lieu of the shipped quantity and strength. I have taken the bung and the wet off the casks as marked on by the Excise, which shows a certain ullage in the casks, but still the Excise called the casks full. If they had been full, there could be no ullage ; therefore so far the deficiency, as shown by the Excise books, is erroneous ; the Excise having no interest in calling these casks anything less than the shipped quantity, the duty having been paid upon that quantity.

16254. That paper is a true copy of the gauges taken by the Excise officers ?—Yes, as marked upon the casks by their gauging officer.

16255. Instead of being a farthing and 42-100ths, what is the deficiency ?—The actual deficiency would be one penny and 7-100ths. I may state that that is rather a favourable view of the case ; the average would be rather more.

[The following Paper was delivered in:]

FOUR PUNCHEONS SCOTCH SPIRITS, IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND.

SCOTCH EXCISE ACCOUNT.					ENGLISH EXCISE LANDING ACCOUNT.							OUGHT TO BE.				
Numbers.	Con- tent.	Ullage.	Strength.	Proof Gallons, Decimals.	Bung.	Wet.	Con- tent.	Ullage.	Strength.	Proof Gallons, Decimals.	Defi- ciency on Transit.	Con- tent.	Ullage.	Strength.	Proof Gallons, Decimals.	Defi- ciency on Transit.
1011	Full	131	11.2	145.67	36.7	35.6	Full	131	10.8	145.14	.53	131	130	10.8	144.04	1.63
1037	"	130	11.5	144.95	36.6	35.5	"	130	11.1	144.43	.52	130	129	11.1	143.31	1.64
100	"	122	11.5	136.03	36.7	35.5	"	122	11.1	135.54	.49	122	121	11.1	134.43	1.60
234	"	102	11.5	113.73	33.4	32.4	"	102	11.3	113.52	.21	102	101	11.3	112.41	1.32
		485						485					481			6.19
Quantity charged with duty -				540.38												
											1.75					
											538.63					
Transit deficiency shown by Excise - - - - -											1.75					
											540.38					
															534.19	
															6.19	
															540.38	

Mr. Wood states the deficiency on transit from Ireland and Scotland to be $\frac{5}{100}$ per cent. = $0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{48}{100} d.$
 The actual deficiency is, according to the above Statement, $1 \frac{1}{100}$ per cent. = $1 \frac{7}{100} d.$

N. B.—The fractional parts of gallons on foreign and colonial spirits are not charged with duty, unless they amount to $\frac{84}{100}$ of a gallon, and then a whole gallon is charged. If, therefore, the above referred to four puncheons spirits had been rum imported from the colonies, the quantity charged with duty would have stood thus—

	Gallons.
Liquid gallons - - - - -	481
Overproof (discarding fractions) - - - - -	52
	533
Quantity and overproof charged as above - - - - -	540.38
	7.38
In favour of Rum - - - - -	7.38

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., a Member of The House; Examined.

B. Hawes, Esq. 16256. Mr. M. Gibson.] YOU are Under Secretary of State for the Colonies?
 M. P. —I am.

16257. Some evidence has been given to the Committee, in reference to the colonies more especially to the Mauritius, upon which I wish to ask you to give some information. The evidence to which I refer is that given by Mr. Raymond, in which he speaks of the poverty of the Mauritius having arisen to a great extent from the following causes; the limited knowledge which the present Governor has of the actual state of the island, the corruption of many of its magistrates and public officers, and the corruption and utter worthlessness of its police and inferior Custom-house servants, and some other remarks of the same character are made by him. Will you give the Committee some explanation upon these points?—I have no explanation to give to the Committee on those points; I merely wish to remark with reference to the evidence of Mr. Raymond, that I think the Committee should receive it with considerable caution. Mr. Raymond was, I think, an officer in the Customs department or in the Excise department, and was dismissed for misconduct. He remained some time without complaining of his dismissal. He applied to be re-employed, and he was refused. Upon that he came home and appealed to

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to the Secretary of State against his dismissal: the case is now under consideration, and no report has been received from the Governor, in answer to an inquiry which has been addressed to him upon the subject. I therefore think, under all the circumstances, as Mr. Raymond is a dismissed servant of the government of the Mauritius, his statements must be received at the present moment with considerable caution.

16258. Mr. Hunter was also examined, and he made certain statements with reference to the disadvantages under which the colonists labour in respect to the importation of immigrants. He stated that they were only allowed to charter ships freighted in a particular way, or under particular regulations; can you give the Committee some information upon that point?—There have been various applications made to the Colonial Office by Mauritius merchants, to be allowed to import coolies into the Mauritius in rice and other ships. It has been thought necessary, however, to secure for the immigrant ample space on board the ship in which he was imported. For that purpose a recent order, I think, has been promulgated, that any ships having six feet space between the decks, provided the number is limited to one immigrant for every 20 superficial feet of deck or compartments of the deck allotted to their use, may be employed for that purpose. There is no more indisposition to facilitate the importation of labour into the Mauritius, than that which is absolutely necessary for the fair protection of the immigrant. At the same time, I must add, that the importation of labour into the Mauritius is not governed wholly by the Colonial Office, but depends a good deal upon the consent to any arrangement which may be made by the East India Company, and it is only in connexion with the Company that any regulations can be made for that purpose. I believe the alterations lately made will facilitate the importation of labour, and I know of no indisposition to consider any practical improvement which may be suggested for the purpose of doing so. I know of no impediment, and no colony has, in fact, received so large an amount of labour at so low a rate of cost as the Mauritius.

16259. Mr. Hunter, in his evidence, proceeded to make some statements in reference to the expenditure in the Mauritius, and he said that the whole of the enormous expenditure of 300,000*l.* a year was at the disposal of the Colonial Office, except the immigration tax of 1*l.* a ton; can you inform the Committee as to whether the whole control over the expenditure of the island is vested in the Colonial Office, or what share the colony has in the management of it?—I do not think that that statement of Mr. Hunter quite correctly states the control, as it is called, of the Colonial Office over the expenditure. It should be recollected that the revenue of the Mauritius is expended upon public works, roads and bridges, emigration, and upon civil and judicial establishments; it comprises the whole expenditure of the government, which necessarily swells its amount very largely; there are no municipalities raising local rates for local purposes, but the whole revenue is expended upon all the objects of a Government expenditure. But with regard to the Mauritius, the expenditure is examined upon the spot by a finance committee, who report to the Council, and the Council adopt or not the finance committee's report. An ordinance is then passed by the Governor in Council upon the subject, to which the Secretary of State signifies his consent. Really, therefore, the expenditure of the Mauritius is in the hands of the Mauritius Government itself. It could reduce it if it pleased, and nothing would, I believe, be more acceptable than to see a serious effort made for the reduction of the cost of the government in that colony; certainly no impediment would be placed in the way of any well-considered reductions which should proceed from the Governor in Council.

16260. There were complaints made also in respect of the heavy duties upon the registration and transfer of land by mortgage and sale?—That has long, I think, been made a subject of very just complaint by merchants and others connected with the Mauritius, and what are called "registration fees" were exceedingly high. At this moment the subject is under the consideration of the Council, and a partial reduction has, in fact, already taken place. For instance, the "transcription fee," as it is called, which was 1*l.* per cent., is now reduced to 1*s.* per cent.; but I may add that that is a subject which is at this moment seriously occupying the attention of Lord Grey, and he has very strongly represented to the Government the necessity of making considerable

B. Hawes, Esq.
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reductions on the transfer and sale of land in that colony, believing it to be in accordance with the opinion of merchants here, of great information and respectability, a very serious obstacle in the way of the prosperity of the colony. I am not without hope, indeed I believe that we may reasonably expect, that those very strong and urgent recommendations of Lord Grey will be attended with success; but I entirely concur in the general opinion expressed by Mr. Hunter, that those fees are large, and ought to be reduced.

16261. There is another subject of complaint which Mr. Hunter mentions, namely, the export duty upon sugar, as being a heavy burden upon the planters in the Mauritius; what have you to say upon that subject?—With regard to the export duty upon sugar, I can state that Lord Grey has expressed his opinion that it is a duty extremely prejudicial, and one which nothing but revenue considerations alone would induce him to maintain. The Committee is aware, I imagine, from the evidence given, that it yields about 60,000*l.* a year at the present moment. It has for some time been pressed upon the attention of the Governor in Council; and before this Committee sat, very strong opinions were expressed by Lord Grey in favour of that duty being reduced at the earliest practicable moment; and, indeed, very recently despatches have gone out with reference to the forthcoming financial year, and the prospects which lead us to hope that the state of the revenue will permit the reduction of it, if upon inquiry it be thought the most eligible tax to be reduced.

16262. There have been applications from the Mauritius, Mr. Hunter informed the Committee, to the Colonial Office in reference to the Vagrancy Laws; he was asked, “Do you know if any remonstrances have been made to the Colonial Office upon the subjects of vagrancy and police?” He replied, “There have been petitions sent home upon the subject from the colony.” There has been a good deal said upon that subject in reference to the vagrancy laws; what information can you give the Committee upon it?—The subject is a very large one, and not without its difficulties. Objections were taken, I think, so far back as the year 1841, to the operation of the Order in Council of 1838, and it was objected that its provisions were not suitable to the colony. The only objection taken then to the ordinance passed by the colony was a purely technical one; the Order in Council could not be repealed or amended by a local ordinance, which is of superior authority. It also contained some objectionable provisions; for instance, the offence of vagrancy was not complete unless it was accompanied by some act of mendicancy, according to the Order in Council. In the local ordinance that test was dispensed with, and the colony complained of that, and referred, if I recollect right, to a Vagrancy Act in Jamaica. Lord Stanley then stated, that he had no objection at all to adopt the model of the Jamaica Act as the Vagrancy Act of the Mauritius. This suggestion was adopted, but the ordinance was rendered rather more stringent, to which Lord Stanley made no objection; and I may add, that the colonies generally were enabled at that time by Lord Stanley to alter or amend that Order in Council so far as they should think fit; the local legislature were, in point of fact, therefore at liberty to amend that Order in Council which had been a matter of some complaint.

16263. *Chairman.*] After what delay?—I am not able to say. The time is not long, because I think some alterations have been made, and certainly a Vagrancy Act in the Mauritius was in force within a year and a half or two years from that time.

16264. Will you furnish the Committee with the exact dates?—The ordinance was passed on the 10th June 1844, and came into immediate operation. It was received here on the 5th October, and Her Majesty's confirmation of it was conveyed to the Governor, by Lord Stanley, on the 23d October 1844.

16265. Mr. Chapman was asked in reference to that point, whether laws had been sent home to successive colonial governments here, and had been rejected; he said he could only answer for one case of the kind?—I believe that is the case to which I have referred. That ended in a Vagrancy Act being passed upon the model of the Jamaica Act, but rather more stringent.

16266. He speaks of it as one that was passed by the Legislative Council in 1842?—It may have been 1842.

16267. Mr. Hankey was examined before the Committee, and in his evidence he

he made some remarks respecting contracts; he speaks of the contracts having been broken through, and he is asked "how were they broken through?"; he says, "the people would not keep to their contracts, and Government did not give us the means of enforcing them." What course was taken by the Government on that subject?—That evidence relates to Grenada. That is a colony which has a legislature of its own. I am not aware; and I am not aware of any information upon the point, viz. that the Government refused any power which the legislature sought for; I am not aware that they sought for any power; nor am I aware that the Government at that time would have been indisposed to give them any reasonable power for the enforcement of those contracts; but as they have a legislature of their own and magistrates of their own, they are competent to pass Acts, and those Acts, if passed, would be enforced by their own local magistrates. I apprehend, therefore, blame in that case cannot attach to the Government, but that it must apply to the legislature and to the magistracy of the island, if there be any blame at all.

16267.* Mr. Barkly, in his evidence, stated, that various colonial Acts had been disallowed; he says, speaking of several years, that during all those years they were crying out for immigration, passing Immigration Ordinances and Acts for raising immigration loans, which were never consented to by the Home Government; he says their entreaties were disregarded, and the loss upon his estate amounted to 4,639 l. 8 s. 7 d.?—I think Mr. Barkly in that portion of his evidence (and I think Mr. Barkly's evidence deserves every attention, and great consideration), must allude to ordinances passed by the combined court. Now in British Guiana, the Court of Policy is really the legislature of the colony; those ordinances were not therefore allowed, because they had not the authority of law, and could not have the force of law, inasmuch as they were not passed by a competent legislative body, which was the ground on which those ordinances were disallowed.

16268. Mr. Barkly gives some further evidence with reference to the contract question; and in No. 10914, he says, "Some years ago we took a great deal of trouble to get Chinese, and I think we should have got them, but it was thought necessary by the Colonial Office to draw up a series of regulations, which amounted to a positive prohibition, one of them being, that no money advanced to the labourers in Singapore should be recoverable by the importers of the labourers in British Guiana, therefore throwing the whole cost of introducing the labourers upon the importer. That was also coupled with a stipulation, that though the Chinaman was to have the option of the highest rate of wages current in the colony, the planter should not be entitled to any contract for his services. I had written out to Singapore, thinking they would be a very valuable class of labourers, but the answer was, that it was impossible to import them upon those terms; that an advance was necessary to the Chinaman; and that he insisted upon having a longer contract, because he would not leave his own country without some security that he should have a contract for a certain period of labour"?—With regard to the importation of Chinese labourers, the papers which have been laid before Parliament contain so fully all the particulars relating to that subject, that I need hardly do more than refer the Committee to them. There was a great deal of correspondence, and some propositions were made by merchants in Liverpool, and others, and ultimately certain regulations were laid down by the Liverpool Association, as will be seen upon reference to the Parliamentary papers, and certain ships were sent out under them to obtain Chinese labourers. I believe those ships found a better freight before they arrived in China, and never went to China to make the attempt. I am not aware that from that time to this there have been any representations made to amend those regulations or to alter them. I should wish to observe, upon a question put to Mr. Barkly, 10916, implying, that in 1844 there were some impediments thrown in the way of importation of immigrants; to which Mr. Barkly replies, "The great impediment to the importation of immigrants has always been the Order in Council of the 7th of September 1838, which was passed simultaneously with the declaration of perfect freedom," that I agree with Mr. Barkly, that the Order in Council has been an impediment; but I think, with deference to him, he has overlooked the fact, that the local legislature had full power to alter and amend that Order in Council, and that that has been formally communicated to them.

16268*. Mr. Goulburn.] When was that?—10 June 1843.

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16269. Mr. *M. Gibson*.] With regard to a statement made by Mr. Barkly, to the effect that through the intervention of the Government here, the United States Government had required the appointment of officers, in order to permit contracts to be entered into with the free blacks; have you any information to give the Committee?—All the information I could give would be this, that the American Government objected, upon general grounds, to any attempt to obtain any portion of the free black population; they appear to have been apprehensive that slaves might be taken instead of free men, and they made this a general objection, which it was impossible for the Government to overlook; it was the subject of a long communication, which I have referred to, and the objections taken by the United States Government would have rendered any attempt of the sort quite impracticable; it was quite impossible to avoid consulting the United States Government upon such a subject.

16270. They did not seem to wish to co-operate in any project for transferring free black labourers from the United States to the colonies?—I apprehend they objected generally to any attempt of the sort being made; they seemed to apprehend that a portion of their slave population would be taken away with the free population; at least that is the statement made in the official letter from the American Minister.

16271. Mr. Barkly was asked whether he did not think if there were to be a reduction of 25 or 30 per cent. from the salaries of all civil officers, including judicial and ecclesiastical officers, in British Guiana, it would have a great moral effect in leading to a reduction of the wages of the lower classes. Mr. Barkly stated that it was the expectation of the inhabitants of the colony themselves, directly it was resolved by them to reduce the wages to that extent, the Court of Policy, which happened to meet at that time, came to the resolution that the Governor should be requested to petition the Queen to allow that reduction. The matter is in the hands of the Colonial Office, because the civil list of the colony has been voted for a period of seven years beyond the present time; it was continued by one Act up to December of last year, and at the time when the planters were very desirous of obtaining immigrants, it was made a condition by the Colonial Office that they would consent to an Immigration Act and to a Loan Ordinance for effecting immigration, provided the civil list was continued for a further period of seven years beyond the time to which it had been previously continued?—I think in one statement that Mr. Barkly has accidentally fallen into error; the statement I alluded to is, that it was made a condition by the Colonial Office that an Immigration Act and a Loan Ordinance for effecting immigration, would be consented to, provided a civil list were continued for a further period of seven years; I do not find that any such condition was made, or that any trace of such a condition exists; I must, therefore, altogether negative that statement; perhaps I may add that the Governor and the Court of Policy of their own accord, without any suggestion from home, passed an Immigration Loan Ordinance, and a Civil List Ordinance; the motives were explained in a very long despatch on the subject from the Governor, which can be laid before the Committee.

16272. In Question 13521, Mr. Miles was asked by the Chairman, "Have you seen a statement with respect to Trinidad, in which it was set forth that so long as the industrial regulations with respect to the employment of coolies were in force, drawn up by Major Fagan, with the sanction of Lord Harris, the coolies proved very advantageous to the island?" He says, "I have, and I believe that statement, as far as my knowledge goes, confirmed by letters received at the time, is substantially correct; I have no reason to doubt it?"—The regulations referred to in that question, as Major Fagan's regulations, were regulations drawn up by Major Fagan, who had the superintendence of the immigrants, but which regulations had not the force of law; they were not embodied in an Ordinance; they could not be enforced, therefore, unless they were embodied in some legislative enactment, which was one great objection, considering the very great stringency of those regulations; that, therefore, formed one strong objection to the sanctioning of those regulations; but there were other objections to them, which I think would have led to great opposition to them, even had they taken the shape of an Ordinance; for instance, a portion of the regulations was this, that the employers were to charge the labour account with all the expenses of apprehending him, if he became a vagrant, or was found wandering without a pass, and with any expense "on any just account,"

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which charges were to be considered a debt, and to be discharged by the daily labour of the coolie. In fact they placed the labourer, by the very vague wording of the regulations, so thoroughly and entirely in the hands of the master, as to reduce him almost to a state of servitude, not to say of slavery. Upon that, if I recollect rightly, the Governor was informed that there were objections to many parts of the regulations, but that, inasmuch as they were regulations not having the force of law, it was quite impossible that they could be sanctioned from home.

16273. The Chairman, in Question 13533, said, "It appears, according to this statement, that Lord Grey in 1837 disallowed this ordinance," alluding to the industrial regulations of Major Fagan, "and that the result has been, that there has been a revival of the disturbance and irregularity which caused so many remonstrances in the years 1841 and 1842 as regards the conduct of the coolies?" Mr. Miles said, in his answer to the question, "I believe that is perfectly true?"—I have already stated to the Committee that those regulations were objected to because they had not the authority of law, and therefore could not be enforced; it was quite in the power of the colony by any legislative act to introduce fresh regulations in the shape of a local ordinance, which, after the communication which was made to the Governor upon the subject, it was quite open to them to do.

16274. Is there anything further which you wish to communicate to the Committee?—No, I am not aware that I have anything further to state; my simple object was to explain one or two points where I thought the witnesses had fallen into an error, in order that the evidence might go forth to The House correctly.

16275. Mr. Goulburn.] Do you remember when Major Fagan's regulations were first brought into operation?—It must have been in 1845, I think; I am speaking from recollection.

16276. That was under the government of Lord Harris?—It was, and while Lord Grey was at the Colonial Office.

16277. They were made known to the Colonial Office shortly afterwards, probably?—Immediately; and very fully considered.

16278. They met at the time they were proposed with the approbation of the Governor, did not they?—I apprehend they did.

16279. You say that they were too stringent, and that there was considerable ambiguity in the words which imposed the penalties, and that upon that account they were unfit to receive sanction; was any suggestion made to the Governor of those difficulties and ambiguities, and was any suggestion made to him that the regulations in themselves would be good if those errors were corrected?—Nothing could have made the regulations good but a local ordinance, that is to say, would have enabled the local magistrates to enforce them; but the objections to them were pointed out to the Governor at the time.

16280. Was the Governor recommended to pass a local ordinance to give effect to them in an improved shape?—I do not think I can state that the Governor was so recommended; but, speaking from recollection, I think Lord Grey stated his objections to the regulations, and his intention generally to communicate to Lord Harris his views upon a law for regulating the duties of master and servant, and a vagrancy law.

16281. Were those views communicated at the time when those regulations were disallowed?—The despatch to which I refer related entirely to those regulations, and contained the objections, and it expressed Lord Grey's general willingness to entertain any improved regulations, and also his intention to communicate to the Governor his own opinions upon the subject.

16282. But the regulations were disallowed, and an interval permitted to elapse before any other regulations were substituted in their place?—But an interval, I think, was allowed to elapse, as far as I recollect, between the reception of those regulations and the communication of their disallowance. If any time elapsed in enacting new ones, of course the delay rested with the colony.

16283. Did the Government, when they disallowed the regulation which had been found effective, though it was in some points objectionable, at the same time that they disallowed it, introduce another system to give equal control over the labourers?—No; nor am I aware that the Government has ever done so, except in some special cases, perhaps because all regulations of that kind, involving much local detail, and demanding much local knowledge, have generally

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rally proceeded from the colony; and it has been the wish, and the publicly expressed wish, of more than one Secretary of State, that the colonies themselves should suggest those regulations, rather than that they should proceed from home; and it was with that view the colonies had power to alter the Order in Council.

16284. In this case you had the expressed wish of the colony as to the regulations, but you say those regulations of Major Fagan's were defective on account of particular objections which were taken to them at home?—And that they had not the force of law.

16285. Did the regulations continue in force, or did you recommend the continuance in force of the regulations which you knew the Governor approved at the time you pointed out to him those parts in them which it was necessary to remove on account of the objections which you have stated?—I am not aware that any such recommendation was made; but inasmuch as special objections were stated in the despatch, it was obviously imperative on the part of the local authorities to amend those regulations with respect to those objections so pointed out, and to transmit fresh regulations.

16286. Has any code of regulations been since sent home for approval by the Governor of Trinidad upon those points?—I think not.

16287. Have you any account of the reasons which have induced the Governor who had sanctioned those previous regulations to have altogether foregone making any other regulations with respect to the conduct to be pursued towards those people?—Upon referring to Lord Grey's despatch in which the objections to the coolie regulations were made, I now find that his Lordship led Lord Harris to expect that suggestions would be made from home as to the regulations by which the industry of the coolies might be secured. Those suggestions were sent out very soon after in the form of heads of an ordinance, previously transmitted to the Governor of Mauritius, and they were acted upon by Lord Harris and the Council of Government, by whom an ordinance was passed for the purpose of giving effect to them.

16288. You adverted to the measures which have been taken by the Government to communicate with the United States upon the subject of the removal of free blacks from the United States to our colonial possessions, and you stated that the Government so applied to had objections to our interference on the part of our Government; are you cognizant whether there had not been an immigration of that sort going on without any regulations whatever for some time previously?—I am perfectly aware that free blacks had left the United States, and gone to some of our colonies, but I believe to a very limited extent; of course with that the Government here would not be called upon in the least degree to interfere.

16289. Did not the intervention of the United States, and the prohibition which was laid upon that intercourse, arise from a communication first made to them by the Government here?—Undoubtedly; because it was intended, if I recollect right, that there should be parties visiting the United States for the purpose of making contracts or agreements with the labourers, who were to leave the United States. It was necessary, therefore, to communicate with the United States Government, and that elicited, as I have already stated, great objections to the measure.

16290. What necessity could there have been for any communication with the United States, as to making contracts with the free citizens of the United States of America?—It is a point upon which I should hardly venture to offer an opinion; it was considered necessary by the Secretary of State both for the Colonies and for Foreign Affairs.

16291. The effect of that has been in a great degree to cut off the supply, limited as it was, of free blacks, from North America, which had previously gone on without any interruption on the part of the government?—I think the question assumes rather too much, if I may be permitted to say so; it assumes, in the first place, that it is a practical immigration. I entertain some doubts of that from what little experience I have had; I rather doubt the fact, whether it would have ended in a practical scheme of immigration.

16292. But it had begun in a certain number of emigrants having gone from the United States into the colonies?—It had begun; but inasmuch as that was a perfectly free action of individuals one upon another, if it had gone on, no government interference, either on the one side or the other, could have stopped

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stopped it, and there is nothing now to prevent such a species of emigration going on.

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16293. When the attention of the United States had been called to it by our Government, it made them rather more jealous upon the subject, from the effect it might have upon their slaves?—I think the case is not quite so. A formal scheme submitted by the colonies to the Colonial Office, authorizing agents to make arrangements with the labourers of the United States, is one thing; a scheme of simple emigration on the part of any number of citizens of the United States is another.

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16294. You do not apprehend if a planter in Jamaica were to make a contract with the free blacks of America to come to a particular island to serve them for a certain number of years, as far as our Government is concerned, that there would be any objection?—I have no reason to say that there would be any objection to it, as far as our Government is concerned. I am of course giving rather an individual opinion; it involves questions of policy upon which I hardly wish to speak.

16295. So far as relates to contracting for the services of American free blacks for five years to be worked in the West Indies, in your opinion the Government would not object?—I know of no ground upon which they would object to a matter of that kind being entirely the act of individuals.

16296. The British Consul under those circumstances would not be instructed to do otherwise than place his signature to any such contract?—I should hardly venture to offer an opinion upon that subject, because the conduct of the British Consul is under the superintendence and direction of the Foreign Office.

16297. You stated that there was an Order in Council in 1838 which went out simultaneously, or very soon after the general declaration of freedom, when the apprenticeship was put an end to; you stated that the colonies had the power of altering or changing the regulations of that Order in Council; that applied in the examination to Demerara?—The colonies certainly had that power offered them.

16298. Is not that power, when it is given to Demerara, in fact a power which must be exercised by the Government, or the representatives of the Government?—It must be exercised by the local legislature in the colony.

16299. Is it not the fact that no measure could be brought forward, or could be carried in the Court of Policy at Demerara, unless on the recommendation of those members of the court who are also members of the government?—No, the Court of Policy in Demerara is an elective court. I do not wish to give any opinion upon the constitution which exists in Demerara, which is a very singular one; but there is nothing to prevent the most perfect freedom in that respect on the part of either the members of the Court of Policy or the Governor.

16300. But the majority of that court are members of the government, are not they?—There is an equal number of unofficial persons.

16301. And the Governor has the originating of any proceeding?—Undoubtedly that is the case, wherever there is a Governor and Council; I do not deal with the question of the constitution of the colonial government; but that is the general constitution of colonial councils.

16302. Was not it nugatory to give to such a court the power of altering an Order in Council made by the Crown, unless the Crown had at the same time intimated what were the alterations to which it would be willing to assent?—I think not; it conferred full power to make such alterations as their local experience and knowledge would suggest, and the very fact of communicating to a Governor and Council the willingness on the part of the Crown to admit of alterations, invited those alterations.

16303. Were not there some Bills offered to the Court of Policy, by an unofficial member, which the Attorney-general refused to accept, and which the official members and the Governor would not accede to?—I am not aware of the fact; it has not occurred since I have been at the Colonial Office; if I had been aware that the question would have been asked me, I would have directed my attention to it. I dare say it is frequently the case that a measure is proposed by an unofficial member, which the Governor and official members reject, and from the very nature of the constitution of those colonial governments I know it must be so; but upon this I wish to offer no opinion.

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16304. You can hardly say that the colony did not exercise a power committed to them of altering the order, when the influence of the government was exerted to prevent the alteration which the unofficial members had recommended?—I do not admit the fact.

16305. If the fact were so, that would be the inference?—Not admitting the fact, I had rather not deal with the inference.

16306. You were asked respecting Mr. Barkly's evidence, in which he spoke of a loan ordinance having been passed by the Combined Court, and disallowed on account of that court not having the power to pass an ordinance of that kind; did not you speak of a proceeding which took place in 1844, when you made that observation?—Upon that point I will just state this; we consider, and I believe correctly, the Court of Policy to be the only legislative body; there have been conflicting claims set up by the Combined Court. I imagine in a case of that sort, the Government at home can only be bound by the best legal advice it can obtain; that legal advice has been to the effect that ordinances proceeding from the Court of Policy alone can have the force and validity of law. I am quite aware that there were conflicting opinions by the officers in the colony, but, on the other hand, the Colonial Office can only act upon legal opinions obtained from the best authorities at home.

16307. Have not the law officers of the Crown, on a former occasion, given their opinion that the Combined Court had the power of joining with the Court of Policy in questions which might be called Money Bills?—I am not aware of the fact. Those cases of conflict of authorities are most difficult to deal with.

16308. Is not it the fact that the Legislature of British Guiana have from time to time voted premiums for improvements in agriculture and machinery?—Certainly; and I must say that the colony has distinguished itself by various improvements; by the employment, for example, of an agricultural chemist, whose abilities and time are devoted entirely to the improvement of agriculture, and very valuable reports have proceeded from Dr. Sheir. The last report we received, which is before this Committee, or will be before the Committee, clearly shows that improvements which are pointed out by him are within the power of the colonies, in order to make more productive the quantity of sugar from any given quantity of juice.

16309. They gave a large salary to Dr. Sheir, for the purpose of having the benefit of his services?—Undoubtedly.

16310. Have they also spent a considerable sum for machines for clearing out the drains, and other works of that kind?—I am not aware of the amount, but I am bound to say that the most enlightened efforts have been made by the colony, and very valuable results have followed from them.

16311. Is not it probable that under the present state of circumstances all those benefits which the colony expected to gain from the expenditure will be transferred to Cuba and to Brazil?—I imagine whenever improvements are made public, all parties may benefit by them, if they have the ability and the capital necessary; there is nothing to prevent the communications made public by Dr. Sheir finding their way into Cuba.

16312. By the encouragement which has been given to the production of sugar in slave countries, the expenditure made by Demerara for the purpose of cultivating sugar profitably by free men, has become an advantage to those who carry on the cultivation by means of slaves?—No doubt that is the fact. As I said before, all public improvement may be rendered available throughout the world; at the same time, from what I have heard, I am inclined to think that in Cuba itself they have made improvements which even our colonies might benefit by.

16313. Could you enumerate any of those improvements?—The improvement to which I refer is the introduction of the most improved apparatus for making sugar; a greater number of those apparatuses are at work in Cuba, I believe, than in all our colonies put together.

16314. Has not that machinery been, in a great degree, derived from this country since the year 1846?—I should think not.

16315. Have you any knowledge upon the subject?—No accurate knowledge; I allude to the French apparatus, which was certainly known before that time, I think.

16316. Are you aware that any quantity of this machinery has been removed to Cuba from Jamaica?—I am not.

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16317. With respect to Grenada, it having been stated in the evidence that Government had interfered with the execution of the contracts for labour, you have said that Grenada had asked for no power to alter the decisions of the Government; was not there considerable communication going on between the Government and the stipendiary magistrates?—I have no doubt there was, because the stipendiary magistrates are obliged to make quarterly reports.

16318. Would the stipendiary magistrates have to pronounce upon the validity of contracts entered into between masters and persons in their service?—So far as cases in connexion with those contracts came before them in the discharge of their duty.

16319. Was not the general tenor of the proceedings of the stipendiary magistrates, regulated by instructions from home, rather more adverse to the planter, who was then in great disfavour with the people of this country, than of the negro?—I am not aware of the fact individually, that any instructions went out of that character or in that spirit. I am perfectly free to confess that a good deal of legislation has been influenced by considerations which no longer, I think, prevail. The well-established character of freedom in the West Indies renders a great deal of that kind of supervision over the local legislation unnecessary, which at that time was thought necessary. It was thought as much necessary by the public as by the Government of the day, and though with our present better experience we may look back with regret to some impediments which were thrown in the way, both of the cultivation of property in the West Indies, and the supply of labour, we must admit that public opinion at that day prevailed in all quarters, and no doubt it influenced the policy of the mother country towards the colonists, and I think rather, as I am bound to say now, speaking from my personal experience, prejudicially.

16320. Did not that early course of proceeding very much prejudice the future interests of the planters?—I think it very probable.

16321. Did not it interfere with many courses which they might have taken for the protection of their property, and for improvement of their manufacture, which being deferred to a later period lost much of their efficacy?—With regard to the protection of their property, I cannot say that I think so. With regard to the improvement of the manufacture, or the cultivation of sugar, I am not aware of any part of the policy of the mother country which has impeded it, except one upon which I do not wish to offer any opinion in this Committee; I refer to the general question of the exorbitant protection which has been given to the producers of sugar in the colonies.

16322. You do not think the want of regulations respecting labour, at the moment when you entirely changed the character of the labourers, could have any effect upon the production of what those labourers raised?—Quite the contrary; I concur in what I understand to be the opinion conveyed in that question.

16323. How do you reconcile that with your statement, that the property of the planters has not been affected by those changes?—I quite admit that the past policy of the country has been prejudicial to the cultivation of estates in the West Indies; I think it has narrowed the supply of labour, and, looking back to the time of emancipation, I think precautions were not taken at that time which might have been taken, in order to insure a greater amount of industry, and more continuous industry, on the part of the labouring population.

16324. And perhaps, therefore, you are of opinion that owing to the want of those measures, the colonies at a subsequent period may be less able to compete with foreign competitors than they would have been if those regulations had been better considered and more properly arranged?—In so far as the policy of the country may have injured those who were engaged in sugar cultivation and weakened their general power to cultivate and to improve, I am disposed to admit it.

16325. You stated, if I understood you, that there have been no conditions made respecting the grant of the Civil List as the price of the Immigration and Loan Ordinances in Demerara?—Distinctly.

16326. There is a letter from Governor M'Leod to Lord John Russell, in 1841, in which, speaking of the Immigration Ordinance, he says, "It was your Lordship's own promised boon to the colony, so soon as they should have agreed to the Civil List; the alterations which have been made in your Lordship's draft are not many; they were adopted after considerable discussion," and so

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on?—I do not think that makes one measure a condition of the other; I admit that the two things are connected in that despatch, but I do not think that any condition was distinctly prescribed, at least so I am informed. I merely ascertained that fact from reference to the papers relating to Guiana at the time, and I repeat that I do not think any distinct condition was insisted on.

16327. Mr. *Hope*.] You stated that the expenditure of the Mauritius was submitted to a finance committee; are you aware how that finance committee is constituted?—The estimates have been submitted annually since 1833 by the Governor, under instructions from the Home Government, to be examined and passed by the Legislative Council, composed of half official and half unofficial members, selected from the inhabitants, the most influential from their talents and interests; the finance committee consisting of two official members, the auditor-general and the paymaster-general, and three or four unofficial members of the Council, is appointed, and open to all the other members, who are requested to attend the meeting; the estimates are examined by them, and a report made to the Governor in Council.

16328. When you mentioned the unofficial members of the Council, those members are elected by the Governor; are they not?—They are selected by the Governor.

16329. So that, in point of fact, the payers of the taxes have no opportunity of influencing the selection of the non-official members?—Certainly not; in all our colonies, whenever the colony is governed by a governor and council, that is the fact.

16330. So that the constitution of this Council consists of a certain number of official members, in receipt of Government salaries, and a certain number of other gentlemen selected to the office by the Governor?—Yes.

16331. But in the selection of whom the tax-payers have no voice or influence?—Certainly that is the fact.

16332. Are you aware that one of the complaints coming from the Mauritius, has been the large amount of expenditure made on public works?—Certainly; I have heard complaints. On the other hand, there are public works, I have reason to believe, in that colony, which demand a very large outlay.

16333. Is not it the fact, that the public works, the utility of which is not contested, are believed by the colony to be carried on on a much greater scale than the resources or the necessities of the colony require?—I have no doubt opinions of that sort are entertained, opinions which are not confined to the colony of the Mauritius.

16334. Does not that form one of the grievances of the Mauritius, and one of the reasons why they state that a considerable reduction might be made in their expenditure?—Undoubtedly that complaint is made. On the other hand, a very large sum which was under the control of the Governor, and applicable to public works, has in that colony been devoted to immigration, a sum to the amount of 250,000*l.*, I think.

16335. Generally there appears to be a feeling in the Mauritius that too much money is laid out in salaries. It has been stated as one of their grievances that 7,000 *l.* a year is paid to the Governor; is that the case?—That is the salary of the Governor.

16336. So that if that salary were capable of any reduction, the colony would be relieved to the extent of the reduction which might be effected?—No doubt.

16337. And they think that the business might be done possibly, and equally well, for less money?—That is part of their statement undoubtedly.

16338. And another grievance they complain of is, that the Seychel's Islands are in no way necessary or useful to them; that they are essential to the purposes of the mother country; but that the expense of them is thrown upon them?—That is the fact.

16339. Is not there some ground for that complaint?—It is a point I should wish to investigate more before I offer my opinion to the Committee. I will not express an opinion upon that point now.

16340. A portion of the grievances of the colony of the Mauritius is stated to be the expenditure which the general policy of the country entails upon the resources of the island?—I will not venture to offer any reply to a question of so general a nature. Undoubtedly there are complaints of the general expenditure

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diture of the island; and, as I have stated to the Committee, we are very anxiously looking to the reduction of that expenditure, and we shall be very glad to receive from the colony, or from any one, practical suggestions for the purpose of reducing the expenditure of that colony; at the same time, as I stated in the early part of my examination, the whole expenses of the public works, roads and bridges, and emigration, are very great, and are embraced in what is called the expenditure of the colony. There are no municipalities nor any local rates, therefore the whole cost of carrying on the government in all its details is comprised in the general expenditure.

16341. The complaint is, that the payers of those taxes have not what they consider to be a due control over the amount of the expenditure?—Certainly.

16342. And that a portion of it is employed for Imperial purposes rather than for island purposes?—That is part of their complaint.

16343. Sir E. Buxton.] There has been a very large immigration to the island of the Mauritius, has not there?—Very large.

16344. Can you inform the Committee what sum has been spent in the last few years upon immigration to the Mauritius?—I cannot undertake to say off-hand what sum has been spent, but a very large sum, both by merchants upon their own account and out of the proceeds of taxation.

16345. A very large part of the expenditure of the colony of the Mauritius has been in immigration from India?—Very large.

16346. Does not it appear to you, that so long as this large immigration into the Mauritius continued, it being rather for the benefit of the planters, the tax of 1*l.* upon the sugar which was produced by those labourers was rather a reasonable tax?—That question involves a good deal; if labour is to be imported into the colony, and paid for out of the revenue of the colony, the question then which arises is this, what is the best mode of levying the tax? and I have already said that I very much doubt whether an export duty upon sugar is the best mode of levying the tax.

16347. Could you suggest any better mode of levying taxation for the purpose of immigration?—At the present moment I am not prepared to do so.

16348. There is a good deal of vagrancy in the Mauritius, is not there?—There is.

16349. A good deal of changing from master to master among the labourers?—Yes; and there is a great deal of competition for labour among the masters, which leads to that result.

16350. Has not competition among the masters been one main cause of the inconstant habits of the labourers in the Mauritius?—It is one of many causes, I believe. It is very natural that there should be that competition for labour, where labour is essential to cultivation.

16351. Can you suggest any law which would put an end to the evil, so far as the population in the Mauritius is concerned?—I am not prepared to suggest any law at this moment; the present ordinance I take to be upon the whole the best. The heads of that ordinance, before it was submitted to the local government, were considered by the gentlemen connected with the Mauritius here, and generally received their approbation. They suggested many amendments, some of which were introduced at their instance, and those amendments so introduced were transmitted to the Governor, in order to be introduced into any ordinance which might be passed upon the subject. The ordinance which exists is the result of a good deal of communication between the Mauritius merchants and the East India Company and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is one upon the whole better calculated than any preceding ordinance to insure industry on the part of the labourers, and to prevent vagrancy.

16352. In spite of the existence of those laws, it is exceedingly difficult, is not it, to exact continuous labour where maintenance is so cheap, and the competition to obtain labourers so great?—It is difficult.

16353. That is found to be the case in all colonies, is not it?—It is found in all tropical colonies.

16354. The labourers in all our colonies have the command of the market for labour, have not they?—Generally that is the case.

16355. In consequence of their having that command over the labour market, is not it very difficult to enforce such laws, even if those laws exist?—

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I do not exactly see the difficulty as to the enforcement of the laws, if there be sufficient power and willingness to do so.

16356. With respect to Jamaica, where the labourers possess land, and where they can obtain a maintenance very cheaply, can you suggest any law which would induce them to give continuous labour?—I am not prepared at this moment to suggest any such law.

16357. Do not you think it is exceeding difficult to frame any such law?—I think it is difficult, undoubtedly, to frame any law which shall ensure continuous labour where the means of sustaining life can be so easily obtained, and where the supply of labour is unequal to the demand.

16358. Is not one of the greatest difficulties at present in the West Indies the want of continuous labour?—It is a very great difficulty.

16359. It is a great evil, and a most difficult evil to remedy?—It is a very great evil; but I am not confident that measures may not be suggested capable of meeting that evil to a certain extent.

16360. You have said that the colonies have had permission from the Home Government to make any regulations they may deem fit in order to enforce continuous labour?—I do not know whether the honourable Baronet refers to what I stated in reference to the Order in Council of 1838. As far as that Order in Council is concerned, the colonies generally had the power to amend it.

16361. Any regulations which they make are still under the power of the Colonial Office?—All ordinances passed in the colony must be sanctioned by the Queen.

16362. Do you think, from the information you have received from the colonies, that the supply of sugar in our colonies will continue as large as it has been?—I should rather abstain from entering into that part of the inquiry before the Committee; it involves questions of general policy; it may be my duty to express opinions upon the point elsewhere, where they may be more fitly expressed than before the Committee.

16363. Have you received any information as to the power there is of obtaining a really free immigration from the coast of Africa?—There has been a good deal of information collected on that point from time to time, and speaking from the perusal of a great many communications upon the subject, I think there is reason to hope that a considerable amount of free immigration may be obtained, but I do not speak positively upon the point. I speak chiefly of the Kroo Coast, where slavery does not prevail, and where slave-trading is unknown. I think that is a populous district, and that a large number may be obtained; but I think it will be a work of time.

16364. Have you any evidence that free immigrants, might be obtained from the Gold Coast?—I imagine the honourable Baronet can only refer to our establishment at Cape Coast Castle; the subject has been under the consideration of Lord Grey, but I have no precise or accurate information which I could offer to the Committee; we should be very glad if we could, by the dissemination of information, or in any way bring about emigration from that part of the coast where we have establishments, and where it could be conducted under the requisite securities.

16365. In that case they would chiefly come from the Ashantee country, would not they?—I cannot undertake to say from what district they would come. They might come from the Ashantee country, or countries rather more to the southward. There is a large population in that district, and a very good labouring population.

16366. *Chairman.*] The last time I had the pleasure of meeting you on the subject of the West Indies, on the 23d July last, I presented a petition from the British West Indies, and you stated, "If the noble Lord would turn to the Mauritius, he would find that there the greatest prosperity was manifest, and the production of sugar had immensely increased." Are you still under the impression that the greatest prosperity exists in the Mauritius?—What I then stated, speaking at that time, I should repeat. An enormous increase in the production of sugar, a large importation of labour, an increased produce per acre from the land of the Mauritius, certainly would justify one in supposing that these are solid indications of prosperity. I am quite aware of the reverses which have

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fallen upon the island of the Mauritius; into the causes of those I do not now feel it necessary to enter.

16367. Is it not the fall in the price of sugar, notwithstanding the greatly increased production, which has brought about those reverses in the Mauritius?—I am not aware that the reverses which have been brought about in the Mauritius are solely attributable to the fall in the price.

16368. Did not Sir William Gomm, some time in the course of the spring, write home a despatch, showing that the value of the exports from the Mauritius would exceed the importations by something like half a million sterling?—It is very probable. The Mauritius is a large exporting country of a very valuable commodity.

16369. And that calculation was based upon the supposition that the prices of sugar would not fall below the point at which they stood when he addressed himself to Lord Grey?—With regard to prices generally, I can only say they are subject to great fluctuations from supply and demand, and from various causes. The price of sugar has fallen very low from causes which I do not think it necessary now to enter into. I think it will rise again, from causes which I cannot now foresee.

16370. You still think that the declaration you made on the 23d of July last, that the greatest prosperity was manifested in the Mauritius, was justified by the circumstances and prospects of that time?—The noble Lord is referring to a report of a speech in the House of Commons; whether that speech is accurately reported or not I cannot undertake to say, but I again repeat that a very large increase in the production of sugar, the acreage of the cultivation of sugar not having increased in proportion, was an indication of prosperity; a very large supply of labour, and the facility with which funds had been found to pay for its importation, was also an indication of prosperity. If I were therefore now speaking under similar circumstances, I should be tempted to rely on such indications as proving prosperity.

16371. The conclusion to be drawn from that is, that you think the price has nothing to do with the prosperity of a trade, that the prosperity of a trade depends entirely upon the production, and not at all upon the price?—It is impossible to say that the price has not something to do with every trade; commercial prosperity rests generally, however, upon economy and cheapness of production; no legislation can guard against the fluctuation of prices.

16372. You said, in answer to Mr. Goulburn, that the only injury which had been inflicted by the mother country upon the colonies was the inordinate protection she had so long afforded to the colonies?—I certainly do think that the very large protection given up to the year 1844, for instance, was prejudicial to the cultivation and production of sugar in the West Indies, an opinion which is borne out by very high authorities.

16373. I presume I may understand that you are now of the same opinion that you were on the 23d of July, that the system of free trade and open competition will still be most beneficial to all the parties concerned in the Mauritius and in the West Indies. You still think it will lead to greater economy of production and better means of embarking more capital in the growth and manufacture of sugar, and tend to the general prosperity of the whole population?—Speaking generally, I consider free trade and general competition the only solid foundation of commercial prosperity.

16374. As Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, as far as your information goes, does it lead you to suppose that this greater competition has conduced to the embarking of more capital in the British West Indies and the Mauritius in the growth and manufacture of sugar?—It is very recently, I think, that anything like free trade has been introduced into our sugar producing colonies. What may be the ultimate effect is one thing, and what is the present effect of a sudden change of system is quite another.

16375. You think when competition has gone a little further, it will have the effect of introducing this great economy in production, and of tempting persons to embark more capital in the growth and manufacture of sugar?—I think, generally, the removal of commercial restrictions is wise and beneficial, but I can quite understand that a sudden transition from a system of almost monopoly to one of free trade may be attended with great distress.

16376. You admit that it has so far been a cause of very great disturbance

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in the cultivation of sugar?—I cannot attribute the present state of the West Indies wholly to that.

16377. How do you account for the difference in the prices of British colonial sugar and of Cuban and Brazilian sugar?—It is hardly part, I think, of my duty to go into an explanation of my own individual opinions upon matters of that kind; at this moment I should rather confine my examination, as far as I can do it with propriety, to matters of fact in which I can aid the Committee in obtaining accurate information as to any portion of the policy of Government in reference to the colonies since I have had the honour of having anything to do with it.

16378. The object of this Committee is to inquire into the causes of the commercial distress in the British West Indies, and in the Mauritius; as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, are you able to tell us that it is not from the reduced protection that the distress has arisen?—These are questions involving individual opinions upon the general policy of the country which I do not feel myself under the necessity, at the present moment, of expressing any opinion upon. I think, for many reasons, it is right that I should reserve that expression of opinion till an occasion when I can fully indicate the views or opinions I entertain in common with those with whom I have the honour to act.

16379. You have warned the Committee against trusting to the evidence of Mr. Raymond without great caution; can you state to the Committee what was the cause of his dismissal?—I can state the causes of his dismissal, but I should much rather not do so; and I think the Committee will perhaps concur with me, that it would be well that I should not go into it while the case is under consideration.

16380. Was there any allegation of dishonesty against him?—I think there was not; I think it was general misconduct and unfitness for his office; but I again state that it is a case I have not gone accurately into, because we wait for further information, and I should not wish to imply any opinion upon it.

16381. You set out in your evidence by cautioning the Committee not to attach any credit to Mr. Raymond's evidence?—What I took the liberty to state to the Committee was, that I thought, inasmuch as Mr. Raymond had been dismissed from his situation, it would be right that the Committee should receive his evidence with some caution, inasmuch as Mr. Raymond impeached every authority in the colony, from the highest to the lowest, imputing the grossest corruption to them. I did think that, having been dismissed himself from his situation, his evidence was not to be implicitly relied on. I wish to avoid expressing any opinion, but I did think it right to state the fact that he had been dismissed, and to suggest that a man who, under those circumstances, impeached the conduct of everybody, both above him and below him, should have his evidence received with some caution.

16382. Mr. Raymond has given very important evidence to this Committee; it is very necessary that they should understand whether the causes of his dismissal were of that character which would induce the Committee to distrust the truth of his general evidence; if he were dismissed for intemperance or disrespect towards his superior, the Committee might not consider that a reason for discrediting his general testimony; but if there is any charge of dishonesty or roguery of any kind against him, the Committee probably would receive his evidence with the caution which you advise them to entertain; therefore I ask you what is the general character of the offence for which he has been dismissed?—I have stated that I am not aware of any imputation of dishonesty, nor upon his moral conduct at all; but the whole case was some time ago referred to the Governor, and we shall have a fuller account of the causes of his dismissal. I wish to guard myself against implying any opinion one way or the other upon that case; but according to the statements which have come under my eye, I should say there is nothing which affects his moral character.

16383. He came home, and immediately called for an investigation into his conduct, did not he?—He did.

16384. He was formerly an officer in the army, was not he?—That I do not know.

16385. With respect to the Mauritius, you said that all that the Colonial Office

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Office had required was, that there should be 20 superficial feet for every coolie passenger, and six feet between the decks?—Yes.

16386. Is that the regulation as regards Irish emigrants?—The Noble Lord is aware that the regulations as regards Irish emigrants are embodied in several Acts of Parliament, but I think also he must be aware that in a tropical climate a different allowance may reasonably be made, from what is thought reasonable and proper in a voyage across the Atlantic.

16387. What is the allowance for an Irish emigrant going to Canada?—Fourteen feet.

16388. And two children under 14 rank as one?—As an adult.

16389. Are not you aware that in a tropical climate, where the seasons are not variable, where the weather is warm, and the emigrants can remain upon deck; where there are trade winds, and they are not liable to be driven down below, and the ports shut, and the hatches battened down, nothing like the space is required that is required in a passage through some of the roughest seas with which the British merchant may have to contend?—I think it must be a matter which experience must decide. There may be very rough weather in the voyage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, and it may be necessary in framing general regulations, to secure an ample space in a tropical voyage of that kind, which, as I again state, is not necessary to be secured in a voyage across the Atlantic.

16390. Practically, is not it the case that the very reverse is the fact, and that much more accommodation is required between Great Britain and all the North American Colonies than would be required between Madras or Calcutta and the Mauritius?—If by “accommodation” the noble Lord means the space allotted to the emigrant, I am inclined to think, speaking upon the authority of those who have attended to the subject, that a larger space is requisite to be provided for each emigrant in a voyage across the Indian seas than is necessary for an emigrant in a voyage across the Atlantic.

16391. Do not you know that that is contrary to the general opinion of all seafaring men?—I am not aware of the fact, but I wish this to be remembered, that those regulations have to be framed with the concurrence of the East India Company, who insist upon certain regulations for the comfort and protection of their people being made. The Government at home, and the Mauritius government, are not quite free agents in the matter. If experience should show that a less space is desirable, with a view to enable a vessel to carry a larger quantity, there is no objection to be offered to it at all; on the contrary, it is the interest of the Government at home to facilitate in every way the importation of the labourers required for profitable cultivation in the Mauritius at the lowest rate.

16392. Are not the regulations which are restricted to the passage of coolies from the East India Company's territories, regulations framed at the Colonial Office, and which apply to Chinese going to the East Indies, or to Africans going from the coast of Africa?—No, they are not. With respect to regulations applicable to Chinese emigrants, I apprehend China, being a perfectly independent country, regulations might be made by Government here, always supposing that they would be unobjectionable to the Chinese government; but with regard to the emigration of the coolies or East Indian labourers, who are placed under the authority and government of the East India Company, those regulations are subject to the control of the Company, and they can amend them if they think necessary.

16393. Were those restrictions drawn up in the Colonial Office, or were they drawn up at the East India House, or the Board of Control?—A direct answer to that question would not furnish the noble Lord with the information he wishes. As far as regards the mere drawing up of the regulations, it would be the work of the Colonial Office; but those regulations are the result of correspondence and communications with the East India Company, and framed in conformity with their views; therefore, though in fact the actual drawing up of such regulations may be the duty of the Colonial Office, they are not regulations altogether proceeding from them solely and singly.

16394. Can you produce any correspondence which has taken place upon this subject between the India House and the colonial government?—Undoubtedly;

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a very large correspondence is already on the table of The House upon coolie emigration.

16395. Does it appear from that correspondence that the East India Company's servants are responsible for having required this inordinate accommodation for the coolie emigrants?—In the first place I do not think it is inordinate, and in the next place I believe that all regulations relating to the immigration of coolies in the Mauritius are framed with the concurrence of the East India Company, and that the Land and Emigration Commissioners are mainly responsible for framing such regulations as will meet the concurrence both of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and of the East India Company.

16396. Concurrence is *one thing*, and advice is another; I wish to know by whose advice were those unwise restrictions as to the Mauritius framed?—I am not able to state who originated those suggestions; I can only say that they are the result of a good deal of communication and consultation with all the parties who ought to be consulted.

16397. It appears, at all events, that you require something like 6-20ths more room for a coolie emigrant than for an Irish or Scotch emigrant to Canada?—That is the fact; and, considering the nature of the climate, that is the justification.

16398. Do you know that the length of voyage from Madras to the Mauritius is considerably shorter than the average length of voyage from Great Britain to Quebec?—Undoubtedly; but hitherto very few emigrants have gone from Madras; it is only quite recently that the port of Madras has been opened to the Mauritius, for the importation of labourers.

16399. Is not that one of the grievances which the Mauritius people have to complain of?—Yes, and that is now removed.

16400. That while you carry out your free trade measures against them you do not allow them to have free trade as regards the importation of labourers?—I do not admit the fact at all. As I said, Madras has been opened to the Mauritius, but those who are acquainted with the subject are very doubtful whether the importation of labourers from Madras will succeed.

16401. Are not you aware that there are trade winds between Calcutta and the Mauritius, and between Madras and the Mauritius?—Certainly.

16402. And that the voyage is a very easy voyage, and one which is not fraught with any great dangers at the periods of the year when immigrants are usually imported?—Certainly.

16403. Among your restrictions there is one which requires that there should be six feet between the decks, and that no ship should be allowed to import emigrants which is not of 300 tons burden. Can you explain to the Committee the good sense of a regulation of that description?—I will not undertake to explain or defend all those regulations which have been framed by parties who have looked very closely into the subject. I will only state generally, that any practicable improvement, any alteration or suggestion which can facilitate the supply of Mauritius with labour at a low rate for profitable cultivation, will always be attended to, and attended to immediately.

16404. Do you think there is any more necessity for requiring that there should be a surgeon on board every such emigrant ship, than that there should be a surgeon on board every Canada emigrant ship?—That is a point upon which I cannot venture to form an opinion. I can only state that those are regulations which have been framed with a good deal of care, and I presume the provision of a surgeon has been thought necessary.

16405. Do not you know that remonstrances have been made by the colonies against the prohibition to import immigrants in the rice ships?—Yes.

16406. Do not you know that the colonists of the Mauritius all say, that if you did not interfere with them, but would leave them to get their labourers where they pleased, not only would they get a superior class, but that they would be able to get them at half the cost?—I have no doubt coolies might be imported more cheaply by taking any class of vessels, and by the removal of all restrictions. I believe that in the earliest period of coolie immigration, very great abuses were found to exist, which led to more stringent regulations, and I should be very much afraid if those restrictions were removed, objections would be raised again by the East India Company to such a system, and therefore again I have to state these regulations must be framed with the general concurrence

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concurrence of the East India Company, who are parties to the permission of their people to emigrate.

16407. Is not the East India Company very willing, generally speaking, to be prevailed on by any energetic application made to them by the Colonial Office?—Really I think not; I think they have a very independent will of their own.

16408. Have any propositions ever been made to them to allow those immigrants to be imported in a less costly mode, which they have remonstrated against and successfully resisted?—I am not aware whether any remonstrances specially of that kind have been addressed to the Company; but when there was quite an unrestricted immigration, abuses prevailed, which are described in papers before Parliament, and various restrictive regulations were the consequence. We know pretty well upon certain points it would be rather unavailing to attempt to induce the East India Company to abate many of their regulations and restrictions which are framed for the benefit of the coolies; therefore, it is possible that representations may not have been made, but the subject is one which has been well considered.

16409. You have thrown some of this responsibility upon the East India Company, as far as the coolies are concerned; with respect to immigrants from Madagascar, are the East India Company fairly chargeable with your prohibitions to import labourers from Madagascar?—In Madagascar, I believe, slavery prevails, which does interpose very considerable difficulty; moreover the Committee is aware, I dare say, that the relations between Madagascar and the Mauritius have been interrupted, and that again has interposed very considerable difficulties; but with regard to the importation of labourers, whether from the east coast of Africa, or from the north-eastern portion of Africa, I have had many communications with gentlemen connected with the Mauritius, and I think they will do me the justice to say that as far as regards attention to those representations, I have shown it. I can answer for Lord Grey being as anxious as possible to promote the supply of labour generally.

16410. Has he taken any steps to promote a supply of labourers from Madagascar?—I do not think it has been possible, under the circumstances, to take any steps; there are communications going on, which I hope may lead to a restoration of peaceful and profitable relations between the Mauritius and Madagascar; but, as I have said, slavery prevails in Madagascar, and therefore great difficulty exists in the way of promoting the importation of labourers from that island.

16411. Madagascar is about 50 hours' sail from the Mauritius?—A very short distance.

16412. If labourers are free men when they get across that narrow channel, what is the objection which arises out of the circumstance that there is slavery in Madagascar to emancipating a great number of the inhabitants of Madagascar from that slavery, and making freemen of them in the Mauritius?—Precisely the same objection which exists to a free access to the slave coast of Africa; it would promote a species of slave trade, or it is apprehended that it would promote a species of slave trade, which has generally been considered a contravention of the policy of this country.

16413. You say there is slavery now in Madagascar?—Yes.

16414. If they are slaves, supposing you take them to the Mauritius you diminish the amount of slavery to that extent?—Those are questions involving considerations of general policy, which I feel that I may be spared from entering upon.

16415. At present it rests with the Colonial Office to permit or forbid such an immigration?—I have no doubt it would be a subject which would properly come within the province of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but as I have said, the relations between the Mauritius and Madagascar are not such as to enable us to consider the subject practically at present.

16416. The relations between the Mauritius and Madagascar have only been interrupted for a short period, have they?—Only a short period. It has been very prejudicial to the Mauritius, and any attempt to promote the importation of labour from Madagascar just now would not be politic. Whenever a friendly feeling exists between the Mauritius and Madagascar, it may be the subject of

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consideration, provided we find there are no objections on the score of general policy.

16417. Until the period when those friendly relations were interrupted, there was no restriction, except that which the Colonial Office placed upon the planters of the Mauritius, from obtaining free labourers from Madagascar, as they say, of a very superior class, at from 2*l.* to 3*l.* a head, instead of paying 7*l.* and 8*l.* a head for the inferior labourers which they were obliged to take from Madras and Calcutta?—I am not aware that the subject has ever come under practical consideration.

16418. Have not the colonists asked to be allowed to get labourers where they liked?—I dare say they may have asked to get them where they liked, in common with others.

16419. You said that the vagrancy laws were objected to on the ground that it was not proper to consider a man a vagrant unless he were guilty of mendicancy?—That does not accurately describe what I stated. I spoke with reference to the Order in Council of 1838; that Order in Council decreed that in certain cases the offence of vagrancy should not be complete unless accompanied by some act of mendicancy.

16420. Is not the vagrancy in the Mauritius a description of vagrancy which is not accompanied by mendicancy, and yet of the utmost injury to the planters?—I think, to a certain extent, that is so; that there may be vagrancy without mendicancy, and that vagrancy may be injurious.

16421. Have not the planters repeatedly made great complaints of the mode in which the vagrant laws, such as they are, and the industrial laws, are administered by the stipendiary magistrates?—I think it has been a subject of complaint, but it is a very controverted question, and opens a good deal of disputed matter. The Committee is aware that the stipendiary magistrates were appointed more immediately to superintend the interests of the labouring population.

16422. Were not their appointments limited to the period of apprenticeship?—They were so limited, but they have been continued; and I apprehend the same feelings which led to their appointment led to their continuance. I do not think it can answer any good purpose to refer to the causes, and to the feelings which led to the appointment of the stipendiary magistrates. There has been a desire to reduce them; and, on the other hand, there have been representations made for their maintenance.

16423. This Committee take a very different view upon that subject. They think that the conduct of those stipendiary magistrates, and the mode in which the laws as between masters and servants have been administered, is the very root of half the evil; the stipendiary magistrates were employed as protectors to the negroes, while the negroes were apprentices, and for three-fourths of their time still practically the slaves of the planters, and when the planters might act the part of tyrants towards them; but the complaint which is made on all hands is, that those stipendiary magistrates, knowing they had the sympathy of successive colonial officers, have invariably administered the laws in a spirit favourable to the labourer, and inimical to the planter, and thus, instead of assisting the labourer in getting his right, which is a fair day's work for a good day's wages, they have encouraged the labourer to become the master and a tyrant over the planter?—I do not concur in that view of the case; any special case which was alleged, I should be able to meet; but I have no reason to believe from anything I have seen in the proceedings of the stipendiary magistrates as a body, that that would convey a just idea of the mode in which they perform the duties they have to discharge, and in our colonies there are other magistrates wholly distinct from the stipendiary magistrates, who take an active part in the administration of justice. I am bound to say that I think they are not justly described as a body by the statement.

16424. The Committee have had the vagrancy laws in the Mauritius described to them by Mr. Chapman, and they have had the general conduct of those magistrates described in this way, that he has known cases where a planter, having given a coolie a box upon the ear, a fine of 10*l.* has been inflicted upon the planter, and half of it given to the Indian, the labourer complaining, in the presence of the planter; that the Indians have often gone to the

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the master and said, "I should be obliged to you for another box upon the ear upon the same terms;" that those are occurrences which happen every day in principle, though on a small scale; while if the master has to complain of the labourer not fulfilling his contract, all the redress he gets is that the labourer is sentenced to lose the half day or the whole day's wages for which he has not worked, or at most he is sentenced to two days' labour, when he has been already under contract to his master to work for him six days in a week, and he cannot work on Sunday, the penalty coming therefore to be no penalty at all, while it may cost the master some 10*l.* at least to bring up five or ten witnesses, and the loss of two or three days in proving the case before the stipendiary magistrate, so that any redress, as far as the master is concerned, against the labourers, is perfectly nugatory; do you believe that not to be a true statement of the state of things?—If that is to be taken as a general statement applying to the stipendiary magistrates, I think it is not correct; nor do I think it describes correctly the mode in which justice is administered in the Mauritius; if there are any special cases to which reference is made, I dare say I shall be able to explain or meet those special cases; but those broad and generalized descriptions of the stipendiary magistrates I do not think to be just or correct.

16425. Do you dispute that that is the general character of the law, that the penalty upon the labourer is one which it is never worth the while of the master to enforce, while the penalty upon the master for any small misdemeanor is, on the contrary, very heavy?—I entirely dispute that it is a correct statement of the law, and I think the evidence will bear me out. I am speaking now from a cursory perusal of the evidence to which the noble Lord refers; the time to which that evidence refers was one anterior to the recent legislation on the subject; and I believe the present state of the law of vagrancy, the law regulating the duties of master and servant in the Mauritius, is upon a much better footing than it ever was before.

16426. The Committee have it in evidence that there are 20,000 vagabonds in the Mauritius; do you think that the law of vagrancy, and that the general laws for the good government of the Mauritius, are in a state to be endured, when it is possible that there should be 20,000 vagrants in the Mauritius, which is no larger than the county of Sussex?—I do not know what may be the number of labourers who are not regularly employed, all of whom are called vagabonds and vagrants; but I have a feeling for the liberty of the subject, which I think ought to be respected, and I do not think that unjust and severe compulsory labour should be inflicted upon the labourers generally, simply because they are out of employment; I repeat that the law at present is very much amended compared with what it was at the time to which the witness refers.

16427. It is not one witness; it is all the witnesses; every witness who has any personal acquaintance with the island has given evidence to the same effect?—I do not wish to enter into any controversy upon the point at all. I merely wish to state that the law has been materially improved, and that the evidence in question referred to a time which was anterior to the amended law to which I refer.

16428. To which law do you refer?—I allude to the law which was passed in the Mauritius upon this very subject.

16429. The Committee have had it in evidence that from the year 1834 to the year 1838, as long as contracts for five years were permitted, and the coolies and masters were allowed to contract for continuous labour, the colony prospered to the greatest possible degree; that its production increased, and every thing went on satisfactorily; then came this Order in Council in 1838, which Order in Council also enacted that those regulations should be put in force, and that immigration should be discontinued, except upon those terms; from that day the property of the Mauritius diminished; the produce fell off something like 10,000 or 12,000 tons, and the estates were going to decay; do not you think it of the utmost importance that that law which has been proved to be good should be re-enacted?—I do not quite understand the noble Lord's question; the Order in Council of 1838, as I have already stated, has been made subject to any amendments which the Colonial Legislature may think fit to introduce since 1838; quite recently a new ordinance has been passed after

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a good deal of communication both with merchants on the one hand interested in the colony, and with my noble friend at the head of the Colonial Department, and with the Colony; and that ordinance, I believe I may state, is a considerable improvement in the law, both as regards the enforcement of contracts, and as regards vagrants; and I believe that the law now is upon a much better footing upon those points.

16430. You spoke of it as if it were a mere trifle; you stated that this impediment arising from the Order in Council, only lasted from 1838, you did not know whether it was till 1842 or 1843; does not it make all the difference whether the impediment lasted for two or three, or five or six years?—I spoke in no way trifling upon the subject. I used the word that I found in the evidence, and I do not think that the word implies any trifling, either on the part of the witness who used it, or of myself; I should be sorry to be supposed to speak lightly upon a subject of so much importance as this; really all that related to the subject matter of that Order in Council may be altogether forgotten, because the new ordinance is a great improvement, and meets with general concurrence. I do not mean to say that it may not be subject to further improvement, but we must not enact coercion in the form of law; we must take care that the just rights of the labourers are respected if we wish to have willing and cheerful labourers in the colonies.

16431. If you put the Mauritius back five years, not only do you arrest that course of improvement for five years, but you put her in a far worse condition in 1843 than she was in 1838. Does not that give a great claim to the Mauritius for consideration at the hands of the Home Government?—I hope that the Mauritius will always receive consideration at the hands of the Home Government; so important a colony (and that applies to every colony) can never be neglected with impunity, and I believe it never will be neglected.

16432. When the French revolutionary government sought to emancipate the slaves of the Mauritius, the Mauritius expelled the commissaires and the 800 troops, and declared herself independent, and retained her slaves, when those in St. Domingo were liberated?—It may be so. I am imperfectly acquainted with those circumstances.

16433. No doubt you are aware that while it was in this independent state, not acknowledging any allegiance to the republican government of France, it carried on a privateering trade against our East India Company's ships, and that the Marquis of Wellesley in 1801 wrote home to say that those privateers had, since the commencement of the war, carried prizes to the value of three millions sterling into Porto Rico?—The noble Lord has the same sources of information open to him that everybody else has upon that subject.

16434. And that we never were able to capture her till 1810, and then it required that we should send 20 ships of war, 50 transports, with 14,000 infantry, besides cavalry, and light and heavy trains of artillery. You have already laid upon the table of the House the terms of capitulation by which we guaranteed to the Mauritius all her rights in private property?—I have no doubt that was the case with all our conquests at the time.

16435. But we have not respected those rights; we valued their slaves at 70 *l.* a piece, and only paid them 30 *l.*, upon the understanding that they were to enjoy seven years' apprenticeship, and that there was to be an exclusion of slave-grown sugar?—Those are all matters connected with the general policy of the country, into which I do not feel it necessary to enter.

16436. Can you state to the Committee what proportion the French inhabitants bear to the British?—Not the exact proportion numerically; it is larger.

16437. Twenty to one, is not it?—It is considerably larger.

16438. The Committee have heard it stated that there are about 20,000 French to something like 1,000 British, exclusive of the military?—It may be so. I should decline, upon prudential grounds, going into any comparative enumeration of the French and English population.

16439. Especially after having said that the colony cannot be neglected with impunity?—As to which, I repeat, that I do not think that the colony has been neglected, or ever will be.

16440. It is made one of the subjects of complaint by this colony, that no less than 30,000 *l.* a year has been expended upon the police?—I am aware that

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that there has been a large sum expended upon the police, and that the police system is very imperfect, but that is connected with the enforcement of those very vagrancy laws which are said to be so inoperative; very recent representations, relating to the imperfect condition of the police of the Mauritius, were made to Lord Grey, and the result was, that a member of the metropolitan police force was sent out to the colony, with some constables, with a view to organize and improve the system; it has not turned out so successful as we could wish, but I should hope that the system may be improved. At all events, I must state again, that I think the expense must, in a large degree, fall upon the local government, and that any representations of theirs, upon a subject of so much importance, will meet with ready attention on the part of Lord Grey.

16441. Is not this a grievance which has been going on for the two years during which Lord Grey has been in office?—Since Lord Grey has been in office, the first effort has been made for the improvement of the system of police, and that improvement was made at the instigation of those connected with the island of the Mauritius itself.

16442. Has there been any reduction in the cost of the system?—I think not; but the demand clearly has rather been for a much more efficient police. Whether the same sum might be so spent as to produce a more efficient police, I cannot state; but I think that the local government should exert itself.

16443. The local government is completely under the influence of the Governor, is not it, and the Governor is also under the authority of the Colonial Office; are not the Colonial Office and the Crown entirely responsible for the misgovernment of a Crown colony?—No doubt the Colonial Minister for the time is responsible for the misgovernment of any colony during his administration; but there is nothing, with the present relations subsisting between the Colonial Minister and the Government of the colony, to prevent the Governor and his Council recommending improvements and alterations, and suggesting them, and clearly alterations with reference to the police are all local matters which require local knowledge, which must in a great degree be found in the colony itself. I have already stated that the representations which were made have been attended to; an attempt has been made and is now making to improve that force.

16444. In two years that attempt has come to nothing?—I cannot say that it has come to nothing; it is in progress.

16445. Is not it a manifest proof of misgovernment that, in a Crown colony which is of no greater extent than the county of Sussex, there should be an expenditure of 30,000*l.* on the police, at the same time that it is represented that there are 20,000 vagabonds wandering about the island without any apparent mode of getting their livelihood?—I stated to the noble Lord that I do not think it is such a proof.

16446. Do you know of any county in England, or even in Ireland, of that extent, where 30,000*l.* is spent upon the police, where it can be said that there are 20,000 vagabonds?—I cannot quite agree in one element of the question. The 20,000 vagabonds, as they are called, are not 20,000 thieves or pick-pockets; under that head is comprised, I dare say, many an honest man who is not actually at work. With respect to the cost, all I can say is, that I do think it is a question which the local government ought seriously to look to; that they ought to search into the necessity for an expenditure of that kind. I do not think everything that is done ought to proceed by the dictation of the Colonial Minister; I rather look to see some independent party in the colony take the lead in such improvements.

16447. You think that a local government would be a much better thing than an expensive government under the Colonial Office?—I think while there are colonies, we must have some ascendancy over the colonies. I do not understand it to be suggested to make the colonies perfectly independent, and not in any way subject to the Crown; but as respects any improvement of the local government, either by the establishment of municipal institutions, or the introduction, where it is safe and prudent, of a representative principle, there is no objection to that. On the contrary, it has been encouraged in the island of Trinidad, at the suggestion of Lord Harris, and sanctioned by Lord Grey, and municipal institutions may be there established. I hope and trust that in the course of time they will work well, and lay the foundation of a good system of local government. So with regard to the other colonies, efforts have

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been made to introduce local self-government, consistent with the assertion of the authority of the Crown.

16448. We have it in evidence that the squatting which takes place in the Mauritius has taken place upon the Crown lands, and in the most favourable spots of the Crown lands, and that it would have been quite competent to the Governor and to the Crown to have prevented that squatting. Do not you think the Government is responsible for the squatting of that description which has taken place?—The system of squatting is one extremely difficult to deal with, and in many of the colonies it has crept on to an extent that is highly objectionable.

16449. I am directing your attention to the Mauritius?—Taking the case of the Mauritius, it does not seem to me that the squatting has been so extensive there as in many colonies of the West Indies; but if it do exist, it is an evil, though not easy of remedy, where the parties have had possession for some time; but I should not imagine it was a great evil in the Mauritius.

16450. Has not this evil grown up in the Mauritius entirely since 1834?—It may have done so. Circumstances will account for that; the very large increase of population and the large importation of labour would lead to a certain extent to the increase of the squatting. But I think it is an evil that ought to be dealt with vigorously and promptly, as I think it is full of mischief.

16451. Do not you think that if that evil had by former governments been dealt with vigorously and promptly, it might have been prevented altogether?—I think if the evil consequences of it had been altogether foreseen, it is probable that measures would have been taken, which, if they had been taken in time, would have remedied it. But the fact is, that that evil was not felt so keenly as it is in the present day; so extensive and accurate a knowledge of our colonial possessions certainly was not possessed in those days, compared with what is now possessed, and therefore the evil has grown up, and having grown up, it is not a very easy thing to deal with it in many colonies; but in the Mauritius I do not think it is so great an evil as in many others, and not therefore so difficult to deal with.

16452. Is not the fact this, that nothing would have been more easy than to have prevented it in the Mauritius?—I do not know the extent of it in the Mauritius, nor enough of the circumstances to give an opinion.

16453. The Mauritius is 60 miles long and 30 broad?—Are you speaking of the extent of the island?

16454. Yes. I think we also have it in evidence that all the centre of the island is a forest, to which there is no desire, and never could be any desire on the part of those vagabonds to go and squat, so that the extent of the territory that is convenient for squatting is extremely limited, whilst I think we have had it in evidence that there are military stations which are nowhere much above 7 or 14 miles apart, and 30,000*l.* a year is expended on police. What I want to know is this: is it possible, that if the government of the island had been efficient, 30,000*l.* a year could have been spent in police, and 300,000*l.* a year upon the general expenses of the Government, and that such a state of things could have arisen, or could exist, as that which now exists in the Mauritius?—I am not prepared to give any answer to that, but with regard to the 30,000*l.* a year for police, I should like to examine the items of that, and to know what really is spent upon what is called the active police force. I do not think that squatting in the Mauritius has gone to a great extent.

16455. As to the stipendiary police magistrates, in the charges for the police there is a sum of 1,606*l.* charged for 48 guards for the stipendiary magistrates; and here is an item for the clothing of the police 1,800*l.* a year. Artillery 240*l.* a year. Rewards for killing dogs 140*l.* a year. It would seem that this unfortunate colony was subjected to all manner of expenses without any sort of limit or check whatever; virtually, I apprehend that this 300,000*l.* a year is a charge that must come directly or indirectly out of the produce exported from the island, which consists of little but sugar, which amounts to 6*l.* a ton?—£. 6 a ton would be 360,000*l.* a year, taking only 60,000 tons as the export.

16456. That is for last year; but take the average of 50,000 tons. We have heard that very nearly one-third of the plantations are likely to be thrown out of cultivation; would it not be very possible, in your opinion, to reduce all those expenses at least one-half?—I cannot give any opinion as to a reduction of

of that kind, but I should hope and trust that more economy would be introduced, and that measures for that purpose would be taken.

16457. It appears by this return that the Governor receives 7,228 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* a year, besides, I believe, some other allowances; a house free, I imagine?—Yes, I believe so.

16458. And coals, I suppose, and various other things?—I do not know.

16459. There appear to be a number of small items which have something to do with that?—I dare say there are allowances of that kind in addition.

16460. For cleaning government privies there is 2 *l.* a year, and jobbing of every description, high and low; we have had it in evidence that the governor of the sister colony of Bourbon receives but 2,400 *l.* a year; do not you think that the same salary would suffice for the Governor of the Mauritius that suffices for the Governor of the Island of Bourbon?—I do not think the cases are quite parallel; the Mauritius is a very important station, and must be considered so in an imperial point of view; it is an island of extreme value from its position, and must be regarded in some degree as a position of importance to protect our general interests in those seas.

16461. It is the Dardanelles of the East, in fact?—Yes; and I think that comparison between Bourbon and the Mauritius could hardly hold good.

16462. I quite agree with you that the importance of the island is above all estimate; but is not the answer you have just given me a complete justification of the claim of the planters, that all those extra expenses should be charged to the Imperial Government, and not charged upon them as sugar planters?—I think there are reciprocal advantages in it.

16463. What are the reciprocal advantages?—The general protection which the empire gives to its trade at large; each colony shares in that; and each colony, therefore, should pay some proportion towards the expense.

16464. But has not this colony of Mauritius, which was a French colony, great reason to complain that whilst in the terms of the regulation which you have laid before us, she was guaranteed the enjoyment of all her property, and also, though I do not know whether that is in the terms of the regulation, or in the proclamation which preceded the terms of the regulation, she was to enjoy all the rights of British colonies, yet she was excluded from those rights of British colonies to the year 1825?—I am not aware to what that alludes.

16465. Up to the year 1825 the Mauritius was rated as a colony, and as a part of the East India Company's territories with respect to the fiscal laws?—Yes.

16466. So that her whole trade was destroyed; the trade she enjoyed under French rule was destroyed, and yet she had not, until the year 1825, opened a market for her sugar; I wish to ask you a question about that 200,000 *l.*; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his statement to the House of Commons, declared that 200,000 *l.* would be granted to Guiana and Trinidad for the encouragement of African immigration?—No, not strictly for African immigration.

16467. Yes, he so stated; and it continues so in his corrected speech?—It was not strictly for African immigration; the colonies raised loans for the purposes of immigration; the loans included at that time the importation of labour from the East Indies; that is to say, the importation of coolies; therefore, when the colonies fell into pecuniary difficulty, the Government placed 200,000 *l.* at the disposal of those colonies, in discharge of all existing liabilities: it was as well for coolie immigration as for African immigration. Whatever is the amount the existing contracts will have to be paid out of that 200,000 *l.*, before the remainder can be applied to other purposes; those other purposes, however, being exclusively immigration purposes.

16468. Is not the real state of the case this, that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons that 200,000 *l.* was to be devoted to African emigration to Guiana and Trinidad 160,000 *l.* of that was already forestalled?—I cannot state from memory what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, but I should think that he stated it correctly, and undoubtedly it must have been known to the parties interested, because, as they could not raise the money to meet the existing liabilities they had come under, they were perfectly aware that the Government intended to meet those liabilities, and to meet them out of that advance; at least I imagine there could be no misunderstanding upon that point.

16469. Was not the Government responsible for the original 160,000 *l.*, supposing



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posing the colony was unable to meet it?—No, I think not; the colony was liable.

16470. Suppose the colony could not pay?—Then in that case the benefit would not have been derived, and difficulty would have ensued to the colony, and great evil would have resulted to the colony, for then the immigration would have been stopped.

16471. If those bills had been dishonoured, would not the Government have been obliged to pay them?—No, certainly not.

16472. But the effect of it, so far as any prospect exists that the British colonies should be benefited by this advance of 200,000*l.*, is, that there is but 40,000*l.* to be expended in African immigration?—Yes, but the 200,000*l.* was not to be spent exclusively upon African immigration; it was for immigration only, and to meet the liabilities under which the colonies had come at that time, when it was inconvenient to meet them.

16473. But that was not the statement made to the House of Commons?—I should think it must have been to that effect.

16474. It was announced as one of the boons to the West Indies?—When the 200,000*l.* was advanced, I think I state correctly what was said on that occasion, I did not hear it, for I was not in The House, but I think the word “advance” was used, and of course that implied a loan, and the parties interested knew perfectly well that it had reference to those liabilities, under existing contracts for the importation of labour, which they were unable to meet.

16475. I believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer’s speech was published by authority, was not it?—I cannot say.

16476. Was not it circulated from the Colonial Office?—No, certainly not; whatever may have proceeded from the Colonial Office may have proceeded from a few copies which I had at my own disposal, and that may have originated the idea.

16477. It was a corrected copy, and I collect from you that those copies were distributed from the Colonial Office, not officially, but still they were sent to you, and you did distribute them?—Not in that sense, certainly. I do not think half a dozen copies proceeded from my hands, and those were to personal friends, or those I knew; but in the sense of their being sent to the Office and distributed by the Office, unquestionably it would be incorrect to convey that notion.

16478. They were not printed by the Office?—Certainly not.

16479. But a considerable number of copies were sent out; a good many more than half a dozen, I believe?—A number were sent to me personally; I will not undertake to say whether it was half a dozen or one dozen. I do not know at this moment how many, but a few were sent to me individually, and I believe I have the major part of them even now. I know I have some now, but I meant to state distinctly that they were not sent to the Colonial Office, or distributed by the Colonial Office at all.

16480. We have had evidence before us, that two ships have been freighted for free labourers from Sierra Leone, but as yet we have no information that a single African has been carried from the Kroo coast, as was proposed by the Government; have there been any Africans conveyed from that part?—They have not been obtained from the Kroo coast, because at present the number of liberated Africans at Sierra Leone have been large enough to supply the vessels that have gone there, and therefore they have preferred taking them at once from thence to going to any other place.

16481. I believe that has been confined to the “Growler” and two merchant ships?—No, I think not; there must have been several other ships, but however, any number of ships could apply for a licence and obtain it at once, if they wished.

16482. Is it free for any West India planter who chooses to apply for a licence to send a ship to get Africans?—Any shipowner who applied for a licence might obtain it.

16483. And he might go to the Kroo coast?—He might go to the Kroo coast. I think you will see the whole explained in the papers before Parliament. A bounty is payable by the colony, and a certain sum is paid by Government with a view to encourage it.

16484. We have had the evidence of Commander Hall and of Captain Lecray,
that

that when the "Growler" was fitted out she was very expensively furnished with berths; under whose regulation was the "Growler" provided with those expensive berths?—I imagine, under the directions of the Admiralty.

16485. Not in obedience to any instructions from the Colonial Office?—No, I am not aware of it; it would be altogether a matter for the Admiralty to determine upon.

16486. We have had it also in evidence that nothing could be worse contrived, or worse calculated for the health of the emigrants, than that arrangement, and that the first thing that Commander Hall did with a view of purifying the ship and making her healthy, was to take down those berths and burn them for firewood?—I know nothing of the fact of burning for firewood, but the removal of the berths I believe to have been quite correct, and experience has sanctioned it; it was done in more cases than one, I think.

16487. But those regulations, you think, were the Admiralty's regulations?—Yes. I think that all those regulations would be made by the Admiralty; probably they might call upon the Land and Emigration Commissioners for information upon the subject, but I am not aware of that fact. With regard to the provision of berths, as I have said, some private ships went out with berths, but they were found unnecessary, and they were removed, and removed under the sanction of the Government.

16488. Had they originally been instructed to put up those berths?—I do not know; I am not aware of that.

16489. There is no doubt, I suppose, that the other regulations with regard to the immigrants were not Admiralty regulations, but were Colonial Office regulations, that the immigrants should not be permitted, for example, to expose themselves to the danger of falling overboard?—I do not know what regulations you allude to, but the original regulations made with reference to the conveyance of labourers from Sierra Leone to Trinidad, I imagine, would be properly required to be under the sanction of the Colonial Office.

16490. Are those regulations still in force, signed by Lord Grey, which require that the immigrants should be daily exercised with dancing and singing; are they still part of the code of colonial legislation?—They are very wise regulations, and anything that promotes health on board I should take to be proper and judicious; exercise, and anything that promotes health, I think can hardly meet with objection on the part of any one. If you are to give instructions you must be precise.

16491. You still think that it was a very wise regulation that the surgeon should be qualified to teach dancing and singing on board the emigrant vessels?—I do not think that was the regulation; that the surgeon might be instructed to promote exercise on board, I think, was extremely probable, and very wise.

16492. Is not promoting dancing and singing something like teaching dancing and singing?—I think not.

16493. We have learnt that in these slave ships, in a cargo of slaves, there are generally found six or seven different nations, who do not understand each other's language?—It may be so; I do not know the fact.

16494. Do not you think it would be much better if all those minute regulations and restrictions were very much modified, and that the West Indian planters desiring to obtain emigrants should be allowed to obtain them in their own way?—I do not know what is meant by obtaining them in their own way.

16495. That a planter who wants emigrants should go and find them himself, get such a description of people as he wants, and make his own terms with them, and enter into such contracts as he and the labourers can agree upon?—That is, to go to the slave coast and purchase slaves.

16496. Not purchase slaves; he cannot do that, I believe, under the law; that would be an act of felony?—Quite so; but I understood the question to propose that all those restrictions should be abolished.

16497. I am speaking of the colonial restrictions, and though I am quite aware that the Colonial Office is despotic in the Mauritius, and Trinidad, and Guiana, the Colonial Office cannot alter the laws of the land; I apprehend that under the laws as they stand now, slave dealing by British subjects would be an act of felony?—No doubt of it.

16498. That is not a Colonial Office restriction?—Just so; then I understand the question to apply only to the Colonial Office regulations.

16499. Subject to the laws of the land?—Anything that unnecessarily impedes emigration, I think, should be re-considered and removed.

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16500. Do you not consider, inasmuch as the Mauritius is charged with all those very heavy expenses that are unnecessarily put upon her by the Colonial Government, that she is entitled to some protection as a set-off against those enormous charges?—Protection in what way?

16501. In the way of a differential duty?—No, I do not; and I do not think it would be for her benefit; but that is a part of the subject I do not feel it necessary to go into at this point, because, of course, it is a controversial point.

16502. How do you conceive it would be possible for the Mauritius, for example, so long as she has to pay at the rate of 6*l.* a ton upon her produce, and remains subject to those other restrictions in getting labour, to compete with other colonies that are not subject to any such burdens as those?—I hardly know of any sugar-producing countries that have not been subject to very great burdens; I hardly know any instance in which they have not been equal to those of the Mauritius.

16503. Do you know any sugar-growing country that is burdened to the same extent as the Mauritius?—I can refer the Committee to Cuba, as very nearly burdened to the same amount of taxation, with many further disadvantages.

16504. What do you understand to be the taxation of Cuba?—I should think that the annual taxation of Cuba must be little short of 800,000*l.*, or a million; she supports a considerable body of troops, and a considerable naval force, and she makes considerable remittances to Spain, exclusive of the expenses of her government.

16505. Is not her sugar admitted into Spain at 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. duty, instead of 14*s.*?—That is quite another branch of the subject; I admit that such may be the fact, though I do not know exactly what is the duty upon Spanish sugar in Spain.

16506. You said something about the West India colonies having legislatures of their own, and that they had permission to legislate for themselves; but is not there a despotic power in the Colonial Office to disallow any law that any colonial legislature may propose?—I do not think there is a despotic power lodged anywhere in any department of the Government in this country. I imagine that any ordinance, which has for its purpose any useful object, may be proposed with perfect freedom by the colonial legislatures, and would be received here with a full desire to adopt it.

16507. It has been stated before, that the civil list of British Guiana was agreed to as part of the condition of being permitted to import emigrants?—On condition of passing the Loan Immigration Ordinance is, I suppose, meant.

16508. Can you say if Lord Grey has assented to the petition of the Court of Policy of British Guiana to have the salaries or charge on the civil list reduced by 20 per cent.?—I think Lord Grey has not consented to that; I beg to say there is no ordinance to that effect; no formal Act of the Guiana government has been transmitted here to that effect.

16509. Is it not asked for in a petition?—Not by a petition from the Court of Policy, but by a minute from that body, forwarding a series of resolutions to that effect.

16510. There has been a petition from British Guiana, has not there, to that effect?—There may have been; I do not speak with certainty on that.

16511. There was a memorial to Lord Grey, was there not?—There was a petition to the Governor and Court of Policy, a copy of which was transmitted to Lord Grey by the Governor, at the request of the Court.

16512. Do you think that the Court of Policy would ever have consented to that enormous civil list for British Guiana if they had conceived that the Imperial Parliament contemplated the admission of slave-grown produce at the present differential duties?—I have no opinion to offer upon that point; but I think the progress of opinion in this country indicated to all the world that a very great change in our commercial policy was likely to take place sooner or later, and for many years before it actually took place.

16513. Do you think that the general policy of this country in 1841 indicated that, that being the period, I believe, when this civil list was granted?—In 1841, I think, it was tolerably clearly indicated that the Government intended to alter the duties on sugar.

16514. Was not the alteration then proposed, a fixed duty of 12*s.* a cwt. as a protection against slave-grown sugar?—It was.

16515. And upon foreign sugar?—Yes. In 1841 the duty upon foreign sugar

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sugar was three guineas. It was then proposed to reduce it to 12s. differential duty, which of course implied the admission of foreign sugar to a very considerable extent.

16516. Was not the result of that attempt on the part of the Government to let in slave-grown sugar, defeated by a majority of 34?—It was. I do not recollect the majority, but undoubtedly that project was defeated.

16517. Was not the announcement of that entirely new policy on the part of the Whig Government, followed up by an appeal to the people, with a view to know the opinion of the country upon it?—It was followed by the dissolution of Parliament certainly.

16518. Did not the country mark their opinion upon the general policy of the Government, of which the admission of slave-grown sugar was a leading feature, by returning a majority of 90 against the very Government that had had a majority in the previous Parliament?—It was undoubtedly the election of the most liberal commercial Parliament ever known in the history of this country.

16519. It is not what the elected did, but did not the people return a Parliament, with a majority of 90, pledged, amongst other things, to the line of policy adopted by those who were the majority on the sugar question in 1841?—Upon that I can offer no opinion; but I cannot suppose that Parliament was pledged to any special course. All I can state upon this is, that the Parliament elected in 1841, produced the most liberal commercial measures ever known to the history of this country.

16520. In breach of the profession of all those who got their seats in it?—Not of all, I hope.

16521. This is a question of good faith; as to whether good faith has been kept with British Guiana. Did not the Queen in Her speech on the prorogation of Parliament, previous to the dissolution, call upon the people to express their opinion upon the mode of taxation?—I do not remember the Queen's speech at that time.

16522. You do not remember the speech of your own Government?—I was not then connected with the Government.

16523. The answer of the country to the Queen's speech was a majority of 90, apparently in favour of the policy of excluding slave-grown sugar. Has not British Guiana under those circumstances some right to complain of a breach of faith, when she agreed for seven years to the civil list, based upon the supposition that slave-grown sugar was to be excluded during the life of that Parliament?—I would rather abstain from expressing any opinion upon that subject.

16524. With respect to the expenses of British Guiana, can you tell the Committee you were to have laid before the Committee returns which they asked for, relative to the expenses of those governments; are you in a condition to supply them?—No, I am not at present; they are all preparing.

16525. Because as the Committee is concluding their inquiry, it is very desirable for them to have those returns?—I do not know how soon they will be prepared; I know they are actually preparing, but it is a work of very considerable labour to give the expenses in the detail, which I understood the Committee wished.

16526. Are you able to state to the Committee the degree in which the expenses of the government of British Guiana have increased between the year 1823 and the present time?—No, I am not able to state off-hand the increase. There are Parliamentary Papers, I think, already published which would enable me to state it, but I cannot at this moment.

16527. Have they not increased from something like 30,000 *l.* a year to 225,000 *l.* a year?—I know the increase has been very large, but the circumstances of the colony, I think, account for that; the increase of population, and the consequent extension of the affairs generally of the colony, have of course increased the expenses of the government.

16528. The expenses of government have increased eight-fold, is not that so?—As I do not know the sums, I cannot state the proportions.

16529. And during the same period, I suppose, we may assume that the incomes of the planters have fallen off in something like the same proportion?—Upon that I cannot offer my opinion.

16530. Has not the Colonial Office any information as to the state and prospects

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prospects of the planters in the British West Indies?—The Colonial Office have had information as to the state of the West Indies, and I should think that as this Committee has had very large contributions from the Colonial Office upon that subject, they could judge as well as any one there.

16531. I observed that there is a very great difference between the laws of squatting in the different colonies: in the Mauritius it appears to be very easy to prevent squatting; and in British Guiana the Crown, I apprehend, has considerable facilities in preventing squatting upon the Crown land?—Yes, I imagine the Crown has considerable power in conjunction with the local legislature.

16532. With the Court of Policy?—With the Court of Policy.

16533. Has the Crown taken any steps to prevent squatting in British Guiana, by refusing to sell plots of land in small quantities?—I know that there has been some correspondence upon that subject, but I am not able to state accurately to the Committee the purport of it. If I had been at all aware that that particular subject would have been mentioned, I would have been prepared to have given the Committee every information.

16534. Does the Governor possess any discretionary power of making a grant of land when it has been applied for; is he bound to advertise it at the upset price of 1*l.*?—Certainly; I imagine that the lands in British Guiana, as in other colonies, would be subject to the provisions of the Land Sales Act, which requires, of course, that the land should be sold by auction, and that the upset price should be 20*s.*

16535. Do not you think that in British Guiana, under the circumstances, it would be very desirable to raise that price?—I do.

16536. Does Lord Grey contemplate raising it?—I think a correspondence has taken place upon the subject, but I am not prepared at this moment to state it.

16537. There have been, I believe, also brought under the notice of the Colonial Office several instances in which lots have been sold of 100 acres, with a view of partition amongst a number of parties?—Yes, that has been done; and I believe done by private individuals in several colonies.

16538. Have not the Crown lands been sold in that way?—I think there was an instance; and, if I recollect rightly, the correspondence upon that subject was with the Honourable Member for Leominster, and my impression is, but I am speaking entirely from recollection, that his statements were referred to the colony, and there was a very great discrepancy between the statements forwarded to us and those which he directly made to the Colonial Office; but as I am speaking entirely from recollection of what took place before I had anything to do with the Colonial Office, I am not able to state accurately what did pass.

16539. Did not Lord Glenelg, as far back as 1838, either write a despatch, or issue an Ordinance of some kind, putting a restriction upon it?—I think there was some such Ordinance as that, and which, in spirit if not in letter, is revived, I think, by Lord Grey; but I again say that I am quite speaking from recollection of a matter which occurred before I had anything to do with the Colonial Office.

16540. Do not you think that if when the emancipation took place, stringent laws had been passed with regard to sales of land, and with regard to squatting, and also with regard to contracts, the British West Indies and the Mauritius would have stood in a very different position from what they do now?—I think it very probable that the British West Indies would have been in a different position. I do not think it applies so much to the Mauritius; but still, in whatever extent it does apply, the observation may be made, and I think there are papers before this Committee which will show that it was urged upon the attention both of the Government and West India body, and urged by Lord Grey himself at that time; but, from whatever cause, his views did not prevail, and those measures were not taken.

16541. Do you think, upon the whole, that the British West Indies, as far as your knowledge goes, are in as good a position now to contend against the slave-holding colonies as they were in 1838?—I do not think I can make any comparison as to their power of competing with slave-holding colonies, though I freely admit the present state of everybody and everything connected with the West India colonies at this moment is that of distress.

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16542. What I am asking is this, is not it within your knowledge that the negroes upon their first emancipation did not demand those high wages that they did subsequently; and if those laws had been carried out, and emancipation had been met with immigration, would the planters ever have had to contend with these high wages, which it is now so difficult to pull down?—I do not know whether that result would have followed, but I freely admit, as I have already stated, that I think there might have been many useful measures accompanying emancipation, which would have prevented a good deal of the mischief which has arisen. The rate of wages must depend, of course, upon the supply of labour; whether that would have been increased or not, I am not prepared to say; but I think it would have been wise at that time to have looked to an increase of labour, because of course, upon the termination of slavery, females and children, and even the male labourers, would not labour to the same extent as they had done.

16543. From the evidence given before this Committee, if you have glanced at it at all, you must be aware that at the first outset of freedom the negroes did not ask those high wages which they afterwards demanded, and that it was only by degrees that they discovered how completely they were the masters of their former masters, and that the sugar planters were at the mercy of the labourers. Therefore, what you are asked is this: the labourers having now learned their power, and having enjoyed those high wages for so long a period of time, and having got possession of so much wealth as they have generally, a great many of them having become possessed of land, and I presume you do not think it would be possible to take any steps to dispossess the labourers of their lands, or to put any exclusive tax upon the creoles or negroes, do you think that the planters are in as good a position now to start afresh as they would have been in 1834, had they then been at once assisted by permission to get free labour where they could, and if they had also been assisted with good vagrant, labour and industrial laws of various kinds?—I can hardly add more than what I have already stated. I think many measures might have been, and were suggested at that time, which, if adopted, would have tended to prevent some of the evils that have arisen. The rate of the wages, one source of evil, is, I hope, likely to lessen, but I am inclined to say, that I think it has been one of the evil consequences of high protection to lead to a high rate of wages. I do not wish to enter into a controversy on that point, but I state it rather as a matter of fact, which I find recorded in the evidence taken before this Committee.

16544. Did not that protection exist equally before emancipation?—Yes, but under very different circumstances; there was no such thing as a rate of wages then. Of course you must consider that part of the cost of production under very different circumstances.

16545. Then your opinion is, that when those creoles see that the planter cannot afford to grow sugar at a profit with those high wages, they will consent to a reduction of wages?—I think that in some cases the reduction has already commenced, and I believe that it must go on.

16546. It was the statement of Lord Grey, I believe, on the 7th of February, that a reduction had taken place in wages in British Guiana, which was equivalent in itself to the importation of 25,000 emigrants?—I do not recollect that particular statement. I think he stated then, and I have no doubt upon good authority, that there was beginning then a very considerable reduction of wages, and I have no doubt there must be a very considerable reduction.

16547. The last despatches you have laid before us go to show that with the exception of a few of the immigrants, none of the labourers have returned to their employment?—The statement I think that was read was founded upon representations then made to Lord Grey, and there certainly was a hope and expectation that the reduction recommended and suggested, suggested by parties connected with sugar cultivation, and supported by the Governor, would have been peacefully and quietly submitted to. I do not think, however, that events have shown that that has been the case. On the contrary, the question is left, I think, in a very unsettled state; still a little reduction has taken place, and to a certain extent it will continue.

16548. Lord Grey stated on the 7th of February that a contemplated reduction of 25 per cent. in wages had taken place, and that it had been met cheerfully and in perfectly good humour by the negroes, who would submit to the reduction of wages when they saw it was necessary; but who, when they saw

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the planters anxiously competing for their labour, would endeavour to get the last farthing they could obtain, and he goes on to say that this is equal to the immigration of 25,000 labourers; but it is not the fact that all those expectations have been entirely disappointed?—No. I do not think that they have been entirely disappointed. I do not think the whole reduction has been realized at present; I think the question is in an unsettled state, but I am still of opinion that reduction has begun and will continue.

16549. Lord Grey lays great stress upon, and we have heard in this Committee that great mischief has arisen from the system of one planter seducing the labourers of his neighbour; do not you think that if those contracts, monthly contracts, or six-weekly contracts for wages were to be encouraged instead of discouraged, and that they were to be accompanied by some law making it penal in the planters to seduce their neighbours' labourers from them, it would go a long way to secure to the planters continuous labour?—I have no faith in contracts for labour; I think it tends to engender a bad relation between the employer and the labourer. It is an opinion which I submit with deference, but I confess I would much rather see wages take their natural level. I think they never will take their natural level while any artificial stimulus is given to prices through protective duties.

16550. We have had it given in evidence that the stipendiary magistrates among others had discouraged the system of contracts, and that they did so from the first period of the emancipation of the slaves. Do you not think that without forcing the labourers to enter into contracts, which would be out of the question so far as regarded the old labourers, if a system of entering into contracts were encouraged, and the labourers were paid monthly, by which means the planters would have the whole of a month's wages hanging over the labourers, that would secure to the planters more continuous labour?—No contract will make a labourer an efficient, cheerful and willing labourer, and therefore I have no faith in contracts entered into for that purpose. It was conceded, I think, by Mr. Gladstone, when he was in office, that contracts might be entered into, I believe, for two or three years, I forget which; but I am not aware that that has been adopted, and I repeat that I do not think it would be found so beneficial as many suppose.

16551. Is there any objection on the part of the Colonial Office to encourage the making of such contracts and such laws?—I have already stated that Mr. Gladstone conceded that point, and Lord Grey has also concurred in his views whenever the question has come before him. I do not imagine that either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Grey, from what I know of their opinions, would think it necessary to encourage the system of entering into contracts; they have rather yielded to it as the general wish that was entertained by the colonies, I think, than acceded to it from any opinion of its efficacy or utility.

16552. Lord Grey, in his speech in Parliament, laid great stress upon central manufactories; do you know whether he is satisfied now that central manufactories are not practicable?—I am not able to state Lord Grey's opinions upon that subject; I think it is a matter entirely of commercial enterprise to decide; there is no doubt that central factories might be the means of improving the sugar manufacture, but whether it would answer in a commercial point of view, I do not pretend to give an opinion.

16553. To revert to those Orders in Council, when the stipendiary magistrates were imposed upon the colonies, was not there a circular from the Secretary of State to all the Governors of the colonies, instructing them to disallow any legislation which was inconsistent with the Orders of Council imposed upon all the colonies?—I am not able to answer that question; it refers to matters which occurred many years ago. I cannot give any precise information to the Committee on that point.

16554. That I believe has never been revoked; and if so, in point of fact, is it not altogether annulling the whole of the charter of the colonies?—I think your Lordship labours under some mistake. If you refer to the Order in Council of 1838, as I have already stated, the colonial legislature had full power to alter and amend it.

16555. That Order in Council still remains in full force as regards Africa, does not it?—It has no practical application to any of our establishments in Africa, I think.

16556. Not to our establishments; but the Order in Council forbids the entering

entering into any contracts except where the British flag flies, or where there are British authorities?—I think it goes further than that, but I should not like to speak without referring to the Order itself; but, generally speaking, contracts have been permitted when they have been made in the colony in which the labourers arrived; the only other limitation as to contracts is the time for which they may be entered into.

16557. That is the mischievous part of the regulation, that the planter cannot go to the country where he finds the emigrant, and enter into a contract for a period of years?—I believe that that still, to a certain extent, remains; how far it has been modified by ordinances passed since by various colonies, I cannot say; but I think, on broad grounds of general policy, certainly long contracts have not been permitted to be made in the colony in which the labourer is to be employed.

16558. The effect of that is, that the importer of the emigrants has no security that he will ever be repaid for the risk and cost of importing them?—I have no doubt that it does interfere with the importation of labour. There are many other considerations, however, which influenced that policy, which I do not think it necessary at all to go into.

16559. That is one of the great questions of inquiry before the Committee?—Yes; but I cannot do more than admit the fact, that I think it is an impediment; whether it would be wise to remove that impediment with reference to the protection which you should throw round that class of labourers who are likely to become labourers in our colonies, imported from distant possessions, is a matter upon which I do not give any opinion at this moment. But you must always remember this, that if you seek to acquire too much power over the class of labourers whom you import from distant possessions in the world, you may create a strong feeling against emigration itself.

16560. Is not it better to have no emigration at all, than an emigration which will not pay the cost of carrying out its execution?—I can hardly answer that without going into the whole of the question. I take it that emigration is still found to answer to a certain extent, and that that is not the cause of its being a failure; many other causes operate, and not that alone.

16561. Is there not proof in every one of the colonies, both as regards the coolies, the Africans, and the Portuguese, that all the vagabondage, and most of the immorality, has dated its commencement from the expiration of the first period of the contracts?—I think it has; but I am not sure whether from the longer contracts which you have adverted to.

16562. As far as the coolies and Africans are concerned, we have it in evidence that a coolie the first year can only dig 40 cane-holes; the second year, 60 cane-holes; the third year he makes 80 cane-holes; does not it appear to be consistent only with equity that the man who is at the risk and at the cost of importing him, and of educating him, should also have the full advantage of the compensation which his perfect labour would give?—No doubt it is so, but it is not very easy to enforce and secure all those advantages; because, even though you had the power of making contracts in Madeira, for example, it does not follow that having made your contracts you could ensure efficient and willing labourers under them. It involves the making of such very stringent regulations as I think would tend to defeat the very object in view; and therefore it must not be looked at singly and simply; all the circumstances must be taken into consideration. I do not think that contracts afford generally that security which you want to obtain for the efficient performance of labour; but that is an opinion that I am perfectly ready to modify and alter; it is merely an individual opinion.

16563. All your evidence goes to this, as far as it does go, that those who have been under contract have worked well as long as they have been under contract; have you any information to give to the Committee contrary to that?—Yes; I think there is information of a contrary character, though I have not at this moment very accurate knowledge of it. I think in Australia, where the same in principle was acted on, that evidence might be found in support of this view.

16564. Not referring to Australia, but strictly confining yourself to the sugar and coffee planting colonies and possessions, is there, as far as your knowledge goes, any example of the long contracts having failed to procure the continuous work for which the planters so much yearn?—No; nor do I think there is sufficient evidence that those long contracts have secured those results.

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16565. That is the result of the evidence before us?—I do not think there is sufficient evidence of that.

16566. Do not you place any faith, for example, in Lord Harris's despatches?—I should place great faith in Lord Harris's despatches.

16567. We have had laid before this Committee copies not only of Lord Grey's correspondence with Lord Harris, but Lord Harris's despatches on the subject of those regulations?—Yes; I must just repeat what I said, that I still think the subject is open to doubt; I do not think the evidence is sufficient to justify the general conclusion which you draw.

16568. It is stated here that the greatest immorality prevailed, and that the coolies were wandering about in a state of obscene nudity till those regulations suggested by Major Fagan, and confirmed by Lord Harris, were carried into effect, and that the benefits accruing from them were most extensive?—Yes; and there was great discontent, I think, at the same time.

16569. They seem to have answered perfectly in making the coolies perform their duties, and in doing away with the vagrancy that had grown out of the contrary system?—With great submission, I think not; they were not in operation long enough, and I do not think the evidence would justify any such general conclusion.

16570. Does Lord Harris give any statement confirming what you are now saying?—I do not recall it to my memory; but the fact is obvious enough that we have not had the contract system tried sufficiently to justify any opinion upon its failure; I think on general principles it is unsound, and probably would not succeed.

16571. In the course of to-morrow I presume you will be able to lay before this Committee copies of those despatches?—Yes; if you will refer me to any particular despatches that you want.

16572. They are the despatches which passed between Lord Grey and Lord Harris upon the subject of those regulations; I wish to ask you, has it come about that those despatches which were moved for on the 26th of November were not laid upon the table of the House of Commons till, I think, the 7th of February?—All that I have to say upon the subject is this; that the despatches which were moved for were prepared for Parliament, and ready to be laid on the table, but just before the meeting of Parliament fresh despatches of very great importance came, and a great effort was made to print them in time to deliver them with the others; but a delay arose over which we had no control at all, and that was the only cause of their being delivered the day but one after Parliament met.

16573. I had given a very long notice of motion on the subject of the West Indies and the Mauritius for the 3d of February, a notice of motion having also been given in the House of Lords; was not it of the utmost importance that we should be put in possession of those despatches before the debate, instead of five hours after it?—As I have stated, further despatches arrived just before the meeting of Parliament, and I attached so much importance to them that I made an effort to lay the despatches for which you had moved, along with those fresh papers, on the table of The House, and I hoped to have done it, but I was disappointed by parties over whom I had no control; I mean by those engaged in the copying and printing.

16574. But, however, those despatches in many points contradict the statement that Lord Grey made in the House of Lords, the day before or on that same day?—I do not admit that they did that.

16575. Lord Grey stated in the House of Lords that nobody abhorred slavery more than he did; and that if he considered that the measure of 1846 would in any way stimulate slavery, no one should be more opposed to it; is not Lord Grey in possession now of despatches proving that the slave trade has been very much stimulated, and very much increased?—I have no doubt that the slave trade has increased, but to what extent I do not know; and to what extent it is due to the Act of 1846 may be a matter of doubt.

16576. Will you lay before this Committee Governor McDonald's despatch, of October the 1st, 1847?—Yes; I will ascertain whether it can be laid before the Committee; I dare say it can.

16577. It is the despatch in which he concludes by stating with respect to the suppression of the slave trade, that it must be taken, he is afraid, as proving that the trade itself is no way diminished, but on the contrary that it has been prosecuted,

prosecuted, if possible, with more vigour than ever. Do you know whether Lord Grey is still of the same opinion as he was on the 7th of February, when he stated that instead of the prospects of Jamaica being bad, there was no part of the British dominions in which there were so favourable prospects for the investment of capital as there were in Jamaica at that moment?—No doubt Lord Grey is quite able to explain and defend his own opinions, without relying on aid so feeble as mine.

16578-9. Lord Grey says, he believes that a man going to Jamaica would have a greater prospect of realizing a fortune in Jamaica than in any other field of investment; you cannot express any opinion on that?—I decline to pronounce any opinion on the point; the grounds on which Lord Grey formed that opinion he is quite able to maintain and defend.

16580. Do you know what space the East India Company prescribe for sepoys in the Company's transport ships?—No, I am not aware.

16581. Mr. *M. Gibson.*] You have been asked about the restriction on the immigration ships; with regard to the other ships that you employ in carrying produce, have there been any statements from the colonies that the restrictions of the Navigation Laws are injurious to the interest of the colonies?—I believe papers have been laid before Parliament, showing that from various colonies representations have been made that the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws are prejudicial to their trade.

16582. Sir *E. Buxton.*] With respect to the coolie immigration, was not it the fact that at first, after the emancipation, there were very great abuses connected with the immigration of coolies into the Mauritius?—There were not any coolies, I think, imported into the Mauritius at that early period, but I do not remember any of the circumstances connected with that.

16583. Do you happen to remember that a motion was made, I think, by Dr. Lushington, in the House of Commons, and that the immigration of coolies was stopped by the House of Commons, against the wish of the Government, in consequence of the abuses that had taken place in the introduction of coolies into the Mauritius?—I thought you said into the West Indies.

16584. I am speaking of the Mauritius; that this immigration was prevented by the House of Commons, I believe in opposition to the wishes of the Government, in consequence of the abuses that had taken place?—It was.

16585. And that the five years' contracts which had existed up to that time were stopped, in consequence of the great complaints that were made that those people were very much ill-used?—So far as I recollect there were very great abuses, which were sub-sequently inquired into by the East India Company; the result of the inquiry was laid before Parliament, and certainly it tended to show very great abuses and sufferings on the part of the coolies.

16586. And great complaints were made at that time by parties at home, and also by the East India Company, of those abuses?—Certainly.

16587. With respect to the supply of labour, while Lord Grey is willing to secure it, I suppose the Committee may understand that the Government are quite determined that whatever immigration is permitted it shall be considered as entirely free?—There are already stated, I think, in the papers before Parliament, the opinions of the Government upon that point, and I think they are explicit upon that point.

16588. Mr. *Goulburn.*] Can you explain the reason why we have no accounts in the papers laid before Parliament, for Jamaica, of the character of those from other colonies?—I imagine you allude to the blue book, to the annual account from Jamaica.

16589. There is no account of the state of the island; and in the other cases?—That is generally comprised in the annual report called the blue book. The fact is, that we have not received it.

16590. Does not the Governor write despatches to the Colonial Office on the subject of the state of the island, besides that one particular paper, in the course of the year?—Yes, certainly; but I am not aware of any despatches from him of any importance which have been withheld from this Committee.

16591. We have received from other colonies very considerable details as to the state of those colonies, and as to the prospects of agriculture; but from Jamaica I can find nothing of the kind?—Until very recently, I think there has been no such general despatch received; that despatch is now printing for this Committee; I ought to add that the Governor has been in the island a very short time.

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16592. *Chairman.*] That is preparing, is it?—There is a despatch, but still not of the nature to which the Right honourable gentleman alludes; however, whatever we have will be furnished.

16593. Do you know anything of Mr. Pickwood, a witness, whom we had here?—I do not know him; I have seen him.

16594. He stated that he was at the head of the police in Antigua; is that so?—I really do not know anything about him.

16595. You have seen him at the Colonial Office?—I have seen him, I think, twice; I forget upon what occasions he came; but I have seen him twice, I think.

Benjamin Buck Greene, Esquire, called in; and further Examined.

B. B. Greene, Esq.

16596. *Chairman.*] WE had Mr. Pickwood before us on Friday last; and referring to your last examination, Mr. Pickwood in his evidence states that he supposes the increased expenses in 1837, as compared with 1836, upon the Nicola Town estate, which you managed, arose from your successor, Mr. Davy, being a bad manager. Is that your opinion of the case?—In the first place Mr. Davy was not my successor; I was succeeded by my brother, Mr. Henry Charles Greene, in the management of that estate, and he continued in the management of it until his death in August 1840. Mr. Davy acted as his overseer, for about five months, I think, of 1837; my brother then promoted him to the management of the Farm estate, upon the other side of the island. As to the increased expenses of 1837, as compared with 1836, they are to be accounted for by the hurricane which occurred on the 2d of August 1837. I will read to the Committee my brother's letter, informing us of the occurrence. It is dated, St. Kitts, 4th of August 1837. "My dear Benjamin,—It is with feelings which I cannot describe that I sit down to write this letter; since writing to you on the first instant, we have experienced a most destructive gale; it commenced about 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 2d, and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon. I am truly sorry to inform you that the 'Michael' went on shore, and she now is stranded off the Pond estate; she parted both cables, and Captain Kidson to prevent her from going on the rocks and being broken to pieces, hoisted the fore-topmast stay-sail; she is lying now in a bed of sand. Captain Kidson has appointed Mr. Barnes, the agent, to do the best he can for all parties concerned; she was surveyed yesterday by Captains Striker, Moffat, and Carter, who recommended that she should be lightened, as they could not report the condition of the ship, or whether it was practicable to get her off until that was done, which of course will be proceeded with as speedily as possible. She had three feet water in her hold at 10 o'clock, but it was reduced by the pumps to 27 inches at three o'clock in the afternoon. The surveyors reported the ground tier to be damaged; I sincerely hope the ship, freight, and produce are fully insured. There were on board at the time she went on shore, $\frac{BC}{NT}$ 71 hogsheads, and four tierces sugar, and 28 puncheons molasses, $\frac{BC}{SP}$ 20 hogsheads, 16 puncheons molasses, $\frac{S}{P}$ 51 hogsheads sugar, 22 puncheons molasses, $\frac{BC}{TM}$ 2 puncheons molasses; 45 barrels one puncheon molasses. The 'Helen Jane' is safe; she is reported as having been seen with her bowsprit carried away. The 'Julius' went on the rocks at Rawlin's Bay, and in less than 10 minutes after she struck was all in fragments, all hands saved. This estate (Nicola Town), has suffered severely, more than any other that I have heard of in the island; we have lost part of the roof of the lower work boiling-house, stripped part of the boarding and shingles at the upper works, two trash-houses, a pen, shed, and a great many shingles stripped off Molineux's works; the windows were barred up, but the wind broke the bars and forced open the shutters. The canes have suffered very much indeed, more so than in the gale of 1835, although the wind was not so strong; everything looks in a deplorable condition. The other estates have not suffered materially."

16597. In point of fact, when Mr. Pickwood stated that the increased expense was owing to a bad manager, Mr. Davy, that fact was incorrect altogether?—That is incorrect. Mr. Davy did not manage the estate until the end of 1840.

16598. He did not succeed you, and the increased expenditure arose entirely

out of the circumstance of the hurricane, instead of the bad management?—Precisely so. I beg leave to state to the Committee that I was in hopes Mr. Pickwood would have been here. The honourable Member for Westbury, Mr. Wilson, was kind enough to send me a copy of Mr. Pickwood's evidence on Saturday last, and when I returned it to him I wrote a note requesting that he would inform Mr. Pickwood that I should probably be re-examined, for that his statement contains several inaccuracies. I again wrote to Mr. Wilson yesterday, to tell him that I was to be re-examined to-day, and requested him, as Mr. Pickwood was his witness (or rather, I believe, that of the Colonial Office), to acquaint him with the fact. I do not see him in the room, otherwise I should have asked your Lordship to have allowed him to have been near to me, to hear what I have to say, as I regret to say I shall have to contradict much of his evidence.

16599. Mr. Goulburn.] The hurricane was in August 1837?—The hurricane was in August 1837.

16600. *Chairman.*] As it is not true that Mr. Davy was the manager at all, I ask you whether it is true that your brother was?—Until he died in 1840 he was. Up to that period he conducted the estate with very great ability. On my brother's death Mr. Diggins took charge of that estate in August 1840. But we had such confidence in Mr. Davy as a manager, (he was then on one of the estates under our charge), that we sent out a power of attorney to Mr. Davy to take possession of the Nicola Town estate, and to manage it from that time.

16601. He had been engaged under your brother, and you had been acquainted with him in the island?—Yes; previously, when I resided in the island, Mr. Davy was for about a year or a year and a half one of my managers, and I therefore placed him under my brother; I intended to promote him as soon as an opportunity occurred, because I considered he was a very good manager and an industrious man.

16602. Mr. Pickwood stated that he was a notoriously bad manager throughout the island; you, on the contrary, found him to be one of the best managers you had?—I did so. Mr. Pickwood stated that my brother was recalled; that is not the case, for he died upon the estate; but I have another brother, William, who had nothing whatever to do with that estate; he was living with my brother at the time of his death; soon after which he came to England, but went out again, and was only on the estate as a mere looker-on for a few months, until he took the management of another property, but in consequence of his health failing him he took his departure for England.

16603. Your father had a dispute afterwards with Mr. Davy?—Yes; the fact was, that about that period all the West India estates with which we were connected (and everybody else too), were doing remarkably badly; the free-labour system was working exceedingly ill; and engendered a good deal of dissatisfaction; we therefore thought changing the management rather desirable; but we might have been wrong in dismissing Mr. Davy. I do not believe that we got a better manager afterwards; in confirmation of the opinion that he was not a notoriously bad manager, I would mention that Messrs. Manning & Anderdon, soon after his dismissal, purchased an estate expressly to give Mr. Davy the management of it. With your permission I will read my authority for that, signed by those gentlemen themselves. "April 1st, 1848. Dear Sir,—In answer to your note of this morning, we have the pleasure to say, that after the late John Davy left the management of your estates in Nicola Town parish, in St. Kitt's, we purchased a property in Basseterre parish, principally because from our long acquaintance with him, we felt confidence in his skill and experience as a planter. He died shortly after he assumed the management, and therefore we cannot speak very decidedly of his system; but his correspondence in detail, on every point of plantership, is a convincing proof of his zealous attention to our interests, and of his general knowledge of chemical agriculture, &c., for which his early education had particularly fitted him." I will read another portion of that letter presently, when I come to the part of the evidence upon which it treats.

16604. Can you account for the great increase of expenditure of the Nicola Town estate, in 1843, as compared with 1842?—Yes; in 1843 the island was visited by a very severe earthquake; and with the permission of the Committee

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I will read Mr. Davy's letter on that awful occasion. It is an extract from a letter, dated St. Kitts, 21st February 1843. He says, "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your last letter, dated January 16th, which arrived here on the 11th instant. You will no doubt have received intelligence by the 'Actæon' (of which opportunity I was not aware until too late), of the frightful visitation which we have lately experienced. To attempt a description of the late earthquake will defy any pen to form even a sketch. You will easily imagine the horror we all experienced for full three minutes when the earth was like the troubled sea, and we could not keep our feet; the buildings tossing to and fro, the falling chimnies and walls, the subterraneous and unnatural noises from the earth, animals, &c., were sufficient to strike the most sacred awe into the mind, together with the expected moment of being swallowed up and lost for ever. It began at about a quarter past 10 in the forenoon of the 8th of February, and, what is singular, exactly 10 years to the day since we had these then considered awful shocks." I was in the island at the time of the former earthquake. "The only difference being that the last earthquake was at a quarter past 10 forenoon, and the latter half-past eight in the evening. As you will naturally suppose, great injury has been inflicted on all estates, but particularly Nicola Town and Cayon parishes; the other parts of the island, except Basseterre, have suffered but slightly. You will perceive that the Nicola Town estates, Mansion and Hope, have all suffered severely; and what is worse, mason labour is so scarce that some time will elapse before we can refit. Building lime is not to be obtained, except creole, and that at a tremendous price, which is quite unfit for chimnies; we are therefore in a very serious state. There will be, I am afraid, little chance of the 'Actæon' meeting the 'B. Greene,' but if she does we will require at least 40 hogsheads of lime at Nicola Town directly; if gone, it will be almost necessary for you to ship by any vessel passing this port a supply to serve all your estates, for there will be no chance of obtaining a supply in the West Indies, as nearly all the Leeward Islands may be said to be in ruins. I shall now begin with the injuries sustained on the Nicola Town estate from which you will be able to form some idea of the repairs that must be immediately undertaken.—Phillips' upper works: coppers and engine-chimney in a very shattered state from the foundation; about 15 feet down, may serve for two or three months; indeed it is a God-send it is standing, as otherwise we could not make a hogshead of sugar for months; it takes, however, extra fuel. A new chimney can be built at leisure in a more convenient spot, so as to be in a line with the coppers, especially with the new boiler, which would then receive the copper-fire with full effect, and proceed in a direct line with the chimney; so far here we are lucky. The boiling-house is uninjured, which I only attribute to the repairs I made to the walls when I raised it three feet, and to the strong and beautiful new roof over it. The airing-house wall to the north partially down inside, and little rent; this, however, is not of much consequence. The liquor loft was repaired last year, and luckily it was, for the three (wooden) horses, with 15 butts of liquor, were thrown down and lost. If the old floors had been standing, all must have went into the rum cellar. The horses were quite new except one: this is a loss of four puncheons rum. The horse stable is much cracked, and will require repairs directly. The horse-pen walls part thrown down, and remainder much shattered. The dwelling-house uninjured. Plowman's oven and kitchen down. Phillips' lower works; this beautiful chimney is no more; there is a small portion still standing in a tottering state. I shall begin to clear away to-day. A new chimney must be immediately built, as I shall want to grind here in about six weeks; however, I must grind as much as I can above until this is ready. The back wall is projecting over, and must be pulled down from top to bottom: part of the roof broken in by the chimney; engine shade a little injured. As this accident has happened, I shall embrace the chance of making a great alteration, which will I have no doubt cause a great saving of fuel, by hanging the boiler in a line with the copper, in fact, putting it where the old chimney stood, and carry the chimney out in a direct line where it will meet a solid foundation, which the old one had not got. This will be indeed a long and expensive job, but it must be done. I cannot think of building the chimney with creole lime, as it would not last long; it may answer for the back wall and other jobs, which I shall begin instantly about.—Molyneux." That is another part of the same estate. "The chimney here is nearly down,"

but

but it is not required. The pen walls are in a very dangerous state. The pond here, within a foot of being full, was as it were lifted up on one end, and a large flood of water poured out, so as to overflow the house yard. The stone walls much injured; house escaped. The stone store on the bay fell in, and is a mass of ruins. The old upper works partially thrown down. Spooner's old windmill at Upper Works entirely thrown down; Spooner's low windmill cracked in two, and other serious injuries; the chimneys partially down, and works otherwise injured. This, however, although a loss, will not inconvenience us for the present." The rest of the letter relates to other matters. I have the Island account with me, which has been sworn to by the agent in the island as being correct, and he assigns to the account a separate expenditure on account of the earthquake. It is headed, "Expenses incurred in repair of the buildings, &c., from the earthquake, amounting to 726*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; expenses incurred in repair of Molineux House, 175*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; expense incurred in repair of windmill, 94*l.* 13*s.*; making a total of 996*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*," in the year 1843. I beg to state, that in 1844 the earthquake caused an additional expense in the building of a stone store, which was built in that year at the cost of 365*l.*, or 1,285 dollars. I ought to mention that the increased expenditure in 1842 is accounted for by the manager in consequence of his having to put a new roof to the boiling-house, and adding three feet to the height of the walls, when so good an opportunity occurred.

16605. Are you still of opinion that the returns from this estate exhibit a fair comparison as to the cost of producing sugar under the various changes that have taken place, and have you compared that with Mr. Pickwood's statement? —Yes; and I consider that this estate does form a very good comparison for the rest of the island, where the estates were properly managed; but not where they were mismanaged, as the estate of Mr. Pickwood was.

16606. Mr. Pickwood states, that the maintenance of slaves costs about 1,000*l.* a year, and he thinks with that sum the Godwin estate could be worked so as to produce 140 hogsheads a year. Mr. Pickwood did manage his own estate, I believe?—Mr. Edwin Pickwood managed the estate for his mother, which he calls "our large family estate." We shall see what our large family estate makes. I have got returns during Mr. Pickwood's management, and I may just as well say that I have his original accounts in my pocket, signed by himself, from which this statement that I am now going to put in has been extracted. Beginning with 1838. His total expenses in that year were 2,085*l.*; the quantity of sugar made was 50 hogsheads, equal to 37 tons. In 1839 the expenses were 2,216*l.*, and the total make was 74 hogsheads, or 54 tons. In 1840 the expenses were 2,447*l.*, and he made 49 hogsheads of sugar, or 36 tons. The average expenses of those three years amount to 2,249*l.* I may state, that the crop which we found on the ground for 1841, which Mr. Pickwood planted, (we took possession on the 21st of September 1840, consequently the entire crop of 1841 was upon the ground, and a portion of the crop for 1842 ought to have been also), made 25 hogsheads, or 18 tons, leaving on the average, during Mr. Edwin Pickwood's management, a crop of 50 hogsheads, or 36 tons, at an average cost of 2,249*l.*

16607. How much a hundred-weight does that make, or a ton?—I have not by me a return for his molasses and rum; but I estimate them at 4*l.* 10*s.* a ton upon the sugar. After deducting at the rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* a ton from the expenditure, I make the expenses 1,983*l.*; the average production of sugar, 36 tons, would be 55*l.* 3*s.* a ton on the island of St. Kitts, as the cost during Mr. Edwin Pickwood's management.

[The Witness delivered in the Statement, which is as follows:]

B. B. Greene, Esq.

5 April 1848.

ST. KITTS.

GODWIN ESTATE.

STATEMENT OF CULTIVATION, EXPENSES AND CROPS, during the Management of the Estate by Mr. Edwin Pickwood.

	Labour.	Other Island Expenses.	Total Island Expenses.	Supplies from England.	Total Expenses.	Old Cattle, and Sundries Sold in the Island.	Net Expenses.	Sugar Made.	Equal to, in Tons Weight.	Punchoons Molasses.	Punchoons Rum.								
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Hhds.	Tons.	Puns.	Puns.								
1838 - - - - -	331	1,534	1,865	220	2,085	267	1,818	50	37	18	15								
1839 - - - - -	750	1,106	1,856	360	2,216	19	2,197	74	54	31	17								
1840 - - - - -	744	1,287	2,031	416	2,447	26	2,421	49	36	19	12								
Average of Three Years of Expenses - - - - -	- -	1,309	1,917	332	2,249	- -	2,145												
Crop for the year 1841, planted under Mr. Pickwood's management - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	18	13	6								
Average of Four Years' Crops - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50	36	20	13								
<p>Allowing 4<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i> per ton upon the sugar for the rum and molasses, the average cost of production was 55<i>s.</i> 2<i>d.</i> per cwt.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average expenses of three years</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£. 4. 10<i>s.</i> per ton on 36 tons -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">162</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,983</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Average production of sugar, 36 tons, or 55<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> a ton.</p>													£.	Average expenses of three years	2,145	£. 4. 10 <i>s.</i> per ton on 36 tons -	162		1,983
	£.																		
Average expenses of three years	2,145																		
£. 4. 10 <i>s.</i> per ton on 36 tons -	162																		
	1,983																		
From 12 August to 31 December 1837 - - - - -	- -	420	420	1,368	1,788	13	1,775	45	33	22	24								

16608. Taking Mr. Pickwood's own estimate of the expenses, he would be enabled to produce sugar, he said, in competition with slave-grown sugar?—I have made a calculation from his own figures of the rate which it would cost Mr. Pickwood. He stated that with 1,000*l.* a year spent upon labour on that estate, he could produce at the present moment at the rate of 140 hogsheads of sugar per annum; although, when he managed it before, he did not produce 50.

16609. Those were hogsheads of 14 cwt. ?—His hogsheads averaged 14½; his father's averaged 12; therefore, the 140 hogsheads will weigh in round numbers 100 tons; the labour would cost 10*l.* per ton. Other island expenses, which averaged during Mr. Pickwood's management 1,309*l.* per annum, I allow him a reduction to 1,200*l.*, although it is a much larger crop; that will be 12*l.* per ton. Supplies from England upon a moderate calculation, for such a crop, for coals, &c., I put at 250*l.* a year, which is 2*l.* 10*s.* a ton, making the cost in Saint Kitts 24*l.* 10*s.* per ton; add thereto, for freight, insurance and sale charges, 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, that will bring it to 32*l.* a ton in bond—but from that we must deduct the value of the rum and molasses which are obtained from that crop, which I also estimate at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. That leaves a net cost for the sugar laid down in London of 27*l.* 10*s.*, without one farthing of interest or profit to compete against slave-labour sugar (which you will have to do if this Act of 1846 stands), put down in London at a great profit to the Brazilian and Cuban at 18*l.* a ton. I will take Mr. Pickwood's own figures; he says, that for 1,000*l.* a year expended in labour, he could produce 140 hogsheads of sugar per annum, upon the Godwin estate, although, when he managed it before, it did not produce 50. The weight of the hogsheads, during Mr. Pickwood's management, averaged in England 14½ cwt.; therefore, 140 hogsheads will weigh 101 tons. Call it in round numbers 100 tons.

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	£.	s.	d.
Labour will therefore cost, per ton - -	10	-	-
Other island expenses, which averaged during Mr. P.'s management 1,309 <i>l.</i> , say 1,200 <i>l.</i> a year, or - } per ton	12	-	-
Supplies from England, at a moderate calculation for such a crop, for coals, &c., say 250 <i>l.</i> a year, or } ,,	2	10	-
Cost in St. Kitts - - - - -	£.	24	10 -
Add for freight, insurance, and sale charges - - - - -	-	7	10 -
		32	- -
Less for rum and molasses - - - -	-	4	10 -
Total cost laid down in London - -	£.	27	10 -

16610. Not in London at 18*l.* per ton?—Yes; we have the evidence of the four years, when sugar was 18*l.* a ton.

16611. What is it now?—Foreign sugar is very little more than that at the present moment.

16612. Now I come to the hogsheads; Mr. Pickwood distinctly speaks of his hogsheads as being equal to tons of 20 cwt.?—Yes, but they are not of that weight.

16613. Have you got an absolute statement upon that head?—I have.

16614. Is that the fact?—Certainly not, for during Mr. E. Pickwood's management the hogsheads did not average more than 14½ cwt. each, and in his father's time I find the average weight of the hogsheads about 12 cwt. and a quarter. As Mr. E. Pickwood instanced his father's management of the Godwin estate as a proof of the success attending upon resident proprietors (which rather surprised me), I wrote to Messrs. Evan Bailie, Sons & Co., of Bristol, who were his merchants from 1827 to 1834, and they kindly favoured me with the following letters and statement of crops annexed; one being dated 31st March, and the other 3d April instant. With permission of the Committee I will read the last first. I regret very much having to bring the private affairs of any individual before the public, but as a great principle is involved in this question, I feel obliged to do so. "Bristol, 3 April 1848.—"In reply to your favour of the 1st instant, we have the pleasure of handing you enclosed an extract from Mr. Pickwood's letter to us, written upon the subject of his assuming the management of the Godwin estate, in consequence of the manager's death; and on the other side we have given you the amount of the two crops consigned to us previous to his superintendence, and the results of his exertions and engagements to us up to May 1834, after which we received no produce from him; indeed, the sugars for the last year were consigned to Messrs. Reid, Irving & Company, of which we received only the net proceeds. We cannot, therefore, say positively whether the estate made more than 65 hogsheads of sugar that year or not, but we perfectly recollect our annual disappointments from the late Mr. Pickwood." The enclosure referred to is the copy of an extract of a letter from the late Mr. Pickwood to them, dated St. Christopher, 15 July 1829, and is as follows: "The death of my manager (whose services were invaluable to me) and the failure in my efforts to supply his place by any one in whom I can repose the necessary confidence, have thrown the immediate direction of the estate for the present at least upon myself. I have very reluctantly assumed this duty, inasmuch as it imposes a severer task upon me than I wished to undertake, but when difficulties are to be surmounted, personal sacrifices must be disregarded, and I already feel my reward in the diminished expenditure, and in the increased comforts of the people. As to what may be reasonably expected from this property, I can only say that if from its extent, its high condition, the efficiency of its labourers, and the facility with which it may be worked, it cannot meet its engagements, there is not an estate

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in the island that can; and if I am allowed to give effect to my own system, I speak confidently of very auspicious results. The whole crop to be consigned to you, as at present, by the decretal order." I find that the crop averaged, from the year 1827 to the year 1834, 50 tons per annum; that is the Godwin estate. With regard to the late Mr. Pickwood, I have another letter from Messrs. Evan Baillie, Sons & Co., dated "Bristol, 31st March 1848:—Sir, In reply to your favour of yesterday, we beg to inform you that during our connexion with the late Mr. Pickwood, we considered his management of the Godwin estate far from satisfactory, and had we time (this being our packet day), we have no doubt we could find some letters in confirmation of our opinion. The subjoined state of the account, however, which was closed by Mr. Paull's acceptances, will, we trust, be sufficient evidence that the estate did not prosper, and that we are glad to submit to considerable loss in order to close the account.

	£.	s.	d.
On 1st May 1827, the Godwin Estate was indebted to us in the sum of	-	-	3
Which was increased up to 6th November 1837 to	-	-	10
And for this we received compensation money £.4,957	2	3	
And Mr. Paull's acceptances at one, two, three and four years, amounting together to £.5,082	14	6	
			9
Leaving a loss to ourselves of	£.		1

STATEMENT of Crops at Godwin, from 1827 to 1834, consigned to Messrs. Evan Baillie, Sons & Co., from the Godwin Estate, St. Kitts.

	Hogsheads.	Net Average Weight per Hogshead.			Tons.
		Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
1827-28 - - - - -	136	11	3	23	82
1828-29 - - - - -	140	11	2	11	80
1829-30 - - - - -	107	12	1	10	66
1830-31 - - - - -	30	12	0	20	19
1831-32 - - - - -	28	12	3	21	18
1832-33 - - - - -	70	12	1	20	43
1833-34 - - - - -	65	12	2	13	41
Average per Annum - - -	82	12	1	4	50

As Mr. Edwin Pickwood thought his father (and perhaps it is natural a son should think well of his father) so good a manager, I have obtained the evidence of others besides myself. I had the direction of an estate adjoining Mr. Pickwood's, and therefore had ample opportunities of informing myself as to the management of the Godwin estate; and from my experience as a planter, I should say most distinctly, that no estate in the island was managed worse, if so badly, as the late Mr. Pickwood's, during his lifetime. This is what Mr. Charles Adamson says, "My dear Sir,—In reply to your favour, I beg to say that I had frequent opportunities of judging of Mr. Edwin Pickwood's late father's management of his estates in St. Kitts; I always considered them very badly managed. I also considered the resident proprietors, with few exceptions, conducted their estates much worse than the agents for the absentees. I consider the proprietors of estates in St. Kitts are fortunate in having so many good agents, who are doing all that can be done; but it is impossible, without protection, to go on much longer, and I for one must give up the cultivation of my estates, as I am now sinking money very fast." I may state, that this Mr. Charles Adamson went out

out in the year 1819, at which time he introduced ploughs for the first time, and continued to use them thereafter with great success; he was engaged by Mr. Wildman to manage the very estate which afterwards became my father's, and he was a very successful planter for a number of years, till at length he purchased an estate for himself; he is now living in England retired, having managed his own property for some little time, and that of others, very successfully. Mr. Swindell states, "The late Mr. Pickwood was not considered a good planter, and I believe was not successful with the Godwin; he was suspended from his offices as Chief Justice and Master in Chancery, I believe, on complaint of the Governor (Colonel Maxwell), and was never reinstated." The rest relates to other matters. As I have used Mr. Swindell's letter, I may state who he is: he was the agent of Lord Combermere for a great number of years, in the island of Barbadoes, and he also was the attorney for a great many absent proprietors, in the island of St. Kitt's, and was a very successful one; he afterwards purchased two estates, from which he retired a few years ago, and is now living in England upon his fortune. This gentleman was the first to introduce the cultivation of potatoes into St. Kitts, about 25 years ago, which was attended with immense benefit to the island, first by supplying at a cheap rate food for the negroes, and next in the great improvement afforded by a rotation of crops.

16615. Mr. Pickwood stated, that his father was not indebted a shilling to Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co., have you anything to say upon that?—Yes; I have a letter from Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co., in which they state, "Tokenhouse-yard, 4 April 1848. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, we have to state that the late Mr. R. W. Pickwood, of St. Kitts, kept an account with us in 1833–34, which resulted in a balance against him of 576*l.* 18*s.*; that his son, Mr. Edwin Pickwood, had an account with us, in 1834, which ended with a balance against him of 253*l.* 9*s.*; that by agreement both these balances were merged in an account opened in 1835 for Mrs. Pickwood and Miss Posson (the widow and her sister), on which there came to be a balance due in January 1837, of 951*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, when a settlement took place, and part of it consisted in the joint note of those ladies and Mr. Edwin Pickwood, for 450*l.*, out of which 310*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* still remains unpaid." The question was asked Mr. Pickwood whether his father was not indebted to Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co. 16,000*l.* or 17,000*l.*; that appears to have been an error; it should have been his father-in-law. Reid, Irving & Co. further state in their letter, "We were also the agents of Mr. Walter Williamson; he is the father-in-law of Mr. Edwin Pickwood, who rented the estate called Wingfield Manor from parties in England. Our connexion began by our taking over a debt that he owed to other parties for about 2,500*l.*, and this increased from 1836 till his death in 1847, when it amounted to 16,966*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* With the exception of two short visits to England, he resided and managed the estate, and combined with it the cultivation of a small property of his own. We are, &c. Reid, Irving & Co."

16616. Can you put in a comparative statement of what Mr. Pickwood's estate produced under your management?—I can. The Godwin estate came into the possession of Benjamin Greene & Son, on the 21st September 1840, as having the management of the property. Mr. Davy managed that estate for the first three or four months. Late in 1840 or early in 1841, I cannot recollect which, Mr. Diggins took charge of the property, and has had it ever since. I will put in a statement showing the expense incurred upon the Godwin estate, from 1841 to 1847, both inclusive, from which it appears that the total net expenses averaged 1,607*l.*, producing 67 hogsheads of sugar, or 49 tons upon the average; I deduct from that the value of the rum and molasses, at the rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* a ton upon the sugar, in the same way that I did upon Mr. Pickwood's crop, leaving a net cost upon the average of six crops of 1,387*l.*, which divided over 49 tons, give 28*l.* 6*s.* per ton.

[The following Statement was delivered in:]

5 April, 1848.

ST. KITT'S.

GODWIN ESTATE.

STATEMENT OF CULTIVATION EXPENSES, and CROPS, since the Estate has been in the hands of *Benjamin Greene & Son*.

	Labour.	Salaries.	Lumber.	Animal Stock.	Fodder.	Taxes.	Sundries.	Total Island Expenses.	Supplies from England.	Total Expenses.	Old Cattle, &c. Sold in the Island.	Net Expenses.	Sugar.	Sugar, Net Weight delivered.	Molasses.	Rum.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Hhd.	Tons.	Punch.	Punch.	Punch.
1841	824	260	85	37	44	82	288	1,410	294	1,704	18	1,686	—	—	—	—	—
1842	843	260	53	58	25	71	106	1,416	488	1,904	29	1,875	88	49	21	12	12
1843	857	259	44	—	7	54	117	1,338	351	1,689	44	1,645	64	47	35	5	5
1844	921	260	62	—	13	55	90	1,401	351	1,752	34	1,718	61	44	29	6	6
1845	796	233	82	13	8	11	54	1,147	281	1,428	52	1,376	59	44	20	8	8
1846	759	235	46	98	8	11	56	1,213	193	1,406	36	1,370	62	44	19	19	19
1847	718	235	142	87	12	47	64	1,305	328	1,633	57	1,576	97	66	31	26	26
Average of the 7 Years of Expense	817	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,319	327	1,645	—	1,607	—	—	—	—	—
Average of the 6 Years' Crops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	49	26	13	13

Average Expenditure (Net) for 7 Years £. 1,607
 Less estimated value of Rum and Molasses 220
 £. 1,387

Average of 6 Crops - - - - - 49 tons, or 28 l. 6 s. per ton.

16617. The result of that is, that even with free labour, under your management, when the estate fell into the hands of a non-resident proprietor, it produced more sugar at a less cost than it did during slavery, under the management of Mr. Pickwood, the resident proprietor?—Undoubtedly, owing to the notoriously bad management of the late Mr. Pickwood; because I cannot have it stated without contradiction, that free labour is cheaper than slave labour, unless it is explained in what instance it is so, and how it arises. I am not surprised that it was so on Mr. Pickwood's estate. I think Mr. E. Pickwood stated, that there were 15 resident proprietors in the island, which formed an eighth part of the whole. He considered that the great evil with which St. Kitts had to contend, was that of absenteeism, and described the resident planters as doing much better than the agents of absentees. If Mr. Pickwood had been here, I could have refreshed his memory upon that point, and therefore I am very sorry he is not, because I have brought with me a list of all the resident planters, with the number of estates which they own; I believe every one of those individuals whom I am now about to name, are still resident upon the island; there may be one or two others whom I am not acquainted with, but I have put down on this list that which I know, almost of my own knowledge, at least I am so much in correspondence with St. Kitts, and with the parties coming to and fro, that I know pretty well what is going on. I do not see that there would be any objection whatever to my putting in this list; I have got the names of the proprietors, and the names of the estates, distinguishing those which belong to them, and those which are hired.* From this list it will appear that there are 22 resident proprietors owning 30 estates; there are also two who are not owners of estates, but rent two, making in all nine estates that are hired by residents. That will be 22 proprietors who are proprietors and renters, and two who are not proprietors but are renters, making 24 persons who reside and manage 39 properties. I find that he also estimates that 15 form one-eighth part of the island; there are 94 estates now in cultivation in the island of St. Kitts, consequently the residents hold two-fifths of the estates, and the absentees about three-fifths of the estates, and the production of the residents amounts to two-ninths only of the whole produce of the island, taken upon an average of the last five years, while the absentees' estates produce seven-ninths of the whole produce of the island, taken upon an average of the last five years. Mr. Edwin Pickwood stated that he believed that all the proprietors resident in the island had survived every crisis since 1830. Had that gentleman been here, I would have shown him a list of about 21 names, who did not survive every crisis; because those 21 individuals are now either in a state of considerable poverty and wretchedness, or they have been turned off their estates.

B. B. Greene, Esq.

5 April 1848.

16618. Is that 21 out of the 24?—No, the 24 are still existing. Included in those 21 are some of those whom I have mentioned as being still resident upon their property, but in a very wretched condition. I should first of all ask him if his father, Mr. R. W. Pickwood, could have been said to have survived every crisis. He died in 1834 greatly in debt. I have mentioned that he was in debt to Messrs. Evan Baillie & Co., and he was in debt to Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co. Now, I will show that he was in debt to Messrs. Manning & Anderdon, which is stated in the concluding part of their letter. They say: "In reply to your question, whether the late Mr. Pickwood was successful in the management of his estate in St. Kitts, called Godwin, we have too much reason to know that he was not, as he pleaded this as an excuse for his not being able to fulfil a very solemn promise of repaying a considerable sum for plantation supplies, which we were induced to procure for him, on his strong representation that without them he could not realize his next crop; nor have we ever been able to obtain payment from the estate, or his family, who retain possession of it. We are, dear sir, yours faithfully, Manning & Anderdon."

16619. Mr. Pickwood distinctly states that the cause of the ruin of the island of St. Kitts is, that not one-eighth of all the plantations in the island are cultivated by resident proprietors; is that the fact?—I have already stated that
that

* This list and the proportions will be found at page 121 to be slightly altered.

B. B. Greene, Esq. that is not the fact; that the residents hold two-fifths of the estates of the island in number, and that the absentees hold three-fifths of the estates, and that the sugar produced by the residents only amounts to two-ninths from their two-fifths of the whole island, and the absentees' estates produce seven-ninths of the whole produce of the island, taken upon the average of the last five years. I may state that I cannot give you accurately perhaps what the estates in the possession of the resident proprietors did make; but being acquainted with every one of them, and having had opportunities of hearing of them from day to day, and so forth, I venture to say that that statement is within the mark.

16620. Then the result of this is, that the estates of the non-resident proprietors, in proportion to their size, produce nearly double as much as those of resident proprietors?—Yes.

16621. Is your statement founded upon the acreage of land?—No; mine is calculated numerically.

16622. But you have got the number of acres, have not you?—I have.

16623. When you are speaking of comparing two-fifths with three-fifths, what is it that you mean?—I mean in the number of estates.

16624. Can you give the acreage?—I have the number of acres belonging to each estate, but it would be the work of half an hour or more to get them out so as to show you the result.

16625. But if the acreage of the non-residents is double that of the others; though they are as three-fifths to two-fifths numerically, or if the acreage is four-fifths of the whole, that alters the case?—My opinion is that it is not so; my opinion is that it will be found that those estates, though not so productive, have as much land in proportion as the other estates. I can furnish the Committee with that statement.

Since giving my evidence I have gone carefully over this question, which alters the fractional proportions a little; but the force of my argument is rather increased. The corrected list of residents, showing the acreage, is as follows.

[The Witness subsequently furnished the following Papers:]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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ESTATES Owned and Hired by RESIDENTS of the Island of St. Kitts, in 1847; (Number of Acres taken from Mr. M'Mahon's Map).

NAMES of Resident Proprietors or Lessees.	NAMES of Own Estates.	NAMES of Hired Estates.	Cane Land.		Pasture, Mountain and Waste Land.		TOTAL.	Estimated Annual Average Hogheads for last Five Years.	
			A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.			A.
1. Robt. Claxton, esq.	Golden Rock, 1	- - -	130	2 23	18	2 2	149	0 25	100
Ditto	- - -	Penitenny 1	126	3 4	59	0 11	185	3 15	
2. J. S. Berridge, esq.	Holden	- - -	134	1 8	44	3 35	179	1 3	150
Ditto	- - -	Greenland	135	0 20	28	2 1	163	2 21	
Ditto	- - -	Dewar's	173	2 23	31	2 24	205	1 7	
Ditto	- - -	ditto, P. P. 1	- - -	- - -	43	3 18	43	3 18	
		ditto, M. I. 1	25	3 6	2	0 4	27	3 10	
3. Mrs. Walwyn	Whitegate	- - -	116	0 11	15	3 30	132	0 1	80
Ditto	Mount Pleasant	- - -	180	0 15	86	0 0	266	0 15	
4. H. J. Woodcock, esq.	Pogson's, D. B., 1	- - -	123	0 11	56	3 2	179	3 13	45
5. Mrs. Harper	Clay Hill - 1	- - -	102	2 0	30	1 8	132	3 8	50
6. G. H. Burt, esq.	Brotherson's	- - -	205	2 8	70	0 26	275	2 34	70
Ditto	Leigh	- - -	82	2 13	5	0 33	87	3 6	
Ditto	- - -	Nesbitt's	72	3 20	8	1 19	81	0 39	
Ditto	- - -	Tullibody	50	3 8	2	1 35	53	1 3	
		Crook's	93	0 22	4	0 38	97	1 20	
7. S. Davis, esq.	Belmont - 1	- - -	189	2 23	77	3 34	267	2 17	70
Ditto	Vaughan - 1	- - -	55	3 8	17	2 13	73	1 21	
8. A. L. French, esq.	Lynch - 1	- - -	124	2 39	60	0 28	184	3 27	70
9. Thomas Turner, esq.	Pogson's Cayon 1	- - -	76	1 25	26	0 35	102	2 20	120
Ditto	Johnson & Farm, 1	- - -	165	0 8	82	0 33	247	1 1	
		Lambert's	161	2 37	123	1 17	285	0 14	60
10. C. O. H. Neate, esq.	Goldtrap - - 1	- - -	139	2 3	37	1 12	176	3 15	50
Ditto	Camp - - - 1	- - -	13	1 9	6	2 25	19	3 34	
11. George Parsons, esq.	Parsons, D. B., 1	- - -	210	1 11	131	1 32	341	3 3	50
12. A. Davoran, esq.	Canada - 1	- - -	329	3 9	279	0 32	609	0 1	105
13. Thos. Swanston, esq.	West Farm - 1	- - -	110	3 32	97	2 25	208	2 17	250
Ditto	- - -	Dupny - 1	168	3 3	57	3 38	226	3 1	
Ditto	- - -	Lavington - 1	182	3 9	106	1 6	289	0 15	
Ditto	- - -	Garvey's - 1	34	3 1	16	1 6	51	0 7	
Ditto	- - -	Hart - - - 1	97	1 1	16	3 15	114	0 16	
		Retreat - - 1	51	1 5	6	2 12	57	3 17	
14. Messrs. Wigley & Burt	Otley's Cayon 1	- - -	111	0 30	93	0 25	204	1 15	110
Ditto	Dieppe Bay	- - -	126	2 7	36	1 28	162	3 35	
Ditto	Gibbon's - - 1	- - -	135	2 36	28	2 6	164	1 2	
Ditto	Jerrold's - - 1	- - -	57	0 14	16	3 14	73	3 28	
		Browne's - - 1	71	3 6	13	2 36	85	2 32	
15. J. E. Tndor, esq.	Baker's - - - 1	- - -	104	0 31	24	3 15	129	0 6	90
Ditto	Conyers' - - - 1	- - -	102	2 11	40	0 20	142	2 31	
16. Dr. Cains	Belle Vue - - 1	- - -	88	0 5	24	3 25	112	3 30	60
Ditto	Geagan's - - - 1	- - -	120	3 18	17	2 34	138	2 12	15
17. J. K. Edmead, esq.	Somersall's - 1	- - -	214	0 33	46	3 8	261	0 1	
18. — Roon, esq.	Thewald's - 1	- - -	73	1 34	45	2 10	119	0 4	80
Ditto	Frigate Bay - 1	- - -	129	0 37	52	3 26	182	0 23	
Ditto	ditto - - - 1	- - -	27	1 8	46	1 34	73	3 2	
19. Dr. Rawlins	Bourke's - - - 1	- - -	140	0 0	30	2 1	170	2 1	60
Ditto	Pump - - - - 1	- - -	63	3 21	8	2 16	72	1 37	30
20. — Osborne, esq.	Convent - - - 1	- - -	49	1 39	14	0 4	63	2 3	
21. W. Williamson, esq.	Williams' - - - 1	- - -	208	0 15	245	2 4	453	2 19	75
Ditto	- - - - - 1	Wingfield Manor	139	2 32	574	1 20	714	0 12	
Ditto	- - - - - 1	Romney's - 1	77	3 20	34	2 16	112	1 36	
22. Mrs. Rawlins, now Evelyn, or West India Bank.	Verchild - 1	- - -	216	0 18	168	2 38	384	3 16	25
23. T. Tyson's family or Mr. Matthews	Conaree - - - 1	- - -	95	3 7	200	2 35	296	2 2	60
Ditto	Muddy Pont - 1	- - -	44	0 38	115	1 15	159	2 13	
Ditto	Greathead's - 1	- - -	178	0 22	181	3 8	359	3 30	30
G. Amory, esq.	- - - - - - -	Orton - - - 1	49	2 33	28	2 12	78	1 5	
Ditto	- - - - - - -	Fahie or Wells - 1	151	2 20	96	3 1	248	1 21	25
— Udall, esq.	- - - - - - -	Bayford - - - 1	72	3 4	11	2 21	84	1 25	
Ditto	- - - - - - -	Blois - - - - - 1	38	2 39	49	2 32	88	1 31	20
— Henry, esq.	- - - - - - -	Honston's - - 1	133	0 28	33	3 26	167	0 14	
Mess. Abbott & Foster	- - - - - - -	Hutchinson's - 1	96	2 6	227	3 32	324	1 28	40
Ditto	- - - - - - -	Karey's - - - 1	19	3 26	13	3 4	33	2 30	
			7,003	1 3	4,176	1 5	11,179	2 8	1,990

Equal in Tons - - - 1,492

B. B. Greene, Esq.

5 April 1848.

ST. KITTS.

A LIST of ESTATES cultivated by Agents on Account of Absentee Proprietors.

NAMES OF ESTATES.	Worked as	Cane Land.			Pasture, Mountain and Waste Land.			TOTAL.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
The Parish of St. George, Basseterre :										
Shadwell - - - - -	1	107	3	11	52	2	0	160	1	11
Westhorpe - - - - -		37	1	6	15	2	3	52	3	9
Diamond - - - - -	1	113	2	10	11	0	9	124	2	19
Olivees - - - - -		151	3	2	133	0	9	284	3	11
Buckley's - - - - -	1	163	0	20	23	2	31	186	3	11
College - - - - -		164	0	33	35	3	38	200	0	31
Douglas - - - - -	1	182	2	16	18	3	1	201	1	17
La Guaritte - - - - -		95	1	15	23	3	13	119	0	28
Mornes - - - - -	1	30	0	34	17	1	25	47	2	19
Pond - - - - -		131	2	38	34	2	33	166	1	31
Fancy - - - - -	1	51	2	1	80	1	38	131	3	39
Losack - - - - -		68	3	6	5	0	11	73	3	17
Taylor's - - - - -	1	149	0	32	8	1	1	157	1	33
Lucas - - - - -		118	0	28	80	1	7	198	1	35
Ditto - - - - -	1	97	1	23	26	2	35	124	0	18
Mones, R. - - - - -		128	1	6	104	1	30	232	2	36
		1,791	0	1	671	3	4	2,462	3	5
The Parish of St. Peter, Basseterre :										
Fountain - - - - -	1	109	3	36	74	1	39	184	1	35
Stapleton - - - - -		166	1	36	75	0	24	241	2	20
Worthington - - - - -	1	23	2	21	88	0	22	111	3	3
Parry - - - - -		174	0	20	34	2	39	208	3	19
O. G. - - - - -	1	68	0	33	32	3	5	100	3	38
Watkin Island - - - - -		217	3	22	67	0	36	95	0	18
Mornes, P. - - - - -	1	136	1	6	9	2	1	145	3	7
Milliken - - - - -		154	1	32	111	1	0	265	2	32
Needsmust - - - - -	1	166	1	19	59	0	8	225	1	27
		1,027	1	25	552	1	14	1,579	2	39
The Parish of St. Paul, Cappesterre :										
Redgate - - - - -	1	273	1	7	107	2	35	381	0	2
Johnston's - - - - -		110	3	2	19	1	3	130	0	5
		384	0	9	126	3	38	511	0	7
The Parish of St. Thomas, Middle Island :										
Conn Phipps - - - - -	1	135	3	36	38	0	33	174	0	29
Dry Hill - - - - -		121	2	13	65	3	39	187	2	12
Walk - - - - -	1	288	0	9	54	1	30	342	1	39
Godwin - - - - -		217	0	9	295	1	15	512	1	24
		762	2	27	453	3	37	1,216	2	24
The Parish of St. Mary, Cayon :										
Spring - - - - -	1	94	0	10	127	3	31	222	0	1
Lodge - - - - -		103	2	21	40	3	21	144	2	2
Ditto - - - - -	1	21	3	24	7	2	10	29	1	34
Grange - - - - -		108	2	26	55	0	33	163	3	19
White - - - - -	1	108	3	33	95	0	19	204	0	12
Cunningham - - - - -		223	0	36	212	2	10	435	3	6
Matthews - - - - -	1	455	0	7	158	2	2	613	2	9
Spooner - - - - -		144	1	13	87	3	24	232	0	37
John D. Wilson - - - - -	1	259	0	4	143	3	38	403	0	2
		1,518	3	14	929	2	28	2,448	2	2

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 123

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B. B. Greene, Esq.

5 April 1848.

NAMES OF ESTATES.	Worked as	Cane Land.			Pasture, Mountain and Waste Land.			TOTAL.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
The Parish of Christ's Church, Nicola Town.										
Bourryan, Upper	1	118	3	9	70	3	25	189	2	34
Ditto	1	136	3	13	44	2	33	181	2	6
Mills	1	162	1	18	62	2	24	225	0	2
Rosehill	1	75	0	0	102	1	15	177	1	15
Mansion	1	106	1	1	73	2	25	179	3	26
Estridge	1	328	0	17	173	1	25	501	2	2
Phillips	1	129	1	20	196	2	15	325	3	35
Molineaux	1	108	0	9	126	1	15	234	1	24
Spooner	1	111	2	27	287	3	14	399	2	1
Hope	1	107	3	8	179	2	13	287	1	21
Colquhoun's	1	106	1	27	20	0	0	126	1	27
Woodley	1	249	1	22	85	3	8	335	0	30
		1,740	0	11	1,423	3	12	3,163	3	23
The Parish of St. Ann, Sandy Point:										
Pennel	1	140	1	10	57	1	11	197	2	21
Farm	1	212	2	21	183	0	31	395	3	12
Burt's	1	192	2	15	81	3	28	274	2	3
Cranstoun	1	367	0	17	79	1	31	446	2	8
Garnier's	1	40	1	33	3	0	37	43	2	30
Belle Tête	1	76	3	2	35	0	11	111	3	13
Bottom	1	126	2	11	16	3	12	143	1	23
Sir Gillies	1	183	2	21	53	2	16	237	0	37
Payne	1	88	2	0	34	3	15	123	1	15
		1,428	2	10	545	1	32	1,974	0	2
The Parish of St. John, Cappesterre:										
Harris	1	128	2	20	110	3	12	239	1	32
Profit	1	137	0	15	64	2	7	201	2	22
Stone Castle	1	146	3	5	62	3	37	209	3	2
Feuilletaus	1	91	1	37	5	3	31	97	1	28
Little Estridge	1	109	1	25	37	0	24	146	2	9
		613	1	22	281	1	31	894	3	13
The Parish of Trinity, Palmetto Point:										
Boyd	1	192	0	15	179	1	34	371	2	9
Ottley	1	162	1	6	245	3	34	408	1	0
Stone's Fort	1	151	2	30	166	0	38	317	3	28
		506	0	11	591	2	26	1,097	2	37

SUMMARY.

St. George	8	1,791	0	1	671	3	4	2,462	3	5
St. Peter	7	1,027	1	25	552	1	14	1,579	2	39
St. Paul	1	384	0	9	126	3	38	511	0	7
St. Thomas	2	762	2	27	453	3	37	1,216	2	24
St. Mary	7	1,518	3	14	929	2	28	2,448	2	2
Christ's Church	7	1,740	0	11	1,423	3	12	3,163	3	23
St. Ann	7	1,428	2	10	545	1	32	1,974	0	2
St. John	4	613	1	22	281	1	31	894	3	13
Trinity	3	506	0	11	591	2	26	1,097	2	37
TOTALS	46	9,772	0	10	5,577	0	22	15,349	0	32

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ESTATES not in CANE CULTIVATION in the Island of St. Kitts.

ESTATES put out of CANE CULTIVATION by Resident Proprietors since 1837.

ESTATES.	Cane Land.			Pasture, Mountain and Waste Land.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Newton's - - - - -	92	2	22	7	1	1	99	3	23
Monkey Hill - - - - -	67	2	4	19	2	39	87	1	3
Van Bell - - - - -	134	1	23	250	0	36	384	2	19
Sadler - - - - -	176	0	8	170	1	3	346	1	11
Bevan Island - - - - -	52	3	19	30	0	7	82	3	26
Mrs. Thompson's, Dalzells - - - - -	92	1	20	99	2	28	192	0	8
Clifton - - - - -	109	1	5	20	2	6	129	3	11
TOTAL - - - - -	725	0	21	597	3	0	1,322	3	21

PROPERTY of Resident Proprietors when last cultivated in Cane.

J. S. Berridge, Limekiln - - - - -	42	0	26	3	0	15	45	1	1
Henry, Monkey Hill - - - - -	47	3	3	88	2	16	136	1	19
Dr. Franks - - - - -	27	3	3	9	3	14	37	2	17
S. Rawlins, Phipps - - - - -	-	-	-	112	1	10	112	1	10
Ditto, New Guinea - - - - -	-	-	-	58	3	31	58	3	31
Guichard - - - - -	28	2	7	0	3	26	29	1	33
Bramble - - - - -	89	2	21	152	0	34	241	3	15
J. Hazell - - - - -	59	1	14	59	1	34	118	3	8
Mount Pleasant - - - - -	100	1	16	65	3	35	166	1	11
Mercer's - - - - -	-	-	-	149	2	27	149	2	27
TOTAL - - - - -	395	2	10	701	0	2	1,096	2	12

PROPERTY of Absentees long since Uncultivated.

Romney, Mornes - - - - -	87	1	22	6	2	32	94	0	14
Fenton - - - - -	-	-	-	108	3	8	108	3	8
Mills - - - - -	126	3	16	26	1	37	153	1	13
D. Trant - - - - -	-	-	-	111	0	28	111	0	28
J. Swindell, Key - - - - -	104	1	8	8	3	31	113	0	39
TOTAL - - - - -	318	2	6	262	0	16	580	2	22

PROPERTY of Absentees only lately put out of Cane Cultivation.

Priddies and Salt Ponds - - - - -	249	3	2	2,065	0	16	2,314	3	18
TOTAL of the whole - - - - -	1,688	3	39	3,625	3	34	5,314	3	33

WASTE LANDS, &c.

Parish of St. George - - - - -	2,149	1	30
Parish of St. Paul - - - - -	767	0	10
Parish of St. Peter - - - - -	383	0	16
Parish of St. Thomas - - - - -	1,781	3	0
Parish of St. Mary - - - - -	242	3	31
Parish of Christ Church - - - - -	1,088	3	38
Parish of St. Ann - - - - -	465	3	34
Parish of St. John - - - - -	1,916	0	37
Parish of Trinity - - - - -	1,212	1	28
TOTAL - - - - -	10,007	3	24

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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SUMMARY of the Ownership of Estates in the Island of *St. Kitts*, distinguishing the Estates of Residents and Absentees, and those out of Sugar Cultivation.

	Total Number of Estates.	By Amalgamation worked as	Cane Land.			Pasture, Waste and Mountain.			TOTAL.			Annual Average Produce for last Five Years in Tons.
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	
Owned by 23 resident proprietors -	37	29										} 1,492
Hired by 23 resident proprietors -	15	8	6,440	3	7	3,714	-	7	10,154	3	14	
Hired by four residents who are not owners	7	4	562	1	36	462	0	38	1,024	2	34	
TOTAL occupied by Residents -	59	41	7,003	1	3	4,176	1	5	11,179	2	8	—
Owned and hired by absentees -	67	46	9,772	0	10	5,577	0	22	15,349	0	32	4,107
TOTAL Estates under Sugar Cultivation -	126	87	16,775	1	13	9,753	1	27	26,528	3	0	* 5,599
Not in cane cultivation (as per statement.)												
{ Residents -	17	-	1,120	2	31	1,298	3	2	2,419	1	33	—
{ Absentees -	6	-	568	1	8	2,327	0	32	2,895	2	0	—
Waste lands in the towns and several parishes of the island (as per statement) -	-	-	-	-	-	10,007	3	24	10,007	3	24	—
TOTAL Estates and Acres of Land in St. Kitts (per M'Mahon's Map)	149	87	18,464	1	12	23,387	1	5	41,851	2	17	—

From the foregoing, it appears that the Residents hold nearly half the Estates, with more than two-fifths of the Cane Land, producing four-fifteenths of the Sugar made in the Island. The Absentees hold rather more than half the Estates, with less than three-fifths of the Cane Land, but making eleven-fifteenths of the entire Produce.

QUANTITY of SUGAR imported from *St. Kitts* into United Kingdom.

	Tons.
1843 - - - - -	3,868
1844 - - - - -	5,985
1845 - - - - -	6,138
1846 - - - - -	4,551
1847 - - - - -	7,454
	27,996
	Average of the Five Years, * 5,599 Tons.

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16626. It all turns upon the acreage under cane cultivation?—I can furnish that to the Committee to-morrow. If Mr. Pickwood had been here, I should have repeated all those names over; but requesting the Committee that they should not be published, because one hardly likes to publish the names of those who have not gone through every crisis which Mr. Pickwood says every resident planter has done since 1830; but I could go through them.

16627. State how many you could give?—Twenty-one; and I am prepared to prove with a great many of them that my statement is true; I have brought documents here to prove it. Of these are, first, his father and father-in-law, who neither can be said to have survived every crisis since 1830, they both having been ruined by their own mismanagement. Six other resident proprietors have been dispossessed of their estates by their creditors within the last four or five years. Four others have died within the last five years deeply involved; and the remainder have either been obliged to suspend their cane cultivation altogether, or are carrying it on in a very profitless manner.

16628. Mr. Pickwood states that they have reduced the charges upon their estates, and paid off family claims; is that so?—I do not believe that they have; I am not aware of a single instance except to the extent of the compensation-money, which he thought, very unhappily, was paid to the mortgagees instead of the proprietors. Many have compromised with their creditors, which Mr. Pickwood calls payment, and to do this they have borrowed the money from a new merchant. I think I have pretty well proved that the resident proprietors have not been very successful; but I could prove that many of the non-resident proprietors have.

16629. Your father was one?—My father owes the greater part of his fortune to his West India properties. He first commenced to own this Nicola Town estate in the year 1826; and he afterwards purchased other estates which he now holds; and I can show that while those very residents were increasing their debts to their merchants every year, my father's estates were prosperous. Now he was never out of this kingdom in his life. As I was in the West Indies prior to 1838, I cannot give the actual profits of my father's estate prior to that period, because those accounts he kept himself, and I have not seen them. In fact he did not preserve them; but his Nicola Town estate, from 1838 to 1846 inclusive, produced him a profit, without calculating interest, of 13,721 *l.* His Cranston estate gave him during that period 12,678 *l.* Another estate which does not belong to him, but which we then had charge of, gave 11,038 *l.*, all managed by the agents of non-residents. I could give a long list of others. Mr. Adamson, whose letter I have read, expresses the same opinion, that the agents for the absentees manage the estates better than the residents do themselves, and that is the result of my experience in St. Kitts. I could also confirm this opinion by that of Messrs. Boddington and Davis, and several other merchants whose letters I have now with me.

16630. In point of fact Mr. Pickwood acknowledged that all the estates under your management were better managed than others; he admitted that you were a singular instance, but that they were better managed than any other estates ever had been managed in St. Kitts, and that you managed the estates of three-fifths of the island?—I managed from 16 to 18 estates, which produced for one or two years one-third of the whole of the crop of the island, from one-third to one-fourth, and I was the agent for seven or eight absentees.

16631. And you yourself never possessed more land in the island than sufficient to qualify you as a member of the House of Assembly?—I was not, nor am I now, nor have I ever been, the proprietor of any land in the West Indies, except 20 acres which my father transferred to me for the purpose of giving me a qualification to sit in the House of Assembly, which I did from the latter end of the year 1830 till I left the island in 1837.

16632. You were a magistrate also?—I was, and also a special magistrate soon after the first emancipation, till the stipendiary magistrates came out; I acted in that capacity for six or eight months.

16633. Do not you think that plenty of magistrates might be found to do the business gratuitously, without the aid of those stipendiary magistrates?—I think so; stipendiary magistrates were a great impediment in the way of the good working of the system.

16634. You think that they made mischief between the labourers and the masters?—I think so.

16635. That they encouraged the labourers to make the complaints and exact exorbitant wages?—I think so.

16636. And they discouraged the labourers from entering into contracts with their employers?—They did; when I say they did, I speak of one by whom I had to get my contracts sanctioned; he did sanction them, he was bound by law to do it.

16637. He could not help himself, but threw obstacles in the way?—He did. It certainly may appear strange that the estates of absentees are worked so much better than they are by the resident planters to those who are unacquainted with it. But I think the owner of an estate living in this country has so many opportunities of seeing what is going on here in the improvement of agriculture and implements, that he sends out from time to time those implements and improvements that the times render necessary. He also has an opportunity of sending out from time to time fresh managers selected from the intelligent sons of farmers of this country; they carry out their knowledge there, and have more vigour and activity than those who have long resided in that country, or who are born there; and of course being in fear of dismissal in the event of their not being successful, keeps them to their work. The resident proprietor has perhaps his family about him, and he naturally goes into society, if he can, and that takes him from his estate; but the fact is, he is not successful, except in a very few instances. I will not say that there is not an instance of a successful resident planter, because there are several; but these are principally gentlemen who had for many years previously to their becoming proprietors, been the attorneys of absentees, whose estates they managed very successfully and satisfactorily. I do not wish to be understood as speaking disparagingly of the resident proprietors, for there are many among them though not very prosperous as planters, are very honourable and worthy men, and for whom I entertain great esteem; but on so important a question as is now before this Committee I am bound to bring out the fact, that these gentlemen do not manage their estates so well as do the agents for absentees, and therefore I must deny that so far as the cultivation of sugar is concerned, absenteeism in St. Kitts is the reverse of being an evil. May I ask, must not every merchant who conducts a foreign business be necessarily absent from one part of his business? As well might it be said that the shipowner should command his own ship; he is obliged to send her on a trading voyage, or a whaling voyage, for two or three years. Who has the charge of his property in his absence? Upon whom does he depend for the success of the voyage? Must not he depend upon his captain? Are those who are shipowners, who do not command their own vessels, to be told that they cannot manage their properties so well as if they did?

16638. Mr. Pickwoad states, that the resident proprietors go further than others in the use of implements?—I entirely deny that, unless he may refer to Doctor Swanston, who is the proprietor of one estate, but who also is agent of a great many others.

16639. And originally commenced as the agent for others?—And originally commenced as the agent for others. I believe Dr. Swanston has carried the use of implements to a very great extent; I do not know whether to a greater extent than the other agent of ours, Mr. Diggins.

16640. But it was originally as the agent of absentee proprietors that he introduced those implements, was not it?—I think so.

16641. Was he originally a proprietor, who afterwards became an owner?—He has hired an estate for some time, which I look upon in the light of a proprietorship for this particular purpose. Mr. Pickwoad states, that he is only stopping now in this country for the purpose of paying off his father-in-law's incumbrances upon two estates. I think Messrs. Reid, Irving & Company will be very glad to hear that he is going to pay some 16,000*l.* or 17,000*l.* for estates that are not now worth 1,000*l.*

16642. With respect to the use of ploughs, did not in the first instance many of the resident proprietors object to the use of ploughs?—Yes. I recollect very well having a discussion with a resident proprietor on one of the estates, and he declared to me that he thought the plough a great injury to the land, by exposing it to the sun. That gentleman is one of those who did not survive the crisis of 1830, for he has since been turned off his estate, and that is now managed by another. On my arrival in the island in 1829, I found ploughs extensively

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used. Ploughing matches took place, even during slavery, in the promotion of which, I, together with other agents of absentees, took an active part. Weeding implements have been successfully introduced within the last three or four years.

16643. Mr. Pickwood distinctly stated, with respect to freights, that from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a cwt., or from 4l. 10s. to 5l. a ton, were the usual charges from St. Kitts; what is the fact with regard to that?—I have never known an instance myself of freights being 5l. since 1832, until probably the last year, by what is called transient ships; those are seeking ships; the regular traders never charged during last year more than 4l. 10l.; when I say 4l. 10s., they charged 4l. 10s. for sugar in hogsheads, 4l. for sugar in barrels, and rum at 4½d. per gallon, which is equal to 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Mr. Pickwood also stated, that he did not believe any bill of lading had ever been filled up for less than 4s. 6d. per cwt. Had he been here I would have presented to him bills of lading which would have convinced him that he was wrong: here are some bills of lading of sugar consigned to Mr. Liggins, at 4s. I have brought several bills of lading to other ships. But that is not all: I would have indulged him with the sight of a bill of lading for 26 puncheons of molasses, shipped in the "Daphne," at 3s. per cwt. freight. I would have shown him another, in the "Diamond," of 60 puncheons of molasses, one puncheon of rum, and 15 barrels of sugar, at 3s. per cwt., consigned to Benjamin Greene and Son.

[The Bills of Lading were delivered in, and are as follow:]

XXX B. 1 a' 38.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Frederic W. Mallalieu, in and upon the good ship called the "Benjamin Greene," whereof his master for this present voyage Henry Laws, and now riding in the Road of Basseterre, and bound for London, to say, 38 barrels muscovado sugar, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of London (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind soever excepted), unto the shipper's order, or to his or their assigns. Freight for the said goods to be paid at the rate of 4s. per cwt. net weight, primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which bills being accomplished, the others to stand void. Dated in St. Kitts, 28th July 1847. Contents unknown.

XXX B. 1 a' 10.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Frederic W. Mallalieu, in and upon the good ship called the "Catherine Greene," whereof is master for the present voyage William Holmes, and now riding in the Road of Basseterre, and bound for London, to say, 10 puncheons of rum, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of London (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind soever excepted), unto the shipper's order, or to his or their assigns. Freight for the said goods to be paid at the rate of 4½d. per gallon, primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which bills being accomplished, the others to stand void. Dated in St. Kitts, September 1847. Contents unknown.

XXX B. 1 a' 125.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Frederic W. Mallalieu, in and upon the good ship called the "Benjamin Greene," whereof is master for this present voyage Henry Laws, and now riding in the Road of Basseterre, and bound for London, to say, 125 barrels muscovado sugar, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of London (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind soever excepted), unto the shipper's order, or to his or their assigns. Freight for the said goods to be paid at the rate of 4s. per cwt. net weight, primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which bills being accomplished, the others to stand void. Dated in St. Kitts, March 1847. Contents unknown.

XXXX B. 126 to 187.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Frederic W. Mallalieu, in and upon the good ship called the "Benjamin Greene," whereof is master for this present voyage Henry Laws, and now riding at anchor in the Road of Basseterre, and bound for London, to say, 62 barrels muscovado sugar, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of London (the Queen's enemies, fire, all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind soever excepted), unto the shipper's order, or to his or their assigns, he or they paying freight for the said goods 4s. per cwt. net weight, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; the one of which bills being accomplished, the others to stand void. Dated in St. Kitts, April 1847.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by James S. Berridge, in and upon the good ship

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ship called the "Daphne," whereof is master for this present voyage John M'Millan, and now riding in the Road of Basseterre and bound for London, to say 26 puncheons of molasses, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of London (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind soever excepted), unto Messrs. Benjamin Greene & Son, or to their assigns. Freight for the said goods to be paid to A. Dalrymple, esq., at the rate of 3s. sterling per cwt. net, primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to four bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which bills being accomplished, the others stand void. Dated in St. Christopher, 26th March 1844. Contents unknown. *John M'Millan.*

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I S B
Nos. 1 a' 26 ps.
Molasses.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Solomon A. Wade, in and upon the good ship called the "Diamond," whereof is master for this present voyage James Wenham, and now riding at anchor in the port of Basseterre and bound for London, to say, 60 puncheons molasses, one puncheon rum, 15 barrels muscovado sugar, four hogsheads, and two quarter casks of West India pickles, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid port of London (the act of God, the King's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers and navigation of whatever nature and kind soever excepted), unto Messrs. Benjamin Greene & Son, or to their assigns, he or they paying freight for the said goods, 3s. per cwt. net weight for sugar and molasses, and 4d. per gallon for rum and pickles, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; the one of which three bills being accomplished, the other two stand void. Dated in Basseterre, St. Kitts, June 1844. Contents unknown to *James Wenham.*

[W]
1 Rum.
1 a' 60 Molasses.
1 a' 15 Sugar.
1 a' 6 Pickles.

Witness.] No doubt, when seeking ships go there, having taken out a good freight to some other colony, and are in difficulty to find a cargo, they are glad to take anything; but it seldom falls to the lot of a planter to be able to take up an entire vessel himself, seeing that he cannot ship in that island above from 10 to 15 tons at a time. I will show the Committee a list; and taking the very last ship that we had come home; here is an abstract of the manifest. The consignment to ourselves amounted to about half; for the remainder there are 23 shippers, 21 consignees; and the sugar is shipped from 46 different estates. You have to drogher them from all parts of the island.

ABSTRACT of MANIFEST; Shippers from 46 Estates; Consignees, 22.

CARGO of the Barque "Houghton-le-Spring," reported in London, 18th December 1847, from St. Kitts.

NAMES OF CONSIGNEES.	Number of Estates from which Shipped.	Tons of Produce.	Amount of Freight.
H. D. and Js. Blyth & Greene	14	224	954
Boddington & Davis	2	76	326
Henry Blanchard	1	14	59
Alexander Dalrymple	1	9	39
Manning & Anderson	2	7	28
Robert Chuter	1	4	16
N. & H. Mayo	5	29	121
Charles Adamson	1	5	17
Philip Harden	1	5	18
Archd. Paul & Co.	1	8	36
Thomson, Hankey & Co.	3	14	61
William Fraser, Neilson & Co.	1	3	16
Davidson and Peter	1	8	33
Henry Sterry	3	6	28
W. A. Hankoy	1	3	11
Nelson & Adam	1	3	11
Cotlam & Mortan	1	4	12
Block & Grey	1	7	24
Kensington & Co.	1	1	5
Thomas Daniell & Co.	1	3	14
R. & T. Neave	2	10	45
Teighe & Smith	1	1	3
TOTAL	46	443	1,877

23 Shippers Free } Average about 10 tons each.
21 Consignees - }

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16644. Will you state to the Committee what the expense of their drogherage is?—Mr. Pickwoad stated that the drogherage in St. Kitts was very light; that the charge for it was only 4s. 2d. per hogshead. Now Mr. Pickwoad, if he knew anything at all about it, must have known that no sugar is droghered in the island for less than 8s. 4d. per hogshead; and those planters who like to bring their sugars to the shipping place are allowed that 8s. 4d. themselves, which goes in reduction of their freight.

16645. But Mr. Pickwoad distinctly stated that it was quite usual for planters to receive a guinea a hogshead in reduction of their freight?—It does sometimes happen, as I have already stated, when a seeking ship goes in and cannot get a freight, that the captain will, for a portion of her cargo, which is taken up probably by merchants in the town, give the planters a guinea a hogshead, perhaps for 50, 60 or 70 hogsheads, as the case may be, just to make her a going ship; and then, when the ship is filling up, he charges the same as other people. We have never given any premium whatever for sugar. St. Kitts is open to every British ship that floats. If any British shipowners choose to send their ships there, they can; there is no monopoly; it is perfectly open to all.

16646. Mr. Pickwoad states that he has received a guinea per hogshead 20 times for shipping his own sugar?—I should say with respect to that, that he did not do so within the last four years of his management; because I have in my possession in this room his own accounts, where, if he had received such a sum, it ought to have been credited in these accounts. I have examined those accounts myself, and there is no such credit given.

16647. Unless he was guilty, then, of an act of dishonesty in defrauding his principal of the guinea, he cannot have received it?—I think not; unless he has made a special remittance of that particular amount so received, it ought to have gone into his accounts. When I resided in the island I have received premiums upon sugar occasionally, but very seldom; and that has always been credited at once. My own managers credit everything they receive; if they did not, I should at once proceed against them for the misappropriation.

16648. Whenever you received that, it has been in abatement of the freight?—Yes; and what right has Mr. Pickwoad to complain of the high rate of freight when he has been receiving 20 times a guinea per hogshead in reduction of that freight; does not that prove that he is receiving cheap freight from St. Kitts?

16649. Can you explain to the Committee how this freight is made up, and what are the constituent parts of the freight; you have told us what the drogherage is; there is also the export duty, which though it is a debt against the shipper, is paid by the shipowner?—There is an export tax of 2s. 3d. sterling per hogshead, in proportion for other packages, amounting together to about 3s. a ton; this is legally chargeable upon the exporter, but the shipowner pays it; it is called the package tax, for which the shipper himself is not liable. It often happens that our ships are a very long time detained in the island for loading, having to seek the freight from those various parties. I have a letter here from one of our captains, Captain Holmes, of the ship "Catherine Greene;" he says, "I have the pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of your good ship 'Catherine Greene' at St. Kitts on the 19th February, after a passage of 41 days from London. The ship, I am afraid, will not get away until the 10th June." The "Benjamin Greene" arrived there on the 18th of December, and on the 1st March, the date of my last letter, she had not taken in a single package of her homeward cargo. The "Parrock Hall" arrived there on the 13th of November, and she would not sail till the 4th of March; she had not sailed at the time we received our last letters. We shall hear of her to-day most likely, by the mail which has arrived.

16650. Can you put in a comparative statement of the freight of a ship from St. Kitts and Demerara?—Yes.

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STATEMENT of the COMPARATIVE EARNINGS of Ships loading at *St. Kitts* and *Demerara*.

The Ship "Houghton-le-Spring," 353 Tons, o. m.; 405 Tons, n. m.; carries about 450 Tons West India Cargo; 540 Tons Coals; 520 Tons Sugar from Mauritius or Pernambuco, in Bags.

St. Kitts.	Reported 18 December 1847.		DEMERARA.	
	Tons.	£.		£.
Freight outward; average - - - -	-	250	Outward freight - - - -	500
Freight homeward, 334 hogsheds } 18 tierces - }sugar -	290 at 4 <i>l.</i> 10 s.	1,304	Homeward freight, 443	1,329
35 puncheons molasses - - - -			tons at 3 <i>l.</i> - - - -	
21 barrels sugar - - - -				
341 barrels sugar - - - -	33 at 4 <i>l.</i> -	132	Primage - - - -	33
227 puncheons - - - -	120 at 6 <i>7 s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	405		
5 pipes - - - -				
11 hogsheds - - - -				
10 quarter casks				
Primage and pierage - - - -	443 - - -	33		
Total Earnings - - - - £.		2,124	£.	1,862
Expenses in St. Kitts - - - - -		£. 337	Less expenses in Demerara	90
Insurance, provisions, sales, wear and tear of droghers and beaching boats, per voyage - - - - -		70		
		407		
TOTAL - - - - £.		1,717	TOTAL - - - £.	1,772

16651. Mr. Pickwood stated, that generally freights were so much higher in *St. Kitts* than in *Demerara*?—He did so.

16652. Nominally I believe they are so, but practically is it not rather otherwise?—I think I can show that a freight from *St. Kitts* at 4*l.* 10 s. per ton is not better, if so good, as a freight from *Demerara* at 3*l.* per ton. I will take the last vessel we had from *St. Kitts*, the "Houghton-le-Spring;" she reported here on the 18th of December 1847; I have taken the earnings of the outward freight, not at what she actually made, because she made very little out; I put down the freight outward on the average of the amount of her tonnage to *St. Kitts* at 250*l.*; she received homeward freight, upon 334 hogsheds, 18 tierces of sugar, 35 puncheons of molasses, 21 barrels of sugar, making together 290 tons, at 4*l.* 10 s. per ton, 1,304*l.* Then there were 341 barrels weighing 33 tons, at 4*l.* a ton, 132*l.* Then there were 227 puncheons, 5 pipes, 11 hogsheds, and 10 quarter casks of rum, occupying in room 120 tons, at 3*l.* 7 s. 6*d.* a ton, amounting to 405*l.* Primage and pierage on 443 tons, 33*l.*; making the total earnings 2,124*l.* upon 443 tons. From that must be deducted the expenses in *St. Kitts*, 337*l.*; I have the agent's account here, showing the items of it, if it is necessary to put it in. Then there is the insurance, provisions, sales, wear and tear of droghers and beaching boats for the voyage, 70*l.*; deducting those items from the 2,124*l.* leaves 1,717*l.* Now I take *Demerara*: the outward freight averages 500*l.* the voyage; homeward freight for 443 tons at 3*l.* a ton, 1,329*l.*; primage, 33*l.*; making a total of 1,862*l.*; from which must be deducted the expenses of the ship in *Demerara*, 90*l.*; leaving a net of 1,772*l.* against 1,717*l.* on the *St. Kitts* voyage; she having there no drogherage to pay, and no package tax to pay. Now let us see how the planter stands. In *St. Kitts* the planter pays a freight of 4*l.* 10 s., from which we must deduct the package tax paid by the ship instead of the

B. B. Greene, Esq. shipper, 3s. In Demerara it is the practice for the owner of an estate to send schooners for the purpose of taking his supplies from the ship when she arrives, and carrying alongside that ship her sugars for her homeward voyage; that cannot be estimated at less than 9*d.* a cwt., or 15*s.* a ton, and the additional cost of freight for his supplies at 10*s.* a ton. The homeward freight of 3*l.* leaves the Demerara planter really a charge of 4*l.* 5*s.* against the St. Kitts of 4*l.* 4*s.*

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COMPARISON between the *Demerara* and *St. Kitts* Planters.

ST. KITTS PLANTER.		DEMERARA PLANTER.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Pays freight on an average as shown by "Houghton-le-Spring" cargo 4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> per ton; but as rum is not usually shipped in such large proportions, I will take the general average to be 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> though 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> would be nearer the sum - - - -	4 7 -	Schooner and punts for landing his supplies and carrying off produce to ship - - - -	- 15 -
Less package tax, paid by ship belonging to shipper - - - -	- 3 -	Additional cost of freight on his supplies - - - -	- 10 -
Per Ton - - - £.	4 4 -	Homeward freight - - - -	3 - -
		Per Ton - - - £.	4 5 -

16653. Deducting from the St. Kitts freight the same charges that in Demerara are paid by the shipper, how would the freights stand, deducting drogherage, export duty, additional freight for his supplies, 10*s.*, and the package tax, 3*s.*? — It would leave the St. Kitts man 2*l.* 19*s.* against 3*l.* in Demerara. The freight upon coals charged to St. Kitts is only 8*s.* a hogshead; the hogshead occupies a ton and a half of room; that is to the estate which ships sugars in return. But we decline to take coals at such a freight, unless we are to have sugars in return; in confirmation of which I will read to the Committee two letters which I have received from parties with whom I have entered into an arrangement here, to take their coals and bring back their sugars. Now those gentlemen would not make such an arrangement with me if they could obtain their freight on easier terms. I will not say that they might not give me the preference on the same terms, but they certainly would not give me more than they could get their sugars home for from any one else. Here is a letter from Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Company, Mincing-lane, dated April the 4th, 1848. "Dear Sir, — The best answer to your letter of yesterday, is perhaps our letter of the 30th September 1843, to Mr. Harper, on whose behalf we entered into an arrangement with you, to take out the coals he might require for making his sugar, freight free, on his shipping his sugar on board your vessels at the usual freight. It does not, however, quite show the transaction, inasmuch as he requiring about 70 hogsheads of coals for 60 hogsheads of sugar, you really took out one-sixth more casks than he sent home by your ships." This is an extract from the letter alluded to, from Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Co. to Thomas Harper, esq., at St. Kitts, dated 30th September 1843: "We have made an arrangement with the firm of Benjamin Greene & Son, in accordance with the suggestion made in your letter of 5th of April to Mr. Estridge, and of the 20th of June to ourselves. We have stipulated that the coals should be delivered by their vessels in Basseterre, freight free, and the other stores at half the printed rates, and that you should ship the whole of your sugar at Basseterre, free of cartage, or any gratuity or charge on their vessels; if an exchange be made by which they get a return for any you may send in other vessels, of course the engagement would be equally fulfilled; if they do not obtain the produce, they are to be paid outward freight at two-thirds the printed rates." I have also a letter from Mr. Dalrymple, with whom we also have a similar arrangement. His letter is dated "11, Lime-street, 4th April 1848. Dear Sir, — The arrangement made between us in June 1847 was, that your ships were to carry out as many coals as my estates required, and land them at the nearest landing place to the estates at 8*s.* per hogshead; in return for which you were to take my sugars at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton, without paying any premium or cartage in the island; this agreement to continue in force 12 months from the arrival

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16664. Or as boxes?—Or as boxes. With hogsheads a ship becomes full, and you cannot do more than quite fill her up, but with bags you may load a ship to any depth you please; you can fill her full and load her with as much as she can carry, but with hogsheads you cannot, because it is a very large package, and therefore we cannot get on board so large an amount of dead weight.

16665. There are interstices between?—Yes, of course, very considerable; rum requires very considerable care, and we have very great liability of loss from rum; because if we have not a deck laid for it, it is called bad stowage, and the leakage falls upon the ship.

16666. When we sometimes hear of the bad stowage of a British ship, if there is loss it falls upon the ship?—Yes; I have had to pay in one instance 100 *l.* from deficiency said to be occasioned by bad stowage; I cannot say that it was carelessness on the part of the captain, but there was a loss of rum, and some wine which he had on board.

16667. Why do the West Indians prefer to send their sugar in hogsheads; is it from the facility of getting coals back in them?—No, it has been the custom from time immemorial; there is a convenience perhaps in hogsheads over boxes, because you can roll a hogshead; it is so much more easily moved, more easily handled, considering its great weight, than boxes would be. Some of the Brazilian boxes are very unwieldy things, weighing 17 cwt.; and when they come here, the purchasers will not give so much by 2 *s.* a cwt. for them in boxes as they will in bags.

16668. Then, in point of fact, as between the hogshead and the chest, what the exporter loses in the extra freight he gains on this side of the water?—No; he gets a less price for his sugar if he ships it in those large cases.

16669. The West Indian loses by exporting his sugar from the British colonies in hogsheads, because he has to pay a higher freight than if he exported it in boxes; but on the other hand, if he exported in boxes, though he would pay less freight, he would get less for his sugar on this side of the water?—If they were large boxes, similar to the Brazilian, it would be so; but if the West Indian shipped his sugar in bags, he would undoubtedly get his freight cheaper.

16670. How are bags as compared with hogsheads?—Much more favourable to the ship; the ship carries a much larger weight.

16671. Is the bag or the hogshead the dearer?—I think the bag is the cheaper package.

16672. Then the bag could not be turned to account to carry back coals, could it?—No; but I think that makes no difference.

16673. Then, in point of fact, it would be much better for the West Indians if they would follow the example of the Brazilians, and export in bags?—I doubt that very much; it must undergo the drying process, and that in the present state of our labour we could not spare. I should also state that there is great drainage in the ship on the homeward voyage from the West Indies. I think there would be loss of weight by evaporation in drying the sugar there, instead of on board by drainage. We chartered the "Scourfield" last year to go to Demerara; we got for her first a freight of 50 *l.* out. We were to call at Madeira for immigrants, by which we expected to make 150 *l.* more; and we were to have 4 *l.* for her cargo home, brought alongside. The merchant who chartered the ship of us (it was a ship of 328 tons) loaded her only to her beams. We had space for water, and there were 60 puncheons below the beams also; yet he made upwards of 400 *l.* of outward freight.

16674. The result of all this is, that when the West Indians and others imagine that they are paying so much higher freight than is being paid in Cuba and Demerara, they do not understand the question in its details?—It is quite clear that they do not. I am sure a repeal of the Navigation Laws would not benefit them; inasmuch as if freights were thereby reduced, the reduction would apply equally to Cuba and Brazil as to the British West Indies, and then the West Indies would derive no advantage. I omitted to mention that in St. Kitts there is neither a quay nor a wharf. The ships lay a mile and a half from the shore at anchor in the open roadstead; St. Kitts has not even a harbour.

16675. And the ship has to find her own droghers?—She finds her own droghers, or hires them; we have our own.

16676. I believe they are frequently vessels of a class that can themselves cross the Atlantic?—The present drogher that we have now at St. Kitts we purchased in this country, and she sailed across the Atlantic; our drogher that we have in Jamaica we also built here, and sailed her out.

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16677. Mr. Pickwood and others have given evidence that the West Indians could afford perfectly well to compete against the Cubans ; have you any accounts of the activity of the sugar trade in Cuba at this time?—Yes, I have an account dated Havannah, 27th February, that came by the last packet, the “Dee;” I believe it is the latest date from Havannah in this country. It says, “The merchants here are in the midst of business, shipping sugar day and night, and labour was in great demand ; the harbour is crowded with shipping. The contrast to our own colonies is great indeed. Exchange on London, 11 per cent. premium.”

16678. I think you have already got a statement of the expected crop in the United States this year?—Yes, I have. This is the account, extracted from the New Orleans Delta, headed, “The Sugar Crop.” It says, “It is estimated by competent judges that the sugar crop of Louisiana will exceed the crop of last year by at least 100,000 hogsheads; and the increase in molasses will exceed that of sugar. The total yield of sugar this year is estimated at 240,000 hogsheads, which at 50 dollars per hogshead (lower than a fair average), amounts in value to 12,000,000 dollars. It is said that the molasses pays the expenses of the crop ; if so, the above is a very handsome net profit.” I should state that the American hogshead weighs about 10 cwt. But the result altogether will be a great increase.

16679. Then 100 hogsheads represent 50 tons, do not they?—Yes.

16680. Is not the result of this very great increase of the United States crops, to the amount of 50,000 tons, this, that there will be more of the Cuba and Brazilian sugar at liberty to come to Europe?—Unquestionably.

16681. Again, do not you expect, from the disturbed state of Europe, that the Brazilian and Cuba sugars will come to this country and hang over the market for British sugar, instead of going straight to the Continent?—I am sorry to say that that is my opinion.

16682. There is every reason to fear that the prices of British sugars, instead of rising, are likely to fall?—I am afraid so.

16683. And that ultimately the importation of foreign sugar will be very much larger this year than it was even last year?—I think it will.

16684. We have had a great many statements in the course of this evidence to the effect that the British West Indies have always been complaining, and have always alleged that they were in a state of ruin. Have you not got a comparative statement of the value of the sugars imported from the British West Indies in the year 1814, in the year 1830, and in the year 1847, and an estimate of what the value will be in the year 1848?—I find from Marshall’s Digest of Parliamentary Returns, that while the value of the sugar alone imported from the West Indies, in 1814, amounted to 12,484,714*l.*, the entire produce in 1830 was as follows :

1830.

STATEMENT of the Value of West India Imports.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.	£.
Sugar - - - - - tons	195,631	25 - -	4,890,786
Coffee - - - - - ”	12,259	46 13 4	586,924
Cocoa - - - - - ”	328		
Rum - - - - - gals.	752,799	- 2 4	787,827
Molasses - - - - - tons	12,471	12 - -	149,652
Cotton - - - - - lbs.	3,429,247	- - 8 ½	107,880
Pimento - - - - - tons	1,558	51 6 8	79,963
Ginger - - - - - cwt.	4,105	3 10 -	14,367
Cochineal - - - - - lbs.	111,745	9/3 per lb.	51,682
Indigo - - - - - ”	87,285	5/6 ”	24,003
Ten other articles - - - - - ”	- - - - -	- - - - -	65,000
TOTAL for 1830 - - - - -		£.	6,758,084
” 1829 - - - - -		£.	8,212,593
” 1828 - - - - -		£.	8,907,756
” 1827 - - - - -		£.	9,428,209

But in 1847 the value of the West India produce was as follows:—

TOTAL VALUE of *West India* Produce Imported into the *United Kingdom* in 1847.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Bond.	Amount.	OF WHICH IS				DUTY.
				Freight.		Insurance; Sundry and Sale Charges.		
				Rate.	Amount.	—	Amount.	
		£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Sugar - - tons	159,557 (as per Statement)	27 3 7	4,336,930	4 - -	638,228	3 - -	478,671	24 - -
Molasses - - "	28,000	12 - -	336,000	4 - -	112,000	1 8 4	39,700	5 5 -
Coffee - - "	3,325	45 - -	149,625	5 - -	16,625	3 - -	9,975	38 6 8
Cocoa - - "	1,500	44 - -	66,000	4 - -	6,000	3 - -	4,500	18 13 4
Pimento - - "	500	42 - -	21,000	7 - -	3,500	3 - -	1,500	5 - -
Rum, Jamaica - gals.	1,800,000 (average 30% O.P.)	- 4 -	360,000	- - 5	37,500	- - 2	15,000	- 8 10
„ Leeward Islands „	1,800,000 (average 10% O.P.)	- 2 6	225,000	- - 4 ½	33,750	- - 2	15,000	- 8 10
	TOTAL	- - -	£. 5,494,555	- - -	846,613	- - -	564,346	- - -
				£.	£.			
				Freight - - - -	846,613			
				Insurance, &c. - - - -	564,346			
						1,410,959		
				TOTAL Net Produce - - -	£. 4,083,596			

STATEMENT of Monthly Imports of *West India* SUGAR in the *United Kingdom*; Gazette Average Price in Bond, and Total Value for the Year 1847.

MONTH ENDING	IMPORTS.	GAZETTE AVERAGE PER TON.	VALUE IN BOND.	FOR THE QUARTER:	
				IMPORTS.	VALUE.
	Tons.	£. s. d.	£.	Tons.	£.
5th February 1847 - - -	2,946	34 3 4	100,655		
5th March - - - - -	3,211	35 17 -	115,115		
5th April - - - - -	6,688	33 7 6	223,212		
				12,845	438,082
5th May - - - - -	10,900	32 2 6	346,950		
5th June - - - - -	18,193	30 3 4	548,822		
5th July - - - - -	22,569	28 2 -	634,188		
				51,562	1,520,960
5th August - - - - -	18,983	25 16 -	480,762		
5th September - - - -	10,228	26 2 -	266,950		
5th October - - - - -	28,042	26 5 -	736,102		
				57,253	1,492,814
5th November - - - -	14,170	23 6 8	330,630		
5th December - - - -	11,890	23 3 -	275,253		
5th January 1848 - - -	11,847	22 15 -	269,291		
	159,557		4,336,930	37,897	875,174

And

And my estimate for 1848 is as under :—

ESTIMATE, 1848.

TOTAL VALUE of WEST INDIA PRODUCE Imported into the United Kingdom, 1848.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Bond.	Amount.	OF WHICH IS			
				Freight.		Insurance, Sundry, and Sale Charges.	
				Rate.	Amount.	—	Amount.
Sugar - - - tons	135,000	£. s. d. 23 - -	£. 3,105,000	£. s. d. 4 - -	£. 540,000	£. s. d. 3 - -	£. 405,000
Molasses - - "	24,000	12 - -	288,000	4 - -	96,000	1 8 4	34,000
Coffee - - "	2,800	2 4 -	122,200	5 - -	14,000	3 - -	8,400
Cocoa - - "	1,200	2 4 -	52,800	4 - -	4,800	3 - -	3,600
Pimento, Ginger, &c. -	- - -	- - -	50,000	- - -	5,000	- - -	3,500
Rum, Jamaica - gals.	1,300,000 (aver. 30 % O. P.)	- 4 -	260,000	- - 5	27,083	- - 2	10,833
„ Leeward Islands „	1,700,000 (aver. 10 % O. P.)	- 1 10	155,830	- - 4 ½	31,875	- - 2	14,166
TOTAL - - - £.			4,033,830	- - -	718,758	- - -	470,499

Freight - - - - -	£.	718,758
Insurance, &c. - - - - -	£.	470,499
		<u>1,198,257</u>

TOTAL Net Produce - - - £. 2,835,573

16685. Do not you think that that affords a most conclusive answer to the doubts of those who think that the cry of ruin now is only a false cry?—I am quite sure of it.

16686. Have you got any statement of the proportion of refined and raw sugars exported to foreign countries during the existence of slavery?—I have some with me.

16687. It is alleged that the exportation of sugar by England during slavery arose from the circumstance entirely that there was a bounty upon refined sugar, and that it was only refined sugar that was exported. Can you state the quantity of raw sugar which was exported during a certain number of years, at the time of the existence of slavery?—Unfortunately my return does not distinguish between that which was exported raw, and that which was exported in a refined state; but I have no doubt that I can ascertain that fact, and put it in.

[The Witness subsequently furnished the following Returns:]

B. B. Greene, Esq.

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QUANTITY of SUGAR Re-exported from the *United Kingdom*, distinguishing West India Raw from Foreign and Refined, from 1807 to 1831.

YEARS.	British Plantation or West India Raw.	East India.	Foreign.	Refined.	Equivalent of Refined in Raw (34 cwt. of Raw to 20 cwt. Refined).	Total Exported.	Deducting East India and Foreign, leaves Total Quantity of West India as under.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1807	29,842	1,020	2,133	20,698	35,186	68,182	65,029
1808	12,216	2,453	3,049	16,362	27,815	45,533	40,031
1809	13,816	844	21,011	23,036	39,162	74,833	71,878
1810	4,524	354	25,966	20,600	35,122	65,967	39,647
1811	13,799	202	11,958	5,050	8,584	34,543	22,383
1812	15,540	348	17,827	14,230	24,192	57,909	39,734
1813	21,525	500	20,500	22,500	38,250	80,775	59,775
1814	27,685	2,065	23,148	27,766	47,203	100,105	74,892
1815	24,558	3,421	15,571	30,462	51,786	95,355	76,343
1816	18,857	5,103	9,565	29,209	49,655	88,180	68,512
1817	12,913	4,774	6,646	34,854	59,252	83,587	72,167
1818	13,380	5,516	5,434	35,559	60,450	84,781	73,831
1819	10,919	4,410	5,135	26,261	44,643	65,109	55,564
1820	8,973	9,330	6,915	33,978	57,762	82,978	66,733
1821	7,460	7,364	9,316	32,268	54,855	78,996	62,316
1822	8,549	5,123	6,885	18,739	31,856	52,415	40,407
1823	7,168	5,267	8,835	22,908	38,945	60,216	46,114
1824	4,495	7,354	10,699	21,763	36,997	59,546	41,493
1825	4,256	2,968	8,653	19,489	33,132	49,010	37,389
1826	5,115	4,610	5,294	17,178	29,202	44,218	34,314
1827	2,046	5,528	5,198	20,453	34,770	47,542	36,816
1828	2,529	8,026	8,016	22,842	38,831	57,403	41,361
1829	810	2,809	8,648	23,777	40,421	55,303	43,846
1830	668	6,589	8,315	30,379	51,644	67,217	52,313
1831	540	6,114	14,382	29,092	49,456	70,492	49,996

STATEMENT of the MONTHLY CONSUMPTION of *West India* SUGAR in the United Kingdom, Gazette Average Price in Bond, and Total Value, for the Year 1847.

MONTH ENDING	Consumption.	Gazette Average per Ton.	VALUE IN BOND.	Consumption of the Quarter.	Value of the Quarter.
	<i>Tons.</i>	£. s. d.	£.	<i>Tons.</i>	£.
1847:					
February 5	8,275	34 3 4	282,729		
March "	4,935	35 17 -	176,920		
April "	4,633	33 7 6	154,623		
May "	7,392	32 2 6	237,468	17,843	614,272
June "	11,183	30 3 4	337,354		
July "	13,290	28 2 -	373,449		
August "	15,182	25 16 -	391,695	31,865	948,271
Sept. "	11,955	26 2 -	312,025		
October "	16,253	26 5 -	426,641		
Nov. "	10,509	23 6 8	245,210	43,390	1,130,361
Dec. "	13,151	23 3 -	304,446		
1848:					
Jan. 5	12,372	22 15 -	281,763	36,032	831,410
	120,130		£.3,524,323		£. 3,524,323

Philip Anstruther, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*P. Anstruther,
Esq.*

5 April 1848.

16688. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you were Colonial Secretary in Ceylon?—Yes, for 15 years.

16689. When did you return?—In 1845.

16690. So that you went to Ceylon in the year 1830?—I went originally in the year 1820 in the civil service, and rose in the service to be Colonial Secretary 15 years ago.

16691. Are you also a proprietor?—I am the proprietor of a coffee estate.

16692. When did you become the proprietor of a coffee estate?—In 1840; I was then in this country on leave of absence.

16693. What number of acres of coffee plantation have you?—A little more than 300 acres.

16694. How much coffee does it produce?—It is not yet in full bearing; it is calculated to give about 2,400 cwt.

16695. I presume that you were tempted into the speculation by the high prices of coffee at that time, in consequence of the falling off of the coffee cultivation in the British West Indies which followed upon the emancipation of the slaves?—I was; I have here a statement, which was sent home to me in this country, which was the chief temptation to embark in the speculation, otherwise I should, perhaps, never have gone back to Ceylon. I had come to this country with the intention of retiring from the service; but I was tempted to go back in consequence of this statement. This is a statement of the produce of the estate of a Mr. Turnour, who was afterwards the colonial secretary; he was the first coffee cultivator in Ceylon. In 1837 the produce was 39 cwt., which yielded 192*l.* net in London, after paying all expenses in this country, which is about 10*s.* In 1838, 311 cwt. yielded 1,424*l.*; in 1839, 765 cwt. yielded 2,500*l.*; and in 1840 I returned to Ceylon in consequence of seeing this. At this moment 765 cwt., instead of yielding 2,500*l.*, would yield about 1,400*l.*; not more, certainly.

16696. That is not a price which even would remunerate the planter for the cost of cultivation?—No, not within 8*s.* or 10*s.* a cwt., inclusive of the interest on capital laid out, and compensation for the eventual failure of the estate. I consider that the best estate, under the most favourable circumstances, at this moment must lose about 10*s.* a cwt., or 4*l.* an acre; the best possible estate, in the most favourable circumstances.

16697. A protection of 2*d.* a pound is equal to 18*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.?—Yes.

16698. If you get 2*d.* a pound more for your coffee, long price, you would be still making a very good profit, instead of a great loss?—Yes, we should then make a sufficient profit.

16699. Then, in point of fact, it is the last reduction of the protecting duty from 4*d.* to 2*d.* that has just made the difference of your estate being very profitable or very ruinous?—Very much that; but also the anticipation of further reductions, which prevents any one buying more than enough to go on from hand to mouth, and also the over-cultivation which has ensued; all three causes operate.

16700. But up to the present time I think we have had it in the evidence of Mr. Christian, that notwithstanding the enormously increased production of Ceylon, the production of all the British possessions put together does not yet come up to the consumption of this country?—Not by about 4,000 tons.

16701. Then, in point of fact, it is these 4,000 or 5,000 tons of foreign coffee that elbow and push you out, and prevent your still getting a full remunerating price?—To a great extent it is so.

16702. And if there were an extra protection of 2*d.* a pound upon coffee, that would give the Ceylon coffee planters the enjoyment of the British market for the whole of their produce in preference to the foreign, instead of being pushed out by foreigners?—It would at present; but it could not last long, the production is going on so very rapidly.

16703. But if I understand you correctly, for the last two or three years there has been no great increase in the planting?—There has been none; and now, in consequence of the low prices, there will be a great diminution.

16704. Are there still more plantations to come into full bearing that during the high prices were planted; or are they pretty much now in full bearing?—There are a great many to come into full bearing yet; but I think a great many more will be totally destroyed by abandonment in the course of this year; I should

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think that in the course of this year and the next, at least two-thirds of all the plantations in Ceylon, which have cost about two millions of money, must be abandoned; and the production ceases immediately on abandonment.

16705. If those plantations, of which the preparation and the cultivation have cost two millions sterling, are thrown out of cultivation, what will be the effect upon the revenue of the island?—It must be totally ruined; in fact, the colony I know is at this moment bankrupt.

16706. You know that the colony is at this moment bankrupt?—I know that it is bankrupt. There was a report, I believe, that they had not quite the means of paying the public servants in January; but I have a memorandum here, which I know to be true, of the state of the revenue and expenditure up to September 1847; it shows that their expenditure was very large, but the deficit was also very large. Up to September 1847, the revenue was 327,199*l.*, the expenditure was 366,525*l.*, leaving a deficit of 39,326*l.* on nine months.

16707. That must be paid by the British Government, must not it?—The British Government must either pay it, or the colony must be put in the Gazette. The British Government have said hitherto that they will not pay; I do not know whether they will.

16708. Two-pence a pound I think in round figures is something like 18*s.* 8*d.* a cwt.?—I think it is.

16709. That is about 9*l.* a ton, is not it?—It would be 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a ton.

16710. What is the number of tons of coffee that are consumed in this country?—About 17,000 tons.

16711. There are imported 34,000,000 lbs.; that would be in round numbers about 16,000 tons?—Yes.

16712. If the duty were to be reduced 2*d.* a pound upon British colonial coffee, and the present duty on foreign coffee were to remain where it is, the effect would be at once to set up the colony of Ceylon?—It would very likely do so.

16713. Instead of being bankrupt, all the plantations would continue in full cultivation; and as long as there was that full cultivation, bring a profit that was quite equal to paying its whole revenue?—When I left Ceylon in 1845, when coffee was very flourishing, there was a surplus of revenue of from 50,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* a year; and I left in the cash chest when I came away about a quarter of a million.

16714. Was the expenditure equal to what it is now?—The expenditure was not quite so great, but it was sufficient. I do not know how the expenditure is so great as it is; but we then spent a very large sum upon roads. I think less in salaries than they now spend, but more upon roads.

16715. The expenditure is now 420,000*l.* a year, I think?—More than that. It is 366,000*l.* for nine months. This account of the expenditure for 1847 would be at the rate of 488,000*l.* a year; this being 366,000*l.* for nine months, you would add a third to make the 12 months. The expenditure in 1841 was 361,000*l.*

16716. How has it got up so high since then?—I cannot account for it; I know that few roads are made now, and at that time there were roads; in 1845.

16717. Then is this an increase in the salaries, or an increase in the army?—There is no increased military expenditure, I believe; I cannot account for it, though I know the fact; I have no doubt of the accuracy of my numbers.

16718. I think Mr. Christian gave us 420,000*l.*?—Mr. Christian's last year was 1845; that he gave an account of. As to 1846, I have no means of knowing; I only know that in 1846 there was a very large deficit; I think upwards of 36,000*l.*

16719. Mr. Christian reckoned that the loss this year in the colony on coffee would be equivalent to 186,000*l.*; do you make out that it would be something to that amount?—The loss to the European cultivators; I think the European cultivators will send this year about 7,000 tons, and the loss would be very great supposing the estates were all in full bearing, which they are not; for instance, I lost last year myself 2,000*l.* on my estate.

16720. How was that?—It is not quite in full bearing; the majority are not in full bearing, and they will be abandoned before they are in full bearing. I saw a merchant this morning, who began an estate at the same time that I did, and it is in the same condition, I believe, as my own. He has sent out orders to diminish his expenditure to a mere trifle, with a view of saving this year's crop, and then letting it go wild.

16721. That

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16721. Then a man who saves in expenditure, really saves by ceasing to weed his plantations?—Yes, it must go to total ruin.

16722. The result being that in about six months up gets the jungle, and the convolvulus, and the trees die?—Yes. I am going out this mail with a view of deciding whether I shall not totally abandon my estates as soon as the crop comes in; that will be a loss to me of about 15,000 *l.* I do not wish to abandon them till I am on the spot; but my belief is, that I must abandon them next February.

16723. Then, as you have said before, the island must either go into the Gazette for 488,000 *l.* a year, or the Imperial Government must pay its own charges?—If it chooses to keep the colony it must pay; but that it may reduce its expenditure very much, I have no doubt at all.

16724. To what extent do you think the expenditure could be reduced?—It is impossible to say to what extent the expenditure may not be reduced; if you are determined to cut your coat according to your cloth, there is hardly a limit. I do not know that the colony would be worse administered at half the cost; but the fault of all our colonies, as far as we know, is that every colony is a miniature of the Imperial Government; we must have a treasury, and we must have an audit office, and all those are highly paid.

16725. Indeed it is more a caricature?—It is very much so; but the Colonial Office might change its system entirely.

16726. Do not you think that if the Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Ceylon had an addition of 1,000 *l.* a year to his military pay as Commander-in-chief, he would be very glad to administer its Government?—I have no doubt that he would; I think he is overpaid as it is. I believe he has 2,500 *l.* a year for commanding 12 companies of Europeans, and half a native regiment; the other half is at Hong Kong.

16727. Do not you think there might be plenty of British officers found perfectly competent to command all the forces, and to administer all the affairs of the colony, who would be glad to do so for 2,500 *l.* a year?—I should say that the great value of a Governor, and the best quality as a Governor, was that he should do no harm; some have not been so good as that. My father-in-law was one of the Governors, but he was a very good Governor; and then the Colonial Secretary was useless.

16728. Does not it come to this, so far as the colony is concerned, that if these coffee plantations are to be abandoned, the expense of the colony will be thrown back upon the Imperial Government in some shape, either upon the East India Company, or upon the Imperial Government, and the country will lose, on the one hand, something like, or at all events will have to pay, which is the same thing as losing, one half the expense which the colony now bears itself?—Just so.

16729. And therefore if the country were, instead of that, to reduce the duty on coffee 2 *d.* a lb., if it did lose 306,000 *l.* a year, it would have a right to credit itself with half the expenditure of the colony of Ceylon, which it would save?—Certainly. If the coffee planters are ruined, the revenue must fall to very much less than it is now. I think the revenue must fall under 300,000 *l.* a year; but by reducing the duty it will not by any means be all loss. Not only will there be the increased consumption in this country, where the duty is 120 per cent. on the coffee used by the lower orders; it is 37 *s.* a cwt. on coffee which costs 32 *s.*; but for every additional pound of coffee that is used there must be an additional consumption of sugar, which would pay a high duty.

16730. For every additional pound of coffee there must be more sugar used?—Yes.

16731. I do not know what the exact estimate is, but you have taken half a pound of sugar to a pound of coffee; is that correct?—I believe that every pound of coffee requires two pounds of sugar; there must be a great additional consumption of sugar for the additional consumption of coffee. That would yield a great deal of money.

16732. The price of coffee, ex duty, being now 4 *d.* a pound, supposing the duty, which is 4 *d.* a pound, that is 100 per cent., were reduced to 2 *d.*, that would be one-fourth of the long price to the consumer; and if the effect of reducing the duty one-fourth were to increase the consumption one-fourth, that would be an addition of one-fourth of the duty surrendered, which would amount to about 75,000 *l.*, to which would be added the duty on that increased consumption of sugar,

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which is 14 s. per cwt., and allowing two pounds of sugar for each additional pound of coffee consumed, would add — pounds to the consumption of sugar, and consequently add 14 s. per cwt., — l., to the revenue on sugar?—If the duty were reduced to 2 d. per lb., and the consumption of coffee increased one-fourth, the result would be as follows: every additional cwt. of coffee consumed would give, at 2 d. per lb., 18 s. 8 d., and 28 s. for duty on the sugar consumed with it; the revenue would lose 224,000 l. by reducing the duty on 12,000 tons of coffee, but if the consumption were increased by 80,000 cwt., that would give 180,000 l. for duty on the increased consumption of coffee and sugar.

16733. Then the general result would be that the first apparent loss of 306,000 l. a year on the reduction of the duty on coffee, would practically prove only a loss of — l.: against which would have to be set a gain, that which may be called a gain, in saving the burden of the colony, which otherwise would be thrown upon the Imperial Government?—Yes; I would also ask permission to notice that coffee has been quoted by every writer on such subjects as an evidence of the great advantage of reducing duties by increasing consumption.

16734. The injury by the abandonment of the cultivation of coffee in Ceylon, I believe, would be by no means limited to Ceylon; because if the coffee plantations go out of cultivation, the East India Company's territories will lose their exportation of rice, and lose the employment of something like 50,000 or 60,000 Coolies that come over every year to cultivate the estates?—Not only that, but the East India Company would lose the advantage arising from the enormous influx of specie into their territories. The Coolies on my own estate are paid 18 s. a month; they can save very well indeed about 10 s. out of that, which they take home and spend in their own country, or pay in taxes to the East India Company; most likely the whole of that would be lost to them.

16735. I think Mr. Christian made out that Ceylon pays something like 300,000 l. a year for rice to India?—Yes.

16736. The money paid for that rice, virtually in the shape of coffee, comes home as part of the remittances from India for paying their annual tribute of 4,000,000 l. sterling, including private tribute to this country?—No doubt the greater part of the Ceylon silver goes into the Company's treasury in the end.

16737. Therefore the ruin of Ceylon would not only bring upon this country an immense burden for the support of the colony, if it is not to be abandoned as a colony, but would also strike a grievous blow at India itself?—Yes. And there is another supply which the East India Company's territories furnish, as well as rice. Before the coffee estates made any progress in Ceylon, such a thing as the importation of one head of cattle was unknown; now many thousands are imported, and are to be seen upon the roads every day in droves of 200 or 300, imported from India for employment on the estates; the whole of this market, to the subjects of the East India Company, would equally be lost.

16738. I believe that up to this last year Ceylon presented a singular instance of a British colony bearing her own expenses?—I believe a singular instance.

16739. Excepting always the territories of the East India Company, which not only bear their own expenses, but contribute 4,000,000 l. in tribute to this country?—Yes.

16740. I believe that of the military establishment, by far the larger portion is not maintained for the security of Ceylon, or to keep the people in order, but as a military post at once commanding China, and being considered a healthy situation for the troops ready to be employed on any service for which the East India Company might require them?—Troops have been taken for that purpose; but certainly the troops kept in Ceylon are not kept for any police purpose. It may be because this country chooses to retain dominion over Ceylon, but not for any local purpose.

16741. But for the sake of maintaining her dominion she would not need that great number of troops?—So long as it is well administered, one-third of the present number of troops would amply suffice.

16742. I suppose so long as Ceylon was prosperous three or four companies would be quite sufficient for all the military purposes of maintaining the civil peace of the island?—I should think so, certainly.

16743. During the war in Afghanistan, and also during the China war, Ceylon spared the greater part of her troops for those services, did she not?—Ceylon sent

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sent the 18th Regiment to Hong Kong principally on my recommendation, for the purpose of getting rid of the expense of one regiment. I wished to get rid of a second, but Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-chief, was of a different opinion; he was afraid to part with them.

16744. Is not the mode of taxation in Ceylon held to be very grievous, especially the tax on rice?—The rice tax is most injurious; there is a tax of 7*d.* a bushel, which is entirely taken out of the pocket of the coffee planter.

16745. You pay there cent. per cent. upon the value of the article itself?—The value of rice in Ceylon, from various reasons, is greater than it is in London. On my estate the Coolies pay me for their rice 6*s.* 9*d.* a bushel.

16746. The duty is only 7*d.*?—The duty is only 7*d.*, but from the bad roads and the aggravated expenses, the charge is considerably increased; there must be a profit on this duty to every man through whose hands it passes till it comes to mine. I am obliged to purchase rice for my men if they wish it: they may get it elsewhere if they please, but I am obliged to provide it at 6*s.* 9*d.* per bushel if they wish it.

16747. Do they generally come to you?—Sometimes they do, and sometimes not; but it costs more than it would do in London.

16748. Is not there a heavy land tax upon rice?—There is a heavy land tax upon rice; sometimes one-tenth, sometimes a fourteenth; it varies according to peculiar circumstances.

16749. One-tenth of the value of the produce?—Yes; and in other parts of the country, one-fourteenth of the produce.

16750. I suppose your estates are a very long way inland, are they not?—They are about 60 miles in a straight line from Columbo.

16751. We are told that there are very good roads in some parts of the island, the lower part?—Some of the roads are very good indeed.

16752. Have those roads gone to decay since you were there?—My estate is 60 miles from Columbo in a direct line, but the only road by which I can send carts is 96 miles; and I hear that part of it has become utterly impassable whenever it rains.

16753. Is anybody in fault for that, or is the trade of the island not sufficient to afford the repair of the roads?—I suppose it is from want of funds; the colony is evidently bankrupt.

16754. Are there any turnpikes?—The Government levy tolls, which they take into the general revenue. The tolls in Ceylon yield, I believe, about 25,000*l.* a year.

16755. The tolls on roads?—The tolls on roads.

16756. Would that 25,000*l.* a year keep the roads in repair, if it was all devoted to that purpose?—It would not be sufficient; it would perhaps keep the best roads in repair, but it would not keep the half-made roads passable, and would not extend them.

16757. Then is the Committee to conclude that money could not be raised by tolls sufficient to keep the roads in repair?—Scarcely yet. The tolls on the great road to Candy are more than sufficient to keep it in repair; but I may mention a whole district in which a great many planters have established themselves under the firm belief that the Government would make roads; they have not made them, I suppose from want of funds, and consequently the whole outlay there must be lost. They are 70 or 80 miles from the sea, without a road.

16758. In which quarter of the island is that?—The district called Ouvah.

16759. There is now, we understand, scarcely any profitable cultivation in the island; the cocoa-nut is very small indeed, is not it?—There is a good deal of cocoa-nut cultivation in the northern part of the isle; very distant from the coffee cultivation. Whether that will answer or not remains to be seen; I confess I entertain great doubts of Europeans succeeding in planting cocoa-nuts, in opposition to the natives.

16760. But if I understand rightly, not only the Europeans but the natives too will be ruined, as far as the coffee cultivation is concerned?—The natives are suffering most enormously at this moment; the export of native coffee, however, still exceeds the export of European coffee.

16761. But the European coffee sells very much higher than the native coffee?—Yes.

16762. Then the native coffees will fall first, will not they?—They have fallen.

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16763. And the European coffee will drive the native coffee out of the market?—No, it will not; I think the European coffee will be driven out. The native values his labour at very little; the native does not cultivate his land as we do; he plants a few trees about his house, and lets them grow, paying very little attention to them.

16764. What is the native; whence is he bred?—He is an aboriginal of the island.

16765. Are the Dutch all gone?—Very few of the Dutch remain, and all the European descendants appear rapidly to decline, and to die off. The natives are an aboriginal race of Cingalese, peculiar in appearance, having a language of their own.

16766. They are not a fine race, are they?—They are not so handsome as some of the Indian races, but they are a very intelligent, mild race of people.

16767. Not powerful?—Not strong.

16768. Not equal to Europeans?—No.

16769. And still less to the Africans?—No; they are totally unfit for soldiers. We once had a native regiment, but nothing could make them into soldiers.

16770. Were they wanting in courage?—Wanting in courage entirely.

16771. Were they not able to bear the fatigue?—They were able enough to bear the fatigue, but they seemed totally wanting in courage; it was impossible to drill them as soldiers must be drilled; you never could rely upon their not firing their ramrods at you.

16772. Then there is no fear of a rebellion in the island?—Very little fear of a rebellion from their courage. The former rebellion cost a prodigious sacrifice of life, but that was from the unhealthiness of the country.

16773. A sacrifice of European life?—Of European and native life.

16774. What was the occasion of that rebellion?—In 1815, Sir Robert Brownrigg invaded a kingdom which existed in the centre of Ceylon (the kingdom of Candy), deposed the king, and took possession of it for this country. Two years after, the chiefs rose in insurrection, and set up a pretender; that cost us a prodigious sacrifice of life and of money to put them down, and we were very nearly beaten; so nearly beaten that I know Sir Robert Brownrigg had given orders to withdraw the troops, but he was disobeyed; however it was from the climate, and their cutting off our parties by firing from behind the trees.

16775. But then they must have fought pretty well to succeed so far?—They never faced us in the open field; they stood behind the trees and fired.

16776. A guerilla sort of warfare?—Entirely so.

16777. If, however, they should be all ruined and suffer together, do you think there is any fear that, from their discontent, they will again rise?—I think not; as long as the government is ordinarily well administered, there is not the least probability of any resistance or of any insurrection; there is no common feeling between the chiefs and the people.

16778. Are you acquainted with the particulars of the story about the verandahs?—I believe it is a story very much got up by some parties, from personal dislike to Sir James Emerson Tennent.

16779. Was not there some injustice on that occasion?—I think, perhaps, he may have carried it through a little more harshly than he need have done, but I have no belief that he did it with any view to putting money in his own pocket, as they said he did. In fact, the project was commenced when I was secretary; I do not think I would have carried it through to the extent that he did.

16780. They dispossessed those who had been very long in the possession?—I think so.

16781. They did not limit themselves to dispossessing those who had committed nuisances upon the public ways and roads, but carried out the rights of the Crown to the full extent?—They did, to the full extent.

16782. Indiscriminately?—Indiscriminately, where there had been very long possession.

16783. Where that long possession undisturbed had given to the possessors the notion that it was their freehold?—Yes; I think they carried it through too harshly, but not illegally, nor by any means corruptly.

16784. But

16784. But it was a mistake in policy to dispossess those people, was not it?—I think in many cases it was; in others, in different parts of the town, I think it was quite right; they were injuring the highway; in others again there were squatters for a whole house perhaps. But in some of the principal streets the verandahs were notoriously on government ground with the knowledge and consent of the Dutch government, and they were so despotic that they would have removed them at once if they had had any objection. The Dutch never hesitated to take the strongest measures against any encroachments they disapproved of.

16785. Therefore where they had not built, in point of fact there had been practically sanction given to them?—To some extent I think there was a want of conciliation in carrying the measure through, though it was in the abstract just.

16786. There was what might be considered a sort of silent consent?—No doubt in many cases it was so.

16787. Would not the proper course have been to have given them notice?—They had long notice.

16788. But the question refers to a period before they built their verandahs?—That was before we had possession of the island.

16789. Were those verandahs that had been in existence before the British got possession of the island removed?—I presume the people paid for them in most cases; in some, from obstinacy, rather than pay if they thought they ought not to pay, they suffered them to be pulled down; but in the principal streets in Colombo I have no doubt the verandahs existed prior to 1796.

16790. Did we take Ceylon in 1796?—Yes. I think it impossible to attribute more blame to Sir James Emerson Tennent than some want of conciliation in carrying it through.

16791. Is there any other point upon which you desire to be questioned?—In reference to the removal of protection, I would observe that the Government under protection sold the land for 20 s. an acre; in common honesty, if they withdraw the protection, they should give back that 20 s.

16792. They originally sold their lands for 6 s.?—For 5 s.

16793. And then upon the rise in the price of coffee, they raised that price to 20 s.?—Yes; 20 s. was very cheap for the land under the former circumstances; it sold by auction for a great deal more.

16794. Then, in good faith, you are of opinion that for all the lands that they have sold for 20 s., 15 s. should be paid back again?—I think so in common honesty, for some of the land never would have sold for 5 s. if there had been no protection.

16795. You think that some would not have sold even for 5 s.?—Prior to that, the Government not only gave the land for nothing, but they gave it free of all duties for a certain number of years, to encourage people to accept it. When, however, coffee was brought into cultivation under the influence of protection, then a demand arose for the land, and it was sold at those prices; for 20 or 30 years before, people had been encouraged to accept it for nothing. I could, or any man could, have got a grant of 10,000 acres of it, and the thanks of the Government for accepting it, if he would only engage to cultivate it.

16796. How many acres did you purchase?—I have altogether about 1,800 acres of land.

16797. Which is not all in cultivation, I presume?—A great portion of it is grass land, pasture, which is not susceptible of cultivation.

16798. If your coffee plantations are thrown up, the whole will be valueless?—It will be a total loss.

16799. And you would be very glad to get your 1,800 l. back again?—I did not buy much of mine from the Government; part was bought from the Government while I was in this country, and a great part I bought from a private person who had previously purchased it from the Crown. I gave him about 25 s. an acre.

16800. Which you never would have done if you had imagined that this protection was to be withdrawn from you?—Certainly not.

16801. The officers of the Government who purchased estates were afterwards called

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called upon to surrender them, were they not?—The officers of Government were, by an order of Lord Stanley's, directed to sell their estates within 12 months; but that order was never carried into effect.

16802. And now they cannot sell them at all?—They cannot sell them for any price. With regard to the value of the land at this moment, I can state a remarkable instance that I have to deal with now. There is a planter in Ceylon to whom I lent the sum of 3,000 *l.* some years ago, on the mortgage of an estate, which I believe to be nearly the best estate in Ceylon; I believe there is about 400 acres cultivated; it yielded last year 900 cwt. of coffee, and it will yield this year, it is expected, nearly double that quantity. I want the 3,000 *l.*, but the parties are utterly unable to raise that sum on the estate, which is one of the best in the island, and which must have cost 20,000 *l.*; they have offered to pay me any interest I please to name, if I will only give them time. I have no belief that if I foreclose and bring this estate to auction, any one will bid 500 *l.* for it; I am confident they will not.

16803. Though it must have cost 20,000 *l.*?—Yes; I myself lent 3,000 *l.* on it when it was more than half cultivated. The merchant connected with it, who entreats me to save him from the ruinous consequences of my foreclosing, I know subsequently lent 6,000 *l.* upon it; I have no belief that by foreclosing I can get 500 *l.*

16804. If the Government were to reduce the duty on British coffee to 2 *d.* a pound, and to maintain the duty on foreign coffee where it is now, then a ready sale would be effected for the produce of the island; and it would be reasonable to expect that though the long price would be increased, your profits would be increased to something like 15 *s.* or 17 *s.* a cwt.; that is, your position rather would be mended, though not your long price, to that extent of 15 *s.* or 16 *s.* a cwt., and then this estate would become valuable?—If the Government do anything which can benefit the planters immediately, many may be saved; but if matters are not mended within less than 12 months, I am confident that at least two-thirds must abandon their estates.

16805. The non-cultivation of an estate for half a year is equivalent to an abandonment, is it not?—Nearly.

16806. If a coffee estate remained unweeded for six months, would it recover afterwards?—It might be to a certain extent recovered, if it were only left unweeded for six months, by cutting down all the trees and allowing them to grow up again; but the ground would be so saturated with the seeds of the weeds, that it would probably cost 2 *l.* an acre for ever afterwards additional to weed it. But if it were neglected for 12 months, nothing could save it; even for six months, however, it would be cheaper to fell new forest, and do it all over again, than to try to restore that estate, it would be so seriously injured even by an abandonment for six months. As I suppose it is not to be hoped that the Government will do anything in the way of protection, the only other thing they can do is to remove this duty on rice; and if they will give us some reduction of the duty here, and either from the finances of this country, or in any other way they please, give us some roads, it will assist us.

16807. The entire abolition of the duty on rice would be equivalent to how much; what is the duty levied on rice?—The duty on rice is not very serious. I have here an estimate of the cost of cultivating my estate, which I got home a few months ago. There is an estate of about 150 acres requires an average of 66 Coolies throughout the year; it is not really more than 130 acres, though it is called 150. The duty on rice paid by each Coolie would be 7 *s.* a year, so that it is not a very serious sum.

16808. That would not set you up at all?—No, only slightly.

16809. In point of fact, nothing would set you up but the reduction of the duty, and a greater preference over the foreign coffee?—Nothing else can save us. I would also particularly mention a tax that I hear is about to be imposed, a capitation tax; the natives of India have a most insuperable objection to a tax of that sort. Formerly in Ceylon a capitation tax of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a head was levied upon each native inhabitant; it was so disliked by the people on the continent of India, that they refused to come to Ceylon so long as it existed.

16810. You

16810. You refer to the Coolies?—Yes; it was before coffee estates were known, but I happened to be stationed in a part of the island where the Malabars principally resort, and it is within my knowledge that this 1s. 6d. a head kept them out of the place; they assigned that as the reason why they would not come over to Ceylon. If a capitation tax should be levied now, I believe the whole of the labour will quit the country, if it is levied from the Malabars.

16811. How will the Cingalese meet it?—They must stay.

16812. But will they submit, do you think, to a capitation tax?—Yes.

16813. There would be no difficulty, then, in collecting it from them?—There would be no difficulty in collecting it from them, but it would give the final *coup* to the planters by depriving them of all their labour at once. I dare say that there is nobody connected with the government at Ceylon who knows the fact I am stating; the capitation tax was abandoned 15 or 18 years ago. None of the present administrators know anything about it.

16814. Though the British Government is a milder government than the Dutch government, the expense of it is ten times as great?—The expense of it is enormous compared with the former Dutch government, or, I believe, with any government except the British Government.

16815. Do you know what the expense of the Dutch government was?—It is difficult to say. The Dutch governor had 400*l.* a year, but he had some perquisites.

16816. Lord Torrington has something like 10,000*l.* a year, has he not?—Lord Torrington has 7,000*l.* a year.

16817. What had Sir Colin Campbell?—He had 7,000*l.* a year as governor, and 1,500*l.* a year as commander-in-chief.

16818. Were the Dutch governor's officers paid in the same proportion?—They were all paid in the same proportion, but all had some perquisites, which made it up of course to more than that.

16819. With their perquisites what do you imagine that the Dutch government cost?—The Dutch taxation of Ceylon was very low.

16820. Do you know what it amounted to?—I have no means of ascertaining that.

16821. You cannot give the Committee that information?—Not in this country. I could not obtain it; but it was very low.

16822. Then you do not think if things go on as they do now, that more than one-third of the plantations in Ceylon will continue in cultivation?—Certainly not more than one-third, and that third will depend very much upon the Government doing something.

16823. I believe Lord Elphinstone attempted to cultivate sugar in Ceylon?—Both sugar and coffee.

16824. The sugar failed, entirely, did it not?—The sugar failed entirely.

16825. In point of fact, sugar does not succeed in that island?—I believe Ceylon is incapable of producing sugar, from the badness of the soil.

16826. Coffee is essentially its natural cultivation?—Coffee seems to do better in Ceylon than anything else, but the soil of Ceylon is peculiarly bad as a whole.

16827. And apparently only good for coffee; it seems to suit coffee, does not it?—In those places where there is aboriginal forest; coffee will not grow anywhere but on the site of the aboriginal forest, cut down for the purpose; forest that has once been cut down is useless for coffee; the natives are very much in the habit of cutting down the forest, and cultivating the native grains for a single year, and abandoning it.

16828. Is that coffee?—No, a kind of grain; they cut down 20 or 30 acres of forest, and burn it, and sow it for one year with one of the substitutes for rice.

16829. Do they burn the timber?—Yes, which manures the soil; it is a most destructive cultivation; they take one crop and leave it for eight or nine years.

16830. The ashes of the timber make very fine manure, do they not?—Yes; but if that process has been once gone through, the land is incapable of producing coffee.

P. Anstruther,
Esq.

5 April 1848.

16831. But there is an immense quantity of forest, is not there?—There is still a very large quantity of forest which now is valueless.

16832. What timber is it; teak?—They are all timbers peculiar to the country, but from the want of roads they are totally useless.

16833. Is it fine timber?—Very fine timber, indeed; heavy and hard, but very fine durable timber. I will, with the permission of the Committee, deliver in the estimates of expenditure to which I referred.

[The Witness delivered in the same, which are as follow:]

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on the Estate of *Weraloo*, from 1st January to 31st December 1848.

		£.	s.	d.
13,000	Coolies—Weeding 130 acres 10 times, at 10 Coolies per acre, at 11 d.	595	16	8
939	„ Pruning and taking off suckers (three daily) - - -	43	-	9
313	„ Attending buffaloes and cutting badding (one daily) - - -	14	6	11
313	„ Manuring with buffalo dung (one daily) - - -	14	6	11
313	„ Planting failures (one daily) - - -	14	6	11
6,000	„ Picking, pulping, drying, and washing coffee, say 800 cwt.	275	-	-
20,878	or about 66 Coolies daily.	956	18	2
	For carriage of coffee to Colombo, say 800 cwt, at 3 s. 6 d. - - -	140	-	-
	For drying, peeling, picking, and sorting 800 cwt. at about 3 s. - - -	120	-	-
	Cartage to wharf, from Anakanda, at 4½ d. per cwt. - - -	15	-	-
	For contingency: mats, baskets, and bags, &c. - - -	30	-	-
	TOTAL - - - £.	1,261	18	2

Expenses of produce per cwt. about 1 l. 11 s. 6½ d.

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on the Estate of *Hyndford*, from 1st January to 31st December 1848.

		£.	s.	d.
11,000	Coolies—Weeding 110 acres, 10 weedings, at 10 Coolies per acre, at 11 d., including agent, sup. canangians, servants, and Sundays - - -	504	3	4
939	„ Pruning and taking off water sprouts, 11 d. (three daily) - - -	43	-	9
939	„ Attending cattle, cutting litter, and cleaning shed, 11 d. (three daily) - - -	43	-	9
626	„ Manuring with cattle dung, &c. (two daily) - - -	23	13	10
626	„ Replacing failures with dung (two daily) - - -	23	13	10
5,000	„ Picking, pulping, washing, and drying coffee, supposing 600 cwt. - - -	229	3	4
19,130	or 61 average daily, required to keep estate in proper order.	866	15	10
	Bandy here from Navillapitia to Colombo, with coffee, say 600 cwt. at 3 s. 6 d. per cwt. - - -	105	-	-
	For drying, peeling, and picking 600 cwt., at 3 s. per cwt. - - -	90	-	-
	Cartage from store to Colombo, at 4½ d. per cwt. - - -	11	5	-
	For contingencies, such as baskets, mats, and quanny bags - - -	20	-	-
	A set of lines for Coolie - - -	10	-	-
	Kintail will be nearly a transcript of the foregoing, only that no lines are required to be erected - - -	1,103	-	10
		1,093	-	10
	TOTAL - - - £.	2,196	1	8

Note.—The Coolies calculated for weeding are supposed to make estate roads and other minor works, which in the meantime cannot be foreseen. It will not be easy to make a proper estimate of the coffee which we may have. Though the estates look well, it greatly depends on the weather and other causes if we can bring to maturity the quantity which the bloom promises. Last year the estate of Kintail lost by the blight fully half of its crop, and this year Hyndford about the third; hence the quantity must, in a great measure, very much depend upon circumstances.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING. 149

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ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Government of Ceylon, for the Year ended 30 June 1847.

P. Anstruther,
Esq.

5 April 1848.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Outstanding balances of former years - - - - -				27,835	8	7
Revenue of the Current Year:						
Taxes, duties, monopolies, and proceeds of Crown Lands	335,184	-	6			
Casual Revenue and incidental receipts - - - - -	44,815	19	4			
				379,999	19	10
Receipts in Aid:						
Subscriptions to the Civil Fund - - - - -	231	1	8			
Ditto - - Widows' Pensions - - - - -	236	-	-			
Abatements from salaries - - - - -	2,489	1	6			
Surcharges recovered - - - - -	3,497	8	7			
Paper currency issued - - - - -	13,723	-	-			
				20,176	11	9
Drafts on Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. - - - - -				58,754	13	4
Repayments of Advances and Receipts on Account:						
Civil and military departments: advances - - - - -	91,586	17	8			
Queen's pay department - - - - -	76,201	6	8			
Ordnance department - - - - -	4,533	2	9			
East India Company - - receipts - - - - -	30,775	19	1			
Hong Kong Government - - - - -	995	10	4			
Agents for the colony - - - - -	20,705	8	9			
				224,798	5	3
				711,564	18	9
Applied from balance in hand on 1st July 1846 - - - - -				84,742	4	9
				796,307	3	6

DISBURSEMENTS:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of former Years:						
Civil - - - - -	48,329	13	3			
Military - - - - -	269	14	5			
Commissariat - - - - -	1,768	13	9			
				50,366	1	5
Expenditure of the Current Year:						
Ordinary, civil - - - - -	161,736	16	2			
— military - - - - -	62,028	3	9			
				223,764	19	11
Extraordinary, civil - - - - -	119,356	-	-			
— military - - - - -	3,290	18	6			
— commissariat - - - - -	55,296	6	11			
				177,943	5	5
Special charges - - - - -				1,265	9	6
Repayments of Receipts in Aid:						
Abatements on salaries - - - - -	26	5	-			
Surcharges refunded - - - - -	647	9	5			
Paper currency cancelled - - - - -	13,723	-	-			
				14,396	14	5
Remittances to Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -				56,345	9	11
Advances and Remittances to Agents:						
Civil and military departments - - - - -	97,304	2	3			
Queen's pay department - - - - -	74,860	14	1			
Ordnance department - - - - -	6,488	19	4			
East India Company - - - - -	18,505	12	4			
Hong Kong Government - - - - -	1,254	17	7			
Agents for the colony - - - - -	54,216	6	9			
				252,630	12	4
Drafts and Remittances in transit - - - - -				19,592	10	7
				796,307	3	6
Expenditure - - - - -				796,307	3	6

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APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

COPY of the REPORT of the Jamaica Assembly Committee, relating to the Costs of
Sugar Cultivation.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
24 March 1848.

B. HAWES.

LIST.

Names.	Parish.	Date.	Page.
Brockett, Henry	Hanover	18 November	200
Burke, Hon. Richard Cussen	Metcalfe	3 December	220
Clachar, Hon. John Shea	Portland	16 November	179
Chisholm, Colin	Port Royal	18 November	195
Carson, James	St. Andrew	25 November	218
Coffee Properties, List of, abandoned			229
Draseke, Charles	St. Mary	11 November	169
Estates, Sugar, List of, abandoned			226
Garrigues, Henry Lord	Vere	17 November	184
Gow, George R.	Westmoreland	18 November	194
Groves, Henry	St. James	18 November	196
Gladstone, Alexander	St. Elizabeth	19 November	202
Halliburton, Gilbert	St. Thomas-in-the-East	10 November	165
Hannaford, Stephen	St. Dorothy	18 November	197
Hosack, William	St. George	11 November	173
Hinshelwood, John	Portland	12 November	176
Hislop, Lawrence	St. James	24 November	214
Isaacs, Isaac	St. Elizabeth	16 November	181
Jopp, Charles M.	St. Andrew	9 November	160
Jones, John P.	Portland	12 November	178
Jump, John	St. James	17 November	188
Johns, William	Westmoreland	18 November	192
Jackson, Isaac	Hanover	19 November	205
King, Paul	Trelawny	17 November	187
Knott, William Henry	St. James	24 November	211
Lewis, Rudolph	Manchester	5 November	159
Lowe, William George	Port Royal	9 November	163
Leslie, Hugh Fraser	St. David	10 November	166
Lowe, Thomas	Metcalfe	12 November	177
Logan, Alexander C.	Manchester	24 November	211
List of Sugar Estates abandoned			226
List of Coffee Properties abandoned			229
M'Kinnon, Louis	Clarendon	3 November	154
M'Lean, David	St. David	10 November	164
M'Culloch, Thomas	St. Mary	11 November	168
Morrish, Thomas	Trelawny	17 November	190
M'Corneok, Hon. Thomas	St. Thomas-in-the-East	19 November	209
Nockells, Charles	St. Thomas-in-the-East	11 November	171
Pierce, John W.	Trelawny	16 November	182
Peryer, John	Trelawny	16 November	183
Properties, List of Coffee, abandoned			229
Robertson, William	St. Andrew	9 November	162
Stewart, Charles	St. Ann	4 November	157
Simpson, Andrew	St. Andrew	9 November	162
Stirk, John	Vere	16 November	180
Shaw, Hon. Gilbert	Vere	19 November	207
Sugar Estates abandoned, List of			226
Westmoreland, Henry	Metcalfe	12 November	174

Copy of the REPORT of the Jamaica Assembly Committee, relating to the Costs of Sugar Cultivation.

REPORT from the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island of Jamaica, and the Cause of such Depression.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 18 December 1847.

Mr. BARCLAY, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the depressed state of agriculture in this island, and the cause of such depression, reported as follows :—

Mr. Speaker,

Your committee, appointed to inquire into the depressed state of agriculture in this island, the cause of such depression, the extent of abandonment of cultivation, and breaking up of sugar and coffee factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832,

Report, That they have taken the evidence of persons interested as proprietors and managers of property, from nearly every parish in the island, from which evidence, and from the parochial and island records, the following results are established, as will more fully appear by reference to the examinations hereunto annexed.

1. That since the passing of the British Slave Emancipation Act, of the 653 sugar estates then in cultivation in this island, 140 have been abandoned, and the works broken up, containing 168,032 acres of land, and having then employed in their cultivation 22,553 labourers.

2. That those properties, now extinct, produced, in the year 1832, 14,178 hogsheads of sugar and 5,903 puncheons of rum.

3. That during the same period, 465 coffee plantations have been abandoned, and their works broken up, containing 188,400 acres of land, and having employed, in their cultivation, in the year 1832, 26,830 labourers.

4. That of 138 sugar estates, given in evidence, the crops made were,—

In 1832 - - 25,928 hhds. of sugar, and 10,008 pns. of rum.

In 1847 - - 17,359 hhds. of sugar, and 8,331 pns. of rum.

showing a decrease of 8,569 hhds. of sugar, and 1,677 pns. of rum.

5. That upon certain estates, shown to have had attached to them, and engaged in their cultivation, in the year 1832, 41,820 labourers, there now remain resident on those properties only 13,973, the others, amounting to 27,847, having generally become independent settlers.

6. That the sum of 1,405,887*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* was expended in the cultivation and manufacture of 57,006 hogsheads of sugar and 26,711 puncheons of rum, giving this result; that after deducting proceeds of rum, averaged at 14*l.* per puncheon, the actual cost of sugar averaged 1*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt.; consequently, that as its value is now, by slave competition reduced in the British market to about 15*s.* exclusive of charges, it is self-evident sugar cultivation cannot be continued; that there is an actual loss on every cwt. of 7*s.* 7½*d.*, without taking into account interest on capital and money expended, equal at the least to 4*s.* 6*d.* more per cwt.; while, as regards coffee, the evidence is conclusive that it is, if possible, even in a worse condition.

7. That it is shown by the evidence, that up to the present year funds have been regularly at command to pay for labour.

8. That the plough and other implements of husbandry have been used in all cases where practicable.

9. That except it might be about factories, machinery cannot be made more available as a substitute for labour.

10. That in respect to immigration the Asiatic labourers have not been found to answer the purposes of the country; while, on the other hand, the Africans have proved eminently useful, as shown especially in St. Thomas-in-the-East, where, from their numbers, the estates on which they are located have been able to keep their factories at work during Saturdays, and to have their general labour better performed.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

11. That from the now independent condition of the mass of the people the command of labour has become exceedingly precarious, often not to be had at all when most wanted; that hardly in any case will the people work on estates for more than five days in the week; that in several districts they refuse to work more than four days in the week; that the average time of field labour is from five to six hours a day; that the labour given for the wages is not only inadequate in quantity, but generally ill performed; that on the anniversary of freedom, and at Christmas, the entire agricultural population spend from one to two weeks in idleness; that in some districts this is also the case at Easter; that at all these periods, even if the canes are rotting on the ground, and the coffee falling from the trees, no rate of wages will induce the people to work, and that labour continues to become more scarce every year by the people withdrawing from the plantations.

Your committee submit, that the question now left for the British Government to decide is, whether, putting the ruin of the colonists altogether out of view, the national interests will be promoted by annihilating sugar and coffee cultivation in its own colonies, the inevitable effect of which must be, and that speedily, to transfer to foreigners a high-priced monopoly of those articles in the British markets.

Assuming that such cannot be the wish of the Government, or people of England, it is matter of deep interest how the impending calamity is to be averted.

It has been shown that, even with protection, many of the properties have been ruined by the emancipation measure, and that all have been most seriously injured; that sugar cannot be produced in Jamaica under 27s. per cwt. to give common interest on capital, while in Cuba, your Committee are well informed that 12s. per cwt. is a remunerative price.

In this state of things, it is self-evident, that whatever palliatives may be applied, nothing but protection in the home market can avert the immediate abandonment of sugar and coffee cultivation in the British colonies. In a ratio as the means of labour are provided, the amount of protection may be safely withdrawn, until, at no distant period, these valuable possessions shall again contribute, as they formerly did, to the national wealth and prosperity. In the meantime, the only alternatives are, protection or destruction.

Your committee recommend that the substance of this report be embodied in a memorial to Her Majesty.

Note.—The substance of this report will be found embodied in the memorial enclosed in a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica, dated the 7th February 1848, already laid before the West India Committee.

EXAMINATIONS taken before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Barelay.
Mr. Whitelock.
Mr. Porteous.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. Spalding.
Mr. Jordon.
Mr. Moncrieffe.

Mr. Magnus.
Mr. Brown.
Mr. Joseph Gordon.
Mr. Carr.
Mr. Johnston and
Mr. Osborn.

WEDNESDAY, 3 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Louis M'Kinnon*, of the parish of Clarendon, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—*A.* I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and have been so for 23 years, in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere chiefly, and for the last few years I have been interested in the management of about 10 estates.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—The following statement will give those particulars, distinguishing the estates by figures. I do not think myself at liberty to name them.

RETURN

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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RETURN of Cost of Manufacturing Produce on Ten Estates.

Year.	Estate.	Account of Wages.			Amount of all Contingencies, including Supplies.			TOTAL Contingencies.			Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Pns.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.	
1844	1	1,355	6	7	743	13	3	2,098	19	10	8 1/2	130	1	12	10	16	11
1845	-	1,127	1	8	1,320	17	6	2,447	19	2	57 1/2	943	27 1/2	190	-	2	7
1846	-	1,138	-	9	1,289	17	5	2,427	18	2	34 1/2	569	16 1/2	206	-	3	18
1847	-	1,400	-	-	1,250	-	-	2,650	-	-	171	2,831	80	1,280	-	-	9
1844	2	1,000	13	9	1,628	12	9	2,629	6	6	55 1/2	888	23	288	10	2	12
1845	-	1,066	19	3 1/2	821	4	- 1/2	1,883	3	4	120	1,980	40	460	-	-	14
1846	-	1,195	4	1 1/2	1,471	10	7	2,666	14	8 1/2	115	1,897	60	750	-	-	1
1847	-	1,300	-	-	1,600	-	-	2,999	-	-	91	1,456	41	656	-	-	1
1844	3	769	14	3	376	9	3	1,146	3	6	18	270	8	100	-	-	3
1845	-	753	17	1 1/2	245	2	10 1/2	990	-	-	34	510	14	175	-	-	1
1846	-	895	14	5	604	18	1	1,500	12	6	23	345	14	163	12	5	3
1847	-	800	-	-	1,075	-	-	1,875	-	-	55	885	27	337	10	-	1
1844	4	894	14	8 1/2	2,145	16	9 1/2	3,040	11	6	14	231	6	75	-	-	12
1845	-	1,227	9	11 1/2	1,258	1	7	2,485	11	6 1/2	120	1,080	60	690	-	-	18
1846	-	1,250	19	1	1,391	15	9	2,642	14	10	48	992	23	575	-	-	2
1847	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	3,009	-	-	167	2,755	112	1,792	-	-	8
1844	5	902	1	- 3/4	1,746	8	1	2,648	9	1	13	214	3	37	10	-	12
1845	-	1,056	15	6	934	14	- 3/4	1,991	9	6 1/2	68	1,122	29	334	-	-	1
1846	-	848	13	10	1,169	5	7	2,017	19	5	16 1/2	267	12	150	-	-	6
1847	-	1,250	-	-	1,383	3	7	2,633	3	7	104	1,716	41	655	-	-	1
1845	6	833	11	6 1/2	864	4	7 1/2	1,697	16	2	82	1,353	36	468	-	-	18
1846	-	937	12	7 1/2	1,271	8	8 1/2	2,209	1	4	25	412	10	125	-	-	5
1847	-	1,150	-	-	1,250	-	-	2,400	-	-	82	1,353	33	528	-	-	1
1843	7	1,384	1	-	1,246	13	1	2,630	14	1	153	2,601	71	781	-	-	14
1844	-	917	15	4	1,616	2	8	2,533	18	-	12 1/2	212	5	82	10	-	11
1845	-	1,049	5	6	1,356	8	8 1/2	2,405	14	2 1/2	145	2,416	57	655	10	-	14
1846	-	1,055	4	1 1/2	1,393	5	7	2,448	9	8 1/2	62 1/2	1,003	38	475	-	-	1
1847	-	1,500	-	-	1,852	10	-	3,352	10	-	176	2,904	88	1,408	-	-	13
1845	8	1,318	17	9	1,355	18	11	2,674	16	8	127	2,095	34	421	-	-	1
1846	-	1,386	-	11	1,928	11	3 1/2	3,314	12	2 1/2	133	2,194	47	587	10	-	1
1847	-	1,750	-	-	2,855	-	-	4,605	-	-	231	3,811	100	1,600	-	-	16
1846	9	1,355	12	8 1/2	908	13	9 1/2	2,264	6	6 1/2	17	280	8	100	-	-	7
1847	-	1,750	-	-	1,250	-	-	3,000	-	-	132	2,180	71	1,136	-	-	17
1844	10	1,585	8	4 1/2	1,549	19	11	3,135	8	3 1/2	40	660	19	237	10	-	4
1845	-	1,883	10	6 1/2	633	1	10	2,516	12	4 1/2	152	2,508	57	655	10	-	14
1846	-	1,957	6	2 1/2	1,641	4	4 1/2	3,598	10	7	114	1,881	72	900	-	-	1
1847	-	2,200	-	-	2,170	-	-	4,370	-	-	239	3,943	90	1,440	-	-	14
-	-	45,747	12	9	49,169	14	8	94,913	7	5 1/2	3,256 1/2	53,787	1,524 1/2	20,479	2	-	120

No. 2 is a mountain estate, and the crops are more regular.

In St. Andrew's.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—A. The above statement shows that, after deducting the value of the rum, the average cost of the sugar per cwt. on the whole has amounted to 3*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Two of the years included in that average, 1844 and 1846, were very dry; and the crops, in a great measure, failed in consequence. Taking the most favourable year of the whole, 1847, and on eight of the best estates, the average cost of sugar was 16*s.* per cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—As nearly as I can state, the extent of cultivation, and the crop, in 1832, compared with 1846 and 1847, is as follows:—

	Acres.	Hhds.		Acres.	Hhds.
Salt Savanna, 1832	-	180	109	Average of 1846 and 1847	230
Low Ground	-	120	100	Ditto - - ditto - -	91
Papine	-	100	60	Ditto - - ditto - -	80
Hill Side	-	290	287	Ditto - - ditto - -	265
Brazaletto	-	240	166	Ditto - - ditto - -	170
Dry River	-	196	158	Ditto - - ditto - -	150
Halse Hall	-	230	280	Ditto - - ditto - -	200
Amity Hall	-	300	230	Ditto - - ditto - -	280
Ashley Hall	-	250	200	Ditto - - ditto - -	215
Moreland	-	639	430	Ditto - - ditto - -	400
-	-	-	2,020	-	1,917

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—A. On Moreland there were—

	600 labourers.	600 fully as many are now on the property, land in lots having been sold to the people.
On Hill Side - 409	—	only 100 now remain.
On Brazaletto - 220	—	100 —
On Amity Hall - 247	—	80 —
On Salt Savanna - 254	—	20 —
On Ashley Hall - 254	—	40 —
On Dry River - 210	—	30 —
On Halse Hill - 195	—	195 —
On Low Ground - 172	—	80 —
On Papine - 120	—	100 —
	2,601	1,345

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. We mostly rely on the labourers settled on the estates; but they are not themselves nearly sufficient to carry on the cultivation.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The general rate of wages is from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. for six or eight hours of labour; but most of our work is done by task. I conceive we receive, in general, a fair day's work.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Until within the last twelve months we have generally had sufficient capital to pay our labourers; but of late the crops have been so bad, and prices so depreciated, that on three estates out of the ten I am connected with, I have found it very difficult to procure money to pay the wages; in fact, I have had often to advance money for that purpose myself; by which means the labourers have been regularly paid.

Do you use the plough, in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—In one part of the country, with which I am chiefly connected, the use of the plough is general. We also use the harrow. No other implements are in common use.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that machinery could be made more available, to any extent, than it is at present, except in respect to tramways; one of which, I believe, is in use in Clarendon.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—A considerable number have been abandoned; the list put into my hands from the clerk of the vestry is substantially correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Two sugar estates have, namely:

Estimate.	Estimated Value of Works.	Grinding.	Former Crops.		Labourers.
			Hhds.	Pns.	
Kellett's - 3,000 acres	£. 20,000	Water	250	120	464
Lucky Valley - 1,000 —	5,000	Ditto	130	60	245
4,000 acres	£. 25,000		380	180	709

Besides the foregoing, about six other estates, in Clarendon, must speedily fall at present prices.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think labour is much more attainable than it was in the first years of freedom. In our part of the country the people work much more cheerfully, and better than they did at first. In Vere the people are almost entirely dependent on estates' labour, from the dryness of the seasons and being a bad provision district.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I know one estate from which the proprietor cleared 20,000 l. in about 10 years ending in 1834; the present advance he gets

gets upon that estate is 3,500*l.*; that property is now accumulating debt, and will only be allowed to go to the extent of 3,500*l.*, when it must be sold. I have been the agent to the proprietor of the estate for the last two years, but I do not feel myself justified in naming the property or the proprietor.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—I conceive that a very large portion of the properties in Jamaica must be abandoned.

THURSDAY, 4 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of Charles Stewart, of the Parish of St. Ann, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agricultur in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for the last 29 years on the north-east side of the island, particularly in St. Ann and St. Mary; I have had at different times about 15 properties under my management.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can produce a statement which will show these particulars with respect to three estates, as follows:—

ESTATE.	Amount of Contingencies.	CROP.		
		Hogheads of Sugar.	Puncheons of Rum.	
ST. MARY:	£.			
Tryall - - - -	16,692	513	259	N. B.— I am not aware of the amount of contingencies and extent of crops for 1845 and 1846, only the latter I know to be small.
Trinity - - - -	25,853	999	438	
Brimmer Hall - - -	21,827	819	341	
	64,372	2,331	1,038	
Deduct Rum - - -	13,494			
	50,878			

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. This question is answered by the above statement, at 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—On Tryall, in 1832—

	Hhds.	Tres.	Pns.	Brls.
Tryall - - - -	190	5	100	—
Trinity - - - -	270	0	97	—
Brimmer Hall - - -	271	0	120	19
Roslin - - - -	122	10	65	—
	853		391	

In 1840 to 1844:

	Hhds.	Pns.
On Tryall - - - -	513	259
Trinity - - - -	999	438
Brimmer Hall - - -	819	341
	2,331	1,038

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—

0.32.

x 3

A. On

Appendix, No. 1. <u>JAMAICA.</u> Report: <u>Sugar Cultivation.</u>	A. On Llandoverly, in St. Ann's, in 1832 - 370 - 185 now remain. On Trinity, St. Mary - - - - 220 - 60 remained when I gave up possession in 1845, the rest having purchased lots of land. On Brimmer Hall, St. Mary - - - - 286 - - none remain on the property now, having purchased lots of land. On Tryall, St. Mary - - - - 263 - - none remained, for the same reason. On Roslin, in St. Mary - - - - 124 - - none remained when I gave up in 1846. On Llanrumney, in St. Mary - - - - 351 - - I cannot state how many now remain. On Pemberton Valley, St. Mary - - - - 282 - 141 remain as settlers.		
	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">1,896</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">386</td> </tr> </table>	1,896	386
1,896	386		

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. Those on the estates are most available for labour.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—In St. Ann's I pay 1s. per day for field labour, no rent charged; in St. Mary's I pay 1s. 6d. per day for the same field labour; I do not receive one-half the labour, particularly in St. Mary's, which they ought to give for the wages, but when checked they leave the field, and perhaps do not return again for some time; indeed, in the parish of St. Mary, the planter is entirely at the mercy of the labourers.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers.

Do you use the plough in opening your lands, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and the harrow wherever the land will admit.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—Tram-roads, where the canes are distant, would answer very well on some properties, and would be the saving of manual labour. I know of no other but the plough and harrow.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I believe a great number of properties have been thrown up; the following are those that were immediately under my charge:

Decoy sugar estate, in St. Mary } - - -	3,247 acres.
Hazard estate, in St. Mary } - - -	
Towerhill estate, in St. Mary - - -	549 acres.
Roslin estate, in St. Mary - - -	447 acres.

It must have cost from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* to put up the works on each of these estates.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I am not aware of any.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think the people understand their present condition better than at the commencement of freedom, but I do not think they work any better than they used to do; labour is not more attainable than formerly, and never will be until we receive immigration on a large scale from Africa.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot. I offered a few years ago, by the instructions of my constituents, a number of properties for sale, but received no offer for them.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be, that at least two-thirds of the estates in the island must be immediately abandoned, and the remainder, favourably situated, by getting an acquisition of labour at a much reduced rate, may continue for a trial.

FRIDAY, 5 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Rudolph Lewis*, of the Parish of Manchester, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in coffee cultivation, and have been so for 28 years. I am the proprietor of Pleasant Hill and Windsor Forest plantations, and I have managed several other properties in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing that article for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not prepared with those particulars, but I will furnish the committee with a statement.

COPY STATEMENT FURNISHED BY WITNESS.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Sales of Coffee.	Cost of Coffee per Cwt.
					Coffee. Trs.	Coffee.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	Pleasant Hill	476 16 3	152 16 -	629 12 3	50	340	1,107 3 5	1 17 -
1843	- - -	535 14 -	140 - -	675 14 -	46	323	1,093 7 2	2 1 10
1844	- - -	539 - -	95 2 6	634 2 6	30	213	674 13 3	2 19 6
1845	- - -	475 19 8	124 17 1	600 16 9	55	382	787 - 4	1 11 5
1846	- - -	259 15 9	72 16 -	332 11 9	25½	175	382 2 3	1 18 -
1842	{ Windsor Forest* }	159 18 5	59 6 6	219 4 11	12	77	226 8 2	2 16 11
1843	- - -	477 8 1	121 6 -	598 14 1	23	147	453 15 11	4 1 5
1844	- - -	501 13 10	222 5 10	723 19 8	24½	172	494 1 5	4 4 2
1845	- - -	582 16 10	212 5 6	795 2 4	12	88	230 3 9	9 - 8
1846	- - -	293 12 10	128 11 -	422 3 10	28½	205	398 5 7	2 1 2
		—	—	5,632 2 1	306½	—	5,847 1 3	—

The Average Cost of Coffee for the five years is £.2. 0 s. 1 d. per cwt.

* The Contingencies of Windsor Forest for 1843, 1844 and 1845, are high, in consequence of having put in new Coffee, and erected a new Pulper and Peeling Mill; and those for 1846 are now, in consequence of many jobs which should have been done, were it not owing to the low prices of Coffee; and as it appears that although every economy has been used, yet the Expenditure exceeds the Proceeds by £.23. 18 s. 3 d., and no interest for the investment of the capital of £.3,500.

Q. What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1845 and 1846?—A. The crop of Pleasant Hill in 1834, when I purchased it, was only 10 tierces, the property having been neglected for some time previously; I have put in new land, and the crops have in consequence since then been increased. I purchased Windsor Forest in 1842; it made then 13 tierces, having also been neglected; I have also put in new fields, and the crop of 1846 was 28 tierces.

You have extended the cultivation and the crops on your own properties?—I have.

Have you done so also on other properties under your management?—No, I have not; in consequence of the land being worn out.

What have been the crops on those properties?—Albion, in the parish of Manchester, produced in 1832, 150,000 lbs.; in 1840 it made about 60,000 lbs.; and in 1846 it made about 15,000 lbs.; the other properties I took possession of in 1836, and relinquished them in 1841; I believe the crops have materially decreased.

Can you state what number of labourers were attached to the properties in your parish, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—The number of labourers attached to plantations in 1832, engaged in coffee cultivation, were from 6,000 to 7,000, or thereabouts; the number now remaining are very few, and on most plantations none, they having become small freeholders. I would add that the difficulties in carrying on coffee plantations are chiefly attributable to the low prices obtained in the British market for the produce, and the actual deficiency of available labour, as they are, comparatively speaking, but a small number of properly called labourers. The majority of the people who formerly were employed in agricultural labour are now small freeholders, and possessors

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

of stock, and follow various other occupations, consequently they are independent of work as day labourers, and only work when it suits their convenience. The failure of crops since 1832 is in some measure owing to the adverse seasons, but in a greater degree to the want of continuous labour; for at the season when the planter most requires labour to plant or to weed the young plants, the so-called labourers are engaged in the cultivation of their own lands; and when they have completed their own jobs, to use their language, they say, "I will come to work to oblige master." The coffee lands of Manchester are fast wearing out, but there is an abundance of land in this and the adjoining parishes fit for the growth of coffee, which could be cultivated to any extent. I beg to add, that I do not blame the people for first attending to their own work; it is quite natural that every one will look first to his interest; the consequence is, that the proper season is frequently lost at the time the work should have been performed. This, I am of opinion, is the chief cause of the failure of our crops. I deem it necessary for the welfare of the country that the labouring population should be increased, and I think that Africans are best suited to perform agricultural labour here.

Have you always been able to command labour to gather in your crop when ready in the field?—When there is an abundant crop we have no difficulty, because at the usual price for picking, which is 9d. per bushel, an able labourer can earn in a day 3s.; but when the crop is scanty the labourer is disinclined to the work, as it is tedious, and he cannot pick more than one bushel per day, for which I frequently pay 1s.; the general loss from this difficulty is from 15 to 20 per cent.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I have already said that very few remain on the plantations.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—We generally do our work by the job; when we employ day labourers the pay is 1s. per day, but we do not get what might fairly be considered more than a half-day's work, and that is performed in a very slovenly and unsatisfactory manner.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, plenty.

Have there been any inventions for improving the manufacture of coffee and economising labour, and have you adopted any such improved process?—Yes, Mr. Augustus F. Butler has invented a machine for grinding, fanning, and separating coffee by one process, by which there is a saving of manual labour from the old process; it also improves the quality of the coffee; I have adopted them on both my properties.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I cannot name them, but a great many coffee plantations have been abandoned since that time.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—No, I cannot state any.

Are you of opinion that the abandonment of coffee cultivation in Manchester will continue to take place if the price of the article should remain at its present market value?—Certainly it must.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Yes; in consequence of a great many properties having been abandoned, thereby casting the labourers on the remaining properties, the labour is more readily obtained, but they do not perform better work.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I know there has been great depreciation in the value of coffee properties in Manchester; there have been few actual sales; at the present moment coffee properties bear no actual value, they are unsaleable at almost any price; many have been publicly advertised for a length of time for sale, and no offers whatever have been made for them.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Charles M. Jopp*, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the Island?—A. I am engaged in coffee cultivation, and I have been so for the last 19 years; I inherited three properties, and I purchased three others in the parish of St. Andrew.

Please to state to the Committee what was the condition of your properties in 1832, and what it is now?—They were in the highest state of cultivation and very valuable properties in 1832; they are now very nearly abandoned and valueless. They have been advertised for sale,

sale, but I have had no inquiry or offer for them. On two of my properties, Mount Sinai and Andover, the works have been abandoned, and the other four are going on with two sets of works.

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JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

What was the extent of cultivation on those properties in 1832, and what is it now?—The extent of cultivation in 1832 was about 400 acres in coffee; it is now about 220 acres, and that in very bad order.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years; can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am prepared to produce a statement showing what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property since the year 1830.

—	Mark.	No. of Trs.	Weighing Lbs.	Sales Net Proceeds.	Amount of Contingencies of Production.
1830	J			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	K J	221	164,016	3,074 19 7	1,500 16 3
1831		167	127,118	3,695 16 4	1,574 19 4
1832		99	77,439	2,978 13 11	1,364 18 8
1833		140	106,993	3,436 14 4	1,356 18 -
TOTAL - - -		627	475,566	13,186 4 2	5,797 12 3
From 1 January 1830 to 1 January 1834. Average net price during those four years, 6½ d. per lb. Cost of producing during those four years, 2½ d. per lb.					
1834	J				
	K J	123 ½	96,520	3,824 15 11	1,438 5 -
	B A	31 ½	27,450	1,194 6 5	529 7 1
1835	J				
	K J	66	43,319	1,925 9 1	1,344 2 -
	B A	46 1 brl.	35,538	1,290 15 6	481 16 2
1836	J				
	K J	132	103,906	4,573 14 6	1,086 3 5
	B A	40 3 brls.	31,785	1,293 14 6	446 - -
1837	J				
	K J	127 ½	152,000	4,573 - -	1,312 19 3
	B A	76 ½		2,534 18 8	644 14 6
TOTAL - - -		641 4 brls.	489,918	21,210 14 7	7,283 7 5
From 1 January 1834 to 1 January 1838. Average net price during those four years, 10½ d. per lb. Cost of producing during those four years, 3½ d. per lb.					
1838	J				
	K J & B A	129 5 brls.	95,937	5,031 6 10	2,505 17 3½
1839		79	59,561	2,662 15 7	3,025 9 10
1840		142	104,468	4,459 9 -	3,100 7 2
1841		115 5 brls.	88,843	3,520 7 9	3,041 8 6
1842		90	71,090	2,823 10 2	2,815 - 9
1843		135	100,815	3,344 14 7	2,762 3 2
TOTAL - - -		690 10 brls.	520,714	21,842 3 11	17,250 6 8½
From 1 January 1838 to 1 January 1844. Average net price during those six years, 10½ d. per lb. Ditto cost of producing during those six years, 7½ d. per lb.					
1844	J				
	K J & B A	56 31 brls.	47,140	1,425 11 8	2,753 9 2
1845		86 25 do.	67,200	1,727 15 4	2,524 - -
1846		99 28 do.	75,320	2,164 13 1	2,360 5 5
TOTAL - - -		241 84 brls.	192,660	5,318 - 1	7,637 14 7
Sales to the amount of 1,964 l. 13 s. 1 d. Fifteen tierces unsold, valued at 200 l. From 1 January 1844 to 1 January 1847. Average net price during those three years, 7 d. per lb. Ditto cost of producing during those three years, 9½ d. per lb.					

Q. What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—A. I pay from 1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 6 d. per day, but I cannot say that I get a fair day's work. I do a good deal of work by the job, but it is generally very badly done, and one great cause to which I attribute the falling off of the crops is the want of hands to gather in the coffee when ripe on the trees; I pay by the bushel. When the berries are thick on the trees, and the people can make high wages, they work; but it is almost impossible to get them to pick the trees when the fruit is thin, and a great deal is in consequence lost.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had, up to a very late period, when the properties ceased to be remunerative.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I am not aware of any actual sales; in fact no sales can be made. I have already said I offered my own for sale, but had no offers for them.

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JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Andrew Simpson*, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for nearly 20 years, and I have had the management of Dublin Castle, in St. Andrew; Mount Hybla and Hopewell, in Port Royal, and Trafalgar, in St. George's.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can show the amount of outlay, and the crops made by those properties, but I am not able to give the account of sales, as they are not furnished to me from England.

Can you state what was the amount of contingencies in 1832, and what now?—I cannot, as supplies were frequently sent from England, the amount of which was not stated to me.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay at the rate of 1 s. per day for labour. For picking coffee from the trees I pay 9 d. per bushel, at which rate the people can earn 2 s. 3 d. per day. They perform the work very badly, and, I may say, that in consequence three cleanings are required instead of two; and, after all, the fields and pastures are not in the same good order as they used to be in former times.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, I have; and I pay them regularly every fortnight, with which they are perfectly satisfied.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Having a redundant population, labour continues to be much the same with me, but it is within my knowledge that properties generally find increased difficulty in procuring labour in the mountains, and that they pay more.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I have not known of any sales.

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Wm. Robertson*, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am not now, but I have been engaged in sugar and coffee cultivation since the year 1800, principally in the parish of St. Andrew; but I may say that I gave up the active management of properties about 16 years past, and sold my own property (a coffee plantation) in 1842 for one-fourth of what it cost me.

Have you been resident in St. Andrew during the last 20 years, and can you speak to its present condition?—Yes, I can.

What was the extent of cultivation in the parish in 1832, and what is it now?—I can give the Committee a statement, showing the number of sugar and coffee properties that were in cultivation in the year 1832, but which are now entirely abandoned.

Sugar Estates that have been Abandoned.

Names.	No. of Labourers.	Names.	No. of Labourers.
Hope Estate - - - -	374	Pembroke Hall - - -	98
Barbican and Somerset - -	216	Airy Castle - - -	204

Sugar Estates in partial Cultivation.

Names.	No. of Labourers.
Chancery-hall and Swallowfield - - - - -	168

Coffee Plantations that have been Abandoned.

Estate.	Number of Labourers.	Estate.	Number of Labourers.
Unity Mountain - - -	20	Hall Green - - -	145
Mount Habnal - - -	12	Happy Retreat - - -	9
Campbell's Mountain and Norwich Castle - - -	70	Goulburn's Mountain - - -	15
Mount George - - -	28	Cavalier's - - -	10
Juniper Grove - - -	23	Pleasant Spring - - -	33
Botanic Garden - - -	33	Mount Olive - - -	15
Ross's Vue - - -	25	Peter's Retreat - - -	20
Constitution Hill - - -	65	Belmont - - -	16
Industry and Fair Hill - - -	31	Cottage - - -	40
Mount Ossa - - -	21	King's Weston - - -	20
Content Mountain - - -	50	Retreat - - -	20
Mount Olive - - -	58	Langton Hill - - -	10
Cuba Mount - - -	41	Mount Tirza - - -	14
Thornhill - - -	26	Burntfoot Mountain - - -	19
Middleton - - -	212	Providence Settlement - - -	20
Clifton Hill - - -	20	Merryman's Hall - - -	40
Mount Pleasant - - -	19	Golden Hill - - -	19
Mount Prospect - - -	21	Fern Hill - - -	34
Mount Reserve - - -	14	Rock Castle - - -	30
Struan Castle - - -	49	Mount Cheerful - - -	29
Sterling Castle - - -	88	Mount Horeb - - -	15
Happy Grove - - -	76	Good Hope - - -	43
Bagatelle - - -	17	Happy Hut - - -	20
Westminster Cottage - - -	34	Mount Content - - -	38
Bromley Hill - - -	25	Mount Charles - - -	19
Flaena Hill - - -	35	Lassy Green - - -	20
Belmont - - -	24	Waterhouse Mountain - - -	40
Rock Castle - - -	10	Happy Hut - - -	20
Pleasant Hall - - -	17	Content - - -	20
Mount Atlas - - -	86	Casehorton - - -	40
Brandon Hill - - -	18	Pigeon Valley - - -	14

TUESDAY, 9 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William George Lowe*, of the Parish of Port-Royal, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for 31 years. I have one small property of my own in the parish of Port-Royal, and another in St. George's, and I managed two other extensive properties, one partly in Port-Royal, St. Andrew's, and St. George's, and the other wholly in St. George's.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I have not come prepared with those particulars in respect to my own properties; and the entire contingencies of the other properties, which I managed, did not pass through my hands.

What has been the result of your own properties for some years past?—My property, Green Hill, in St. George's, I have been obliged to abandon for want of labour. When the coffee was ripe on the trees, I was unable to find labourers to gather it in. In 1833 there were 52 labourers attached to the property; more than two-thirds of them have purchased or leased lands, and become independent settlers; the other property, Violet Bank, I continue to cultivate, but not now to advantage. In 1842 my coffee sold for 138 s. per cwt.; in 1844 the price went down to 106 s. per cwt., and this year it is down to 68 s. per cwt., though the quality of the coffee was superior to that of 1844. I calculate the cost of cultivation at 40 £ per thousand pounds, consequently the price received this year does not cover the cost of cultivation.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work

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work for a fair day's pay?—On Violet Bank I have never paid more than 1 s. 3 d. per day, but my general rate of wages is 1 s. per day, when the people work by the day. The principal part of my work is done by task, but often not done to my satisfaction. I gather in my coffee by the bushel. When the berries are thick on the trees, so that they can pick two bushels and upwards, there is no difficulty, but when the trees are thin the people shirk the work, and a great deal of coffee is consequently lost, fully to the extent of 15 per cent.; this relates to my own property, but I know other cases where the loss is over 20 per cent. on the crop.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I do not think that the people work better, rather the contrary; labour is difficult to be procured, particularly in certain months in the year, from February to May, when the people occupy themselves in the cultivation of their own provision grounds.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I am not aware of any actual sales; properties are, in fact, unsaleable; Silver Hill was recently advertised, but the proprietor informed me that there have been no offers for it.

WEDNESDAY, 10 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *David M^rLean*, of the Parish of St. David, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation since the year 1817; I have a property of my own in St. David's, called Middleton; and I am in charge of Sheffield and Manheim.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years? Can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay; what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—On Middleton, where I attend to the cultivation myself, my outlay has been about 350 l. a year, for the last five years; the crop has dwindled down, since 1836, from 18,000 lbs. to 9,000 lbs., and from the high rate of wages, and the low prices received, I have considerably sunk money. The cost of cultivation has been at the rate of 7 l. per 1,000 lbs. for cleaning; for pruning, 4 l.; picking from the fields, 5 l.; picking for market, 12 s.; grinding and pulping, &c. on barbieues, 1 l. 10 s.; mule carriage, 4 l. 10 s.; cartage to town, 16 s., and cost of tierces, 12 s.; making a total of 19 l. 18 s. per 1,000 lbs.; this does not include merchants' commissions or repairs of buildings and barbieues. In 1842 the crop brought from 92 s. to 94 s.; and in 1847, only 54 s. The crop of Manheim, in 1832, was 70,000 lbs.; and in 1847, it made 9,000 lbs.; Sheffield made in 1832, about 70,000 lbs.; and in 1847, 10,000 lbs.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay at the rate of 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. for day labour, and at the rate of 12 s. per acre for cleaning, and 14 s. per acre for pruning; for picking from the field, 1 s. per bushel, and 1 s. per 100 lbs. for picking for the market. I do not receive half of a fair day's work for the money paid; the people work only four days in the week, even when the coffee is ripe in the fields, and at Christmas time, when the coffee is falling from the trees, they will not work on any terms, even if I offer them a guinea a bushel; and I am satisfied that one-sixth of the crop is lost in consequence of these difficulties of labour.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes; I have always had.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that Burness, containing 300 acres, Friendship Hall, containing 150 acres, and Lowden Hill, containing 500 acres, all coffee properties, have been thrown up.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I cannot say that it is.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I do not know of any actual sales, but I am aware that Sheffield was offered for sale about three years ago, and that 1,500 l. sterling was offered for it at that time; it has lately been again brought into the market, and only 600 l. offered. Several other properties are in the market, but no offers made for them.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of coffee in the English market to its present price?—It must be the ruin of all persons engaged in coffee cultivation.

WEDNESDAY, 10 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Gilbert Halliburton*, of the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—I am, and have been engaged in both sugar and coffee cultivation for the last 28 years, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. I am the proprietor of Mount Lebanon sugar estate, House Hill, Greenfield, and Glanovy coffee plantations, and I am the lessee of Wakefield coffee plantation, all in the same parish.

What, according to your experience has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give the committee these particulars in respect to Wakefield, and they are as follows.—

YEAR.	Acres in Coffee.	Crop.		Expenditure.	Net Proceeds.	REMARKS.
		Trs.	Brls.			
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1843	70	20	4	1,550 15 5½	513 18 9	- - In the expenditure for 1843 here noted, it must be understood that it was incurred for a period of 19 months, the lease having commenced on 1 June 1842, showing a total loss sustained during the four years of 1,373 l. 10s. 3d.
1844	70	29	2	908 11 2	796 8 3	
1845	70	39	0	745 15 4½	1,048 4 11	
1846	70	11	0	725 10 7	198 7 5	
—	—	—	—	3,930 10 7	2,556 19 4	

The expenditure of 1843 was increased by an outlay in re-establishing the cultivation which had been neglected, and also in erecting cottages for the labourers then resident on the property, with the view of retaining them there, but they have all left, except five families. My actual loss during those four years, including the rent of 200 l., has amounted to 1,373 l. 10s. 3d. With respect to Mount Lebanon, I have prepared a statement of the outlay for 1844 and 1845, showing the average cost of sugar, for those two years, to be 36s. 9d. per cwt., but I must say, that the outlay was greatly increased by various repairs to the buildings, fences and roads, and purchase of stock.

Independent of such unusual outlays, at what rate per cwt. do you consider that you can send sugar to market?—I have made various calculations as to the rate at which sugar can be cultivated per cwt., and I find that I cannot cultivate it under 20s. per cwt., assuming that rum will maintain its present price. My opinion is, that nine-tenths of the estates cannot be cultivated for less than Mount Lebanon, where we have water power, and generally favourable seasons.

Please to inform the committee of the cultivation of your other properties?—House Hill and Glanovy I have ceased to cultivate, from the impossibility of procuring labour at a remunerative rate. They are entirely abandoned. Greenfield, in 1832, made 30 tierces of coffee; in 1838 it cleared 1,100 l. sterling; it is now all but abandoned, last year's crop being only three tierces; and, taking the expenditure and the returns for the last eight years, I have sustained a loss of 800 l. by that property. House Hill I would be glad to sell at a nominal price, if merely to save the payment of taxes. The works on that property, when erected in 1808, cost 8,400 l. sterling. In 1832, 140 labourers were attached to it, and the freehold consisted of 680 acres. Glanovy works cost 2,040 l. sterling. In 1832, there were attached to it 34 labourers, and the freehold consisted of 500 acres.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. for day labourers, but my work is generally done by the task, at which they can earn from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per day, working from six to eight hours. I, however, often find difficulty in getting the people to undertake task work, as it is not unusual for them to go away when sent to task work. I can mention the fact of labourers working by the day, doing only five or six chains, and afterwards completing a task of 20 chains by 11 o'clock, in the same field.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Not at all times; but I have never had any complaints.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think so; at any rate, to no material extent. Manual labour must continue the principal available instrument in the cultivation of canes; but the

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use of the plough, and, in some cases, the hoe-harrow, is certainly some saving of expense and labour.

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If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—Many coffee properties have been abandoned in St. Thomas-in-the-East, viz.—

Coffee Plantations.	Labourers.	Acres.	Coffee Plantations.	Labourers.	Acres.
House Hill	- 140	680	Sun Flower	- 59	100
Glanovy	- 34	500	Spring Bank	- 66	—
Mount Felix	- 23	457	Ross Isle	- 39	163
Roaring River	- 42	261	Woodside	- 25	138
Lady Field	- 58	400	Sugar Estate.		
Thornton	- 114	300	Golden Valley	- 190	1,040

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I believe that many of the properties are in such a condition that they cannot any longer be cultivated. I submit to the committee the following statement, showing the reductions which have taken place in the crops of several of the best coffee properties in the parish; viz.—

	Crop in 1832.		Crop in 1846.			Crop in 1832.		Crop in 1846.	
	Trs.	Brls.	Trs.	Brls.		Trs.	Brls.	Trs.	Brls.
Monklands	- 367	82	118	32	Wakefield	- 84	—	11	—
Duckworth	- 151	—	27	—	Mount Vernon	- 149	—	33	—
Newington	- 62	—	5	—	Green Field	- 32	—	3	—
Newfield	- 45	—	13	—					
Island Head	- 36	—	15	—	TOTAL	- 991	82	234	32
Ben Lomond	- 46	—	9	—					

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Generally speaking only a few work steadily; but labour is now more attainable than in the first years of freedom.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I do not know of any actual sales; landed property is almost unsaleable.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Sugar cultivation cannot be carried on at that price, unless on a few large estates favourably circumstanced as to soil, climate, water power, and plenty of available labour.

WEDNESDAY, 10 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Hugh Fraser Leslie*, of the Parish of St. David, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been interested in the cultivation of coffee since the year 1830, and I have had the management of a sugar estate in the parish of Westmoreland since 1836, called the Delve, belonging to Colonel Forbes.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am of opinion, that on estates making crops under 100 hogsheads, sugar cannot be produced for less than 22s. per cwt. For the last four years the sugar and rum made on the Delve estate have been sold in this island; the price of the sugar has ranged from 19s. to 24s. per cwt., and the rum has averaged 5s. per gallon, including island duty of 1s. 6d. I find, at these prices, that the contingencies of the estate have exceeded the amount realized from the sales of the sugar and rum, and that the cultivation of this estate for the last four years has resulted in a loss to the proprietor of 161*l.* 16s. 11d. I may add that this estate was valued by the public assessors in 1841, for the purpose of taxation at 9,000*l.*, and the taxes have been paid on that amount, although the estate has actually sunk money, irrespective of any return for the capital invested.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on that property in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—My connexion with the property commenced in 1836, and I am not competent to answer this question; I know, however, that the crops have decreased very considerably.

What

What has been your experience with regard to coffee cultivation for the last five years?—With regard to the cost of producing coffee, I am of opinion that it cannot be done for less than 75s. per cwt., even in a seasonable year; but in unfavourable years, such as the last, it appears from the account sales of ninety-five tierces of coffee, the produce of Sherwood, Petersfield, and Newfield, which I submit to the committee, that the cost of producing it was 80s., inasmuch as the contingencies amounted to 2,700*l.*, and the proceeds, as per the account sales produced, were only 2,274*l.* 4s. 6*d.*, or, in other words, the cost of production was 28*l.* 8s. 4*d.* per tierce (a tierce containing about seven cwt.), and the sales amounted to only 23*l.* 18s. 9*d.* per tierce. With regard to the great depreciation which has taken place within the last two years in the value of coffee, I submit account sales of coffee from the Grove plantation, in St David's, from which it appears that for the three years ending December 1845, the value of coffee was 35*l.* per tierce, whereas in 1846 the value was reduced to 21*l.* per tierce, in consequence, I believe, of the admission into the British market of foreign coffee at a reduced rate of duty. At present rates of coffee, properties are carried on at such a ruinous loss as must lead to the discontinuance of their cultivation.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—I submit the following statement, showing the number attached in 1832 to certain properties now in my possession: Petersfield, 175; Newfield, 107; Ambully, 90; Sherwood, 127; Brook Loder, 100; Eccleston, 99; Munts, 86; Belle Clave, 68; Grove, 61; Delve estate, 195; Leith Hall, 160; making an aggregate number of 1,268. I cannot say the exact number now remaining on those properties, but I am quite satisfied there are not 400.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages is usually 1s. 6*d.* to the able men, and 1s. to the women; the work is principally done by the job, and which enables the labourer to obtain 1s. 6*d.* for about five hours' labour. From the indisposition of the people to work during Christmas holidays, a great sacrifice of property takes place from the loss of coffee, which falls to the ground from want of hands to pick it during a period of two or three weeks, when no wages, however extravagant, can obtain their labour, this too being the period when the ripening of the coffee is the most general. A further loss takes place in not being able to pick off what is termed the *one* coffee at the commencement and close of each crop. Another difficulty is the refusal of the people to work on Fridays and Saturdays, even when the coffee is ripe on the field.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay my labourers.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—On the Delve sugar estate the plough has been invariably used in opening the land since I had charge of it, and I have reason to know had been used for 20 years previously; I am not aware of any other agricultural implements available to economise labour, with the exception of Edie's hoe-harrow, which has been found an entire failure, as applied to stiff soils, though I believe it may have partially succeeded in such light soils as the plains of Liguanea.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am aware of no machinery that can be of any avail as a substitute for manual labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—The sugar estates in St. David's were originally 12 in number, of which four, namely, Æolus Valley, Swamps, River Head, and Windsor Forest, have been abandoned; the extent of these properties is as follows:

Æolus Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,056	acres.
Swamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	„
River Head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	„
Windsor Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	„

Of coffee properties those as yet abandoned are few and of little value.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in: if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freehold, &c.?—I have no decided information as to the intention of parties to abandon other properties; but, if I am to form an opinion from their present state and the ruinous depression in the value of our staples, I should say that all the other sugar properties, with the exception of Albion estate, must be thrown out of cultivation.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I am not aware of any improvement that has taken place in the work performed by the labourers; labour continues as costly as ever.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state that Mount Sinai sugar estate, in my immediate neighbourhood, was sold for 1,250*l.* about two years ago, a sum not exceeding the value of the live and dead stock on the property, and which property, even so recently as 1841, was valued by the assessors, for the purposes of taxation, at 5,076*l.*

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I can also state, with regard to the depreciation in the value of landed property, circumstances connected with a coffee property in Manchester, called Stone's Hope. I took possession of that property at the end of 1831, or beginning of 1832, having claims against it to the amount of 7,800*l.* sterling; that sum was paid off in five years; this property was some time after sold for 13,200*l.* sterling, but in consequence of its having been deprived of its labouring population, at the expiration of the apprenticeship, it rapidly went to ruin, and ceased to be of any value as a coffee plantation. I am quite satisfied at this day it would not realize 1,500*l.*, if, indeed, a purchaser could be found at all.

What do you think will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.*, by competition with the slave cultivators?—I am satisfied that such prices must lead to the abandonment of the cultivation of estates generally.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Thomas M'Culloch*, of the Parish of St. Mary, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE YOU engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and have been so for the last 16 years; I am at present lessee of Heywood Hall, in the parish of St. Mary, and I have been in possession of that property since April 1844.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for?—I can; and the following statement will show the particulars:—

YEAR.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		CROP.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of the Rum.		Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.		£.	s. d.	
1844	Heywood Hall	840	- -	693	- -	1,533	- -	31	496	11	220	- -	2 3 8
	From 1 Aug.												
1845	"	1,326	- -	970	9 9	2,296	9 9	64	1,024	28½	456	9 9	1 10 1
	From 1 Jan.												
1846	"	1,612	- -	1,459	3 6	3,071	3 6	66	1,056	32½	638	3 6	2 - 2
1847	"	1,450	- -	1,390	- -	2,840	- -	120	1,920	63½	1,190	3 8	- 14 -½
—	—	—	—	—	—	9,740	13 3	281	4,496	135½	2,504	16 11	1 11 11½

In the above statement I have given credit for 1,200*l.*, derived from rent, wainage, &c., during the four years. The sugar costs the rate above shown; but I must remark that I was put to additional amount of outlay from the bad condition in which I bought the estate; and in 1846 my crop was very much injured by the drought.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The above statement will give the amount, 1*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—The number of labourers attached to Heywood Hall, in 1832, was 193; there are now none remaining on their former location; on very few of the estates in St. Mary do the labourers continue on their former locations; they have generally purchased or rented patches of the back lands, where a great portion of their time is spent in building houses, fencing, and cultivating their land; but where the labourers do remain located on the estates, their services can be by far most relied on.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages for able people, in St. Mary's, is 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; we certainly do not receive from them a fair day's work for the money; and when asked to perform a reasonable task, they walk off and leave it.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, generally speaking; and I have had no complaints.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I do, on all the lands where the plough can be used.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I have considered the matter attentively, and I am of opinion that it cannot be so to any extent.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that many sugar and coffee properties have been abandoned in St. Mary, but I am not prepared with the particulars.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—When the labourers are at work, it is my opinion they do better than during the first years of freedom; but labour in St. Mary is becoming more scarce, for the reason stated in my answer to the fifth question.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar, in the English market, to about 14s. or 16s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider it quite impossible to produce sugar at that rate; consequently a great portion of the sugar estates in the island must be abandoned.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Charles Draseke*, of the Parish of St. Mary, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for the last 16 years in several parishes, but chiefly in the parish of St. Mary, where I now reside. I am proprietor of Spring Valley sugar estate, and lessee of Russell Hall estate; I have another estate, Bagnold's Spring, under my management as attorney.

How long have you been the proprietor of Spring Valley, and how long have you been in possession of Russell Hall, as lessee?—I have been in possession of Spring Valley for two years, and of Russell Hall for five years.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for?—I can state, with respect to Russell Hall, of which I am the lessee, as follows:—

YEAR.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Pns. of Rum.	Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
				Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1843	1,392 1 4	1,780 12 3	3,172 13 7	61	976	25½	373 - 3	2 10 9
1844	1,161 17 7½	1,302 7 7½	2,464 5 3	73	1,168	37	737 2 -	1 5 9
1845	1,252 2 1½	1,343 1 9½	2,595 3 11	95½	1,528	51	677 3 2½	1 - 11
1846	1,167 8 8	1,320 18 6	2,488 7 2	59	944	37½	705 - -	1 9 6½
	—	—	10,720 9 11	288½	4,616	151	2,492 5 5½	6 6 11½
							£.	1 11 9

In the above statement, along with credit for the rum, I have included, for 1843, 321 l. 1 s. 4½ d.; 1844, 222 l. 4 s. 1 d.; 1845, 314 l. 0 s. 6 d.; and in 1846, 389 l. 11 s. 9 d.; in all, 1,246 l. 17 s. 8 d.; which makes the average cost of the sugar, 31 s. 8¾ d.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of ESTATES in the Parish of St. Mary, distinguishing their Value prior to Mr. Canning's Resolutions of 1823, Amount of Compensation Received, their Assessed Value for Taxation in 1841, Crops made in 1822, 1832, 1846, and their Value, by Actual Sales, since 1838.

E STATE.	Value of, Prior to Mr. Canning's Resolutions in 1823.		Amount of the so-called Compensation Awarded.		Number of Slaves.	Assessed Value for Taxation in 1841.		1822.		1832.		1846.		Actual Sales since the Year 1840, or Value.		No. of Acres.
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	Crops.		Crops.		Crops.		£.	s. d.	
								Hds. Sugar.	Pos. Rum.	Hds. Sugar.	Pos. Rum.	Hds. Sugar.	Pos. Rum.			
1 Frontier - - -	-	-	5,705	2 3	325	15,700	-	220	104	270	107	77	37½	-	-	1,407
2 Quebec - - -	-	-	4,588	15 11	241	18,157	-	308½	136	192	94	113	59	-	-	1,799
3 Friendship - - -	-	-	3,723	15 5	222	6,927	-	149	67	130	56	90	45	3,750	-	823
4 Islington - - -	42,000	-	3,723	15 5	222	5,970	-	-	-	246	132	60	31	-	-	1,000
5 Whitehall - - -	-	-	5,295	17 -	294	12,654	-	180½	76	320	155	69	15	-	-	1,300
6 Nonsuch - - -	-	-	4,938	-	272	23,069	-	196	95	360	160	135	53	-	-	2,227
7 Tremolesworth - - -	65,265	-	3,817	6 11	196	10,305	-	200	89	175	61	81½	31	8,400	-	1,450
8 Haywood Hall - - -	-	-	2,936	10 11	153	14,034	-	263	145	193	80	66	32½	-	-	1,564
9 Llanrunney - - -	-	-	5,649	- 7	331	15,600	-	350	180	379	180	76	25	-	-	1,040
10 Ballard's Valley - - -	-	-	5,215	7 1	296	24,796	-	322	134	309	118	80	41	-	-	1,173
11 Preston - - -	25,000	-	3,544	9 10	190	6,313	-	160	77	115	67	33	27	-	-	887
12 Oxford - - -	46,000	-	3,059	18 8	169	7,920	-	178	86	96	40	104	39	6,000	-	930
13 Bremner Hall - - -	-	-	5,151	3 10	277	11,802	-	243	90	271	119	46	18½	-	-	986
14 Tryal - - -	-	-	4,278	17 8	242	6,981	-	184	73	190	100	21	13	-	-	497
15 Trinity - - -	-	-	4,278	17 8	211	13,237	-	300	128	270	97	-	-	-	-	859
16 Wentworth - - -	-	-	2,662	16 3	141	6,429	-	-	-	82	37	68	35	-	-	940
17 Albion - - -	-	-	6,103	18 10	348	9,651	-	300	147	262	138	-	-	-	-	1,310
18 Eden - - -	-	-	2,932	5 -	156	13,755	-	200	99	192	74	-	-	7,500	-	1,630
19 Fontabelle - - -	-	-	2,094	1 -	110	11,040	-	178	97	90	31	83	51	-	-	660
20 Crescent - - -	-	-	3,979	11 8	233	16,857	-	370	160	182½	71	102	52	-	-	2,388
21 Pemberton Valley - - -	-	-	4,580	8 3	255	12,730	-	280	122	370	189	37	21	-	-	1,457
22 New Ramble - - -	-	-	6,234	6 3	342	23,702	-	296	104	330	155	125	70	-	-	1,654
23 Union - - -	-	-	2,736	17 1	153	6,346	-	185	76	170	80	104	31	-	-	385
24 Lucky Hill - - -	-	-	3,396	10 2	190	11,383	-	-	-	170	65	38	11	-	-	1,289
25 Gayle - - -	-	-	5,199	12 6	274	10,485	-	156	54	251	104	-	-	-	-	903
26 Pembroke Hall - - -	-	-	4,932	10 6	260	9,843	-	267	132	255	129	124	55	-	-	1,130
27 Donnington - - -	-	-	3,499	8 2	176	16,381	-	224	89	208	104	143	55	-	-	1,771
28 Bagnold Spring - - -	-	-	3,344	15 11	178	8,590	-	228	87	146	60	56	29	-	-	601
29 Russell Hall - - -	-	-	4,246	17 8	215	7,974	-	160	58	-	-	59	37½	-	-	1,000
30 Lambkin Hill - - -	-	-	3,965	19 -	208	10,599	-	170	53	160	62	-	-	-	-	794
31 Epping - - -	-	-	3,762	13 10	192	7,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
32 Warwick Castle - - -	-	-	4,537	19 8	245	16,096	-	157	72	188	71	25½	9	-	-	2,131
33 Industry - - -	-	-	6,121	10 10	324	11,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,110
34 Halifax - - -	-	-	3,762	13 10	173	16,087	-	193	73	139	55	-	-	-	-	1,200
35 Spring Valley - - -	18,000	-	2,170	- 4	116	7,131	-	74	30	65	15	-	-	1,000	-	1,244
36 Derry - - -	-	-	1,945	19 9	107	3,147	-	-	-	88	33	-	-	-	-	303
36 Sugar Estates.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The works and other buildings could not have cost less, on an average, than 6,000 l. sterling on each estate.

SUGAR ESTATES ABANDONED FOR THE WANT OF LABOUR SINCE THE YEAR 1838.

1 Cardiff - - -	-	-	2,489	14 5	137	6,976	-	130	57	105	53	-	-	-	-	861
2 Carlton - - -	-	-	4,245	2 6	218	4,485	-	208	95	264	121	-	-	-	-	940
3 Tower Hill - - -	-	-	3,537	10 -	179	5,666	-	-	-	66	23	-	-	-	-	551
4 Palmetto Grove - - -	-	-	3,863	14 6	205	6,015	-	140	55	149	64	-	-	-	-	1,040
5 Spring Garden - - -	-	-	3,077	- 6	157	6,000	-	140	65	120	50	-	-	-	-	1,023
6 Fellowship Hall - - -	-	-	3,238	14 7	189	9,874	-	105	33	251½	82	-	-	-	-	903
7 Decoy - - -	-	-	5,024	8 6	258	-	-	-	-	230	147	-	-	-	-	3,737
8 Hazard - - -	-	-	2,861	4 10	165	28,422	-	166	72	100	44	-	-	-	-	950
9 Langley - - -	-	-	2,489	14 5	138	8,127	-	220	80	72	26	-	-	-	-	648
10 Roslin - - -	-	-	1,924	8 10	109	3,278	-	152	64	128	65	-	-	-	-	571
11 Greenwood - - -	-	-	2,309	15 9	135	4,822	-	200	87	131	55	-	-	-	-	-

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—On Russell Hall, in 1832, 142 acres, 184 hogsheads, 91 puncheons; in 1846, 76 acres, 62 hogsheads, 37 puncheons.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—On Russell Hall, in 1832, 225; none now remain.

Does the removal of the labourers from their former locations increase your difficulty in procuring labour?—Decidedly.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1s. 6d. per day for field cultivation, but we do not get by any means what I consider a fair day's work; on an average the people do not work over seven hours for that money.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, generally.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I have used the plough a good deal, but not to the extent I could wish, from a deficiency of pastures to maintain stock.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—About the works, perhaps it might, to some extent; but of course not for field cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that many sugar and coffee properties have been abandoned, but I am not prepared with particulars.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think they do work better; but labour is not more attainable, and is becoming more difficult every day, from the people having removed into the back lands to cultivate provisions.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of lauded property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state that Spring Valley estate was sold by the late James Lang, some years ago, for 18,000 *l.* sterling, to Mr. Shackland. The cultivation was discontinued by the proprietor in 1842, and the live and dead stock sold off; in 1845 I purchased the freehold, works, machinery, and plantation utensils for 1,000 *l.* The estate has a water-power, and the extent of the freehold is 1,244 acres.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar, in the English market, to about 14s. or 16s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—That a great part of the sugar cultivation must inevitably be abandoned.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Charles Nockells*, of the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for upwards of 20 years; I am the proprietor of Mount Pleasant estate, and I have the management of three other sugar estates in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I tender a statement of these particulars, in regard to my own estate; I cannot give them as to the others:—

YEARS.	ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		C R O P.			Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.							
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Phns.				
1843	Mount Pleasant	1,332	9	4	1,251	14	5	2,584	3	9	59	944	22	585	-	-	2	2	4
1844	-	1,138	3	6	1,147	3	2	2,285	6	8	91	1,456	21	580	-	-	1	3	5
1845	-	1,314	4	2	1,014	11	2	2,328	15	4	91	1,454	56	1,314	17	7	-	14	-
1846	-	1,155	8	4	1,530	4	4	2,685	12	8	108	1,728	47	847	15	3	1	1	3
1847	-	980	12	2	1,027	17	-	2,017	9	2	90	1,440	38	525	14	11	1	-	8
								11,901	7	7	430	7,022	184				1	2	10

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—A. That is shown by the above statement, amounting to an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.

What was the extent of the crops on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846 ?—The crops were as follows :—

	Sugar in Hhds.	Rum in Pns.	Average.	Hogs- heads.	Pun- cheons.
Mount Pleasant made, in 1832 - - -	137	87	{ In 1846 } { and 1847 }	99	42
Estate No. 1 - - - - -	221	102	- " -	98	59
Estate No. 2 - - - - -	276	111	- " -	114	56
Estate No. 3 - - - - -	209	110	- " -	126	77
	843	410	- -	437	234

What number of labourers were attached on the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains ?—

On Mount Pleasant, in 1832, there were	203	labourers,	about	40	now remain.
Estate No. 1 - - - - -	214	- - - - -	-	0	not one remains.
Estate No. 2 - - - - -	259	- - - - -	-	130	now remain.
Estate No. 3 - - - - -	294	- - - - -	-	175	now remain.
	970			345	

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land ?—I rely most on those who remain on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—I pay 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* per day, for task work, which occupies about five hours to complete it; they complete this work within that time, and go home to their breakfast; they could easily do a great deal more work.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—Yes; I have always had on all the estates, and the labourers are regularly paid every week.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—We use the plough on all the properties; the harrow, and the bramher scythe; the bramher scythe for mowing guinea-grass.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour ?—No, I don't think it could.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds ?—I know that many sugar and coffee properties have been abandoned in St. Thomas-in-the-East, but I am not prepared to give the particulars.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c. ?—Buckingham sugar estate, close to my neighbourhood, has ceased paying wages, and no person is working there at present; Garbrand Hall has also ceased paying wages. I am not aware of any other in the parish.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—I think the people do work better. I have the benefit of some African and Cooly immigrants, which has had a salutary effect on the other labourers.

You mention that you have the services of African and Asiatic immigrants; please to say how far you have found these useful in your cultivation ?—I have found the captured African immigrants, located on the four estates under my charge, of the greatest service, performing their work well; and, being mostly young people, they have induced the Creole children, by their good example, to come out to work, which was not the case formerly; they have enabled me to extend the cultivation. The Cooly immigrants, though partially working, are quite inefficient, and incapable of rendering any equivalent for the wages they receive. During the time they have been in my service, now nine months, at least one-third of them have been either laid up with ulcers, or sickness, or have been wandering about the country. I do not consider these people, under any circumstances, adapted to our wants.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales ?—The only actual sale of a sugar estate which has taken place in St. Thomas-in-the-East within the last 12 months is Golden Valley; it was sold for 620*l.*; that is, for the machinery, works, and freehold, containing about 1,200 acres.

What do you consider will be the result of prematurely reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators ?—I do not think it possible for us to continue cultivation at that price.

THURSDAY, 11 November 1847.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William Hosack*, of the Parish of St. George, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been actively engaged in the cultivation of sugar since 1829. I am proprietor of Woodstock, in the parish of St. George, and I have also had under my charge for some years several sugar estates in the parishes of St. George and Metcalfe, and lately in St. Mary, belonging to absentees. I have now under my management what was formerly a good coffee property, but which has lately been converted into a pen, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of coffee, caused by the introduction of foreign coffee into England.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can show the particulars in regard to my own estate, and also with respect to the other properties, but, acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in stating the names of the estates; viz.—

YEARLY AVERAGE.

NAMES.	Year.	Amount of Wages actually Paid to Labourers.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of the Rum averaged 3 s. per Gall. per Cwt.	Crop of Sugar per Cwt., deducting Sales of the Rum.	REMARKS.
					Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.				
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Woodstock estate, in St. George	1842	1,863 14 2	Accounts incomplete, but averaged (not charging for my own services) at 1,000 <i>l.</i> per annum	2,863 14 2	139	2,085	75	- 9 8 1/2	- 17 9	Dry. Dry. Seasonable. Very dry.
	1843	1,904 16 5 1/2		2,904 16 5 1/2	147	2,205	68	- 8 3 3/4	- 18 - 3/4	
	1844	1,903 14 -		2,903 14 -	174	2,610	75	- 7 9	- 14 6	
	1845	1,982 1 3		2,982 1 3	218	3,488	113	- 8 8 1/2	- 8 4 1/2	
Estate A., in St. George	1846	2,087 7 5	3,087 7 5	113	1,808	59	- 8 9 1/2	1 5 2 1/2		
	1844	2,216 11 3	1,351 11 1	3,568 2 4	200	3,200	104	- 8 3	- 14 - 1/2	
	1845	2,417 3 2	1,896 4 11	4,313 8 1	250	4,000	138	- 9 -	- 12 6 3/4	
Estate B., Metcalfe	1846	2,725 1 10	2,257 15 3	4,982 17 1	251	4,016	127	8 8 3	- 16 6 3/4	
	1846	1,408 1 10	776 14 8	2,184 16 6	81	1,174	33	- 7 6	- 19 8 1/2	
Estate C., Metcalfe	1843	1,838 7 6	1,366 10 3	3,204 17 9	172	2,580	52	- 5 3	- 19 7	
	1846	2,211 6 11	2,509 2 6	4,720 9 5	97	1,455	44	- 7 6	2 17 4 1/2	- - Expenditure incurred by a new steam engine and works.
N.B.—In -	1844	A considerable portion of this crop having been shipped in the form of syrup, the Return cannot be filled in.								
TOTAL Average	- - -	22,558 5 9 1/2	15,157 18 8	37,716 4 5 1/2	1,842	28,621	888	- 8 7	- 17 9 1/4	

Q. What benefit, or otherwise, did you find from shipping syrup, and what was the state of the syrup?—A. It was boiled to specific gravity, about 1,301, or about 34 of Baume. It sold for 7*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* per puncheon, but great difficulty arose in deciding the specific gravity of it in England, so as to ascertain the duty. Delays thereby ensued, which injured the quality; and eventually, from those causes, the proprietors directed me to discontinue shipping it. There was also a considerable loss by leakage, and by the bursting of the puncheons. Had custom-house difficulties not existed, and if it could have been sold immediately upon its arrival, I think it would have been very advantageous, particularly on estates which make inferior quality sugar, and where there is a scarcity of fuel.

What was the extent of the crops made in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846, on the properties under your management?—

	Hhds.	Trs.	Puns.	Rum.	Hhds.	Puns.
On Woodstock, in 1832, about	300	- 87	- 140	-	and in 1846	- 113 - 59
„ Estate A. in „	320	-	- 160	-	and in „	- 251 - 127
„ Estate C. in „	222	-	- 129	-	and in „	- 97 - 44
TOTAL	900		429			461 230

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—The number that now remains is much the same as in 1832, which I ascribe to my not having generally charged rent.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought lands?—I find that strangers commonly do a better day's work than the people residing on the estates, but, upon the whole, I prefer having labourers close at hand, and I have done all in my power to encourage a resident population.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages given in my neighbourhood is generally 1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 6 d. per diem, according to the work performed; in cases where the labourer lives upon the property, then the rate is usually 3 d. a day less; and when it is considered that a field labourer's day's work does not average more than five or six hours, the rate is one-half too high; nine years of freedom have proved it to be so: the abandonment of eight sugar estates out of 17 in the parish of St. George proves it, as I know to my cost, one of the abandoned estates (Buff Bay River) being my own; yet the surrounding labour market has not been eased, though the population of those eight estates, besides thirteen coffee properties, were thrown into it, the people choosing, in most cases, either to purchase their own lands or remain prowling on the lands of the deserted estates.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes; I have always had.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I do, where practicable.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that machinery could be carried much further than it is at present, as a substitute for field labour, but I think machinery might be improved in the factories.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—These particulars are given in a return from the clerk of the vestry of the parish, which I have seen, and believe to be correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—From the declining appearance of several properties in the parish, and the now greatly increased depreciation in the value of sugar, I presume their cultivation cannot be longer carried on.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think the labourers work better now than they did in the first years of freedom, but I do not think that they do more work for the money they receive; the profits which they derive from the cultivation of ground provisions, render them in a great measure independent of wages from estates.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state, with regard to Caen Wood sugar estate, in my neighbourhood, that Mr. John Oldham paid for it in 1838, as he informed me, 7,500 l. sterling; about two years ago, I was asked by the present owners, if I would give 1,500 l. for it, which I declined; it remains abandoned and unsold; this property was formerly sold for upwards of 18,000 l.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—If emancipation, as already experienced, under a protective system, has resulted in the ruin of a great many sugar and coffee planters, it appears quite clear that a permanent reduction in the price of sugar to about 14 s. to 16 s. by open competition with the slave cultivators, must accelerate the abandonment of sugar cultivation in this island with a rapidity little expected in England.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Westmoreland*, of the Parish of Metcalfe, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged between eight and nine years in sugar cultivation in the parishes of Metcalfe, St. Mary, and St. George's principally. I have the sole management of 14 estates, and three pens, and the joint management of four other estates, and one pen.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in naming the properties, but I can give those particulars with respect to six estates, which I have had under my management for three years, and of two other estates for one and two years.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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Years.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		CROP.		Phns. Rum.	Sales of Rum per Pancheon.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Hhds.	Cwt.			£.	s. d.
1844	1	2,752	13 -	2,077	7 4	4,830	- 4	180	2,880	80	At 12l.	1	6 -
1845	-	2,913	1 1	2,193	10 -	5,106	11 1	185	2,960	79	"	1	7 3
1846	-	3,227	3 10	1,592	10 10	4,819	14 8	112	1,792	46	"	2	5 11
Trs.													
1844	2	1,125	19 4	841	1 5	1,967	- 9	106	1,060	38	At 12l.	1	8 6
1845	-	1,411	2 6	1,314	14 11	2,725	17 5	127	1,270	34	"	1	16 6
1846	-	1,435	10 5	1,147	4 4	2,582	14 9	61½	615	17½	"	3	7 9
Hhds.													
1844	3	1,103	14 1	560	5 8	1,663	19 9	97½	1,462	23½	At 12l.	-	18 11
1845	-	1,379	4 8	741	4 10	2,120	9 6	84	1,260	29	"	1	8 3
1846	-	1,396	5 1	801	- 1	2,197	5 2	69	1,035	22	"	1	17 4
Hhds.													
1844	4	1,406	16 -	674	- 2	2,080	16 2	80	1,200	38	At 12l.	1	7 -
1845	-	1,456	18 6	974	4 4	2,431	2 10	82	1,230	39½	"	1	11 10
1846	-	1,473	13 11	1,163	11 8	2,637	5 7	68	1,020	30	"	2	4 7
Hhds.													
1844	5	1,055	12 9	909	7 7	1,965	- 4	53	848	16	At 12l.	2	- 6
1845	-	1,382	7 1	364	4 11	1,746	12 -	57	912	29	"	1	9 6
1846	-	1,273	11 4	977	5 6	2,250	16 10	66	1,056	34½	"	1	8 3
Hhds.													
1844	6	942	8 4	711	9 1	1,653	17 5	48	720	19	At 13l. 10s.	1	18 9
1845	-	952	16 3	978	18 9	1,931	15 -	70	1,050	42	"	1	5 11
1846	-	901	17 6	914	18 2	1,816	15 8	43	645	22½	"	2	6 11
Hhds.													
1846	7	1,818	11 8	1,215	18 2	3,034	9 10	113	1,695	59	At 12l.	1	6 7
Hhds.													
1846	8	1,314	13 3	1,644	17 1	2,959	10 4	78	1,248	35½	At 13l. 10s.	1	18 6
1847	-	1,241	13 9	1,540	7 9	2,782	1 6	103	1,648	52	"	1	4 5

* Dry weather and very short crop.

	£.	s.	d.
Average rate of manufacturing sugar, per cwt. in 1844	-	-	1 9 11½
in 1845	-	-	1 9 9½
in 1846	-	-	2 1 11
in 1847	-	-	1 4 5

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The cost per cwt. will be shown by the above statement.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past?—I cannot give the extent of cultivation, but upon five estates the crops in 1832 were 876 hogsheads sugar and 355 puncheons rum; the average crops of same estates for the last three years, has been 442 hogsheads sugar and 187 puncheons rum. Could I arrive at the crops of the other properties, I fear they would show a somewhat similar result.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—As far as I can ascertain, there were in 1832, 5,778 labourers living on the properties I am now concerned for; there are now about 1,923.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—On those located on the estates, certainly.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1s. 6d. to able people for a task which they can perform in about five hours. Some of the work is done by the job, at rates for cleaning canes from 9s. to 12s. per acre; the work done by the people is not at all adequate to the money paid to them.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had at my disposal ample means to pay them.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and harrow where it is practicable to do so; I have not found any other implements to answer the stiff soil of the north side; I have used the hoe harrow with success in the parish of St. Andrew, where the soil is light.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—Except about the works I do not think that machinery could be made available; the people are exceedingly averse to work any machinery that tends to economise labour. Another great objection is the want of proper mechanics to keep the machinery in order.

Appendix, No. 1.
 ———
 JAMAICA.
 ———
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.
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If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that many sugar and coffee estates in my district have been abandoned, but I cannot give the names.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I can only answer this as I have done to the last question, and I know that many estates are carrying on cultivation with great difficulties.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I find labour becoming more scarce every year, and more expensive; this arises from the people leaving the estates, and becoming settlers on their own freeholds, and extending the cultivation of ground provisions.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot. I have advertised two sugar estates since July, for sale, one making 200 hogsheads of sugar this year, the other making 120, both having good water-power, and I have not had even an inquiry respecting them. I have also been requested, by other parties, to effect private sales of their properties, but I have been unable to do so.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market, to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—My opinion is that a very limited number of estates will be able to continue cultivation.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Hinshelwood*, of the Parish of Portland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for seven years, in St. Thomas-in-the-East, as the proprietor of three properties, now converted into one, called Mulatto River.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not come prepared to furnish those particulars. Two years ago, finding difficulty in carrying on the cultivation, from want of labour, the people working only two or three days in the week, I resorted to the Metairie system, and placed it into the hands of five head men, to give them one-half of the produce in sugar and rum. They formed a company, promising to bring the estate up to 80 hogsheads. They started very fairly, and I was under the impression the system would do well. The result, however, has been, that I have been compelled to call the witnesses and umpires to the agreement together, the clergyman of the district being one. They inspected the cultivation, and decided that unless I resumed the management myself, the cultivation must altogether cease. This was on the 16th September last. When I gave the property to the people, there were, as nearly as I could judge, 40 casks on the ground; and when I got it back, there were only 30 instead of the 80 that had been promised, and the cultivation was going on in such a manner as must soon have annihilated the cane fields altogether. The reason which the people assigned for not going on with the cultivation was, that the produce was inadequate to pay them. This arose from their neglecting the canes, and, in consequence, getting bad returns. The people worked reluctantly, although for themselves, and very often not more than three or four hours a day. I have had to incur heavy expense in restoring the cultivation, and I am satisfied the Metairie system cannot succeed with the labourers of this country.

What was the extent of the crop on Mulatto River in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—In 1832, it produced 94 tons of sugar and 35 puncheons of rum; in 1846 it was under the Metairie system.

What number of labourers were attached to the property, and available for its cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—In 1832, there were 165 labourers. Only one family now remain, in consequence of a great number of the people having bought lots of the outskirts of the estate.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1s. per day, for which they never give half a day's work.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had, inasmuch as they are all paid; but I have been compelled to reduce my fields to meet my means.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I have had a ploughman for many years, but I have been seldom able to use the plough for want of a tradesman to keep it in order.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—No; not in our district.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—Orange Hill, Waybridge, Windsor Castle, and William's Field.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Several properties in my district have been reduced to a low ebb. The Metairie system has been resorted to on Elmwood, Rose Ground, and Rural Vale. On Heartford and Reach, I believe, very little cultivation remains.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Having been two years under the Metairie system, I cannot speak confidently; but since I have resumed the cultivation on my own account, I have found an abundance of labour, and rather cheaper.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any such facts, as shown by actual sales, but I can state a fact within my own knowledge, that Mr. Cameron, my neighbour, who, for nine years, received 120*L*. per annum, as overseer of Friendship Valley, in my neighbourhood, is now offered the whole freehold and the buildings of that property for 120*L*.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s*. or 16*s*. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I am of opinion that sugar cultivation must be entirely abandoned in my district.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Thomas Lowe*, of the Parish of Metcalfe, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for seven years, and in sugar cultivation for five years; I am proprietor of Williamsfield coffee plantation, in the parish of Metcalfe, and was lessee of Hall's Delight, in St. Andrew's, for three years, but I have been compelled to give it up.

State what was your experience of sugar cultivation during the time you were lessee of Hall's Delight?—I paid 240*L*. sterling for rent, which, with the other necessary contingencies of cultivation, although superintended by myself, so far exceeded the returns I obtained, that I found myself a loser every year, and was compelled to give it up; I cannot give the particulars of the expenditure and of the crop, but my loss, during the three years was about 400*L*.; this was during the years 1839, 1840 and 1841.

What has been the result of your experience in coffee cultivation, as shown by the expenditure and the returns?—In 1843 the net proceeds exceeded the expenditure by 28*L*. 18*s*. 7*d*.; but since then the expenditure has exceeded the net proceeds to a considerable amount every year. The crop of 1846 is not disposed of in consequence of the depressed state of the market. I am my own manager.

What was the extent of the crops made in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—The crop of Williamsfield, in 1832, was 16,000*L*., and in 1846, 8,000*L*.

What number of labourers were attached to the property and available for its cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—In 1832 there were 52 labourers, only 12 of them now remain; I can also speak from my own knowledge of the following properties:

	Labourers in 1832.	In 1846.	It Cultivated in 1832,	In 1846,
Thomasfield -	82	4	45 acres -	6 acres.
Mammee Hill -	60	10	84 „ -	60 „
Hermitage - -	165	6	180 „ -	Totally abandoned.
Goodhope - -	57	4	70 „ -	31 acres.

Q. What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—A. I pay at the rate of 1*s*. per day for day labour; by the job, 0.32.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

11s. per acre for cleaning; pruning, on an average, from 12s. to 16s. per acre; and for picking, 1s. per bushel. I have no reason to complain of not getting a reasonable quantity of work, but labour at times is very scarce.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—From the few sales of property which have been effected lately, I am of opinion that the same has fallen one-half, if not more, in value, within a short space of time.

FRIDAY, 12 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John P. Jones*, of the Parish of Portland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1830; I am the proprietor of three estates, Boston, Castle Comfort, Fair Prospect, and I am the lessee of Zion Hill, in the parish of Portland.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay; what the crops made; and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit the following statement, which will give those particulars:

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Hhds.	Cwt. Sugar.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	Boston - -	3,600 - -	750 9 -	4,350 9 -	254	4,291	90	1,059 15 3	1 - 3
	Castle Comfort								
	Fair Prospect								
	Zion Hill - -								
1843	Same Estates -	3,200 - -	850 - -	4,110 - -	248	3,968	86	1,016 10 -	1 - 5
1844	Ditto - -	3,425 - -	550 - -	3,975 - -	218	3,270	71	924 6 11	1 3 -
1845	Ditto - -	2,550 - -	360 - -	2,910 - -	145	2,175	35	385 8 9	1 6 4
1846	Ditto - -	1,640 - -	478 - -	2,118 - -	116	1,675	21	211 13 2	1 5 3
	—	—	—	17,463 9 -	981	15,379	303	3,597 14 1	5 15 3
									1 3 - ¹ / ₂

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising the sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will show the cost.

What was the extent of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—Boston estate made in 1832, 128 hogsheads and 33 puncheons, and in 1846, 75 hogsheads and 15 puncheons; I cannot answer the question as to the other properties.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—

On Boston estate, in 1832, there were 240 labourers; 60 now remain.
 On Castle-Comfort " " 215 " none of them now remain.
 On Fair Prospect " " 260 " ditto ditto.
 On Zion Hill - " " 105 " ditto ditto.

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On the first three properties the people have bought back lands on the estates, and become settlers. On Zion Hill they have bought land from other properties.

What

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay generally at the rate of 1s. per day for able people; they do not give a fair day's work for the money; the work is usually done by the job; three or four of the labourers generally undertake the cleaning of a cane-piece, and they take a very long time to it; they turn out very late, and do not work more than four or five hours during the day; they never work on Fridays and Saturdays unless when the mill is about. Our great difficulty arises from the cost and the inefficiency of the labourers.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Not always, but I have had no complaints on that head from the people; they have always been satisfied.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—No; I have not used the plough.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think so.

With respect to the sugar and coffee plantations, which have been abandoned in Portland since 1832, is this return from the clerk of the vestry correct?—Yes, it is.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot name any such, but a continuance of the present prices must speedily lead to the abandonment of the whole of them.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I see very little difference; the people are very capricious; they will work at one time, and will not at another.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any such facts. I purchased Fair Prospect, in 1841, which in former years has made 500 hogsheads of sugar, and was worth 40,000*l.*, for 4,000*l.*

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* or 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—Ruin.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of the Honourable *John Shea Clachar*, of the Parish of Portland, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am not engaged in either at present; I was engaged in sugar cultivation until about two years ago, but not extensively.

From your experience, did you find sugar cultivation to be profitable, or otherwise?—I found it unprofitable, so much so, that I was compelled to give it up.

To what circumstance did you attribute your difficulty?—The soil was not of a productive nature; the expenses of labour were high, and the returns not commensurate with the outlay. I had the command of capital to carry on the estate if I had been able to make it productive.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—The return put into my hand from the clerk of the vestry of Portland is correct, showing 12 sugar estates and two coffee properties, the only two in the parish, to have been abandoned since 1832.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Fifteen estates now remain in cultivation, two of which have ceased to plant, and five others seem to be approaching to immediate abandonment.

From this abandonment of estates which has taken place in Portland, has labour become more cheap or abundant on the remaining properties?—It has neither become cheaper nor more abundant; the labourers cultivate ground provisions extensively for shipment, principally to Falmouth, and great numbers seek employment in St. George's and Metcalfe. On many of the estates that have been abandoned and are not looked after, the labourers find subsistence from the fruit trees, and they keep large numbers of horsekind, and pigs.

What is the usual current value of provision woodland in the parish of Portland per acre?—From 1*l.* to 3*l.* per acre, and I have known provision lands about the Rio Grande sold for one dollar per acre; the lands are in virgin soil, never having been opened, and very productive.

Can you inform the committee what crops were made by the sugar estates of Portland, which remained in cultivation in 1846?—I am not come prepared to furnish this information.

Can you tell the Committee how many ships loaded in Port Antonio, for the United Kingdom,

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Kingdom, in 1832, and how many have loaded and departed during the year 1847?—Five to six ships loaded regularly at Port Antonio about the year 1832, but not one in 1846 or 1847.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—There have been no sales to my knowledge, and I do not think that any sales could be effected in the present state of things. Many persons would be glad to sell, but nobody will buy.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that sugar cultivation must soon altogether cease in Portland, if permanently reduced to that low price.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Stirk*, of the Parish of Vere, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1809, and I am now the manager of New Yarmouth, in Vere.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—The following statement, which I submit to the Committee, will give those particulars of New Yarmouth, for the years 1841 and 1846 inclusive.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of the Rum averaged at	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.	
					Sugar in Hds.	Cwt. of Sugar.	Pns. of Rum.			
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1841	New Yarmouth	1,156 13 11	1,160 4 1	2,316 18 -	No crop made this year.					
1842		1,068 7 7½	463 7 2	1,531 14 9½	119	2,142	46	598 - -	- 8 8½	
1843		Vere - -	1,610 8 5	2,441 7 10	4,051 16 3	137	2,466	46	598 - -	1 8 -
1844		Cattle Mill -	929 5 2½	1,148 18 8½	2,078 3 11	19	342	5	65 - -	5 17 8½
1845		Steam-engine since the year 1844 - -	1,030 5 2	1,555 3 -	2,585 8 2	168	3,024	62	806 - -	- 11 9¼
1846		934 10 4½	991 6 4½	1,925 16 9	57	1,083	25	325 - -	1 9 8½	
				14,489 17 10½	500	9,057	184	2,392 - -	9 15 11½	
									1 19 2½	

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will show the cost by the cwt.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

1832.			Crop.		1846.			Crop.		1847.			Crop.	
Extent of Cultivation.			Hhds.	Pns.	Extent of Cultivation.			Hhds.	Pns.	Extent of Cultivation.			Hhds.	Pns.
A.	R.	P.			A.	R.	P.			A.	R.	P.		
265	0	18	163	80	180	0	0	57	25	180	0	0	165	81

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832; and what number now remains?—A. In 1832, there were 232 labourers; from 12 to 20 now remain.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work

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work for a fair day's pay?—We generally work by task, at 1s. per task. We do not get fair work for the money paid, and the labourers generally earn the shilling in about five hours, and draw off from work about 11 o'clock.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, plenty; and I have never missed a week in paying the people.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We use the plough, but do not make use of any other implement.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware it could, except it may be in the use of tramways, and that very doubtful.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I am not able to answer this question.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The labourers have been more abundant of late, in my district, on account of the dry weather, but I do not think they do more work for the money they receive.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be the abandonment, to a great extent, of sugar cultivation in the island.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Isaac Isaacs*, of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression, the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. Are you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in coffee cultivation for 27 years, in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth. I have the management of Potsdam and Corby Castle coffee properties, and I have also had the management of other properties, which have been partly disposed of and partly abandoned.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years; can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am not able to state those particulars, as the accounts of sales are not sent me from England. That Potsdam and Corby Castle have been unproductive is evident by a letter received from the proprietors, dated London, 1st October last, of which I read an abstract:—"Such, however, is the prospect of coffee properties, that we hardly think present prices, even if we have average seasons, will pay to carry on cultivation. The properties have, of late years, brought us into debt, and it is a matter of serious consideration whether they ought to be continued in cultivation or thrown up at once. We shall be glad of your opinion on the subject." My own opinion is that they should be abandoned unless something is done by the home government favourable to cultivation, and I have so written to the proprietors.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the year last past, 1846?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation, but the crops were as follow:—

	Tierces.	Barrels.		Tierces.
On Potsdam, in 1832	-	326	76	1846 - - 20
On Corby Castle	„	105	22	„ - - 8

What number of labourers were attached to the properties and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?

	Labourers.	
On Potsdam, in 1832	- - - 270	- - - About 80 now remain.
On Corby Castle	- - - 100	- - - None now remain.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Those on the properties are always more available, but there is no scarcity of labour.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our labour is generally performed by the job, and we pay for weeding 4s. per acre; for pruning, 7s. per acre; and for gathering and manufacturing, 12s. per 100 lbs. To day-labourers we pay 1s. per day, but they do not give a fair day's work. We pay 6d. per bushel for picking coffee on Potsdam, and 9d. on Corby Castle.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had; and I pay them weekly in silver.

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If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned or broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I know that the list of abandoned properties made out by the clerk of the vestry, and now presented to me, is correct.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state that land which sold for 12*l.* sterling per acre is now being sold for 3*l.* I have sold a mortgage debt of 12,000*l.* sterling, on a coffee plantation in St. Elizabeth, for 600*l.* I also know that Berlin, containing a freehold of 1,700 acres, is offered in the market for 800*l.* or 1,000*l.*, but no purchaser has offered.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of coffee in the English market to its present rate?—I am of opinion that coffee cultivation must be altogether abandoned, unless there be a reduction of the duty.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John W. Pierce*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression, the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. Are you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and I have been so for upwards of 13 years. I have the management of Hampton Estate in Trelawny and St. James; the Spring Estate, in Trelawny; Miugham, in Westmoreland; and Spring, in Hanover. I am also lessee of Phoenix Estate, in Trelawny; of Southfield Estate, in St. Ann, and proprietor of Dromilly Estate, in Trelawny.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit to the committee the following statement, showing those particulars, for two years, of two estates:

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.
					Sugar Hhds.	Cwt. Sugar.			
1845	Spring -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	16 Cwt.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1846	Ditto -	1,135 - -	1,046 15 3	2,181 15 3	101	1,616	53	742 - -	
		992 - -	808 16 2	1,800 16 2	55	880	27	378 - -	
1845	Hampden -	1,483 - -	1,760 15 11	3,243 15 11	101	1,717	40	560 - -	
1846	Ditto -	1,535 3 2	879 8 8	2,414 11 10	32	544	15	210 - -	
			9,640 19 2	9,640 19 2	289	4,757	135	1,890 - -	1 12 7

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—A. I have not any actual sales of the rum from Hampden and Spring, but, assuming the nett proceeds at 20*l.* per puncheon, would give an average, for the years 1845 and 1846, for Hampden Estate, of 2*l.* 18*s.* per cwt. as the cost of manufacturing, and 1*l.* 4*s.* for Spring Estate, within the same period. From the experience I have had on eight or nine estates under my charge, during the last five years, the average cost of the production of sugar has exceeded 28*s.* per cwt. on the average. Another estate under my management is Phoenix, which I leased in 1845. I am in a position to state to the committee the result of the first year's cultivation, viz., my total contingencies, as taken from my books, amount to 1,881*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* The crop consisted of 30 hogsheads of 42-inch truss sugar, and 14 puncheons rum, which, with reuts, netted 1,021*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, showing a loss of 860*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* I pay 180*l.* sterling per annum for it.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those two properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation in 1832, but the crop on Hampden in 1832 was,—

	1832.				1846.			1847.	
	Hds.	Trs.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	About	Hhds.	Pns.
Hampden -	196	45	76	170	32	15	180 acres.	116	55
Spring -	120	0	0	120	55	26	130 "	120	64
TOTAL -	316	45	76	290	87	42	310 "	236	119

With respect to the crop of 1845, I must remark, it suffered much from dry weather.

Q. What

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—

On Hampden in	-	1832,	334	labourers	-	-	120	only	now	remain.
On Spring	-	"	163	"	-	-	103	ditto.		
On Phoenix	-	"	117	"	-	-	30	ditto.		
On Dromily	-	"	77	"	-	-	0	ditto.		
On Midgham	-	"	234	"	-	-	101	ditto.		
On Spring (Hanover)	"	"	93	"	-	-	10	ditto.		
TOTAL	-	-	1,018	labourers			364	now	remain.	

Have the people who have left these estates settled in the quarter, and are they now available as labourers for the respective properties?—Some have, but the greater part of them have not. Some of the labourers occasionally work for the estate, but the greater number do not.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages varies very much. I pay principally by the task, when it is possible to do so. When I am obliged to pay by the day, I rarely can get an honest day's work for my money. The rate is 1 s. per the task, or by the day labour. At task-work, they frequently accomplish in the day three or four tasks; and being so dependent upon them for labour, I am glad when they do accomplish that, although I pay as many shillings.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Most decidedly on those who remain located on the estates.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had, and they are paid regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I do, where it is practicable.

Are you able to keep your pastures in as good order as previous to emancipation, and to the same extent as formerly?—Not by any means, for the want of labour, having to devote nearly all I can procure to the cultivation of sugar.

Does this circumstance entail a loss to you, by preventing your keeping up a sufficient number of stock?—It does; a very serious loss.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—Certainly; on many estates the substitution of steam-engines for cattle-mills would be advantageous if the expense could be afforded.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—The list sent up by the clerk of the vestry, and submitted to me, is correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot state any from my own knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—No; they do not work better, and labour is becoming more difficult to be obtained.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state one fact bearing on this question. The present proprietor of an estate, with which I am connected, paid 12,000*l.* for it. He has since sunk 5,000*l.* in carrying it on, and I have his authority to accept 9,000*l.* for it.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. or 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—That out of the 83 estates now existing in Trelawny, 73 of them will have to be abandoned.

On your estate, Phoenix, which sunk 860 *l.* 4 s. 7 *d.* in 1846, what were you assessed for taxes?—To the best of my recollection, I was assessed at an annual value of 450 *l.* Dromily sugar estate, purchased in May 1846, has, up to the present period, sunk me fully 800 *l.*, and, at the present price of produce, must be abandoned, is assessed for taxes at a large annual value; I cannot state exactly the amount.

TUESDAY, 16 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Peryer*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 32 years; I have had several properties under my management, but at present I am joint attorney and manager of Green Park sugar estate, in the parish of Trelawny.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for?—The average

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crop for the last five years is 240 hogsheads, and 120 puncheons of rum; I am only able to state what the expenditure was for the last two years, within which period I have had the management of the estate. In 1846 the expenditure amounted to 4,236 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* from August to August, and the crop 115 hogsheads 57 puncheons; in 1847 the expenditure amounted to 5,003 *l.* 15 *s.* 1½ *d.*, the crop 360 hogsheads 186 puncheons. The average weight of the hogsheads 1,600 cwt., and the rum 100 gallons to the puncheon.

What are the circumstances of Green Park estate?—It is the largest estate in Trelawny, except Orange Valley, but liable to be affected by dry weather. I plant only eight or 10 acres annually, and depend upon ratoon canes.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains, and what was the crop in that year?—In 1832 there were 560 labourers; about 150 now remain; in 1832 the crop was 396 hogsheads; and in 1846 and 1847, on an average, 237 hogsheads; and 121 puncheons.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Decidedly on those who remain on the estate; those who have their own lands cannot be depended on, they come and go.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay at the rate of 1 *s.* per day for labour, but most of the work is done by the job. I do not receive a fair equivalent in labour for the money paid; and when working by the acre, the people do the work in a very careless and negligent manner.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had, and the labourers are paid weekly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We do not use the plough or harrow, so little of our land requiring to be turned up; another reason is, the difficulty of establishing plant.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—It is my opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour.

Please to state in what way?—By the use of tramways.

Do you think the estates can afford the expense of laying down tramways?—At the present price of sugar they cannot afford to do so.

Are you aware what would be the cost for laying down tramways?—I have no idea.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I can confirm the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry as being correct; there are no coffee properties in Trelawny.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your districts ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I am only aware of Bounty Hall, containing 640 acres, and Colchis, containing 400 acres.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I think labour is somewhat more easily attainable in the low district of the parish, but in the upper district it is the contrary; the people prefer to cultivate provision-grounds for themselves unless they can get high wages on the estates, and will not work for less than 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any facts.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 *s.* or 16 *s.* by competition with the slave cultivator?—I am satisfied that 14 *s.* to 16 *s.* will never compensate the Jamaica growers of sugar.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Lord Garrigues*, of the Parish of Vere, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in both sugar and coffee cultivation; for the last four years my attention has been entirely given to that of sugar. I am acting as agent for some estates, and joint proprietor of one. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 30 years, during which time I have had from 8 to 10 sugar estates, and three or four coffee plantations in the parishes of St. Mary, Clarendon, Manchester, Vere, St. David's and St. Thomas-in-the-East, under my charge. With respect to coffee, I can furnish no information.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years, can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—With reference to this question I have prepared the following statement, which I now beg to present to the committee, showing the cost of cultivation and manufacture on four estates, one of them extending to six years, one to five years, one for four years and one for two years.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		Extent of Cane Cultivation.	Size of Truss of Hoops.	CROP.			Run in Phns.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar p' Cwt., after deducting Sales of Rum.	Average Cost of Sugar per Cwt.			
		£.	s.	d.	Acres.	£.	s.			d.	Hhds.	Tierces.					Cwts.		
1842	Friendship, St. Thomas-in-the-East, Water Mill.	1,440	4	2	522	3	1,962	4	5	129	133	-	2,194	54	814	16	9	-- Average 14s. 3½d. for four years.	
1843		1,335	8	2	474	7	1,809	15	10	118	65	-	1,072	25	375	13	9		
1844		1,126	7	9	761	1	9	1,887	9	6	112	90	18	1,683	46	604	10		6
1845		1,086	2	10	594	2	10	1,680	5	6	108	97	12	1,722	51	604	14		7
							7,339	15	3	467	405	-	6,671	176	2,399	15	9		
1842	Creechton Hall, St. David, Water Mill.	1,115	17	3	805	1	1,920	8	11	From 95 to 105 yearly.	86	4	1,502	35	398	16	6	£. 1 average for five years.	
1843		994	5	11	409	2	1,403	8	9		70	-	1,302	25	290	8	6		
1844		794	2	2	433	7	1,432	4	9		71	-	1,207	23	329	8	6		
1845		763	13	10	483	9	1,277	1	10		71	-	1,207	20	239	11	6		
1846	692	4	10	576	15	2	1,265	-	-		38	-	612	13	197	15	9		
							7,302	4	3		342	-	5,820	116	1,456	-	3		
1842	Yarmouth, Vere, Cattle Mill.	1,477	5	1	1,513	4	2,990	10	-	164	110	39	2,747	51	981	14	9	-- For six years 13s. 9½d., which, added to duty 14s., and other charges 8s., would amount to 35s. 9½d. per cwt.	
1843		1,351	6	11	1,116	10	5	2,467	17	4	172	15	2,729	50	758	12	3		
1844		227	-	10	619	9	7	1,546	10	5	162	5	39	674	13	217	18		4
1845		1,185	9	6	1,604	5	8	2,789	15	2	133	145	34	3,365	72	1,085	8		10
1846		987	12	3	1,202	5	8	2,189	17	11	131	65	12	1,460	40	605	19		-
1847		1,140	-	-	1,617	-	-	2,757	-	-	124	166	-	3,278	83	1,245	-		-
							14,741	10	10		710	-	14,253	302	4,894	13	2		
1842	River Side, Vere, Cattle Mill.	970	10	-	1,044	1	2,014	11	6	304	52	-	1,027	21	203	7	6	1 13 3½	
1843		999	6	-	528	11	4	1,527	17	4	104	58	-	1,145	21	270	17		4
							3,542	8	10		110	-	2,173	42	574	1	10		

N.B.—This estate has since passed into the hands of the owner, and is, I believe, about to be thrown up.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Are the estates of which you have furnished particulars favourably circumstanced, or otherwise?—A. Friendship is particularly situated in a favourable situation with regard to seasons and a productive soil; the great drawback is the want of labour. Yarmouth is also favourably circumstanced with regard to soil, in a parish known for its productiveness; liable, however, of late years to dry weather: the return of that estate shows its liability to fluctuations. Creighton Hall is unfavourably situated, being extremely hilly, and subject to dry weather, and a very bad road to the barquadier. River Side has been lately subject to very severe dry weather, otherwise I should regard it as a favoured property.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—This question will be found answered by the foregoing statement, showing the cost to vary according to the price received for rum, the seasons, the absence of continuous labour, from locality, or otherwise.

What was the extent of cultivation, the crops, and the number of labourers on those properties in 1832; and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—In the following statement, which I tender to the committee, I have answered this question to the best of my ability, not having the records of all the estates at hand to enable me to give accurate statements of some of them.

ESTATE.	1832.						1846.						1847.						No. of Labourers.
	Extent of Freehold.	Extent in Canes.	CROP.			No. of Labourers.	Extent of Freehold.	Extent in Canes.	CROP.			Extent of Freehold.	Extent in Canes.	CROP.					
			Sugar.	Rum.	Pns.				Sugar.	Rum.	Pns.			Sugar.	Rum.	Pns.			
																	Hds.	Trs.	
Friendship, St. Thomas in the East.	1,112	130	118	—	53	179	1,112	115	64	—	34	1,112	110	60	—	37	about 80.		
Creighton Hall, St. David's.	1,580	250	180	—	70	270	1,580	97	36	—	13	1,580	90	30	—	15	{between 30 to 35.		
Yarmouth, Vere.	1,300	186	183	—	95	167	1,300	131	65	12	40	1,300	124	166	—	83	{about 25, including children.		
River Side, Vere.	720	140	122	29	74	181	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	-	25	not known.		
			623	-	292	707			169					306		160			

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. On my own estate I can pretty confidently rely on the services of the labourers located thereon, and I have seldom seriously felt the want of labour, unless at periods when the rains occur, and when the people naturally retire to cultivate their own lands and grounds. On the other estates under my charge, a feeling generally prevails to the contrary; labour is not only difficult to be obtained from the people residing on the estates, but the settlers in that quarter are equally backward in affording their services, and cultivation is retarded, and injury sustained to some extent by such conduct.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rates of wages differ according to circumstances. In Vere, the adult labourers earn 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, and those of the junior class 4½d. to 7½d. performing task-work, and finishing the task between two and three of the clock. Day labour is always a source of annoyance, for a proper quantity of work is never done, consequently disputes ensue, and I always avoid it as much as possible. On the other estates under my charge, the managers are so much at the mercy of the labourers, they are obliged to pursue a different course, giving job-work and day-labour; the former being tedious, and often injurious, and the latter imperfectly, inadequately and discontentedly performed for 1s. a day.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—The labourers on Yarmouth, in Vere, are paid on Friday evening, as they rely chiefly on the mountain settlers for provisions, and are, of necessity, obliged to attend the markets on Saturday. In St. Thomas-in-the-East the reverse is the case, and from having an ample supply of provisions, the labourers on Friendship, when I had the entire control, were paid every two weeks, and until within the last 18 months, at Creighton Hall, the same system was pursued; latterly, however, there has been a want of funds on the estate to pay punctually.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—The plough is used wherever the situation of the land will permit, for opening it into cane holes, as well as moulding canes. I also use the harrow, but I have found the hoe harrow useless in Vere, from the quantity of trash necessarily kept on the land for protection to the young canes; it is in use, however, in other parishes, and, I believe,

I believe, successfully; indeed, there is every desire on the part of the planters to supersede manual labour by the use of machinery, and, if I may be permitted to express myself, I aver that a gross libel is charged to the agriculturists of the island, when they are denounced for want of energy, system and economy.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—Tramways for taking away the green trash from the mill are in use on many estates, but how far effective in the saving of labour will be better explained by those using them for the purpose of carrying canes from the fields. I consider the expense would more than counterbalance the efficacy; the loading of carts in the field, and transfer from thence to the trams, would prove a heavier charge than that incurred at present. It is true that the cattle would not suffer so much, and a smaller number answer, and this might be adduced as strong reasons for advocating the use of tramways, and particularly where the canes are to be conveyed from a distance.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—It is natural to infer that labour is more generally attainable now than during the first years of freedom, because the people are becoming more open to conviction and sensible of their position in society; still, from having acquired a footing in the soil, in favoured situations, great irregularity prevails, and a deficiency of continuous labour is still generally and seriously felt in many places. With respect to the people working better; this is a subject on which differences of opinion arise, for in some places an improvement is visible, while in others every advantage is taken by the labourers, unless most strictly looked after; and it is most questionable, whether nearly all are not still prone to deceive, were it not for fear of detection and exposure.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—In 1837 Stretton-hall estate, in the parish of Vere, comprising 3,173 acres of land, with the works and buildings, were valued at 4,500 L., including about 80 head of cattle and 200 sheep; since then, the freehold, with the works and great house, have been sold for 1,000 L. This property was 14 years under my management, from 1822 to 1836, during which time it supported the proprietor's family, receiving 200 L. per annum, and paid off a debt of 8,000 L. sterling.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—It has been surmised that a few favourably circumstanced estates might stand such competition, as labour would become abundant; but this is an illusion, for labour can only become so by the destruction of other estates; and when this shall occur, the remaining few will find the exigencies of the country too onerous to be sustained by them alone; and the reasons, therefore, to be drawn are obvious; the annihilation of the sugar colonies, thereby sapping the foundation of the British empire,—encouragement to slavery,—monopoly of the English market in sugar by slave countries, causing that necessary of life, now accessible to all classes, to be attainable only by the opulent.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Paul King*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, and which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in the cultivation of sugar since January 1826, in the parish of Trelawny, and I have charge of five sugar estates.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit the following statement, showing those particulars:

Year.	Estate.	Total Amount of Contingencies.		C R O P.			Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.
				Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Phns.		
1843 to 1847	Arcadia -	£. 16,977	s. 8	678	11,526	327	} at 12 l.	£. s. d.
1843 to 1847	Brampton Bryan -	12,983	-	581	9,877	304		
1843 to 1847	Bryan Castle	14,740	-	696	11,832	367		
1843 to 1847	Nightingale Grove -	7,150	-	230	3,910	135		
*1845 to 1847	Bounty Hall	1,875	5 4½	60	1,020	34		
		53,725	6 -½	2,245	38,165	1,167	14,004	1 - 10

* This property has been kept in cultivation, to abide the issue of a Chancery suit, pending in England.

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—A. This question is answered by the foregoing statement. What was the extent of cultivation, and the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847 ?—

	1832.			1846.		1847.	
	Aeres.	Hds.	Pns.	Hds.	Pns.	Hds.	Pns.
On Arcadia - -	216	206	130	100	48	231	104
On Bryan Castle -	220	280	159	116	58	210	116
On Brampton Bryan	230	289	127	94	50	160	95
On Nightingale Grove	unknown	127	63	33	28	74	42
TOTALS - -	- -	902	479	343	184	675	357

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remain ?—

A. On Arcadia, in 1832, 299 labourers, 313 are now settled on the property.
 On Bryan Castle, " 235 " 130 now remain.
 On Brampton Bryan, " 281 " 175 now remain.
 On Nightingale Grove, " 169 " 47 now remain.
 On Bounty Hall, " 141 " 40 now remain.

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Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land ?—Decidedly on those who remain on the properties.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—I pay from 1s. to 1s. 3d. for day labour, but I employ as little day labour as I possibly can, as I do not get a fair day's work. I do the most of the work by the job, paying from 7s. to 9s. for cleaning canes, 12s. to 16s. for planting, and 9d. to 1s. per cart load for cutting.

How many days in the week do the people labour ?—On some estates four days and on others five.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—I have always had abundant for Arcadia, Bryan Castle, and Brampton Bryan; on the others I have sometimes been unable to pay regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—I use the plough occasionally in light soil, but the greater part of the land I cultivate is very rocky, and unfit for its use.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour ?—I do not know how machinery could be substituted for labour in the cultivation of the fields; about the works, perhaps, it might, to some limited extent.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—They do understand their situation better, but labour is not cheaper or better than it used to be.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales ?—I can state this fact; I lately sold a prior mortgage debt on Bunker's Hill estate, in the parish of Trelawny, amounting to about 30,000 l., for 2,500 l.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators ?—The almost total abandonment of sugar cultivation in Jamaica.

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *John Jump*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island ?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation upwards of 30 years, in the parishes of Hanover, St. James, and Trelawny; I have under my management four properties, two of them in St. James's, one in Trelawny, and one in Hanover.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property ?—I can give those particulars for the last three years. Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in naming the properties. I therefore distinguish them by letters. The following are the particulars :—

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Year.	Name or Number of Estate.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		C R O P.		Pns. Rum.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Sales of Rum.
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Sugar in Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.			
1845	- A. -	2,486	16 1	1,638	14 -	4,125	10 1	269	4,573	120		
1846	- - -	2,276	3 8	1,953	1 1	4,229	4 9	176	2,992	79		
1847	- - -	3,450	- -	1,950	- -	4,400	- -	279	4,743	107		
1845	- B. -	1,514	3 1	1,365	7 -	2,879	10 1	176	2,992	90		
1846	- - -	1,631	7 5	1,486	19 8	3,118	7 1	78	1,326	51		
1847	- - -	1,591	15 2	1,081	17 3	2,673	12 5	140	2,380	91		
1845	- C. -	1,293	8 -	862	5 11	2,155	13 11	129	2,193	53		
1846	- - -	899	17 4	665	14 9	1,565	12 1	70	1,190	26		
1847	- - -	1,090	16 4	778	5 2	1,869	1 6	109	1,853	44		
1845	- D. -	513	7 -	285	10 -	698	17 -	45	765	22		
1846	- - -	431	9 -	342	19 -	774	8 -	28	476	17		
1847	- - -	411	11 -	184	10 -	596	1 -	25	425	13	at 13 l.	
						29,185	17 11	1,524	25,908	713	8,456 - -	16s. p' cwt.

I would remark that the estates A. and B. derive some advantages from rent, sale of stock, and pimento, not included in the above; A. is one of the best properties in St. James's.

What class of properties are those of which you have furnished the particulars?—A. and B. are properties of the first class, having two sets of works on each, under the management of one overseer, commanding a water-power on one of each; C. is also a good property, with water-power; D. is a property altogether of an inferior description, only having the advantage of good seasons.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The above statement will show what has been the cost of a cwt. of sugar, deducting the rum, at 13 l. per puncheon.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832; and what number now remains?—

Estate.	Crop, 1832.		Crop, 1846.		Crop, 1847.		Population in 1832.	Present Population.
	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.		
A. - - -	299	140	176	79	279	107	480	480
B. - - -	436	197	78	51	140	91	395	220
C. - - -	175	82	70	26	109	44	295	140
D. - - -	unknown	—	28	17	25	13	114	50
TOTALS - -	910	419	352	173	553	255	1,234	890

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—It varies in different localities, according to circumstances.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—One shilling in some places, and 1 s. 3 d. in others; I have the work done as much as possible by job and by task, but I do not get a fair day's work for a shilling. In most description of work by the task, the people finish and go home between 12 and one o'clock; they could easily do a great deal more work if they liked.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, and they have been paid with the utmost regularity.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough where available; some of the land is rocky, and it cannot be used.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—In some cases it might about the works, but not to any great extent, as a substitute for labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I can hand in a statement similar to that sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I know that in my district there are properties struggling with difficulties, but I cannot speak as to the abandonment, or proposed abandonment, of any in particular.

Do the people work better, is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I do not think that the people are working better, nor is labour more easily attainable.

Can you state to the Committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot speak as to actual sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The gradual but certain abandonment of a large portion of sugar estates,

WEDNESDAY, 17 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Thomas Morrish*, of the Parish of Trelawny, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar and coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation in the parish of Trelawny for about 29 years. I am in possession, as manager, of seven sugar estates in that parish.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years. Can you show the Committee what has been the actual amount of the outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit the following statement, which will give those particulars: Sharp's estates in Trelawny, viz., Covey, Good Hope, Merrywood, Lansquinet, Potosi, Pantrepant and Wales,

YEARS.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Rum in Puncheons.
				Sugar in Hhds. of 18½ Cwts.	Sugar in Cwts.	
1842	£. s. d. 9,086 19 5	£. s. d. 5,527 1 -	£. s. d. 14,614 - 5	512	9,216	268
1843	9,422 11 6	5,575 11 3	15,008 - 9	547	9,846	236
1844	8,175 17 -	4,789 7 10	12,965 4 10	412	7,416	168
1845	9,325 10 -	4,423 3 7	13,748 13 7	774	13,932	363
1846	8,826 18 -	4,274 19 7	13,101 17 7	444	7,092	220
1847	9,169 6 1	4,282 10 -	13,451 16 1	760	13,680	376
	44,920 2 7	23,345 12 3	68,275 12 10	2,937	52,866	1,363
		44,920 2 7			1,468	
		68,265 14 10	Total weight - - -		54,334*	

* Total Cost, 1l. 5s. 1½d. per Cwt.

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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JAMAICA.
Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The above statement gives the necessary information.
What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—I cannot answer as to the cultivation of 1832, but I give a statement of the crops.

ESTATE.	1832.		1846.						1847.			
	Extent of Cultivation.		Crop.		Cultivation.			Crop.		Cultivation.		
	H.	P.	A.	R.	P.	H.	P.	A.	R.	P.	H.	P.
Good Hope -	Not in charge of the estates this year, and cannot consequently ascertain the extent of cultivation, but the crops are taken from wharf books of this year.		150	96	213	2	21	108	50	204	0	7
Covey -	182	76	197	83								
Pantrepant -	156	72			99	3	20	66	34	99	1	2
Lansquinnett -	227	158	123	1								
Wales -	127	53			122	2	1	52	25	121	3	39
Potosi -	144	86	150	2								
Merrywood -	1,183	634			-	-	-	444	220	-	-	-
											760	376

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—

A. On Covey -	439	Remaining in 1847 -	179
Good Hope -	389	"	179
Lansquinnett -	340	"	152
Merrywood -	168	"	88
Pantrepant -	281	"	203
Potosi -	235	"	150
Wales -	272	"	190
	2,124		1,141

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Principally on the people who remain on the estate; but we receive great additional labour from those who have bought or rented lands in the neighbourhood, particularly from those who formerly were attached to the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our average rate is 1s. per day for day labour, but we do most of the work by the acre; we get the value of our money in this way, and the work is well performed; they sometimes take longer with their jobs than there is any necessity for, but in such case they are the losers. The day labour we do not get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The cost of cleaning canes varies from 6s. to 12s. per acre.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes; they are paid every week.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We use the plough in every instance where practicable; we are now using the subsoil plough and the hoe harrow; I do not know of any other implements that could be used.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not know of any sort of machinery that can be used as a substitute for labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the return shown me from the clerk of the vestry of Trelawny, except that Acton, instead of being altogether abandoned, is in the way of abandonment.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people understand their situation better, but I do not think that the labour is more easily attainable, or cheaper; they work at one time, and refuse to do so at another time.

Have you had any experience of African or Asiatic immigrants?—I have no Africans, but I have had about 100 Coolies since April.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

How have you found the Coolies to answer as labourers?—Not satisfactorily; a large number have been laid up by sickness and ulcers; out of the whole I have about an average of 40 only at work; the work they perform is fully one-fourth less than the value, and I have found them very expensive.

In the management of your estates have you been able to do justice to your pastures, as was the case during slavery, for the maintenance of your stock?—On some estates we have. We have cleaned the pastures annually, and on others we have not been able, from want of labour and the heavy cost.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot; I have not known any such sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I should think it must be nearly the total abandonment of sugar estates in the island, and I do not think that even the largest and most favoured estates can long maintain the unequal contest.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William Johns*, of the Parish of Westmoreland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 29 years, in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Trelawny, and Westmoreland; I am now in the management of Mesopotamia sugar estate, in the parish of Westmoreland.

You state that you have had the management of sugar estates in St. Elizabeth's and Trelawny; please say what has been your experience in respect to the estates which you then managed?—Elim, Lancaster, and Two-Mile-Wood sugar estates, in St. Elizabeth's, upon which I formerly resided, have been abandoned.

What crops did those estates then make?—Elim used to make upwards of 200 hogsheads; Two-Mile-Wood about 140 hogsheads; and Lancaster 120 hogsheads. These properties, when yielding nothing, but, on the contrary, involving an actual loss, were assessed as being of an annual value of 1,433*l.*, and taxes levied thereon.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I am prepared to show, by the following statement, those particulars with respect to Mesopotamia estate:

ABSTRACT of Cost for Cultivating and Manufacturing PRODUCE from 1843 to 1847.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		CROP.		Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Sugar.		Rum.			
					Hhds.	Cwt.	Pns.	Gals.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1843	Mesopotamia.	2,283 15 9½	1,905 7 -½	4,189 2 10	109	1,744	50	4,500	787 10 -	1 9 2½
1844		2,267 1 1½	1,451 5 -½	3,718 6 2	142	2,272	69	6,210	1,242 - -	- 13 -
1845		2,076 16 5	1,838 5 6¼	3,915 1 11½	201	3,216	121	10,890	2,687 5 -	- 7 11½
1846		2,599 13 10½	2,348 10 -½	4,948 3 11	167	2,672	92	8,280	1,552 10 -	1 - 5½
1847		2,764 9 1	2,198 18 3	4,963 7 4	188	3,008	114	10,260	2,180 5 -	- 15 6¼
		—	—	21,734 2 2½	807	12,912	446	—	8,449 10 -	4 6 3½
										- 17 3

In this statement is not included certain credits derived from sales of stock, rents, &c.

Q. Taking

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The statement which I have already put in will show this.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on that property in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to the property and available for its cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—Extent of cultivation in 1832 was 254 acres; crop, 230 hogsheads, 105 puncheons; in 1846, 204 acres; crop, 167 hogsheads, 92 puncheons; in 1847, 211 acres; crop, 188 hogsheads, 114 puncheons. The extent of the population in 1832 was 331, and 122 now remain on the property, 97 having purchased land of their own.

Is sugar cultivation on Elim, Lancaster, and Two-Mile Wood altogether abandoned, and how long ago?—Yes, they are altogether abandoned, and have been so since the year 1842.

Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I rely more on those settled on the estates, but it is very difficult to get sufficient labour from any quarter just now, the labour in my vicinity being very much abstracted by the Land Company on Cornwall estate, who pay a rate of wages beyond what I have been in the habit of paying, or which I consider that any estate can afford.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our work is principally done by the task; and we pay for cane-holes, on unploughed land, from 5s. to 7s.; planting at 13s. 9d. per acre; cleaning and banking young canes, from 20s. to 27s.; for turning trash and moulding canes, from 13s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; cutting and tying canes, from 20s. to 25s. per acre. I have always found the people desirous to slur over the work, in order that they might leave off by twelve and one o'clock, and I believe they seldom work later; they usually earn 1s. 6d. in about five hours.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers, and for all other purposes.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough wherever it can be used with advantage; I know of no other agricultural implements, except the harrow, that can be used with effect in the stiff soils of Westmoreland.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I think tramroads might be laid down with great advantage, but I do not know how machinery could be applied to the purposes of cultivation as a substitute for manual labour. I have no knowledge of the cost of tramways.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such cultivation?—I am only aware of one sugar estate, Blackness, in Westmoreland. I have no doubt of the correctness of the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry of St. Elizabeth's.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—Not to my knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—They certainly do not work better in our district; labour is not more easily attainable on account of what I have before stated with respect to the Land Company; and as a proof of this I may mention that I paid 628*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* for wages for the quarter ending 1st October 1845, and only paid 478*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* for the same period in 1847. I have not been able to obtain all the labour I required, and I have been unable to put the extent of land in canes I intended.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any facts as to actual sales, but there has been great depreciation in the value of landed property.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The abandonment of two-thirds of the sugar estates in the island.

Have you had any experience with regard to Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—Yes; I had 40 of them on Mesopotamia; for the first 12 months, during which time they received rations, they did tolerable well; after the expiration of that period most of them left. I entered into arrangement with the sub-agent for 80 others; those however, from the unwillingness of the sub-agent to enforce the laws, were allowed to go wandering about the country without any power on my part to prevent it; I consider they were encouraged to leave the estate by the sub-agent of immigration. The coolies in Westmoreland are now in a most pitiable state, wandering about the country, and many of them in the poor-house. The failure of coolie immigration in Westmoreland is mainly attributable to the apathy and mismanagement of the sub-agent.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *George R. Gow*, of the Parish of Westmoreland, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 18 years, in the parish of Westmoreland; I have the management of Friendship and Greenwich sugar estates in that parish; they were formerly two estates, but are now united in one.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can show a statement, with those particulars, with respect to the property I have mentioned.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of Contingencies and English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		Cost of Sugar per Cwt., with Wages alone.		CROP.		CROP.		Sales of the Rum.			
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.	Rum in Pns.	Rum in Gallons.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1843	Friendship and Greenwich.	2,366	8 3	706	16 7	3,073	4 10	1 9	-	102	1,632	37	3,330	666	- -	1 9	- ½
1844		2,160	18 8 ½	886	3 9 ½	3,027	2 6	1 -	5 ½	132	2,112	53	4,770	1,073	5 -	-	18 6
1845		1,868	19 7	1,226	15 10 ½	3,095	15 5 ½	- 17	3 ½	135	2,160	67	6,030	1,206	- -	-	17 5 ½
1846		1,979	15 - ½	1,467	3 1 ½	3,446	18 1 ½	- 19	9 ½	125	2,000	65	5,580	1,116	- -	1 3	3 ½
1847		2,236	19 9	1,201	16 2	3,438	15 11	1 3	3 ½	120	1,920	70	6,300	1,417	10 -	1 1	1 ½
		-	-	-	-	16,081	16 10 ½	-	-	614	9,824	289	-	5,478	15 -	5 9	5
																1 1	10 ½

N. B.—I obtained the weights of some of the above from England.

In the above statement is not included credits of about 150*l.* a year for rent, old stock, &c.

Q. Is the estate, of which you have furnished particulars, considered to be favourably situated or otherwise?—A. It is so far favourably situated, having 125 acres of good alluvial cane land, on the bank of the Cabaritta river.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—My statement will show this.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years past, 1846 and 1847?—In 1832: 319 acres, 225 hogsheads, 86 puncheons. In 1846: 198 acres, 125 hogsheads, 65 puncheons. In 1847: 194 acres, 120 hogsheads, 75 puncheons.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for the cultivation in 1832; and what number now remains?—In 1832 there were 325 labourers; about 170 only now remain.

Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—I rely mostly on those who remain on the estate; we have also to depend on labourers located in the neighbourhood.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 16*s.* to 24*s.* per acre for cleaning and banking young canes; for digging cane-holes, 2*s.* for 100; the other canes, according to their state, from 12*s.* to 20*s.* per acre for cleaning and trashing; for cutting canes we pay 1*s.* 6*d.* for 15 chains of plants, 20 chains for first ratoons, and 25 chains for all others. If the people are not closely watched they do the work very slovenly, and complete their work in four or five hours; they could easily do double the work. I have often seen them leave the neighbouring estates at breakfast time, eight o'clock, having earned their 2*s.*; the people will not undertake a task beyond what they can accomplish in four or five hours.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had, and paid them very regularly every Friday.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—On the banks of the Cabaritta river, where the soil is alluvial, I use the plough and harrow; in some of the other lands the plough cannot be used.

Is it your opinion that machinery can be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I don't think so.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—No, they do not work better; labour is becoming more difficult to be obtained; I never turned away a labourer since freedom. I have been unable to procure the extent I wished; this difficulty has been increased by the high wages given by the Land Company, who cultivate the next property, Cornwall.

Have you been able to keep your pastures in that condition which you could wish for the support of your stock?—I have been unable to clean the pastures at all, from the impossibility of procuring labour.

What rate of wages do the Land Company pay?—I understand from our headman that they pay from 2s. to 3s. per day for falling wood.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No such facts have come within my knowledge.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English markets to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Ruin.

Have you had any experience with regard to African or Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—I employed 40 coolies, and went to the expense of 100*l.* to build a place for them; they remained for 12 months, and at the expiration of that time brought the estate 285*l.* in debt, calculating their labour at the same rate as the other creole labourers. I renewed the contract, they broke it; I had them apprehended, tried, and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in the Lucea gaol; they again returned to the estate, but soon afterwards all but abandoned it, and have since been wandering over the parish. I attribute the blame to the sub-agent, for not enforcing the law to compel them to carry out their engagement. I consider also that the heavy tax imposed on them increases the difficulty, and is a great grievance. I have had 12 captured Africans for upwards of four years, who work to my entire satisfaction.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Colin Chisholm*, of the Parish of Port Royal, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in coffee cultivation, in the parish of St. Andrew, and I have been so about 42 years. I have been a proprietor for 40 years in the parish of Port Royal; my properties are Mount Lebanon and Hampton Court, in the parish of St. Andrew and Ginger Hall, in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale. I have declined being concerned in the management of other persons' properties for a length of time, seeing that no good was likely to result from it.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I cannot give the actual amount of outlay. Two of my properties, Mount Lebanon and Hampton Court, are remunerative; the other, Ginger Hall, which I purchased about two years and a half ago, is not; the cost of cultivation for last year was 280*l.*, and the proceeds of the crop 136*l.*

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay 1*s.* 3*d.* per day, but I do not get a fair day's labour; the people seldom turn out before eight o'clock, and they leave off work at two o'clock; when I follow them myself they will not work at all, but stand up on their hoes. For gathering in coffee I pay 1*s.* per bushel, and they seldom gather in more than one bushel; they work only four days in the week, and very frequently not so many, even when the coffee is ripe in the field. I have often had difficulty in getting a person on a Friday or Saturday to turn over the coffee on the barbicues.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can only say that I purchased Ginger Hall two years and a half ago for 1,400*l.*, and that the former proprietor assured me it had yielded him for 20 years an income of 1,200*l.* sterling per annum.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Groves*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; and to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1825, and I have been in the management of Hazelynth estate, St. James, since 1830 as overseer, and since 1834 as attorney. I took the management of Belvidere, in Hanover, in 1843; Friendship, in Trelawny, and Seven Rivers, in St. James, in 1844.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in giving the names of the estates; but I can state those particulars, distinguishing the estates by letters, as follow:—

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.		Rum in Phns.	Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					Sugar in Hhds.	Sugar in Cwts.			
1842	- A -	£. s. d. 1,009 17 10	£. s. d. 1,632 18 10½	£. s. d. 2,642 16 8	127	- -	58	at £. 12.	—
1843	- -	981 12 -	2,093 4 8½	3,074 16 8	96	- -	50	„	—
1844	- -	978 12 8	2,056 13 9	3,035 6 5	117	- -	56	„	—
1845	- -	1,033 16 -	2,103 17 4½	3,137 13 4	130	- -	67	„	—
1846	- -	1,287 8 5	2,942 5 10½	4,229 14 3	161	- -	82	„	—
		—	—	16,120 7 4	630	10,710	313	3,768 - -	1 3 1
1845	- B -	1,102 16 9¼	- - -	1,884 12 6¾	104	- -	56·4	at £. 12	—
1846	- -	1,179 2 9	- - -	2,126 5 2½	98	- -	48·3	„	—
1847	- -	1,146 8 -	- - -	2,116 5 4½	107	- -	51·2 6	„	—
		—	—	6,127 3 1½	308	5,236	161	1,932 - -	- 16 -
1844	- C -	735 4 2	- - -	1,530 - 6	32	- -	8	at £. 12	—
1845	- -	624 17 2	- - -	1,716 - 3	36	- -	16	„	—
		—	—	3,246 - 9	68	1,166	24	288 - -	2 11 2

Q. With reference to the above return, have you included any cash credits for rents or otherwise, or have the properties had any such to any extent?—A. They are not included; but very trifling in amount.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—This has been answered by the statement put in.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years past, 1846 and 1847?—I cannot give those particulars.

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—

In

In 1832, on Estate	- A	- 262	- about	35	remain at the present time.
"	- B	- 242	- about	70	"
"	- C	- 197	- about	20	"
		701		125	

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Having very few on the estates, I am compelled to rely upon those who have bought or rented lots of lands; facility has been afforded them to purchase lands by the breaking up of several estates in the immediate neighbourhood; viz. Greenwich, Cambridge, Ducketts, York and Richmond Hill.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—1s. 6d. per day is the average rate; but I do the work principally by task. I get from 18 to 24 chains cleaning and cutting canes done for 1s. 6d.; I do not consider that a fair day's work is done for the money. The people generally finish their task, cutting ratoon canes, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and about an hour later when cleaning or cutting plants; they also do the work in a very slovenly and indifferent manner unless closely looked after.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Always.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and other implements, and I have done so for some years to some extent; but I find the wear and tear of stock, with the customary avocation in and out of crop, with a ten miles barquadier, has obliged my limiting their use lately.

Have you had sufficient labour and means to keep your pastures in the same condition they used formerly to be?—No, I have not.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—No, it is not; but I think that central factories would tend much to lessen the expense.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—The return sent up from the clerk of the vestry appears to be correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot name any particulars from my own knowledge.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people are working worse, and labour is becoming more difficult now, from the reasons I have already assigned, of facility in purchasing lands.

Have you had any experience of African or Asiatic labourers; and how have you found them to answer?—The difficulty of obtaining native labour compelled me to take some Coolies, in which I have been much disappointed; they were a very indifferent set; they have done and are doing very little work. I shall be very glad to get rid of them; they have suffered much from sickness and ulcers, and have been expensive. I do not consider them a people suited for this country, and the selection of them must have been bad.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No, I cannot; but it is generally admitted that property has depreciated to one-fourth of its value.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—The general abandonment of sugar estates.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Stephen Hannaford*, of the Parish of St. Dorothy, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation in the parish of St. Dorothy for upwards of 30 years in the management of several estates, and I am now in the management of Bushy Park, Whim, Colbecks, and Masters sugar estates.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each estate?—The following statement, which I submit to the committee, will give those particulars.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Y E A R.	E S T A T E.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	C R O P.				Sales of Rum, and other Cash Credits.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum, and Cash Credits.	R E M A R K S.
					Sugar.		Rum.	Phns.			
					Hhds.	Cwts.					
1843	-	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Hhds.	Cwts.	Rum.	Phns.	£. s. d.		
1844	A	3,03 - -	2,909 - -	5,945 - -	136	2,312	78		1 19 11	Severe drought.	
1845	-	1,835 - -	1,879 - -	3,264 - -	11	187	4		14 2 4		
1846	-	2,466 - -	1,981 - -	4,447 - -	256	4,352	123		3,079 - -	Drought.	
	-	1,403 - -	2,373 - -	3,776 - -	22	360	10		5 - -		
1841	-	1,560 - -	-	-	22	364	10		-	Drought.	
1842	B	1,856 - -	2,205 - -	4,061 - -	172	2,924	59		16 1 -		
1843	-	1,770 - -	2,281 - -	4,051 - -	142	1,414	67		1,102 - -		
1844	-	1,021 - -	2,051 - -	3,072 - -	11	187	5½		12 - -	Drought.	
1845	-	1,119 - -	1,987 - -	3,106 - -	113	1,920	68		1,284 - -		
1846	-	883 - -	1,385 - -	2,268 - -	4	68	6		22 - -	Drought.	
1841	-	1,422 - -	1,885 - -	2,807 - -	35	595	14		4 4 -	Drought.	
1842	C	1,965 - -	1,971 - -	3,536 - -	109	1,853	45		1 12 4		
1843	-	1,677 - -	1,517 - -	3,194 - -	122	1,830	55		1 4 9		
1844	-	1,134 - -	1,731 - -	2,865 - -	83	1,175	43		1 10 -	Drought partial.	
1845	-	1,133 - -	1,286 - -	2,149 - -	166	2,653	69		990 - -		
1846	-	1,292 - -	1,686 - -	2,978 - -	54	773	22		3 - -	Drought.	
1842	-	778 - -	843 - -	1,621 - -	62	1,054	18		1 2 6		
1843	-	856 - -	940 - -	1,796 - -	48	815	18		1 14 -		
1844	-	678 - -	1,153 - -	1,831 - -	56	952	12		353 - -		
1845	-	826 - -	1,297 - -	2,123 - -	70	1,090	15		374 - -		
1846	-	857 - -	1,006 - -	1,863 - -	51	867	7		1 14 -	Drought.	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,916 - -		

N.B.—On estate A, a considerable portion of the contingent supplies (exclusive of the pay-bills) consisted of copper, still, syphons, and machinery, besides the erection of extensive buildings, tanks, &c.

The like remark holds good with reference to B, C, D.

On estate C, a steam-engine and sugar-mill have been imported, the invoice cost of which is not included in the other contingencies herein set forth.

The above Return includes all cash credits to the estate for rents, stock sold, &c.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—The above statement will show the cost. Appendix, No. 1.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847; and what number of labourers were attached to them and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains? —I submit the following statement, which will show those particulars with respect to properties which have come within my knowledge. JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

ESTATE.	1832.		1847.	Extent of Cane Cultivation in			Comparative Crops made in the Years							
	Total Land per In-Givings.	Labourers.		1832.	1846.	1847.	1832.		1846.		1847.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Hhds.	Phns.	Hhds.	Phns.	Hhds.	Phns.		
Woodhall - - -	1,046	167	Unknown.	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherry Garden - - -	762	235	50	200	-	-	155	75	95½	52	-	-	-	-
Lodge - - -	996	429	100	320	-	-	227	63	8½	1	-	-	-	-
Whim - - -	2,486	303	100	230	145	160	251	105	4	6	94	50	-	-
Masters - - -			187	20	120	60	65	105	39	51	7	59	16	-
Nightingale Grove - - -	534	110	50	120	-	-	88	29	33	28	-	-	-	-
Colbecks - - -	5,586	236	30	180	120	135	-	-	54	22	90	40	-	-
Bushy Park - - -	2,578	706	400	650	325	325	554	195	22	10	173	114	-	-
Cocoa Walk - - -	2,784	172	50	140	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kellys - - -			118	50	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amity Hall - - -	1,705	328	20	200	-	-	254	111½	4	23	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	—	2,991	870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. On Bushy-park estate we depend principally on those located on it; on the other properties we rely chiefly on strangers, there being but a small number of persons remaining located thereon.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation; do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The rate of wages for field labour is one shilling per day; I do not think that we get a fair day's work; I should say the work done is fully 30 per cent. less than was done in a day formerly.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use nothing but the plough and the harrow in opening the lands.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be much more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I have done everything on the estates that could be done by machinery; I do not see how anything further can be done as a substitute for labour to any extent.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I can confirm the list sent up by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c. ?—For some time past, the operations of the estates in my district have been limited to mere protection, or to complete jobs already begun, without attempting anything more.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—The people understand their situation better, but the work is not done better or cheaper; labour has latterly been more plentiful, from the dry weather affecting



Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
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ing their other means; but about ten days ago, when we had rain, they withdrew to the cultivation of their own grounds.

Have you had any experience of African or Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer?—I have no Africans, but I have had some Asiatic labourers located on each of the properties I have named; upon one property they are behaving very ill; on the other properties they are better, but still very inefficient; there has been a great deal of sickness among them, and comparatively a very small number at work; I have incurred heavy expenses in maintaining them; I do not think the people suitable for our work, cane cultivation.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No such sales to any extent have taken place in my district; in fact, no sales can be made at the present moment, unless at a ruinous sacrifice.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. or 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—Abandonment of estates generally.

THURSDAY, 18 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Henry Brockett*, of the Parish of Hanover, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since 1824; I am now the manager of several estates, and I am also the proprietor of one estate, and the lessee of another, all situated in the parish of Hanover.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can furnish those particulars with respect to four estates in 1845, and seven in 1846 and 1847. Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in naming the properties, but will distinguish them by number.

RETURN OF SEVEN ESTATES IN THE PARISH OF HANOVER.

Year.	Estate.	Total Contingencies, including Wages and English Supplies.	CROP.			RUM.		Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.	REMARKS.
			SUGAR.			RUM.				
			Hhds.	Average Weights.	Cwts.	Pa.	Average Value.			
	Nos.	£. s. d.		Cwts.			£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845	1	2,757 19 4	126	15	1,890	60	15	900 - -	- 19 7½	
	2	1,738 8 5	64	-	960	35	-	525 - -	1 5 3	
	3	2,167 12 10½	77	16	1,232	33	-	345 - -	1 7 1½	
	4	2,190 17 10	73	-	1,168	37	-	555 - -	1 8 -	
		8,854 18 5	340	-	5,250	165	-	2,235 - -	5 - ¼	1 5 - average.
1846	1	3,200 14 2	141	15	2,115	65	-	975 - -	1 1 - ¼	
	2	1,620 11 11	70½	-	1,055	25½	-	300 - -	1 5 -	
	3	2,383 2 4	79	16	1,264	31	-	465 - -	1 10 4	
	4	2,672 - 5	70	-	1,120	32	-	480 - -	1 19 1	
	5	2,597 1 2	63	17	1,071	26	-	390 - -	2 1 2	
	6	2,780 1 5½	105	Real weight	1,658	47	-	716 1 5	1 4 5	
	7	1,907 3 7½	65	ditto	1,040	29	-	463 - 1	1 7 9½	
		17,160 15 1	593½	-	9,353	265½	-	3,789 - -	10 8 11	1 9 1 average.
1847	1	3,062 16 8	113	15	1,695	63	-	945 - -	1 4 11½	
	2	1,745 - 3	58	-	870	31	-	423 10 -	1 10 7	
	3	2,295 7 9	85	16	1,360	29	-	480 - -	1 5 2½	
	4	2,278 17 8	76	-	1,216	29	-	435 - -	1 10 4	
	5	2,935 19 10	96	17	1,632	50	-	750 - -	1 6 9	
	6	2,746 8 5	142	16	2,272	77	-	1,232 - -	- 14 -	
	7	1,968 - 3	74	16	1,184	41½	-	622 10 -	1 2 7½	
		17,032 10 10	644	80	10,229	320½	-	4,888 - -	8 14 5½	1 4 11 average.

Q. In this statement have you included any credits to which the estates were entitled for rents, stock, or otherwise?—A. Yes, I have credited the rents and old cattle sold; there were none others.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The foregoing statement shows that.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement.]

RETURN of the Crops of Seven Estates for the Years 1832, 1846, and 1847.

ESTATE.	1832.			1846.			1847.		
	Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.		Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.		Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.	
		Hhds.	Pns.		Hhds.	Pns.		Hhds.	Pns.
	Acres of Canes.								
1	270	131	56	124	141	65	130	113	63
2	Unknown -	Unknown.		76	70½	35½	65	58	31
3	Unknown -	286	132	154	79	31	150	85	29
4	Unknown -	199	102	138	70	32	133	76	29
5	Unknown -	191	103	140	63	26	134	96	50
6	Unknown -	282	123	216	105	47	211	142	77
7	Unknown -	110	55	132	65	29	124	74	41½
		1,199	571		593½	265½		644	320½

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—The following will show the number of labourers attached to seven estates in the parish of Hanover in 1832, with those now remaining.

No. of Estates.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.	No. of Labourers now remaining.	REMARKS.
1	327	40	} -- Chiefly cultivated by Coolies and strangers.
2	200	8	
3	348	About 20	} -- Cultivated by Coolies and strangers.
4	274	About 15	
5	168	None	
6	416	About 50	} -- Chiefly cultivated by strangers settled in the neighbourhood.
7	192	About 15	
	1,925	148	

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Those who remain on the properties, but from their small number I am compelled to depend for labour chiefly on strangers and Coolies.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—We pay from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day, and in crop time about 2s. to those who are employed about the works and wains, but my cultivation is chiefly carried on by task work. When employed by the day I consider that a fair day's work is by no means obtained. When working by the task, they generally turn out between seven and eight, and finish between one and two.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—We do use the plough and other implements where the land is suitable, but in many portions of the parish it is hilly and stony, in which parts the implements cannot be used.

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Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I do not see how it could.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned or broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—The return sent up by the clerk of the vestry of Hanover, and now handed to me by the committee, appears correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I can mention one estate, Bachelor's Hall, which will be thrown up as soon as the crop on the ground has been gathered in; I can also mention Richmond, which will be thrown up as soon as the present lease expires and the parties can get rid of it; also Eardley estate, which I lease myself, will be abandoned as soon as the lease expires. I am satisfied that many more must speedily follow.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I do not think they work better; labour is becoming more scarce in general. On some estates, near which villages have been settled, labour is, on the other hand, more plentiful.

Have you had any experience with regard to African and Asiatic labourers, and how have you found them to answer to?—I have had experience of both; the Africans do more work than the Coolies, but, on the other hand, are fond of changing about; the Coolies on some properties are doing well, on others quite the reverse. I do not consider them, at least the majority of such as have been sent here, to be a suitable people for this country.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state, that in 1836, Hordley and Content estates were bought in by Mr. Miles, out of the Court of Chancery, for the amount of his debt, 78,600*l.*; Content, after having a new engine put on it and other improvements, has this year been sold for 5,000*l.*, and 3,000*l.* would be gladly taken for Hordley.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.*, by competition with the slave cultivators?—The result in Hanover will be, that the estates will soon be few in number, and that those will only be carried on for a limited time, unless labour, by the abandonment of the other properties, should become more abundant and cheap. At present it is merely the cane fields that are attended to on the estates now under cultivation, as the pastures, fences, and in many cases the works and stock, are not properly kept up.

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Alexander Gladstone*, of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged for 11 years in the cultivation of sugar, have been lessee of Holland and Lacovia estates since 1 June 1841, and attorney of several other properties in the parish of St. Elizabeth.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I submit a statement, which will show these particulars.

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

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JAMAICA.
 Report;
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt. ?—A. This question is answered in the statement.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847 ?—

ESTATE.	1832.			1846.			1847.		
	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Pns.
Holland - - -	268	234	80	135	120	40	187	185	85
YS - - -	283	234	78	121	109	55	124	114	52
Ipswich - - -	-	107	—	43	52	21	48	58	26
		575	158		281	116		357	163

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains ?—

A. In 1832, on Holland	-	-	320	-	-	120	now remain.
„ Lacovia	-	-	308	-	-	280	„
„ YS	-	-	218	-	-	120	„
„ Ipswich	-	-	125	-	-	40	„
			971			560	

What is the character of those properties; are they favourably circumstanced ?—Yes; Holland and Lacovia join each other; I manage them myself; they possess the advantages of affording abundant feeding for stock, whereby I am enabled to keep up the number; the soil also is good; the former has a water power, the latter a steam-engine, and they have an easy transit of their produce down the Black River to the shipping place; YS has a water power, and Ipswich a cattle mill; both possess equal advantages with the former properties, except as to the extent of pasturage for stock, and distance from shipping place.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land ?—On those on the estates; there is no reliance on other labour, although often obtained during crop.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—The rate of wages by the day is 1 s., but all work is usually done by the task, based upon the principle of 1 s. a day; the cleaning of canes is generally performed from 10 s. to 13 s. 4 d. per acre, or about 16 chains for 1 s.; cutting and tying canes 20 s. per acre or about 2 s. 6 d. for 20 chains; I do not consider that a fair day's work is got from the people employed as day labourers; when employed by task, they finish in about six hours; they work only four days in each week, except in crop time.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—I have always had sufficient capital.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—I use nothing but the plough in opening the lands, and I have not found any other agricultural implement to be useful.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour ?—I do not see how machinery could be made more available as a substitute for labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c. ?—I can confirm the report sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c. ?—I cannot particularize any properties in my district.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—The people understand their situation better, and labour is more easily attainable, but there is no reduction in the price.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales ?—No, I cannot state any facts with regard to actual sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. to 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators ?—I consider the result will be the abandonment, to a very large extent, of sugar cultivation.

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FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

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EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Isaac Jackson*, of the Parish of Hanover, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation since the year 1823, and as attorney since 1832. I have 17 estates at present under my management, in Hanover, St. James, and Trelawny.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself justified in putting forward the names of the properties, but I can give those particulars for the last three years, distinguishing the estates by numbers.

ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies.			TOTAL.			CROP.			Pns.	Value of the Rum, and other Receipts in the Island.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting the Value of the Rum, and other Receipts.	
										SUGAR.						Rum.
										Hhds.	Trs.	Cwt.				
Year 1845.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.												
	1	745 14 3	645 9 6	1,391 3 9	55	16	1,040	29	515 8 -						£. s. d.	
	2	1,268 3 8	849 1 9	2,117 5 5	77	2	1,252	37	804 16 7						1 - 11	
	3	997 5 9	834 5 7	1,831 11 4	-	94	940	30	510 10 7						1 8 -	
	4	1,192 17 8	1,400 14 2	2,593 11 10	120	11	1,910	79	1,232 18 6						14 2 -	
	5	933 10 7	659 12 7	1,593 3 2	70	10	1,150	40	722 2 -						15 1 -	
	6	898 3 8	783 9 -	1,681 12 8	75	-	1,125	38	489 15 2						1 1 2	
	7	1,920 2 10	1,180 14 4	3,100 17 2	148	-	2,240	90	1,608 1 9						13 3 -	
	8	2,148 7 2	1,797 19 7	3,946 6 9	196	-	2,940	148	1,527 8 4						16 7 -	
	9	1,286 1 5	863 6 10	2,149 8 3	98	-	1,470	58	882 8 -						17 1 -	
	10	1,072 13 11	520 19 6	1,593 13 5	61	1	925	46	660 4 8						1 - 2	
	11	779 15 10	536 14 10	1,316 10 8	35	-	525	16	329 19 10						1 17 -	
	12	2,629 10 1	1,696 8 1	4,325 18 2	150	-	2,250	89	2,001 13 7						11 10 -	
	13	1,292 - 10	1,099 4 9	2,391 5 7	71	-	1,065	-	603 6 10						1 13 11	
	14	1,510 17 7	1,490 1 3	3,000 18 10	193	-	2,295	100	1,490 1 3						13 6 -	
15	1,226 18 6	1,461 7 1	2,688 5 7	131	-	1,965	57	1,040 18 3						16 2 -		
			35,721 12 7	1,569	-	23,092	858	14,419 13 4						14 18 -		
								Average						- 19 10½		
Year 1846.	827 15 2	853 7 1	1,681 2 3	68	15	1,326	33	575 9 -						- 13 7		
	1,309 12 2	850 15 -	2,160 7 2	77	-	1,309	41	596 7 -						1 3 10		
	1,088 17 2	789 1 9	1,877 18 11	-	99	990	30	531 17 1						1 7 2		
	1,097 10 9	1,022 18 2	2,120 8 11	77	10	1,255	49	777 12 -						1 1 4		
	955 - 1	589 6 4	1,544 6 5	50	15	900	26	478 1 9						1 3 8		
	799 2 11	641 14 6	1,440 17 5	37	1	565	26	400 8 9						1 16 9		
	2,179 13 7	1,188 19 3	3,368 12 10	178	2	2,690	77	1,255 15 -						- 15 8		
	2,615 14 3	1,792 3 10	4,317 18 1	224	-	3,740	141	2,073 13 9						- 12 -		
	1,458 9 10	945 18 8	2,404 8 6	127	1	1,915	73	1,262 3 9						- 11 10		
	1,208 12 9	525 13 10	1,734 6 7	83	-	1,245	55	987 7 3						- 11 11		
	959 8 1	520 14 7	1,480 2 8	53	-	795	16	200 17 7						1 12 2		
	3,394 7 10	2,017 12 6	5,412 - 4	200	-	3,000	118	2,269 10 1						1 - 10		
	1,391 9 2	857 8 10	2,248 18 -	80	-	1,290	40	957 18 11						1 1 6		
	1,505 2 1	1,371 1 6	2,876 3 7	113	-	1,695	47	716 10 -						1 5 6		
	1,103 5 8	610 8 10	1,713 14 6	63	hls.49	945	35	826 16 1						- 18 8		
	1,933 14 1	1,025 - 3	2,958 14 4	41	4	623	24	982 15 4						1 14 1		
		38,440 - 6	1,573	-	24,193	831	15,893 4 1							17 10 6		
								Average						- 1 10½		
Year 1847.	805 8 6½	770 19 6½	1,576 8 1	56	8	854	28.1	648 19 6						1 1 8½		
	1,197 10 1	837 3 9	2,034 14 10	63	-	882	35	741 17 10						1 9 34		
	1,151 19 11½	739 12 3½	1,891 12 3	-	125	1,162	23	443 19 -						1 4 -		
	1,321 15 2	1,025 4 10	2,347 - -	160	10	2,500	85	1,422 14 9						8 -		
	1,030 - 6½	655 10 9½	1,685 11 4	63	20	1,064	51	965 18 -						- 13 5		
	807 17 9½	739 10 7½	1,547 8 5	79	-	1,106	44	761 7 -						- 14 2½		
	2,005 12 9½	1,015 6 10½	3,020 19 8	132	1	1,858	55	1,054 1 -						1 1 3½		
	2,457 3 4	1,781 2 10	4,238 6 2	224	-	3,136	127.4	2,138 16 2						- 12 8½		
	1,558 5 4	905 3 7	2,463 8 11	122	-	1,708	63	1,201 1 -						- 14 9½		
	1,118 14 -	562 12 2	1,681 6 2	68	-	952	44	888 19 6						- 16 7½		
	950 8 11½	490 19 1½	1,441 8 1	42	-	588	14	233 6 6						2 - 4		
	3,450 - 10½	2,179 13 6½	5,629 14 5	276	-	3,864	163	3,399 19 8						- 11 6½		
	1,299 19 5	806 14 4	2,106 13 9	81	-	1,215	37	580 - 3						1 8 7		
	1,395 13 1½	1,231 - 10½	2,626 14 -	147	-	2,058	83	1,950 - -						- 6 6½		
			34,291 6 1	1,623	164	22,947	854	16,431 - 2							13 3 -¼	
									Average						- 18 9½	

* Credits included, not connected with the cultivation, 315 L 17s. 5d.

† Credits included, not connected with the cultivation, 50L 8s. 7½d.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Please state to what reason you assign the diversity of cost of a hundred weight of sugar on some properties, as compared with others?—No. 3 is a large estate, with a good deal of grass land attached to it, on which horses and cattle are reared and fattened; and it invariably makes a large rum crop; it is a seasonable property, with good land, and more favourably circumstanced as to labour. No. 4 is a very seasonable and easily worked property, the soil excellent, and few weeds; the rum is of a superior quality, and sells high. Nos. 9 and 10, belonging to the same proprietor, are under one establishment, and managed by one overseer. No. 16, a large sum derived from sale of stock, &c., and included in the credits stated. No. 12 is one of the finest and most productive estates in the district; it has great water power, the land is of superior quality, and capable of being ploughed and cleaned with implements; indeed it is one with which very few properties in the island can compete.

Taking credit for the value of the rum, at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the hundred weight?—This is shown by the statement put in.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years 1846 and 1847?—I cannot state the extent of cultivation in 1832, but I tender the following statement, which will give the particulars, as far as I know.

ESTATE.	1832.					1846.					1847.					
	Sugar.			Rum.		Sugar.			Rum.		Sugar.			Rum.		
	Hhds.	Trs.	Brls.	Pns.	Hds.	Hhds.	Trs.	Brls.	Pns.	Hds.	Hhds.	Trs.	Brls.	Pns.	Hds.	
1	161	1	3	22	72	68	15	—	33	—	56	8	—	28	—	
2	103	—	—	44	—	77	—	—	41	—	63	—	—	35	—	
3	60	24	2	19	—	—	99	—	30	—	—	125	—	23	—	
4	257	14	—	130	—	77	10	—	49	—	160	10	—	87	—	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	15	—	26	—	63	20	—	51	—
6	94	—	—	41	—	37	1	—	26	—	79	—	—	44	—	
7	268	13	4	102	—	178	2	—	77	—	132	1	—	55	—	
8	320	—	1	143	4	224	—	—	141	—	224	—	—	129	—	
9	179	108	—	54	20	127	1	—	73	—	122	1	—	63	—	
10						83	—	—	55	—	68	—	44	—		
11	71	16	—	39	3	53	—	—	16	1	42	—	—	14	—	
12	551	—	—	278	—	200	—	—	118	—	270	7	—	164	—	
13	217	61	1	99	2	80	1	32	40	2	81	1	7	37	2	
14	167	15	—	78	—	113	—	—	47	—	170	—	2	81	—	
15	132	24	—	94	2	63	—	49	35	1	87	—	—	38	—	
16	150	30	—	70	40	41	—	4	24	—	147	—	—	91	—	
	2,935	—	—	1,284	143	1,579	—	—	833	—	1,881	—	—	985	—	

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—

ESTATE.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Present Number.
1	164	About 70 now remain.
2	182	100 "
3	189	70 "
4	154	20 "
5	224	80 "
6	255	50 "
7	329	100 "
8	389	300 "
9	400	50 "
10	197	50 "
11	104	104 "
12	286	70 "
13	233	30 "
14	112	120 "
15	83	20 "
16	290	Unknown, but very few remaining.
	3,591	1,234

Q. Can you mostly rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. On those located on the estates.

What

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—In Trelawny and St. James, from 1 s. to 1 s. 3 d. per day, for field labour. In crop time, from 1 s. 6 d. to 1 s. 9 d. In Hanover and the interior of St. James, from 1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 6 d., and 2 s. in crop time to people about the works, but the field work is principally done by job, for the rate of wages which I have mentioned; the people do from 18 to 24 chains, cleaning and thrashing canes, and much at the same rate for cutting. On one estate I have the arrangement that all description of field labour is done for 1 s. 6 d., the extent of work all round being 24 chains. In very few instances do I get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The task is usually performed on an average of six hours in the day, and the people might do more work if they were so disposed; the great difficulty to the more successful cultivation of sugar arises from a want of labour, and not being able to command it at the time required.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have had on all occasions.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and other implements, as far as practicable.

Are you able to command labour, and the means to keep your pastures in the same order as they formerly were, for the support of your cattle?—Not without neglecting the cane fields.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I think it could, to a limited extent, about the works on large properties, but not to field labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I can confirm the return of the clerk of the vestry for Hanover, now shown me.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds?—I can name two sugar estates, Bachelor's Hall in Hanover, and Barnstaple in Trelawny, recently purchased, and which will be broken up as soon as the crop on the ground can be taken off.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Generally speaking, I do not think so.

Have you any experience with respect to African and Asiatic immigrants, and how have you found them to answer?—I have had some experience of both; on the property on which I reside I have 15 Africans and 48 Coolies; the Africans are better labourers, but more given to changing about the country. I consider this lot of Coolies from Calcutta superior to any I have seen, with the exception of those located on an adjoining property. On another estate, where I have some more Coolies, they have not done so well; I do not consider them a description of labourers suited to our wants, or at all equal to the Africans.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any actual sales; the value of such property is now very greatly reduced.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14 s. to 16 s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I think the result will be the abandonment of a very large portion of the sugar estates.

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of the Honourable *Gilbert Shaw*, of the Parish of Vere, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for about 17 years; and for the last seven years I have been concerned for a number of properties in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself at liberty to put forward the names of the properties; but I can give these particulars with regard to 10 properties, distinguishing them by numbers.

Taking credit for the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—This will be shown, by the statement put in, to be 1 l. 13 s. 1 ½ d.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

ESTATE.	1832.				1846.				1847.			
	Extent of Cultivation.	CROP.			Culti- vation.	CROP.			Culti- vation.	CROP.		
		H.	T.	P.		H.	T.	P.		H.	T.	P.
1	523	420	—	149	400	219	1	123	410	330	—	150
2	161	161	—	65	106	48	—	16	106	61	1	25
3	99	93	—	25	99	—	41	13	99	—	74	13
4	300	322	—	122	295	70	9	39	295	280	30	150
5	190	183	—	79	184	72	1	36	184	162	1	73
6	220	379	—	123	276	111	—	84	288	280	—	124
7	104	169	—	75	110	57	—	50	110	107	—	62
8	160	196	—	93	120	118	—	64	120	123	—	70
9	140	128	—	41	110	80	—	35	110	121	—	52
10	250	193	20	76	207	37	—	12	216	176	16	81
—	—	2,258	—	848	—	847	—	472	—	1,722	—	800

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?

A. On estate No. 1, in 1832, 502. About 500 now remain.

„ „ 2 & 3 „ 404 „ none now remain.

„ „ 4 „ 310 „ 90 now remain.

„ „ 5 „ 165 „ none.

„ „ 6 „ 535 „ 200

„ „ 7 „ 149 „ none.

„ „ 8 „ 230 „ „

„ „ 9 „ 131 „ „

„ „ 10 „ 224 „ „

„ „ 11 „ 230 „ „

„ „ 12 „ 168 „ „

3,048 790

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estate, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—Decidedly upon those who remain on the estates, but on many of the properties there are none remaining.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—The standard rate for day labour is 1s., but the work is chiefly done by task and job; we do not receive a fair day's work, inasmuch as the task is generally finished within five or six hours, and the people will not take anything that they cannot complete in that time.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough always in opening the land; other implements have been used, but have not been found to answer well in the lowlands of Vere and Clarendon.

Are you able to command labour and means to keep the estates' pastures in the same state as formerly for the maintenance of your cattle?—In the lowlands we are now getting our pastures put into better order, but in the mountains of Clarendon a sufficient amount of labour for this purpose has never been obtained since freedom.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think it could, except in a very limited way, about the works.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation preparatory to abandonment, so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot particularize any; but I know that many are hanging on, and cannot continue cultivation at the present prices.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—Labour is more attainable on some estates in Vere, on account of the dry weather, which prevents the people from cultivating provisions, and obliges them to resort to the estates for money to purchase them. On one estate, where a large number of people are located, they work better; but, generally speaking, I do not consider the people work better or cheaper, particularly in the mountains, where labour is every day becoming less attainable. One great difficulty we have to contend against in carrying on sugar cultivation is the irregular command of labour; at the very time we stand most in need of it, it is impossible to procure it at any reasonable rate of wages that can be offered, on account of the people occupying themselves with the cultivation of their own provision grounds. They afford us their labour as suits themselves, not as suits us. Another difficulty arises from

from the people absenting themselves from labour for several weeks at Easter, first of August, and Christmas; no rate of wages will induce them to turn out at those periods, and the consequence is, that the work of the estate is greatly thrown back.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I have not known of such sales, they cannot be made; I have myself advertised estates for sale this year, but have had no offer for them. At the present moment I consider property altogether unsaleable, and of no appreciable value whatever.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that sugar cultivation must be generally abandoned throughout the island.

FRIDAY, 19 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of the Hon. *Thomas M'Cornock*, of the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 24 years, and I have been in possession of several estates as attorney, and as proprietor of one in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay; what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself authorized to give the names of the estates, but I can give those particulars for three of the properties for the last four years, distinguishing them by numbers, and for my own property, Stanton, for two years, giving the actual sales.

	YEAR.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	SUGAR.		Phns. Rum.	Sales of Rum, at 14 l.	Cost of Sugar per cwt. after deducting Sales of Rum.
						Hhds. of 17 Cwt. at Home.	Cwt.			
This Return does not include rents received for sales of old Stocks, or any other credits. The rents on Estate, No. 1, on an average is 360 l. per annum. Estate, No. 2, has very little in the shape of credits.	1843	No. 1.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1844		4,407 --	3,456 --	7,863 --	398	6,766	228	3,192 --	--
	1845		4,722 --	4,294 --	9,016 --	438	7,446	257	3,598 --	--
	1846		5,647 --	4,189 --	9,845 --	604	10,268	299	4,186 --	--
	1846		5,185 --	4,113 --	9,298 --	418	7,106	218	3,052 --	--
			19,961 --	16,061 --	36,022 --	1,858	31,586	1,002	14,028 --	- 13 11
						Hhd. at 18 Cwt.				
	1843	No. 2.	2,218 --	1,753 --	3,971 --	169	3,042	76	1,064 --	--
	1844		1,912 --	2,039 --	3,951 --	156	2,808	79	1,106 --	--
	1845		2,169 --	2,624 --	4,793 --	240	4,320	119	1,666 --	--
1846	1,980 --		2,439 --	4,419 --	182	3,276	103	1,442 --	--	
			8,279 --	8,855 --	17,134 --	747	13,446	377	5,278 --	- 17 7½
There are no credits worth noticing for this Estate.	1845	Stanton	1,366 --	1,259 --	2,625 --	140	2,310	57	798 --	--
	1846		1,225 --	975 --	2,200 --	118	1,947	47	658 --	--
			2,591 --	2,234 --	4,825 --	258	4,257	104	1,456 --	- 15 9½

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The above statement will answer this question.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?

Estate.	1832.		1846.		1847.	
	Extent of Cultivation.	Crop.	Cultivation.	Crop.	Cultivation.	Crop.
	Acres.	Hhds.	Acres.	Hhds.	Acres.	Hhds.
1	540	483	522	418	538	473
2	355	462	225	182	236	203
Stanton	197	180	145	118	149	150
		1,125		718		826

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains ?

A. In 1832, on estate 1,	600 labourers,	about the same now remain.
2,	250	" about the same now remain.
Stanton, 160		" about the same now remain.
	1,010	

With regard to the above estates, the numbers have been kept up by an accession of Africans.

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land ?—I can most depend on those located on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay ?—By the day, for field labour, I pay 9*d.* to young people, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for able hands ; most of the work is done by job or task ; cleaning canes from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per acre ; for banking and cleaning plants about 14*s.* ; for cutting canes, twenty chains of plants, for one, 1*s.* 6*d.* ; and twenty-six chains ratoons for same money. The task which they undertake is generally finished by 12 or one o'clock ; consequently they might do a great deal more work, and do not give a fair day's work for their money.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers ?—I have had at all times, since freedom, and paid them regularly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour ?—Yes, I open all the land by the plough. I have tried the hoe harrow for cleaning canes, but I have not found it to answer, nor has it been found to answer by others in the district.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour ?—I do not see how it could be made more available as a substitute for labour, except in a limited way about the works.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned, and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them ; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c. ?—The return submitted to me from the clerk of the vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East is correct.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in ; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c. ?—The condition of the whole of them is so bad, that it is impossible to say how many may be able to go on.

Do the people work better ; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom ?—The people in our district do work better, which I attribute to the large number of Africans located in it, particularly in keeping the mill about on a Saturday, which could not have been accomplished otherwise. The benefit derived from Africans in the district of Plantain-Garden River is conclusive, as to the great advantage of having them introduced into other parts of the island. The first of them I had was in 1841 ; they have made themselves very comfortable in their houses and families ; they are regular attendants at church, and bestow great attention on the education of their children at the school provided for them.

Have you had any experience with regard to Asiatic labourers ?—I have had none in my own employ, but a good many are located in the parish, and I can speak from my own knowledge that they have turned out very badly ; I don't think them well adapted in bodily strength, or otherwise, for the labour of this country. They are not at all to be compared to Africans.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales ?—I can state one fact with regard to the depressed value of landed property. I advertised, in the early part of this year, a sugar estate for sale ; it was put up at the Commercial Hotel, in Kingston, but not a single bidder appeared ; I was afterwards compelled to dispose of it for 620*l.* The freehold consisted of one thousand acres, and with a good dwelling-house, works, machinery, coppers, stills, and all other fixtures.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators ?—I consider it will be impossible for sugar cultivation to be continued at those prices ; the labouring population of this country will never be induced to work at such a low rate of wages as could enable the proprietors to continue the cultivation. It is only by a reduction of the duties, and the introduction of a large number of Africans, the cultivation can be maintained in this island to remunerate the proprietors at moderate prices.

WEDNESDAY, 24 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Alexander C. Logan*, of the Parish of Manchester, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have had the management of sugar estates, but I am now engaged in the management of my own property, Great Valley, and as receiver in Chancery of Woodlands, Scotia, and Caledonia, all coffee plantations, in the parish of Manchester.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—On Great Valley, I depend more upon the sale of cattle than upon the cultivation of coffee; and, as the expenses of carrying on the property are necessarily mixed up, I cannot give the specific information which you require. With respect to the amount of outlay for coffee, the return which I receive from the limited field of coffee which I cultivate, would not repay me for devoting my time to it alone. With respect to the other properties under my management as receiver in the Court of Chancery, I was authorized by the Chancellor to obtain a loan about 1840, to enable me to carry on the cultivation of the properties, but no loan could be obtained, and the consequence has been a deficiency of means to put in fields of coffee, and to carry on the general management. The properties are now nearly abandoned, being unable to pay the cost of cultivation. Caledonia has a very valuable run of woodland, well adapted for the cultivation of coffee, if means and labour could be found to make it available; in another year these properties must be altogether abandoned.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made, on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

Caledonia made in 1832	31	tierces,	and in 1846	1	tierce and 2	barrels.
Scotia made in	34	"	"	5	"	"
Woodlands made in	53	"	"	11	"	"
Great Valley made in	210	"	"	21	"	"

What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—On Caledonia, Scotia, and Woodlands, there were, in 1832, 200 labourers; none of them now remain: on Great Valley, 400; about six old invalids now remain.

From your knowledge of Manchester, are you able to inform the committee with regard to the general state of coffee cultivation in that parish?—I am able to show the quantity of coffee shipped at Alligator Pond, the principal shipping port of Manchester, in 1832, 1838, and 1846, as follows: In 1832, six thousand six hundred and thirty tierces, of seven and a half cwt. each: in 1838, four thousand five hundred and ninety tierces: and in 1846, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two tierces, showing that in six years, from 1832 to 1838, the crops fell two thousand and forty tierces, and from 1838 to 1846 two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight tierces; making a total falling off of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight tierces out of six thousand six hundred and thirty, leaving only one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two tierces.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I have perused the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry of Manchester, and can confirm the same.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can only state one such case, with respect to Smithfield, a coffee plantation, that it was sold about 1833 or 1834, for 3,000*l.*, and again resold in 1844 for 800*l.*

What do you consider will be the result of coffee continuing for any length of time at its present price?—I consider that there can be no new fields opened, nor any cultivation beyond the keeping up of the present fields, until they become exhausted; consequently, the cultivation of coffee must soon cease, unless relief is afforded by taking off the duties in England.

WEDNESDAY, 24 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *William Henry Knott*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and I have been so for twenty-one years. I have under my management, as attorney, twelve sugar estates, in the parishes of St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, and Trelawny. I am also the lessee of three estates, and the owner of one, in the parish of St. James.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those

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those articles for the last five years? Can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—Acting as an agent, I do not like to name the properties, but I can give those particulars or eight properties, distinguishing them by numbers, varying in the number of years, from 1832 to the present time. I am not prepared to give the particulars with respect to my own property, or those I have leased. With regard to my own property, I have had to renew the works upon it, and made other improvements, therefore the outlay would not be a fair criterion of the cost of production; the same remarks apply to Fairfield.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of Rum.	Cost of Sugar, per Cwt., after deducting Sales of the Rum.
					SUGAR.		RUM.		
					Hhd.	Cwt.			
1846	1*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	Average.
1847	"	1,695 4 11	1,356 5 9	3,051 10 8	172	2,580	84	1,344 - -	- 13 2
				3,051 10 8	172	2,580	84	1,344 - -	
1843	2	1,125 10 1	751 3 10	1,876 13 11	65	975	24	336 - -	1 11 -
1844	"	1,101 6 6	737 18 3	1,839 4 9	74½	1,117	29½	413 - -	1 5 6
1845	"	1,315 6 2	885 9 6	2,200 15 8	102	1,530	48	672 - -	- 19 11
1846	"	1,401 14 1	1,401 14 1	2,831 15 7	91	1,350	43	502 - -	1 14 5
1847	"	1,388 18 5	862 16 -	2,261 14 5	104	1,560	48	672 - -	1 - 1
				11,000 4 4	436½	6,532	192½	2,595 - -	1 6 2
1843	3	919 3 4	952 15 5	1,871 18 5	40	600	20½	266 - -	2 13 4
1844	"	826 12 11	725 11 4	1,552 4 3	54	810	24½	312 - -	1 10 7
1845	"	709 16 8	915 18 1	1,625 14 9	68	1,020	36	468 - -	1 2 8
1846	"	803 7 9	910 18 10	1,714 6 7	56	840	25	325 - -	1 13 -
1847	"	851 4 5	706 5 -	1,557 9 5	93	1,300	35	490 - -	- 16 4
				8,321 13 5	311	4,570	141	1,861 - -	1 12 11
1843	4	638 9 8	649 16 5	1,288 6 1	46	690	21	273 - -	1 9 5
1844	"	652 6 8	820 6 4	1,472 13 -	57	855	26	416 - -	1 4 8
1845	"	469 10 10	539 2 6	1,001 13 4	67	1,005	35	560 - -	- 10 9
1846	"	784 17 7	970 2 3	1,754 19 10	73	1,095	39	624 - -	1 - 8
1847	"	719 6 9	925 10 4	1,644 17 1	65	975	30	450 - -	1 6 6
				7,162 9 4	308	4,620	151	2,323 - -	1 2 5
1843	5	1,075 11 9	834 4 9	1,909 16 6	61	915	27½	330 - -	1 14 6
1844	"	823 10 6	1,039 8 -	1,862 18 6	67	1,005	33½	436 - -	1 8 4
1845	"	858 9 6	1,060 11 4	1,919 - 10	85	1,275	40½	528 - -	1 1 10
1846	"	910 12 7	1,039 18 9	1,950 11 4	68	1,020	40	504 - -	1 8 4
1847	"	951 18 1	918 19 7	1,870 17 8	76	1,140	44½	623 - -	1 1 10
				9,513 4 10	357	5,355	186	2,421 - -	1 6 11
1843	6	1,417 15 3	1,255 2 -	2,672 17 3	68	1,088	42	630 - -	1 17 8
1844	"	1,206 6 8	967 13 9	2,164 - 5	73	1,168	41	635 - -	1 6 2
1845	"	1,248 13 2	1,076 2 11	2,324 16 1	102	1,632	58	824 - 11	- 18 4
1846	"	1,580 2 7	1,112 - 9	2,692 3 4	122	1,952	66	886 7 10	- 18 6
1847	"	1,658 19 6	1,228 2 6	2,887 2 -	120	2,016	66	1,000 - 3	- 18 8
				12,740 19 1	485	7,856	273	3,975 9 -	1 3 10
1831	7	- - -	3,324 - -	3,324 - -	211	3,165	124	1,057 - 3	- 14 4
1832	"	- - -	3,082 17 7	3,082 17 7	130	1,950	60	515 1 -	1 6 3
1843	"	1,329 15 7	970 6 -	2,300 1 7	77½	1,162	37	561 1 -	1 10 -
1844	"	1,341 11 4	865 13 11	2,207 5 3	92	1,380	49	732 - -	1 1 4
1845	"	1,045 9 1	984 14 11	2,030 3 -	73	1,095	41½	592 10 -	1 6 3
1846	"	1,389 12 7	976 5 9	2,365 18 4	99	1,485	45	630 - -	1 3 1
1847	"	1,347 3 6	1,036 8 4	2,383 11 10	98	1,470	52½	787 - -	1 1 8
				17,693 17 7	780½	11,707	409	4,875 2 3	1 4 5
1843	8	1,253 14 5	953 7 -	2,207 1 5	89	1,424	53	448 - -	- 19 -
1844	"	1,312 5 4	914 12 1	2,226 17 5	76	1,216	48	768 - -	1 4 2
1845	"	1,310 19 10	1,074 3 -	2,385 2 10	130	2,050	84	1,296 - -	- 10 5
1846	"	1,330 17 1	984 13 3	2,315 10 4	57	912	33	528 - -	1 18 -
1847	"	1,299 9 6	985 12 6	2,285 2 -	115	1,840	57	1,016 - -	- 13 9
				11,419 14 -	467	7,472	275	3,056 - -	1 1 1

The above statements include all Credits for Rents, &c.

* I did not get possession of this Estate until April 1846, and the Accounts for 1845, and this year, being blended together, I can give no detailed account with accuracy for 1846.

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Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—The cost per cwt. will be shown by the foregoing statement.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—The following statement will give those particulars.

Report: Sugar Cultivation.

Estate.	Extent of Cultivation.	1832.		1846.		1847.	
		Crop.		Cultivation.	Crop.	Cultivation.	Crop.
		Hhds.	Pns.	Acres.	Hhds.	Acres.	Hhds.
1	-- The works were destroyed in the rebellion.	140	1	155	102	145	172
2	- - - - -	143	50	165	91	172	104
3	No record of the crop	—	—	68	56	81	93
4	-- No record, the canes were not converted into sugar, the works having been destroyed in the rebellion.	—	—	66	73	96	65
5	-- The works were destroyed in the rebellion.	100	31	101	68	112	76
6	-- The whole of the works destroyed in the rebellion.	134	12	123	122	131	120
7	138	130	—	113	99	115	98
8	200	164	or 103	147	57	140	115
		811	197	668	- -	- -	842

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation, in 1832, and what number now remains?—A. I can give the number of labourers that were attached to the estates in 1832, and, as nearly as I can, the number remaining, without being able to speak accurately.

On estate No. 1, in 1832 there were about 350, about 20 now remain, with 38 Portuguese.

2	300	150	now remain.
3	180	80	"
4	180	30	"
5	400	100	"
6	350	200	"
7	200	150	"
8	233	200	now remain, of whom only 100 work.
	2,193	930	

Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—In situations where there are villages adjacent, I prefer to depend upon strangers, but I should still more prefer a well-conducted resident peasantry.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. for day labour, but the work is chiefly done by job or task, which is usually performed in from four to six hours, therefore we do not get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, I have always had.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I use the plough and harrow whenever I can, but I have not found much saving of labour by any other agricultural implement, the land being generally too stiff or too stony.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—Not to any great extent in the cultivation, but in some situations I incline to think that central factories may be established to advantage.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I can confirm the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry, and I hand in to the committee a statement, giving more full information relative to those properties.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—None, that I am aware of.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—They work better on the whole than they did at the commencement of freedom, but the labourers are annually becoming settlers, and more independent of estates, and therefore labour will every year be more difficult to be obtained, unless the deficiency can be otherwise supplied.

Have you had any experience of immigrants, and if so, which class have you found to answer best?—I have had 40 Coolies settled on two estates, 20 on each, some from Calcutta and some from Madras; the former are very much to be preferred to the latter. I don't consider them a class of people well adapted for Jamaica. I have also had 68 Portuguese located on two estates; I have had them only for a few months, but so far they have done well. I should much prefer Africans to either of the others.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I sold Childermass estate, in St. James, in August last, for 2,300 *l.*; it would have brought formerly about 8,000 *l.*, exclusive of the slaves.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14*s.* to 16*s.* by competition with the slave cultivators?—My returns show that we are making sugar rather cheaper than we did in 1843; but taking an average of years and an average of estates, I do not think sugar can be made, after giving credit for the rum, under 24*s.* per cwt. If the estates' works and general cultivation are maintained, the result will be ruinous, as the loss would be from 6*l.* 8*s.* to 8*l.* per hogshead, on an average.

WEDNESDAY, 24 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *Lawrence Hislop*, of the Parish of St. James, Esq., before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I am engaged in sugar cultivation, and have been so for upwards of 36 years. I have the management of nine sugar estates in the parish of St. James, one in the parish of Westmoreland, and five in the parish of Trelawny; three of which in the last-named parish belong to myself.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—This question will be best answered by reference to the statement herewith, containing amount paid to the labourers for wages, the amount of supplies from England, together with the total amount of the other contingencies, and crops produced. Acting as an agent, I do not feel myself authorized to name the properties, but I have distinguished them by numbers; my own properties are named.

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

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Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.		Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.		Total Contingencies.		C R O P.		Rum. Pns.	Sales of the Rum.		Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.							
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.		d.	Sugar in		£.	s.	d.				
												Hhds.	Cwt.							
1847	1. - -	1,417	-	-	1,761	7	5	3,178	7	5	110	1,870	60	1,200	-	-	10	5		
1846	" - -	1,293	-	-	1,146	12	-	2,339	12	-	46	782	22	440	-	-	2	8	7	
1845	" - -	1,440	7	6	1,300	12	9	2,741	-	3	104	1,768	77	1,540	-	-	-	13	7	
1844	" - -	982	10	-	939	5	-	1,921	15	-	38	646	14	280	-	-	2	10	9	
1843	" - -	1,567	-	9	1,147	8	6	2,714	9	3	80	1,360	41	820	-	-	1	8	10	
								12,895	3	11	378	6,426	214	4,280	-	-	7	12	2	
																	1	10	5	
1847	2. - -	1,426	3	-	1,187	16	-	2,613	19	-	168	2,856	85	1,530	-	-	-	8	-	
1846	" - -	1,176	15	7	1,327	4	7	2,504	10	2	80	1,020	35	455	-	-	2	-	2	
1845	" - -	1,158	13	-	831	12	10	1,990	5	10	152	2,584	58	754	-	-	-	9	6	
1844	" - -	972	8	8	757	3	-	1,729	11	8	63	1,156	28	364	-	-	1	3	7	
1843	" - -	1,348	-	-	1,165	4	5	2,513	4	5	152	2,584	62	806	-	-	-	13	2	
								11,351	11	1	600	10,200	268	3,909	-	-	4	14	5	
																	-	19	1	
1847	3. - -	1,275	4	5	1,095	7	9	2,370	12	2	136	2,040	54	792	-	-	-	13	8	
1846	" - -	1,108	14	-	914	14	5	2,023	8	5	90	1,350	38	494	-	-	1	2	7	
1845	" - -	1,020	13	6	769	-	9	1,789	14	3	99	1,485	35	455	-	-	-	17	11	
1844	" - -	989	-	-	797	15	9	1,786	15	9	64	960	29	377	-	-	1	9	4	
1843	" - -	1,184	10	-	749	3	1	1,933	13	1	88	1,320	35	455	-	-	1	1	7	
								9,904	3	8	477	7,155	191	2,573	-	-	5	5	1	
																	1	1	-	
1847	4. - -	1,163	7	4	1,326	4	8	2,489	12	-	143	2,288	67	871	-	-	-	14	1	
1846	" - -	1,039	17	-	1,073	19	6	2,113	16	6	58	928	24	312	-	-	-	18	9	
1845	" - -	1,045	10	-	876	8	-	1,921	18	-	147	2,352	66	928	-	-	-	9	-	
1844	" - -	916	6	8	1,001	10	1	1,917	16	9	50	800	17	221	-	-	2	2	5	
1843	" - -	1,224	10	-	867	8	2	2,093	18	2	119	1,904	41	533	-	-	-	16	4	
								10,537	1	5	517	8,272	215	2,865	-	-	6	-	7	
																	1	4	1	
1847	5. - -	2,299	15	6	1,680	8	7	3,980	4	1	203	3,248	86	1,290	-	-	-	16	10	
1846	" - -	2,056	1	7	1,588	19	6	3,645	1	1	201	3,216	88	1,144	-	-	-	15	6	
1845	" - -	1,698	1	5	1,261	-	2	2,959	1	7	153	2,448	51	663	-	-	-	18	9	
1844	" - -	1,621	13	8	1,182	8	9	2,804	2	5	155	2,480	50	650	-	-	-	17	-	
1843	" - -	1,635	3	6	1,057	9	5	2,692	12	11	115	1,840	38	494	-	-	1	3	10	
								16,081	2	1	827	13,232	313	4,241	-	-	4	11	11	
																	-	18	4	
1847	6. - -	1,175	-	-	1,505	14	8	2,680	14	8	176	2,816	85	1,275	-	-	-	10	-	
1846	" - -	1,099	-	-	1,301	18	10	2,400	18	10	111	1,776	52	676	-	-	-	18	4	
1845	" - -	1,155	-	-	1,131	8	7	2,286	8	7	135	2,160	73	949	-	-	-	12	4	
1844	" - -	1,000	-	-	1,141	3	3	2,141	3	3	80	1,280	45	585	-	-	1	5	9	
1843	" - -	1,135	-	-	1,164	18	5	2,299	18	5	95	1,520	37	481	-	-	1	3	3	
								11,809	3	9	597	9,552	292	3,966	-	-	4	9	8	
																	-	17	11	
1847	7. - -	1,221	-	-	1,043	11	8	2,264	11	8	105	1,680	58	870	-	-	-	12	3	
1846	" - -	1,094	-	-	790	-	-	1,884	-	-	37	592	20	260	-	-	2	15	-	
1845	" - -	1,024	-	-	588	5	4	1,612	5	4	80	1,280	40	420	-	-	-	18	9	
1844	" - -	935	9	5	724	15	6	1,660	4	11	54	864	28	364	-	-	1	10	-	
1843	" - -	1,069	14	2	738	8	8	1,808	2	10	54	864	24	312	-	-	1	14	8	
								9,229	3	11	330	5,280	170	2,226	-	-	7	10	8	
																	1	10	1	
1847	8. - -	1,160	-	-	623	1	3	1,783	1	3	72	1,224	39	409	-	-	1	1	-	
1846	" - -	1,049	-	-	578	11	2	1,627	11	2	50	850	27	300	-	-	9	1	11	3
1845	" - -	1,026	1	6	501	9	9	1,527	11	3	76	1,292	43	491	4	-	-	16	-	
1844	" - -	877	-	-	419	8	8	1,296	8	8	45	765	26	361	16	-	-	1	4	5
1843	" - -	1,355	2	7	901	4	8	2,256	7	3	43	731	21	279	12	-	-	2	14	1
								8,490	19	7	286	4,362	156	1,931	12	9	7	6	9	
																	1	9	4	
1847	9. - -	1,038	2	4	923	5	4	1,961	7	8	82	1,394	53	669	15	-	-	18	6	
1846	" - -	1,073	8	2	631	19	5	1,705	7	7	38	646	28	334	13	-	-	2	2	3
1845	" - -	1,049	2	-	674	1	3	1,723	3	3	100	1,700	72	853	10	9	-	10	2	1/2
1844	" - -	836	5	-	552	19	10	1,359	4	10	36	612	18	220	18	-	-	1	17	2
1843	" - -	1,432	12	-	721	5	11	2,173	17	11	88	1,496	50	594	8	-	-	1	1	1/2
								8,923	1	3	344	5,848	221	-	-	-	-	6	9	3
																	1	5	10	

Appendix, No. 1.
 JAMAICA.
 Report:
 Sugar Cultivation.

Year.	Estate.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			CROP.			Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.								
								Total Contingencies.	Sugar in					Rum. Pns.	Sales of the Rum.				
									Hhds.	Cwt.					Rum.	Rum.			
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.						
1847	10. - -	2,588	-	-	2,415	15	2	5,003	15	2	364	5,824	187	3,366	-	-	-	5	7
1846	" - -	2,174	7	6	2,497	13	2	4,672	-	8	116	1,856	58	1,044	-	-	-	1	19
1845	" - -	1,899	19	7	2,382	-	3	4,181	19	10	270	4,320	187	2,466	-	-	-	-	7
1844	" - -	1,440	11	2	1,508	2	6	2,948	13	8	37	592	18	324	-	-	-	4	8
1843	" - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								16,805	9	4	787	12,592	400	7,200	-	-	-	7	1
																			15
																			4
1847	11. - -	1,327	10	4	758	15	3	2,086	5	7	115	1,840	43	645	-	-	-	15	8
1846	" - -	977	8	2	588	19	7	1,566	7	9	25	400	12	180	-	-	-	3	9
1845	" - -	1,250	7	11	589	16	1	1,840	4	-	109	1,744	42	630	-	-	-	-	13
1844	" - -	799	16	3	531	17	8	1,331	13	11	38	608	15	225	-	-	-	1	
1843	" - -	1,121	-	-	750	3	10	1,871	3	10	67	1,072	22	550	-	-	-	1	
								8,695	15	1	354	5,664	134	2,230	-	-	-	8	
																			1
																			12
																			4
1845	12. - -	420	-	-	364	19	7	784	19	7	47	705	21	420	-	-	-	-	7
1844	" - -	728	16	7	624	12	10	1,353	9	5	56	795	18	360	-	-	-	1	
1843	" - -	951	6	3	543	16	3	1,495	2	6	39	585	14	280	-	-	-	2	
								3,633	11	6	139	2,085	53	1,060	-	-	-	1	
																			4
1847	Weston Favel	1,627	5	9	1,455	5	5	3,082	11	2	100	1,700	67	1,186	6	-	-	1	
1846	" "	1,778	17	6	1,386	13	7	3,165	11	1	53	901	32	522	16	-	-	2	
1845	" "	1,848	18	1	1,307	17	9	3,156	15	10	110	1,870	70	1,147	7	-	-	1	
1844	" "	1,452	8	9	1,061	15	7	2,514	4	4	78	1,326	53	562	12	-	-	1	
1843	" "	1,687	2	9	1,140	18	9	2,828	1	6	58	986	46	522	18	8	-	2	
								14,747	3	11	399	6,783	208	3,941	19	8	-	Average.	
																			1
																			15
																			9
1847	Water Valley	1,615	12	6	1,424	16	11	3,040	9	5	122	2,074	65	1,136	-	-	-	-	
1846	" "	974	9	9	1,543	11	4	2,518	1	1	47	846	35	400	10	3	-	-	
								5,558	10	6	169	2,920	100	1,536	10	3	-	-	
																			3
																			8
																			5
																			1
																			14
																			2
1847	Dry Valley	736	4	5	417	4	5	1,153	8	10	82	1,394	49	865	11	-	-	-	
1846	" "	418	14	10	265	1	5	683	16	3	27	459	22	254	4	-	-	-	
								1,837	5	1	109	1,853	71	1,119	15	-	-	-	
																			4
																			4
																			1
																			3
																			1
																			6

In the above statement, have you included all the credits for rents, old stock, or otherwise?—I have.

Please to state the circumstances under which you made sugar at Dry Valley at 4s. 4d.?—It is a sea-side estate, managed by the overseer of Water Valley, my neighbouring property. It is well provided with pastures, where I fatten stock, the proceeds of which go against the cost of the sugar; there was no outlay for doing anything this year to the buildings or machinery. The property is easily worked, and requires very little plant put in; it yields well also in favourable seasons, but is much subject to be injured by dry weather.

Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar per cwt.?—This question is answered by the foregoing statement.

What was the extent of cultivation, and of the crops made on those properties, in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—

[The Witness delivered in the following Statement:]

Appendix, No. 1.
JAMAICA.
Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

1832.			1846.		1847.	
ESTATE.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.
1 - - - - -	137	71	47	22	110	60
2 - - - - -	213	110	60	35	168	85
3 - - - - -	153	33	90	38	136	54
4 - - - - -	200	96	58	24	143	67
5 - - - - -	-	-	201	88	203	86
6 - - - - -	143	66	111	52	176	85
7 - - - - -	-	-	37	20	105	58
8 - - - - -	89	56	50	27	72	39
9 - - - - -	167	92	38	28	82	53
10 - - - - -	409	207	116	58	364	187
11 - - - - -	39	17	26	12	115	43
12 - - - - -	138	55	50	26	-	-
Water Valley	305	106	47	35	122	65
Weston Favel	190	108	53	32	100	67
Dry Valley	142	57	27	22	82	49
	2,325	1,074	1,011	519	1,978	998

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?—A. The following statement will show the number :—

ESTATE.	Number of Labourers in 1832.	The Number now remaining, 1847.
1 - - - - -	172	70
2 - - - - -	243	100
3 - - - - -	131	50
4 - - - - -	191	60
5 - - - - -	283	120
6 - - - - -	273	120
7 - - - - -	162	50
8 - - - - -	339	80
9 - - - - -	173	70
10 - - - - -	553	150
11 - - - - -	117	40
12 - - - - -	223	none.
Weston Favel	296	80
Water Valley	345	00
Dry Valley	200	60
	3,701	1,150

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. Most decidedly on those who remain located on the estates.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—I pay from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. per day, when working at day labour; but I prefer job work when I can get the people to take it; but in no instance do I get a fair day's work for the pay when working at day labour. When working by the job, I pay them at the same rate as per day labour; they generally finish their task by 10 or 11 o'clock, and on an average I don't consider they work more than five hours a day.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—I have always had sufficient capital to pay the labourers weekly.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—I always use the plough, wrought by cattle, where it can be used. I have had horses and ploughmen imported from England, but they did not stand the climate; some of the horses died, and finding it very expensive to keep them, I disposed of the rest; I have also used the hoe harrow, when it can be used on land free of stones.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present, as a substitute for labour?—I am not aware that it could to any greater extent than it is at present.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district, since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the report shown me from the clerk of the vestry for St. James, and I hand in a more full statement for the information of the committee.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I am not aware of any.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—A great number of the people having withdrawn their labour from the estates, and purchased lands on which they are cultivating provisions, labour is becoming every day more scarce; those that we can get to work are working better than they did in the first years of freedom, but do not work cheaper.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former, and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I can state the following facts: I purchased Weston Favel, in 1841, for 6,500 *l.*; it would have valued in 1832, exclusive of the slaves, at from 15,000 *l.* to 20,000 *l.* sterling. I purchased Water Valley and Dry Valley in 1845, for 8,000 *l.*; they would have valued in 1832, exclusive of the slaves, for about 23,000 *l.* On the 19th instant, I sold Irving Tower estate for 4,500 *l.* sterling; it would have valued in 1832, exclusive of the slaves, from 15,000 *l.* to 18,000 *l.*; I have had the management of this property for the last 18 years, as well as Leogan, Ironshire, and Hartfield, referred to in my answer to questions two and three.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—Actual ruin, with the exception of a very few large and favourably situated properties. I am satisfied that, speaking generally, there has been this year a loss of from 6*l.* to 8*l.* upon every hogshead of sugar made; at even the smaller sum, there could not have been the less than 300,000 *l.* sunk in sugar cultivation this year.

THURSDAY, 25 November 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of *James Carson*, of the Parish of Saint Andrew, Esq., before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in the Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation; how long have you been so; to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in both coffee and sugar cultivation for several years; I am joint proprietor of Constant Spring sugar estate, and also of Rose Hill coffee plantation; I am in the management of other coffee properties, viz., Cedar Valley, in St. George; Sheldon, in St. David's; and Green Valley, in Port Royal.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing those articles for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give those particulars with respect to Constant Spring sugar estate for the last three years, when I became the proprietor. I can also give those particulars with respect to Sheldon and Green valley coffee properties.

ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.	Total Contingencies.	CROP.			Sales of the Rum.	Cost of Sugar per Cwt. after deducting Sales of the Rum.
				Hhds.	Cwt. of Sugar.	Pns. Rum.		
1845 Constant Spring	£. s. d. 1,302 18 3	£. s. d. 1,394 11 9	£. s. d. 2,715 10 -	122	2,196	68	£. s. d. 1,034 13 10	£. s. d. - 15 4
1846 - - -	1,302 19 10	1,076 14 6	2,379 14 4	105	1,890	58	886 11 3	- 15 9
1847 - - -	1,294 - -	1,021 - -	2,315 - -	98½	1,746	50	951 15 2	- 16 -
			7,410 4 4	325½	5,832	176	2,873 - 3	2 7 1 - 15 8½

The above statement does not include any credits for rents or otherwise, but they are not of an amount to affect the calculation; probably about 150 *l.* per annum.

Year.	ESTATE.	Amount of Wages.			Amount of all other Contingencies, including English Supplies.			Total Contingencies.			Crop. Lbs. Coffee.	Cost per 100 lbs. Coffee.					
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			
1843	Sheldon	-	-	-	859	17	6	409	5	4	1,269	2	10	56,233	2	5	-
1844	-	-	-	-	746	16	1	419	17	2	1,166	13	3	29,896	2	18	-
1845	-	-	-	-	973	12	2	478	19	4	1,452	11	6	43,650	3	6	8
1846	-	-	-	-	980	4	4	414	1	4	1,394	5	8	40,798	3	8	3
1847	-	-	-	-	1,180	-	-	531	-	-	1,711	-	-	59,088	2	18	-
											6,993	13	3	229,665	14	15	11
1843	Green Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,701	18	-	74,057	2	6	-
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,886	17	9	26,371	7	-	-
1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,692	12	7	47,078	3	12	-
1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,322	15	6	52,779	2	10	-
1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,913	-	-	79,264	2	8	3
											8,517	3	10	279,549	17	16	3

Q. What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing coffee?—A. About 58s. per 100 lbs. or about 20l. per tierce, including all charges, to put the coffee on board ship; this I consider to be as near as possible the general average, varying, of course, in some degree, according to seasons, and according to the different circumstances of different properties; whilst, during an average of five years preceding slavery, the cost of production was only 12l. 14s. sterling per tierce, of the same weight.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—In the district of these coffee properties, labour, at the commencement of freedom, was much more abundant than it is at present; we then paid 6d. per bushel for picking coffee, whereas we now pay 1s. per bushel; 1s. was then the current rate of labour per day for able hands, and it is now 1s. 6d. This is attributable to the fact that a large number of the people of this district have migrated to other parts of the country, bought their own lands, and become independent settlers. On the sugar estate the work is principally done by the acre.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, ample; they have been paid regularly every week.

Do you use the plough in opening your lands, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economise labour?—Yes, I use the plough, and a variety of other agricultural implements, drawn by horses as well as oxen, for cultivating the canes.

What is the character of the soil on Constant Spring estate?—Very light and pliable, and yields immediately to the operation of the hoe-harrow and small plough between the cane rows; but for this circumstance I should not be able to cultivate the estate, giving the small return it does.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I do not think so; I have done all that I possibly could in that way. I have had out Scotch agriculturists, and given them the means of using all appliances they could contrive for lessening manual labour.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I have seen the return sent in by the clerk of the vestry for St. Andrew, and can confirm the same.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in; if so, please name them, and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot name any in particular; I know that Papine estate is to be abandoned when the crop is taken off, and that it is impossible for many others to go on.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I have already stated that labour is now more difficult to be obtained than in the first years of freedom. We should scarcely be able to continue cultivation on our estates but for the assistance we receive from Africans, principally Emancipados from Cuba.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—I cannot state any such actual sales; property is so very much depreciated in value, it is impossible to make sales at almost any price.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report :
Sugar Cultivation.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s. by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider it must be the ruin of sugar cultivation in this island, except upon a few favoured estates.

FRIDAY, 3 December 1847.

EXAMINATION, on Oath, of the Honourable *Richard Cussen Burke*, of the Parish of Metcalfe, before the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Depressed State of Agriculture in this Island; the Cause of such Depression; the Extent of Abandonment of Cultivation, and Breaking up of Sugar and Coffee Factories, which has taken place since the passing of the British Emancipation Act, in 1832.

Q. ARE you engaged in sugar or coffee cultivation, how long have you been so, to what extent, and in what part of the island?—A. I have been engaged in sugar cultivation for 27 years, principally in Vere, St. Mary, and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. I am the manager of several sugar estates, and am the lessee of one.

What, according to your experience, has been the cost of cultivating and manufacturing sugar for the last five years; can you show the committee what has been the actual amount of outlay, what the crops made, and what the produce sold for, distinguishing the particulars of each property?—I can give those particulars with respect to ten estates; acting as an agent, I decline naming them; but I have distinguished them by letters.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
A. - -	1842	302	143	£. 4,686
” - -	1843	209	69	3,440
” - -	1844	232	97	3,847
” - -	1845	280	142	4,503
” - -	1846	221	113	3,971
		1,244	591	20,247
	Cost of English supplies	- - - -	- - - -	2,500
	Less value of Rum	- - - -	- - - -	22,747 5,910
			£.	16,837

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 18s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogshead.	Puncheons.	Expended.
B. - -	1842	226	77	£. 4,690
” - -	1843	202	68	3,920
” - -	1844	265	129	4,270
” - -	1845	205	90	4,384
” - -	1846	139	56	3,936
		1,037	420	21,200
	Cost of English supplies	- - - -	- - - -	3,000
	Less value of Rum	- - - -	- - - -	24,200 4,200
			£.	20,000

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 25s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
C. - -	1842	228	68	£ 3,900
" - -	1843	300	117	5,280
" - -	1844	296	110	5,070
" - -	1845	256	86	4,520
" - -	1846	128	59	4,470
		1,208	440	23,240
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	1,000
				24,240
	Less value of Rum	-	-	4,400
				£. 19,840

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 21 s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
D. - -	1842	100	40	£. 3,316
" - -	1843	72	28	2,800
" - -	1844	88	32	2,586
" - -	1845	90	38	2,770
" - -	1846	72	39	2,464
		422	177	13,236
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	600
				14,533
	Less value of rum	-	-	1,770
				£. 12,766

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 40s. 4d. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
E. - -	1843	58	21	£. 4,042
" - -	1844	130	52	2,844
" - -	1845	172	66	3,669
" - -	1846	121	68	3,878
		481	207	14,433
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	1,400
				15,833
	Less value of Rum	-	-	2,070
				£. 13,763

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 38s. per cwt.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
F. - -	1843	45	8	2,880
" - -	1844	100	28	2,625
" - -	1845	138	51	3,054
" - -	1846	100	29	3,074
		383	116	11,633
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	730
				12,363
	Less value of Rum	-	-	1,160
				£. 11,203

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 39s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
G. - -	1843	110	53	3,523
" - -	1844	150	72	3,580
" - -	1845	200	99	4,125
" - -	1846	204	86	4,291
		664	310	15,519
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	2,000
				17,519
	Less value of Rum	-	-	3,100
				£. 14,419

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 28s. 10d. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
				£.
H. - -	1843	40	24	2,006
" - -	1844	98	43	2,555
" - -	1845	82	39	3,112
" - -	1846	49	17	2,074
		269	123	9,747
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	600
				10,347
	Less value of Rum	-	-	1,230
				£. 9,117

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 45s. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Expended.
I. - -	1843	36	14	£. 2,940
" - -	1844	118	59	2,249
" - -	1845	116	46	3,030
" - -	1846	31	10	2,114
		301	129	10,333
	Cost of English supplies	-	-	600
				10,933
	Less value of Rum	-	-	1,290
			£.	9,643

Sugar averaged at 15 cwt. per hogshead.

Cost of sugar, 42s. 8d. per cwt.

Estate.	Years.	—		Weight.	Puncheons.	Expended.	
		H.	T.	Brls.	Lbs.	£.	
K. - -	1845	11	10	36	39,729	4	1,353
" - -	1846	-	-	197	49,207	7	1,263
" - -	1847	-	-	359	88,624	15	1,740
					177,560	26	4,356
	Less sales of Rum	-	-	-	-	-	537
						£.	2,819

Cost of sugar, 43s. per 100 lbs.

Q. Taking credit for the value of the rum at the price obtained for it, what has been the cost of raising sugar by the cwt.?—A. The statement I have put in, in reply to the second question, will show this, and it will be seen that the cost varies considerably on different properties, according to season and other circumstances.

Have you given credits in the above statement for rents, or any other means of income?—I have.

What was the extent of cultivation and of the crops made on those properties in 1832, and what in the years last past, 1846 and 1847?—I can give the particulars with respect to the crops, as follow:

Estate.	Year.	1846.					1847.
		Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.	Brls.	
A.	1832	331	159	221	113	-	
B.	"	371	147	139	56	-	
C.	"	324	163	128	59	-	
D.	"	169	87	72	39	-	
E.	"	330	159	121	68	-	
F.	"	170	78	100	29	-	
G.	"	310	172	204	86	-	
H.	"	255	137	49	17	-	
I.	"	148	68	31	10	-	
K.	"	116	46	-	-	197	359 Brls.
		2,524	1,216	1,065	477	197	

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

Q. What number of labourers were attached to the properties under your charge, and available for their cultivation in 1832, and what number now remains?

A. In 1832, on Estate	A.	345	About	100 now remain.
	B.	314	"	70 "
	C.	273	"	150 "
	D.	270	"	none "
	E.	351	"	70 "
	F.	167	"	20 "
	G.	225	"	70 "
	H.	290	"	20 "
	I.	214	"	70 "
	K.	189	"	10 "
		<hr/>		
		2,638		580

Q. Can you most rely for labour on the persons who remain located on the estates, or on those who have bought their own lots of land?—A. I have found that we have principally to depend on strangers, the estates' people being more difficult to satisfy. There is no doubt that their remaining on the estates would be very advantageous, if they had a more correct view of their position, as they look for many privileges to which they are not entitled, and which the stranger will not claim, and I have known many instances where the estates' people have intimidated strangers, and prevented their coming on the properties to compete with them for the wages given.

What rate of wages do you pay for field cultivation, and do you receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay?—Our rate of wages generally, in Metcalfe and Saint Mary, has been based upon 1 s. 6d. per day, the labourers paying rent for their holdings, but the task which they mostly undertake for this sum is performed and completed in five or six hours; in a few instances the labourers will complete two such tasks in the day, consequently I consider they do not give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Have you had at your command sufficient capital to pay regularly your labourers?—Yes, in all cases they have been regularly paid.

Do you use the plough in opening your land, and such other agricultural implements as would tend to economize labour?—We do, but not to the extent we might; the pressure of the times renders it difficult to provide the extent of capital necessary for many useful purposes, and this amongst others.

Is it your opinion that machinery could be made more available than it is at present as a substitute for labour?—I would say it certainly could, but there are two very serious hindrances in this country; the one is the difficulty of procuring first-class tradesmen to conduct the machinery; the second, the delay in getting the machinery repaired, when accidentally broken.

Do you mean that machinery could be made more available as a substitute for labour in field cultivation, or as applied to the manufacturing of produce?—I allude principally to the manufacturing of produce; but my previous answer applies also to the use of the plough and the hoe-harrow.

If any sugar or coffee properties have been abandoned and broken up in your district since 1832, please to name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of such freeholds, &c.?—I confirm the statement sent in by the clerk of the vestry.

Have any sugar or coffee properties in your district ceased cultivation, preparatory to abandonment so soon as the crops now on the ground can be gathered in, if so, please name them; and, so far as comes within your knowledge, the extent of the freeholds, &c.?—I cannot give any such particulars.

Do the people work better; is labour becoming more easily attainable than it was in the first years of freedom?—I consider the people are more regular in their conduct during working hours, but labour is becoming more scarce every year in my district; this I consider, in some measure, owing to the labourers becoming small farmers.

Have you had any experience in African or Coolie immigrants; and if so, how have you found them to answer?—I have had 90 Coolies on estates under my charge, and they did not answer the expectations which I anticipated from their labour. I found many of them laid up with sickness or small ulcers, and destitute of any desire to relieve themselves; they were costly, and gave little return of labour. I do not consider them a fit description of people for this country, more particularly in the wet districts; I have only had 30 Africans in my immediate employ, but I have seen them working on other estates also, and can say with confidence that they are in every respect the people best suited to our climate and cultivation; being of the same race as our labouring population, they amalgamate freely.

Can you state to the committee any facts with regard to the former and the present value of landed property in this island, as shown by actual sales?—No; I have not known of any actual sales.

What do you consider will be the result of permanently reducing the value of sugar in the English market to about 14s. to 16s., by competition with the slave cultivators?—I consider that five-sixths of the sugar estates in the island will cease to cultivate at a profit.

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Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

ABSTRACT of LIST of PROPERTIES abandoned in *Jamaica* since 1832, when the British Emancipation Act passed.

MIDDLESEX.

ESTATE.	SUGAR.					COFFEE.		
	No. of Estates.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crop, 1832.		Number of Properties.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.
				Hlds.	Pns.			
St. Catherine - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	14	6,087	668
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	70	16,781	2,854
St. Ann - - -	8	10,339	1,280	483	228½	12	12,367	950
St. Mary - - -	12	13,236	2,223	1,541	624	6	1,618	423
St. Dorothy - -	1	1,406	167	128	52	7	2,313	520
St. John - - -	2	2,960	590	-	-	21	10,149	1,465
Vere - - - -	2	3,860	168	56	32	None.	None.	None.
Clarendon - -	17	23,737	2,660	1,378	572	38	18,852	2,924
Manchester - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	109	61,887	7,324
	42	55,538	7,088	3,586	1,508½	277	130,054	17,128

SURREY.

Port Royal - -	1	1,780	225	38	15	1	174	38
St. David's - -	2	3,662	424	121	26	4	1,318	313
St. Thomas-in-the-East	13	11,682	1,750	859	373	9	5,200	630
Portland - - -	12	12,170	1,802	455	131½	2	1,535	174
St. George - - -	8	7,225	1,174	81	25	13	7,696	780
Metcalfe - - -	7	6,612	1,331	703	346	21	5,283	1,235
St. Andrew - -	10	9,509	1,579	413	196	111	23,981	4,535
	53	52,640	8,285	2,670	1,112½	161	45,187	7,705

CORNWALL.

Trelawny - - -	8	6,844	990	520	216	None.	None.	None.
St. James - - -	13	22,244	2,697	893	349	None.	None.	None.
Hanover - - -	11	8,867	1,696	803	405	None.	None.	None.
St. Elizabeth - -	6	18,010	1,414	631	200	14	9,464	1,376
Westmoreland - -	2	3,889	383	216	88	13	3,695	621
	53	59,854	7,180	3,063	1,258	27	13,159	1,997

SUMMARY.

Estate.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crop, 1832.		Number of Coffee Properties.	Extent of Freeholds.	No. of Labourers in 1832.	
			Hlds.	Pns.				
Middlesex - -	42	55,538	7,088	3,586	1,508½	277	130,054	17,128
Surrey - - -	53	52,640	8,285	2,670	1,112½	161	45,187	7,705
Cornwall - -	45	59,854	7,180	3,063	1,258	27	13,159	1,997
TOTAL - - -	140	168,032	22,553	9,319	3,879	465	188,400	26,830

Sugar Estates - - - 140 = 168,032 Acres 22,553 Labourers.

Coffee Plantations - 465 188,400 „ 26,830 „

505 356,432 49,383

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

LIST of SUGAR ESTATES abandoned in Jamaica since 1832, when the British Emancipation Act passed, the Extent and Population shown by Returns from the Clerks of the Vestries, and the Crops, by the Island Secretary.

PARISH.	ESTATE.	Extent of Freehold.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crops made in 1832.	
				<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Pns.</i>
		<i>Acres.</i>			
St. Ann	Great Pond	911	207	70	38
	Shaw Park	564	145	—	—
	Roaring River	3,124	212	100	32
	Retirement	1,819	100	66	22½
	Cranbrook	1,111	122	91	48
	Hiattsfeld	889	258	88	45
	Hampstead	1,100	73	—	—
	Pedro River	821	163	68	43
		10,339	1,280	483	228½
St. Mary	Carlton Woodhouse	940	234	204	133
	Palmetto Grove	1,040	223	126	52
	Langley	1,250	137	72	5
	Greenwood	671	159	131	55
	Tower-hill	723	189	—	—
	Fellowship Hall	903	186	250	82
	Cardiff	861	138	93	42
	Decoy	2,080	287	207	80
	Hazard	1,657	177	100	45
	Spring Garden	1,475	166	—	—
	Roslin	447	132	128	65
	Lucky-hill	1,289	195	170	65
		13,236	2,223	1,541	624
St. Dorothy	Woodhall	1,406	167	128	52
		1,406	167	128	52
St. John	Cliffords	960	190	—	—
	Lemon Hall	2,000	400	—	—
		2,960	590	—	—
Vere	Grimmett	600	82	—	—
	Stretton Hall	3,170	86	56	32
		3,860	168	56	32
Clarendon	Bryan's Hill	405	114	40	17
	Friendship	1,001	156	119	45
	Logie Green	5,001	67	—	—
	Mullett Hall	1,004	213	72	26
	Cumberland	1,441	189	114	44
	Ballard's River	500	151	124	48
	Frankfield	2,159	214	168	83
	Ashley's	537	142	113	44
	St. Toolies	3,064	107	82½	39½
	Four Paths	541	87	94	42
	Main Savannah	800	180	—	—
	Oaks	1,297	202	127½	56
	Orange River	400	140	119	46
	Cliffords	317	85	—	—
	Prevorts Rock River	827	115	—	—
Leisterfield	4,053	318	44	17	
Pinder's Valley	300	100	161	65	
		23,737	2,660	1,378	572

PARISH.	ESTATE.	Extent of Freehold.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crops made in 1832.		
				Hds.	Pns.	
Port Royal	Dallas Castle	Acres. 1,780	225	38	15	
		1,780	225	38	15	
St. David	Gelus Valley Swamps	3,056	248	121	26	
		606	176	—	—	
		3,662	424	121	26	
St. Thomas-in-the-East	Airy Castle	1,139	99	—	—	
	Palmetto River	450	128	54	13	
	York and Mount Prosperous.	900	71	35	3	
	Middleton	1,321	188	53	23	
	Spring	1,543	131	80	34	
	Orange Hill	395	106	40	10	
	Spring Garden	964	135	156	68	
	Arcadia	1,213	95	77	33	
	Williamfield	940	149	98	58	
	Windsor Castle	867	196	105	46	
	Barking Lodge	350	149	67	36	
	Weybridge	600	162	—	—	
	Golden Valley	1,000	191	94	49	
			11,682	1,750	859	373
	Portland	Fairfield	742	129	40	10
Darley		1,259	96	23	7	
Cambridge		1,600	150	47	10	
Egg Hill		490	44	—	—	
Norwich		700	188	59	5	
Stanton Harecourt		820	150	27	9	
Hope		2,092	104	27	12½	
Burlington		864	179	—	—	
Passley Garden		407	124	—	—	
Mount Pleasant		672	223	70	20	
Seaman's Valley		2,029	262	162	58	
Whitehall		495	153	—	—	
			12,170	1,802	455	131½
St. George	Buff Bay River	820	137	—	—	
	Bybrook	480	66	—	—	
	Caenwood	1,022	244	—	—	
	Craigmill	460	114	81	25	
	Eden	1,145	193	—	—	
	Harthill	1,540	136	—	—	
	Hope	821	64	—	—	
	Skibo	937	220	—	—	
			7,225	1,174	81	25
Metcalfe	Lewisberg	1,211	264	152	79	
	Aleppo	707	216	102	56	
	Albany	545	63	—	—	
	Moor Hall	800	154	150	61	
	Osborne	1,281	169	—	—	
	Golden Grove	831	194	50	31	
	Belfield	1,237	271	249	119	
		6,612	1,331	703	346	
St. Andrew	Airy Castle	870	204	50	20	
	Barbican and Somerset	1,010	136	—	—	
	Hope	2,239	374	171	80	
	Maverley	1,005	239	41	18	
	Pembroke Hall	394	98	60	28	

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.

Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

PARISH.	ESTATE.	Extent of Freehold.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	Crops made in 1832.		
				Hhds.	Pns.	
St. Andrew—continued.	Swallowfield - - -	1,000	48	—	—	
	White Hall - - -	480	76	—	—	
	Green Glebe - - -	688	77	—	—	
	Cherry Garden - - -	1,071	171	—	—	
	Shortwood - - -	752	156	91	50	
		9,509	1,579	413	196	
	Trelawny - - -	Carrickfoyle - - -	432	86	58	31
		Clifton - - -	514	85	88	40
		Grange - - -	565	139	106	47
		Gravesend - - -	96	33	—	—
Greenside - - -		1,266	227	—	—	
Peru - - -		1,550	116	118	36	
Southfield - - -		1,000	164	104	40	
Wakefield - - -		1,421	140	46	22	
	6,844	990	520	216		
St. James - - -	Bellfont - - -	2,001	50	—	—	
	Cambridge - - -	750	196	254	127	
	Duckett's Spring - - -	1,540	198	33	5	
	Dumfries - - -	942	197	92	46	
	Industry - - -	1,001	96	—	—	
	John's Hall - - -	1,150	85	—	—	
	Lapland - - -	1,113	105	—	—	
	Leydon - - -	2,018	393	42	16	
	Newman Hall - - -	703	132	107	27	
	Old Montpelier - - -	4,759	386	138	68	
	Orange - - -	927	99	83	13	
	Potosi - - -	1,850	203	67	26	
	Richmond-hill - - -	796	94	—	—	
	Somerton - - -	497	131	—	—	
	Virgin Valley - - -	1,040	149	77	21	
	Carthagena - - -	160	23	—	—	
Hampton - - -	800	125	—	—		
Torbay - - -	197	35	—	—		
	22,244	2,697	893	349		
Hanover - - -	Greenwich - - -	1,138	79	—	26	
	Welcome - - -	1,200	217	—	—	
	Haddington - - -	780	143	—	—	
	Bamboo - - -	700	235	27	21	
	Hopewell - - -	709	118	77	27	
	Fat Hog Quarter - - -	600	237	138	84	
	Williamsfield - - -	717	100	82	40	
	Mount Pleasant - - -	1,029	129	148	71	
	Newfound River - - -	950	179	206	86	
	Dundee - - -	639	208	125	50	
	Montpelier - - -	405	60	—	—	
	8,867	1,696	893	405		
St. Elizabeth - - -	Elin - - -	4,650	375	274	81	
	Two-Mile-Wood - - -	2,230	223	151	50	
	Lancaster - - -	3,040	368	122	40	
	Biscany - - -	2,701	202	—	—	
	Vauxhall - - -	1,899	107	84	29	
	Cashew - - -	3,490	139	—	—	
	18,010	1,414	631	200		
Westmoreland - - -	Blackness - - -	2,140	258	138	55	
	Nonpareil - - -	1,749	125	78	33	
		3,889	383	216	88	

SUMMARY.

Appendix, No. 1.

JAMAICA.
Report:
Sugar Cultivation.

PARISHES.	Extent: Acres.	Labourers.	Hhds.	Pns.
St. Ann - - - -	10,339	1,280	483	228½
St. Mary - - - -	13,236	2,223	1,541	624
St. Dorothy - - - -	1,406	167	128	52
St. John - - - -	2,960	590	—	—
Vere - - - -	3,860	168	56	32
Clarendon - - - -	23,737	2,660	1,378	572
Port Royal - - - -	1,780	225	38	15
St. David - - - -	3,662	424	121	26
St. Thomas-in-the-East	11,682	1,750	859	373
Portland - - - -	12,170	1,802	455	131½
St. George - - - -	7,225	1,174	81	25
Metcalfe - - - -	6,612	1,331	703	346
St. Andrew - - - -	9,509	1,579	413	196
Trelawny - - - -	6,844	990	520	216
St. James - - - -	22,244	2,697	893	347
Hanover - - - -	8,867	1,696	803	405
St. Elizabeth - - - -	18,010	1,414	631	200
Westmoreland - - - -	3,889	383	216	88
	168,032	22,553	9,319	3,879

ABSTRACT.

	Hhds. Sugar.	Pns. Rum.
Crops of 92 Estates, as recorded in the Secretary's-office, give	9,319	3,879
Taking the same average of the 48 Estates not recorded	4,859	2,024
Total Crop of the year 1832 of sugar Estates now abandoned	14,178	5,903

LIST OF COFFEE PROPERTIES abandoned in Jamaica since 1832, when the British Emancipation Act passed, as shown by Returns from the Clerks of the Vestries.

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.
St. Catherine	Mount Dawson	430	20	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale—cont'd.	Belle Vue	23	6
	Ratcliffe Park & Peckham	190	6		Bennett, Francis	40	4
	Orange-Grove (Corovants)	514	37		Wookey and Woodside	231	83
	Orange-Grove (Evans)	600	56		Campbell, Rose and Mary	42	23
	Kensington	362	23		Carr, Anthony	55	13
	Mountpelier	200	15		Cheesefield	110	56
	Healthful-hill or Drysdales	425	103		Newport	250	52
	Hampstead	361	45		Mount-Recovery	110	16
	Mount-Pleasant	791	108		Mills-Hall	55	10
	Everton	360	1		Highgate	158	17
	Tarentum	215	20		Peter's Retreat	88	10
	Keith-Hall	586	92		Vauxhall	109	21
	Cedar-Valley	653	162		Retirement	151	46
	Cocoa-Walk	400	—		Holy Mount	762	34
		6,087	688		Berry-Hill	450	38
					Bennett	750	51
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	Happy Retreat	80	19	Dunveryan	47	44	
	Springfield	300	54	Mango-Grove	51	48	
	Louisiana	384	135	Spring-Farm	265	49	
	Mount Matthews	257	76	Grandison, Adeline	41	16	
	Bralins, William	200	29	Caledonia	130	2	
	Hertford	380	24	Hamman, Samuel	40	11	
	Bennett, E. & M.	180	13	Labour-Rest	52	3	
	Boosey-Ridge	190	47	Waterford	64	2	
	Grantham	75	15	London Ridge	304	34	
	Berwick, Douglass	524	10	Pimento-Grove	190	5	
	Burke, Eleanor	20	6	Mount-Pleasant	500	61	
				Lewis, James	83	11	
			Celdingham	132	55		
			Cottage	332	108		

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.
		Acres.				Acres.	
Manchester	Hanbury - - -	2,935	320	Manchester— <i>continued.</i>	Thomaston - - -	30	12
	Panslodge - - -	449	42		Lichfield - - -	631	70
	Adam's Valley - - -	852	96		Withbank - - -	20	8
	Topsham - - -	280	3		Howick - - -	24	11
	Timbuctoo - - -	300	18		Waterloo - - -	1,200	99
	Trinity - - -	1,390	5		Inglewood - - -	500	65
	Donegal - - -	13	2		Bel Retiro - - -	304	58
	Hopewell - - -	100	5		Hopeton - - -	450	97
	Blenheim - - -	441	173		Wilderness - - -	580	75
	Ramble - - -	1,698	90		George's Valley - - -	790	115
	Spartree - - -	2,500	280		Fairfield - - -	560	79
	Mayday Hill - - -	688	136		Silver Grove - - -	750	180
	Mooreland - - -	515	243		Marley Hill - - -	900	34
	Hanover - - -	100	24		Brandon Hill - - -	50	6
	Redbury - - -	1,000	50		Luckey Valley - - -	50	9
	Dunrobbin - - -	62	8		Highgate Hall - - -	689	25
	Mayhole - - -	60	10		Belle Air - - -	794	59
	Maidstone - - -	341	64		Old England - - -	203	95
	Bath - - -	297	11		Epping Forest - - -	300	34
	Chatham - - -	420	25		Shian Castle - - -	1,098	81
	Caledonia - - -	854	200		Mount Prospect - - -	730	89
	Scotia - - -	335	213		Chavelez - - -	139	50
	Duff House - - -	1,200	155		Ryde - - -	1,075	106
	John's Hall - - -	1,950	165		Waltham - - -	650	155
	Glasgow (Mile Gully)	620	19		Prospect - - -	550	200
	Auchembeddie - - -	365	33		Lie Logie - - -	135	20
	Friendship - - -	50	34		Peter's Field - - -	1,100	74
	Allsides - - -	2,420	29		Look Out - - -	1,333	55
	Newfield - - -	314	98		Cowick Park - - -	400	80
	Berkshire - - -	288	38		New Hall (Mile Gully)	728	43
	Wellington - - -	200	36		Mount Nelson - - -	613	115
	Malton - - -	600	13		Melrose - - -	1,522	38
	Mount Reliance - - -	59	10		Sedburgh - - -	260	100
	Resource - - -	297	39		Graze Hill - - -	30	13
	Chantilly - - -	476	10		Stickland - - -	122	41
Hatfield - - -	300	32	Lochabar - - -	455	42		
French Park - - -	40	18	Goory - - -	408	41		
Hibernia - - -	1,000	83	Bloomfield - - -	314	77		
Beverley - - -	51	28					
Mount Endeavour - - -	88	11		61,887	7,324		
Richmond Hill - - -	500	92					
Brussels - - -	600	60	Port Royal - - -	Washington - - -	174	38	
Java - - -	682	104			174	38	
Norway - - -	1,200	100					
Battersea - - -	936	106	St. David - - -	Burness and Bothwell - - -	192	74	
Roxbro' Castle - - -	400	70		Friendship Hall and } Mount Pleasant - - - }	400	38	
Retreat - - -	900	69		Clyde Side - - -	221	41	
Spring Grove - - -	540	22		Orange Park - - -	504	160	
Craighead - - -	1,600	70			1,318	313	
Isle - - -	307	70	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	Content - - -	250	64	
Retreat - - -	150	14		Roaring River - - -	300	43	
Retirement - - -	320	14		House Hill - - -	680	142	
Fair Prospect - - -	150	26		Glenmoy - - -	791	36	
Woodlawn - - -	250	38		Mount Felix - - -	459	26	
Farm - - -	200	100		Union Hill - - -	300	17	
Keynsham - - -	1,543	100		Windhill and Duart Castle	1,400	132	
Shirehampton - - -	568	97		Newington - - -	1,020	170	
Comfort - - -	286	1			5,200	630	
Buldead - - -	726	270	Portland - - -	Dunbar - - -	435	20	
Prospect - - -	233	6		Friendship Hall - - -	1,100	154	
Endeavour - - -	517	35			1,535	174	
Pimento Hill - - -	352	33					
Westfield - - -	108	30					
Richmond - - -	640	75					
Highgate - - -	302	48					
Woodside - - -	181	42					
Inverness - - -	40	13					
Quatrebras - - -	48	19					
Skiddaw - - -	300	39					
Manning's Field - - -	284	9					
George's Vale - - -	239	28					

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH REPORT FROM THE

PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.	PARISH.	PROPERTIES.	Extent of Freeholds.	Number of Labourers attached in 1832.
St. George -	Bremen Valley - - -	Acres. 291	93	St. Andrew— <i>con- tinued.</i>	Woodlands - - -	200	52
	Cherry Hill - - -	109	30		Lancashire - - -	29	7
	Chepstou - - -	1,150	99		Holborn Hill - - -	50	11
	Corsham - - -	518	22		Mount Salus - - -	100	32
	Dry River Retreat - - -	480	22		Pilgrim's Cottage - - -	20	8
	Endeavour - - -	252	25		Happy Grove - - -	300	76
	Green Hills - - -	320	48		Industry - - -	28	16
	Mahoe - - -	300	33		Fair Hill - - -	28	15
	Middleton - - -	735	73		Content Mountain - - -	56	50
	Orange Vale - - -	1,217	158		Mount Olive - - -	340	58
	Rose Hill - - -	300	44		Bagalette - - -	98	17
	Southfield - - -	100	34		Ness Side - - -	59	10
	Trafalgar - - -	1,924	99		Mount Ossa - - -	176	21
		7,696	780	Florence Hill - - -	250	35	
Metcalfe -	Newport - - -	422	81	Happy Hut - - -	16	10	
	Jobshill - - -	672	236	Rose Hill - - -	95	10	
	Rose Hill - - -	467	200	Burnfoot - - -	30	10	
	Two Rivers - - -	107	8	Bromley Hill - - -	250	25	
	Pitfield and Hillside - - -	248	66	Rock Castle - - -	100	10	
	Mammee Hill - - -	900	79	Rose Mount - - -	380	123	
	Deeside - - -	313	110	Cyprus Hall - - -	71	11	
	Mount Patience - - -	Unknown	41	Belmont - - -	80	24	
	Dublin Castle - - -	Unknown	40	Golden Hill - - -	77	19	
	Mount Vernon - - -	Unknown	Unknown	Rock Hall - - -	663	30	
	Essex - - -	180	73	Fern Hill - - -	100	17	
	Braeman - - -	Unknown	Unknown	Brandon Hill - - -	200	18	
	Lienster - - -	732	73	Industry on Mount Ogle - - -	200	12	
	Rock River - - -	306	72	Industry - - -	25	7	
	Castleton - - -	100	3	Hall Green - - -	491	145	
	Clarke Castle - - -	10	21	Mount Horeb - - -	52	12	
	Mount Zion - - -	50	16	Mount Pelier - - -	265	50	
	Mount Sowell - - -	62	28	Logwood, Cooper Hill and Mount Atlas - - -	300	83	
	Mount Regale - - -	185	24	Happy Retreat - - -	42	9	
Finsbury - - -	162	30	Providence - - -	20	11		
Kendal - - -	367	34	Hermit Hut - - -	10	9		
		5,283	1,235	Mount Dakins - - -	1,198	120	
St. Andrew -	Pleasant Valley - - -	10	6	Good Hope - - -	135	43	
	Mount Habinah - - -	13	12	Mount Zion - - -	200	11	
	Middleton - - -	793	212	Pleasant Spring - - -	230	33	
	Merryman's Hill - - -	80	40	Happy Hut - - -	20	20	
	Thom Hill - - -	110	26	Minot's Content - - -	100	38	
	Felix Grove - - -	100	17	Peter's Retreat - - -	182	29	
	Clifton Hill - - -	60	20	Mount Ogle - - -	230	19	
	Happy Hut - - -	16	6	Gethsemane - - -	30	7	
	Mount Friendship - - -	605	72	Hechester - - -	30	12	
	Mount George - - -	154	28	Retirement - - -	13	8	
	Mount Pleasant - - -	170	19	Happy Hut - - -	9	25	
	Enfield - - -	70	38	Lassee Green - - -	50	20	
	Botanic Garden - - -	233	33	Belmont - - -	150	16	
	Basford Hill - - -	80	9	Waterhouse Mountain - - -	172	40	
	Irish Town - - -	60	6	Mount Charles - - -	40	19	
	Juniper Grove - - -	300	23	The Cottage - - -	154	40	
	Mount Reserve - - -	50	14	King's Weston - - -	256	20	
	Peter's Rock and Mount Charles - - -	503	131	Case Horton - - -	75	5	
	Mount Olive - - -	87	24	Mount Zion - - -	266	20	
	Ross View - - -	82	25	Content - - -	28	20	
	Mount Retrieve - - -	18	9	Retreat - - -	28	14	
	Mount Olive - - -	24	11	Mount Tirza - - -	235	99	
	Rock Castle - - -	15	3	Bardowie - - -	281	70	
	Wiltshire Mount - - -	50	11	Campbell Mount - - -	249	185	
	Constitution Hill - - -	230	65	Cedar Valley - - -	500	103	
Prospect (Yates) - - -	420	41	Hermitage - - -	500	91		
Dick's Last Shift - - -	126	34	Healthful Valley - - -	512	81		
Industry Grove - - -	120	8	Hall's Prospect - - -	900	78		
Sterling Castle - - -	505	88	Mount Industry - - -	380	104		
			Knowsley - - -	432	7		
			Murmuring Brook - - -	80	33		
			Mount Woolfrees - - -	223	15		
			Mount Sinai - - -	193	127		
			Mount Prospect - - -	300	87		
			Mount James - - -	607			

ABSTRACT of the Evidence relative to Sugar Estates.

NAMES OF PERSONS GIVING EVIDENCE.	No. of Estates under his charge.	No. 1 TABLE. Comparison of the No. of Labourers located on the Estates in		No. 2 TABLE. Comparison of Crops.				No. 3 TABLE. Abstract of Contingencies and Crops, and Cost of Sugar per Cwt., after deducting Proceeds of Rum.								
		1832.	1847.	CROP—1832. An average Year.		CROP—1847. This takes an Average of 1846 and 1847, the one being a good and the other a bad Year.		Contingencies.	C R O P S.		Cost of Sugar per Cwt.					
				Hhds.	Pns.	Hhds.	Pns.		Hhds. 16 Cwt.	Pns. at 14 l.						
									£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
The Hon. Thomas M'Conock, St. Thomas-in-the-East	3	about the same		1,125	-	-	772	368	59,981	-	-	2,863	1,483	-	16	3
The Hon. Gilbert Shaw, Vere and Clarendon	10	3,048	790	2,258	848	1,284	636	133,691	13	6	5,410	2,443	1	3	-	
Louis M'Kinnon, Clarendon	10	2,681	1,345	2,020	-	-	1,017	491	94,913	7	5	3,256	1,524	1	8	3
Henry Lord Garrigues, Vere	4	797	80	623	292	153	80	32,925	18	4	1,567	643	-	19	1	
William Johns, Westmoreland	1	331	122	230	105	177	103	21,734	2	2	807	446	1	4	-	
George R. Gow, Westmoreland	1	325	170	225	86	122	70	16,081	16	10	614	289	1	4	6	
Henry Westmoreland, Metcalfe	8	5,778	1,923	876	355	442	187	55,303	16	11	1,784	789	1	11	-	
John Stirk, Vere	1	232	20	163	80	111	53	14,489	17	10	500	184	1	9	9	
James Carson, St. Andrew	1	312	35	184	129	101	54	7,410	4	4	325	176	-	19	-	
Thomas M'Culloch, St. Mary	1	193	-	165	79	93	48	9,740	13	3	281	135	1	15	-	
Charles Draescke, St. Mary	1	225	-	184	91	62	37	10,720	9	11	288	151	1	17	4	
John P. Jones, Portland	4	820	60	128	33	75	15	17,463	9	-	981	303	-	16	10	
Henry Groves, St. James	3	701	125	301	119	295	146	25,493	11	2	1,008	498	1	2	11	
Paul King, Trelawny	5	1,125	705	902	479	509	270	53,725	6	-	2,245	1,167	1	-	10	
John W. Pierce, Trelawny	2	1,018	364	316	76	162	81	9,640	19	2	289	135	1	13	6	
Henry Brockett, Hanover	7	1,925	148	1,199	571	619	293	42,048	4	4	1,577	751	1	5	-	
Thomas Morrish, Trelawny	7	2,124	1,141	1,183	634	602	298	68,275	12	10	2,937	1,363	1	1	-	
William Henry Knott, St. James	8	2,193	930	811	197	704	354	80,903	13	3	3,317	1,711	1	1	5	
The Hon. Richard Burke, Met calfe	10	2,638	580	2,524	1,216	1,090	477	157,274	-	-	6,105	2,539	1	4	11	
Charles Nockells, St. Thomas-in- the-East	1	970	345	843	410	437	234	11,901	7	7	439	184	1	5	5	
Isaac Jackson, St. James	16	3,591	1,234	2,935	1,284	1,730	909	108,452	19	2	4,765	2,543	-	19	1½	
Charles Stewart, St. Ann	3	1,896	386	863	391	2,331	1,038	64,327	-	-	2,331	1,038	1	6	8½	
Lawrence Hislop, St. James	15	3,701	1,150	2,325	1,074	1,494	758	150,500	6	1	6,313	3,066	1	1	4	
Alexander Gladstone, St. Eliza- beth	4	971	560	575	158	319	139	33,188	3	6½	1,893	801	-	14	6	
John Jump, St. James	4	1,234	890	910	419	452	214	29,185	17	11	1,524	713	-	15	9	
William Hosack, St. George's	4	about the same		900	429	461	230	37,716	4	5	1,842	888	-	17	2	
Stephen Hannaford, St. Dorothy	4	2,991	870	1,160	453	1,745	748	60,753	-	-	1,745	748	1	16	-	
	138	41,820	13,973	29,928	10,008	17,359	8,331	1,405,887	14	11	57,006	26,711				
Total Contingencies, as above								-	-	-	1,405,887	14	11			
Deduct 26,711 Puncheons Rum, at 14 l.								-	-	-	373,954	-	-			
57.006 Hogshheads Sugar × 16 = 912.096 Cwt.											1,031,933	14	11			
											gives 22 s. 7 ½d. as the Cost of Sugar per Cwt.					

In some of the above Returns the comparison of Population comprehends several Estates, for which the Crops and Contingencies cannot now be distinctly ascertained.

Appendix, No. 2.

COPIES of DESPATCHES addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by any of the Governors of Her Majesty's Possessions in the *West Indies* or *Mauritius* relative to the present State or Prospects of the CULTIVATION of SUGAR or COFFEE in those Possessions, or containing Representations of the Distressed State of the Planters, or containing Information relative to any attempted REDUCTION of WAGES, and the Spirit with which such Attempts have been met by the Native and Immigrant Labouring Population.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
28 March 1848.

B. HAWES.

SCHEDULE.

JAMAICA.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1.	Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey. 5 Feb. 1848	Encloses Memorial to Her Majesty from the Inhabitants of the Parish of Portland, complaining of the Distress brought upon the Colonists by the operation of the Sugar Duty Act, and praying Relief	237
2.	Jamaica Act 11 Vict. c. 27 - - - -	An Act for the Encouragement of Immigration - - - -	238

BRITISH GUIANA.

3.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 11 Jan. 1848	Transmits Dr. Bonyun's Report on a Commission of Investigation as to the Rural Hospitals on Estates, and Condition of the different Emigrants in the Colony - - - -	241
4.	Earl Grey to Governor Light - 29 Mar. 1848	In reply to a Despatch 11 January 1848, No. 10, forwarding Dr. Bonyun's Report - - - -	251
5.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 18 Jan. 1848	Transmits a Petition addressed to the Governor and Court of Policy against the Civil List and general Expenses of the Colony - - - -	252
6.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 18 Jan. 1848	State of the Colony. Necessity of passing more stringent Laws to check the practice of Incendiarism, &c. - - - -	254
7.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 31 Jan. 1848	Transmits a Government Proclamation issued in order to check the practice of Incendiarism - - - -	255
8.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 14 Feb. 1848	Petition enclosed for exemption of Colonial Free-labour Produce from Duty - - - -	256
9.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 14 Feb. 1848	Improved Manufacture of Sugar in Colonial Laboratory. Forwards specimens, with Dr. Shier's Report and List of Details - - - -	258
10.	Governor Light to Earl Grey - 18 Feb. 1848	Abstract Reports of Stipendiary Magistrates and Inspector-general of Police, on condition and labour, &c. of Creole population. Incendiarism - - - -	261

TRINIDAD.

11.	Lord Harris to Mr. Gladstone - 30 July 1846	Transmits Regulations for Indian Immigration and copy of Trinidad Cooly Regulations - - - -	263
12.	Lord Grey to Governor Lord Harris. 15 Sept. 1846	Reply to preceding Despatch, 30 July 1846, containing objections to Cooly Regulations - - - -	267
13.	Lord Harris to Earl Grey - 21 Oct. 1846	Encloses Message to Legislative Council on the subject of Cooly Regulations, and also on Inter-colonial Immigration - - - -	268
14.	Lord Grey to Lord Harris - 1 Mar. 1847	Respecting disallowance of Cooly Regulations - - - -	269
15.	Lord Harris to Earl Grey - 18 Jan. 1848	Unsatisfactory and Diseased State in which the Liberated Africans lately landed in this Colony from Her Majesty's Steamer "Growler" were found to be in - - - -	269
16.	Lord Harris to Earl Grey - 2 Feb. 1848	Petition to the Queen from the Inhabitants of Trinidad interested in the cultivation of Sugar, praying for Relief - - - -	270
17.	Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey. 21 Feb. 1848	Report on Blue Book for 1847, and State and Prospects of the Colony - - - -	271

BARBADOES.

18.	Governor Reid to Earl Grey - 30 Dec. 1847	Encloses his Speech at the Opening of the Legislative Session, Barbadoes - - - -	277
19.	Governor Reid to Earl Grey - 8 Feb. 1848	Transmits Replies of the Council and Assembly to the Speech with which he opened the present Session of the Legislature - - - -	280
20.	Governor Reid to Earl Grey - 26 Feb. 1848	Sugar cultivation; State and Cost of - - - -	282
21.	Governor Reid to Earl Grey - 8 Mar. 1848	Encloses Tables showing the Average Cost of producing Sugar on various Estates - - - -	282

MAURITIUS.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
22.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 14 Oct. 1847	Encloses monthly Returns of Immigrants for September; proportion of Females; Casualties; Case of the "Fuzel Rohamany" - - - - -	232
23.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 29 Oct. 1847	Encloses Labour Returns for quarter ending 30 September; List of Sugar Estates; Monthly Tax beneficial - - - - -	301
24.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 3 Nov. 1847	Inaction of Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent at Madras; Probable Short Supply of Labourers from Bengal. Second annual Exhibition of Society of Arts and Sciences for Sugar and other Produce - - - - -	308
25.	Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm 20 Feb. 1848	Reply to preceding Despatch, 3 November 1847. Discontinuance of Cooly Emigration to West Indies, and abolition of Captain Wilson's Agency at Madras. Mr. Caird's Agency at Calcutta to be wholly for Mauritius, and supply of Coolies thereto. Reduction of his Salary. To be paid wholly from Mauritius Funds - - - - -	312
26.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 12 Nov. 1847	Monthly Immigration Returns enclosed. Disproportion of Females explained - - - - -	313
27.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 19 Nov. 1847	Statements of Engagements and Discharges of Indian Labourers during September and October enclosed; also of Rates of Wages. Sugar crop promises favourably - - - - -	320
28.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 19 Nov. 1847	Statements of Births and Deaths during September and October enclosed - - - - -	322
29.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 26 Nov. 1847	Complaint against Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent at Madras. Requests that another be named specially for Mauritius. Short introduction of Labourers. Increase in number voted likely to be required - - - - -	323
30.	Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey 1 Dec. 1847	His Views as to line of Policy to be pursued in present circumstances of the Colony. Commercial Failures and remedial measures. Sugar crop promises well - - - - -	324
31.	Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm 4 Mar. 1848	Reply to preceding Despatch, 1 December 1847; approves his proposed Policy in remedying Commercial Distress - - - - -	325
32.	Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm 21 Feb. 1848	Commercial Failures. Remedial Measures. Proposal for Export Duty on Sugars shipped being made payable in England instead of Mauritius, to be submitted for Council's consideration - - - - -	325
33.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey 4 Oct. 1847	Ordinance No. 29, of 1847, further delaying the Registration of Deeds and Titles, and reducing Transcription Duty. Enclosures and Reports in favour of - - - - -	326
34.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey 11 Dec. 1847	Monthly Immigration Returns for November 1847, enclosed - - - - -	326
35.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey 14 Dec. 1847	Report of Financial Committee on Expenditure of the Colony, and Reduction of, enclosed - - - - -	332
36.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey 14 Dec. 1847	Report of Financial Committee on alleged expediency of substituting some other Tax for the Export Duty on Sugar. Proposed Land Tax - - - - -	336
37.	Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. Gomm 4 April 1848	In reply to two previous Despatches, Nos 287 and 289, of 14 December - - - - -	340
38.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey 28 Dec. 1847	Immigration and temporary withdrawal of Stamp Duty on Engagements. Arrival of "Æneas" from Calcutta, with Immigrants - - - - -	340
39.	T. Caird, Esq. to the Under Secretary of State 10 June 1847	Continuance of Cooly Emigration to Mauritius; requests instructions on Sir W. Gomm's application for - - - - -	342
40.	B. Hawes, Esq. to T. Caird Esq. 23 Sept. 1847	Stating Earl Grey's inability to convey authority for complying with the requisition from Sir W. Gomm - - - - -	343
41.	Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. Gomm 27 Mar. 1848	In reply to previous Despatch, No. 299, of 28 December 1847 - - - - -	343
42.	Governor Sir W. Gomm to Earl Grey 29 Dec. 1847	Report of Finance Committee on Scarcity of British Silver, and difficulty of relieving, enclosed; withdrawal of Tokens and Marquees from Circulation, recommended - - - - -	343

ST. VINCENT.

43.	Governor Reid to Earl Grey - 25 Jan. 1848	Vagrant Act, No. 553, of 1847, and Attorney-general's Opinion in favour, enclosed - - - - -	347
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ANTIGUA.

44.	Extracts from Stipendiary Magistrates' Reports for Half-year ended 31 December 1847, enclosed in Governor's Despatch, 29 February 1848 - - - - -		349
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Appendix, No. 2.

J A M A I C A.

— No. 1. —

(No. 13.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 5 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a memorial addressed to Her Majesty in Council by the inhabitants of the parish of Portland, and a copy of the letter received on the occasion by the Governor's secretary from Dr. Clachar, the custos of the parish.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

Appendix, No. 2.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

31 Jan. 1848.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Antonio, 31 January 1848.

Enclosure in No. 1.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the accompanying memorial to The Queen, and respectfully to request the Governor will forward it as early as possible for presentation to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. S. Clachar, Custos.

T. F. Pilgrim, Esq.
Government Secretary.

To The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of *Portland*, in the Island of *Jamaica*,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the island of Jamaica, once a flourishing and prosperous colony, and a valuable appendage to the British Crown, has been reduced to the lowest state of prostration, which is attributable, not to any want of natural resources, or energy in her people to develop those resources, but to a policy which has already portended ruin, and which, if persevered in, must inevitably consummate the overthrow of every interest in the country.

That it might not be thought that your loyal subjects in Portland are without the evidence of facts, it is necessary to state that in this parish alone the effects of the Emancipation Act have been to throw out of cultivation no less than 13 out of 27 properties. If properties have been thus extensively abandoned through the indirect working of a philanthropic and humane enactment of the Imperial Parliament, the inference must be obvious that the Sugar Duties Act, which places us in direct competition with the slave-owner, must at no distant period consummate the ruin of almost every property in the island.

Your memorialists further revert to the moral features of the case, and the distresses that have been brought upon your Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony. Not many years have now elapsed since slavery in a mitigated form was the great object of the national abomination; to abolish it, a noble generosity dictated the sacrifice of 20,000,000*l.* Large sacrifices were also made in this colony in the same cause. The British nation assumed a high moral position among the nations of the world, and the most eminent statesmen held that there were moral considerations as to the admission of slave-grown sugars into the British market which applied to no other article.

Taking this as a guarantee that slavery could never again be encouraged by the British people, and that slave sugar could never meet with a ready ingress to the British market, we labour under the most unmitigated surprise to find that free British subjects, whose loyalty to your Majesty's throne has never been impeached, are doomed, by a strange and hasty revolution of sentiment, to meet with no better consideration than the slave-owner and slave trader.

Your memorialists cannot think that their distance from Britain disqualifies them for the paternal consideration of the Government; nor can they see any reason why the imposts levied upon their produce should be in a greater ratio than those laid upon British subjects living in an English county.

By the free trade policy of Parliament, your memorialists have been brought to the very verge of ruin; in numerous instances, where prosperity once existed, poverty and wretchedness are now predominant, and if speedy assistance be not rendered, the great experiment of negro emancipation will stand forth to the world as a palpable failure.

Appendix, No. 2.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Your memorialists also submit that the attempt in blockading the coast of Africa has not been attended with the success that was anticipated, while Cuban property, especially in slaves, has nearly doubled its value in consequence of the Sugar Duties Act. It appears to your memorialists that no force sufficiently large could be employed in Africa to put a stop to so lucrative a trade; and that, were a smaller number of vessels stationed on the coasts of Cuba and Brazil, more effectual service would be performed, while a part of the present expenditure for their maintenance might be employed in furnishing these colonies with emigrants.

Wherefore your memorialists humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to take their distress into your gracious consideration.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(62 signatures.)

— No. 2.—

C A P. XXVII.

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

No. 2.
Act for Encouragement of Immigration.

Preamble.

£. 15,000 placed at disposal of Governor for introducing immigrants.

Governor to appoint agent-general, who shall be paid a salary not exceeding 300*l.* a year.

Governor to appoint a sub-agent at any of the ports at which immigrant vessels may arrive, who are to receive 4*s.* for each immigrant.

Power of dismissal, and of awarding remuneration.

Receiver-general to pay to the order of the Governor such sums of money as may be required for the purpose of this Act, not exceeding 15,000*l.*

Proviso.

Agent-general to lay before the commissioners of accounts a quarterly statement of drafts and expenditure.

How emigrants are to be entitled to a free passage to the place whence they originally came.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effectual aid and encouragement to the measures now in progress for the introduction into this island of agricultural labourers, artizans, and mechanics and their families, from various parts of Europe, Africa and America: Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of 15,000*l.* be placed at the disposal of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to be by him applied to the purpose of introducing immigrants into this island, and of defraying such incidental expenses connected therewith as are not hereinafter expressly provided for.

II. And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be agent-general of immigration, who shall be paid an annual salary not exceeding the sum of 300*l.*, by four quarterly payments, which payments the receiver-general is hereby authorized to make to such agent-general upon the warrant, in writing, of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, directed to the said receiver-general.

III. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to nominate and appoint, at any of the ports of this island, at which any vessel with immigrants may arrive, or to which immigrants may be sent for location, a sub-agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of such immigrants upon their landing or arriving at such port, and carry into effect such directions as he may receive from the agent-general; and each such sub-agent shall be entitled to receive the sum of 4*s.* for each immigrant so landed or sent as aforesaid, on its being certified to the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, by the agent-general, that the duties of such sub-agent have been satisfactorily performed.

IV. And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to dismiss such agent-general and sub-agents, and to appoint others in the room of such agent-general and sub-agents who may be so dismissed, and to award the parties so appointed such salary or remuneration as he may deem adequate, not exceeding the sums limited by this Act.

V. And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the receiver-general of this island shall, and he is hereby required, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, to pay to the order or orders of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, such sum or sums of money as shall from time to time be required for the purposes of this Act, so as that such payments shall not exceed the aforesaid sum of 15,000*l.*: provided always, that the agent-general for the time being shall lay before the commissioners of public accounts, quarterly, a statement of the amount which shall be drawn from the receiver-general as aforesaid, and an account in detail of the manner in which the sums so drawn have been expended.

VI. And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that every emigrant who shall arrive in this colony under the provisions of this Act, from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the Island of Madagascar, or from any other island except the Island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, inhabited by the negro race, and who shall have been conveyed to this colony at the charge of the public revenue thereof, and who shall reside in the same for five years without having departed therefrom, and on the importation of whom no bounty other than the rate or bounty for defraying the expenses of importation from the coast of Africa, or the adjacent islands, which is hereinafter mentioned, shall have been paid, shall, at the expiration of that period, and for two years thereafter, upon giving six months' notice to the agent-general of his intention to demand the same, be entitled to a free passage from this island to the port or place from whence he originally came, or at which he embarked, and the

the entire cost and expense of such passage shall be paid out of the public funds of this island in such manner as by any Act of this island shall be provided; provided always, that if any emigrant as aforesaid shall have acted as a delegate under the authority or appointment of the agent, appointed for the collection and embarkation of emigrants at any port or place from which emigration is conducted by Her Majesty's Government, or of the agent-general for immigrants in this colony, such emigrant shall be entitled to such free passage back as aforesaid at the end of such period of five years, notwithstanding he may not have remained in the colony during such period without departing therefrom: and provided further, that every emigrant who shall be brought into this island from the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island, except the island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, and who would be entitled under this Act to a free passage at the end of the period aforesaid, shall be at liberty, at any time previous to the expiration of the period aforesaid, on giving due notice as aforesaid (such immigrant not being at the time under any contract to serve any person), to depart this island, and shall be entitled to such proportionate sum for the period such emigrant has been in the island, towards procuring a passage back to the port or place from which he originally embarked, as the whole expense of such passage back shall bear to the whole period of five years, and such proportionate sum shall be paid in the same manner and under the same authority as is hereinbefore directed with respect to the whole sum, which would be paid in the case of any immigrants who shall have remained in this colony during the whole period of five years.

Proviso.

Proviso

VII. And be it enacted, That whenever any immigrant who may, under the provisions of this or of any former acts, or of any future act of this island, become entitled to a passage back to the port or place from which such immigrant may have embarked, and shall signify to the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor for the time being, his desire to return to such port or place, the Commissioners of Public Accounts shall, upon representation thereof by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor for the time being, provide the necessary means of conveyance, under such arrangements and regulations as shall be approved of by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor for the time being.

Commissioners of accounts to provide return passage for immigrant, on representation of the Governor.

VIII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the arrival of any emigrant into this colony, under the provisions of this Act, from any port or place in the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island, except the island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, provided such immigrant shall have been conveyed to this island at the charge of the public revenue thereof, the agent-general or sub-agent shall deliver, or cause to be delivered to such emigrant, a certificate under his hand, stating therein the right of such emigrant to a free passage back to the port or place at which he embarked, or from which such emigrant came.

On the arrival of immigrant from any place except St. Helena, agent-general to deliver a certificate, stating the right of such immigrant to a free passage back to the place whence he came.

IX. And be it enacted, That no agreement or contract entered into by any emigrant brought into this colony from any port or place on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island, except the island of St. Helena, adjacent to the said coast of the said African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, with any employer, shall be valid, unless the same shall have been made within this colony, and such agreement or contract shall not be made for a longer period than three years, nor less than one year, nor until the emigrant making it shall have been 48 hours in the island.

No contract to be valid unless made in this island, and until 48 hours after arrival, and no contract to be valid longer than three years.

X. And whereas it is expedient that the parties who may obtain the services of immigrants from Africa or the islands adjacent thereto, on their first landing in this island, should contribute towards the expense of importing such immigrants: Be it enacted, That any party who may so obtain the services of such immigrants shall, and he is hereby required to pay to the agent-general or some sub-agent of immigration, the sum of 2*l.* in respect of each such immigrant above the age of 10 years, and the sum of 1*l.* in respect of each such immigrant under the age of 10 years and above six, which sums the agent-general of immigration is hereby required to receive and appropriate to immigration purposes, under the authority of the Governor or person exercising the functions of Governor in this island.

Persons obtaining services of immigrants to pay certain rates.

XI. Whereas, by the first clause of an Act, passed on the 19th day of December 1840, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors," provision is made for the apprenticing of minors, with the consent and approval of the parents, guardians or next friend of such minors; and whereas captured African children having been recently imported into this island, and it being probable that others of the same description may hereafter be brought, it is expedient that provision should be made for the apprenticing of such children: Be it further enacted, That in the case of African children under 10 years of age, and having no known parent in this island, it shall be the duty of any stipendiary magistrate or sub-agent of immigration, appointed under this Act, to indent the same to such person or persons as may be willing to engage them for a period of five years, under the provisions and regulations contained in the aforesaid recited Act, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors;" provided that any such agreement or indentures of apprenticeship shall not be subject to any stamp duty, and shall be in the following form:

Stipendiary magistrates and sub-agents to apprentice immigrant children under 10 years.

Proviso.

Appendix, No. 2.

Jamaica, ss.

Indenture,

This Indenture, made the _____ day of _____ between D. E. of the parish, &c., esquire, sub-agent of emigration, acting under the authority of an Act of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this island, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Immigration," of the one part, and A. B. of _____ an householder of the parish of _____ of the other part, witnesseth that the said D. E., in pursuance and exercise of the authority in him vested by the aforesaid Act, hath put, placed and bound African children, whose signatures are subscribed to these presents, and their respective ages affixed to each signature, brought to this island on the _____ day of _____ in the ship _____ with and to the said A. B., with him to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof, and during and unto the full end and term of five years, from thence next ensuing, and fully to be computed and ended; during all which time the said apprentices their said master well, and shall faithfully serve, his lawful commands obey, from the service of their said master they shall not at any time depart, or absent themselves without their said master's leave, but shall demean themselves and faithfully behave towards their said master, and all those acting under his lawful authority, during the said term; and the said master, for the consideration aforesaid, shall teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, the said _____ apprentices in works of husbandry and field or plantation labour, for and during the aforesaid term; and shall, during all the term aforesaid, find, provide and allow unto the said _____ apprentices, sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, washing, due and proper attendance by a qualified medical practitioner, and such medicines, subsistence and medical comforts as the medical attendant may direct, and also shall, during all the time aforesaid, well and truly conform to the provisions of a certain other Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Apprenticeship of Minors."

In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid to these present indentures have set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

XII. And whereas doubts have arisen whether Indian immigrants are subject or amenable to the laws of this island, affecting or relating to vagrants or idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; be it declared and enacted, that all and every Indian immigrant and immigrants now resident in this island shall be subject and amenable, in the same manner as every other class of persons, to the laws affecting or relating to vagrants, or idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues, and all and every the provisions, penalties and punishments therein contained.

Immigrants amenable to laws affecting vagrants, rogues and idle and disorderly persons, &c.

Governor, by proclamation, to name places from which emigration is permitted into the colony, &c.

XIII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, and he is hereby authorised and required, by his proclamation, to name such ports or places out of this colony from which by the laws there in force emigration is permitted, other than ports or places on the western or eastern coast of the African continent, or in the island of Madagascar, or in other islands adjacent to the coast of [the] African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, from whence emigrants may be brought to this colony, and upon the introduction into this colony of any emigrant from any such place, the person by whom, or at whose charge such emigrants have been introduced, and who shall, in all respects, have conformed to the provisions and directions contained in this Act, and in the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament, and to the rules and regulations in respect of such emigrants, promulgated from time to time by Her Majesty's Government, and by the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of Governor of this island, shall be entitled to receive, and shall be paid a certain fixed rate or bounty for every immigrant so introduced by him; provided, that for the purposes, and within the meaning of this Act, the island of Saint Helena shall not be considered adjacent to the coast of Africa.

Proviso.

And to fix rate or bounty for maintenance and passage to this island.

XIV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to fix such rate or bounty as to him shall seem sufficient for indemnifying the person at whose charge any such immigrant has been introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to the same; and the said Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, shall, in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose, declare the rates or bounties payable upon emigrants from the respective ports or places therein mentioned, and also the number of weeks which shall be deemed adequate for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony: provided always, that such rate or bounty shall not, in the case of any immigrants from Europe, exceed the sum of Ten pounds, or in the case of any immigrant from any port or place in Africa, shall not exceed the sum of Seven pounds, if brought to this island by a British sailing ship, or Ten pounds, if brought by any of Her Majesty's steam vessels.

Proviso.

Receiver-general to pay bounties on the production of agent-general's certificate.

XV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the receiver-general to pay, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, all such fixed rates or bounties as aforesaid, as shall from time to time be claimed by any person or persons introducing immigrants into this island as last aforesaid, upon the production to him of the certificate of the agent-general of the number of immigrants introduced into this island as aforesaid; and that

that the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament, and of such rules and regulations in respect of emigrants as may from time to time be promulgated by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor of this island, have been fully complied with, such certificate to state, in addition to the foregoing, the amount of bounty which the party is entitled to receive under the same; and the said Agent-general shall once in each quarter lay before the Commissioners of Public Accounts a statement of the sums so paid by the Receiver-general, and of the names of the parties to whom, and the number and description of immigrants on account of whom such sums have been paid: provided always, that the total amount of such payments for one year shall not exceed the sum of 5,000*l.*: and provided also, that such amount shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the aforesaid sum of 15,000*l.* herein declared to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor, to be by him applied to the purpose of introducing immigrants into this island.

Agent-general to lay quarterly statement of sums paid, &c. before commissioners of accounts.

Proviso.

XVI. And be it enacted, that upon ships arriving in this island with immigrants, and leaving it without taking away any cargo, no tonnage duty shall be charged.

No tonnage duty to be charged on immigrant ships quitting without cargo.

XVII. Whereas by the Act 8 Vict. c. 44, provision is made for raising a loan of 45,000*l.* exclusively for Hill Coolie immigration: and whereas no part of the said sum of 45,000*l.* has been raised for such purpose; be it enacted, that the said Act 8 Vict. c. 44, be and the same is hereby repealed.

8 Vict. c. 44. repealed.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, that the several clauses of this Act, except the clause next mentioned, shall continue and be in force from the passing of this Act till the 31st day of December 1848, and no longer; and that the seventh clause hereof, providing for the return passage of immigrants under the provisions of this or of any former and any future Acts of this island, shall not be subject to or limited by this duration clause, but shall be and continue in full force.

Certain sections of this Act, except the 7th, to be in force till 31 Dec. 1848.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered or repealed during the present session.

Act may be amended or repealed.

BRITISH GUIANA.

— No. 3. —

(No. 10.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 11 January 1848.

No. 3.
Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

I HAD the honour of stating in my despatch, No. 180, date 15th September, that I proposed employing Dr. Bonyun on a commission of investigation as to rural hospitals on estates, and condition of the different emigrants in the colony.

I wrote some instructions for Dr. Bonyun, of which I forward copy, and had them published for general information, as the best way of softening any opposition, which some were disposed to show, to Dr. Bonyun's inquiry, which I have, in the interests of the community, and for the information of Her Majesty's Government, employed him to make.

No. 1.

Dr. Bonyun began his labours on the 1st October; he visited every cultivated estate; was employed during the months of October, November, and the early part of December. His Reports, with the elaborate Tables, were not completed till the early days of the current month; I received them on the 8th instant.

I have the honour of forwarding to you Dr. Bonyun's letter of the 6th instant, explanatory of the Returns annexed, together with remarks on Tables (A.)* These remarks are the memoranda made on each estate at the time of visiting them; the estates are according to districts; being those,

No. 2.

1. On the East Sea Coast, Demerara.
2. Mahaica Creek.
3. East Bank River Demerara.
4. West Coast and River Demerara.
5. Island of Leguan, Essequibo River.
6. Hog Island - - - ditto.
7. Tiger Island - - - ditto.
8. Island of Wakenaam, ditto.
9. West Sea Coast, Essequibo.
10. Berbice, West Sea Coast.
11. East Bank River, Berbice.
12. East Sea Coast, Berbice.
13. North Side Canje River.
14. South Side - ditto.

In

* N.B.—These remarks, together with the Tables (A.), being very voluminous, have not been copied for the Committee, but they can be furnished if required, o.32.

Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 1.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

In these remarks will be found the state of the hospitals, the description of medical attendance, of emigrants, with observations on their general health, their mortality, acclimatization.

Tables (A.) in No. 13, give a general state of immigrants in British Guiana in 1847; each estate is named according to its district.

The 1st column gives the name of each estate.

2d. The number of immigrants on each estate at time of inspection.

3d. Immigrants sick at date of inspection.

4th. Deaths on estates from 1st January to 31st October 1847.

5th. Emigrants who died in the Colonial Hospital between same dates.

6th. Immigrants dead on the estates and in hospital same date.

8th. Immigrants allotted to each estate, with date of each allotment.

9th. Total number allotted.

10th. Ratio of sickness on each plantation.

11th. Ratio of mortality on each plantation.

12th. Ratio of mortality in the Colonial Hospital on the admissions from each estate.

13th. Hospital accommodation.

From Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive each column is subdivided into columns, separating the immigrants according to the places whence they come.

No. 13 gives details in subdivisions of the column, which speak for themselves, and necessary to the object in view.

Table (B.) gives the ratio of mortality and sickness in the different districts.

Table (C.) contrasts the ratio of mortality on the numbers in the rural districts, and on the admissions into the Colonial Hospital.

Table (D.) shows the total number of immigrant field labourers in October and November 1847, and the total of deaths from 30th January to 31st October 1847; Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and on banks of rivers or creeks.

Table (E.) shows the total number of immigrant field labourers in October and November 1847, and the total of sickness from the 30th January to 31st October 1847.

In addition to the above, are Appendices 1 to 6.

No. 1 giving details regarding the numbers, Portuguese, Calcutta and Madras immigrants, and their employments, with assumption as to withdrawal from field labour or death of the former.

No. 2. A summary, according to districts, of deaths of Coolies, Portuguese, and Africans.

No. 3. Acclimatized Portuguese.

1847. No. 4. Return of deaths among a certain portion of the Creole population in the months of July, August, September and October.

No. 5. Africans brought by the "Growler," mortality of (an exception, as to health).

No. 6. Number of estates' hospitals in the different districts, in columns, showing number of hospitals, number to be erected, number of sugar estates.

The mortality amongst the Portuguese has at times, and according to circumstances, been frightful; the greatest during an epidemic on their first introduction in large numbers. Next, the result of starvation in Madeira during last and preceding year, from which they fled with shattered constitutions incapable of resisting this climate. Last, the result of location, and in some instances inefficient medical treatment and care when sick, with filthy penurious habits, withholding themselves from purchase of suitable food when convalescent, and even in health; the conclusions drawn by Dr. Bonyun are, that unless a better system is adopted in the rural districts for the due care and treatment of the Portuguese, they will be expensive labourers; though many of the estates who know their value have taken better care of their allotments, and find them most useful.

I have used my endeavours to prevent the Portuguese from locating themselves in unhealthy districts, but as free agents they have gone where they think they will make most money; no law could justly be enacted to limit their services to particular districts which are certainly healthier than others. The law necessary should be the establishment of rural hospitals; which, had my advice been taken by the legislature some years ago, could have been afforded from the Colonial Treasury; and by this time the small additional tax on the planters, which I proposed for their maintenance, would not have been more costly than the present system of estates' hospitals, which, as may be seen in Appendix, No. 6, is as yet incomplete.

With regard to the natives of India, your Lordship will read that the climate is much more fatal to those from Madras than from Calcutta; these latter died in greater portion during the voyage than the former, but the mortality amongst the Madras immigrants is infinitely greater than amongst those from Calcutta: while these are healthy, industrious, useful labourers, those are idle, sickly and beggarly, filthy in their food and habits, living often on putrified offal and carcasses rescued from the vultures, covered with ulcers and inveterate itch. It will be a question whether the emigration from Madras should continue unless greater pains are taken in the selection.

But with the Africans your Lordship will have proofs of their entire fitness for this country; acclimatized at once, they almost instantly amalgamate with the Creole population, take the same work, assume the same manners, work for themselves in their own grounds, and buy land; other emigrants fill the hospitals, swell the expenses of the Government, become lame, limbless, helpless; and even were they to be had at a less price than the Africans, would be expensive emigrants. The African is so intimately associated with

the Creole, so thoroughly alive to his rights and interests, that no fear ought to be felt of coercion or ill-treatment arising from their introduction, as fast as the policy of Her Majesty's Government may justify, or the means of the colony provide.

Coolies and Portuguese have, with increasing earnestness, been applied for by the colonists, rather than be without labour; could they be assured of Africans in equal numbers to the supply from India, I am satisfied that neither Portuguese nor Coolies would be asked for.

From hearing about four months ago of some cases of great destitution, in consequence of some of the natives of India wandering as destitute vagrants, I established, out of the contingencies at my command, a house of reception and hospital, under charge of Mr. Carbery, on the Arabian coast, Essequibo, with a medical attendant; fitted up the house, and supplied it with proper nurses and medicines, merely to prevent the recurrence of some three or four distressing scenes of neglected disease and sores which had been reported to me. My establishment, large enough for 30, I fitted up with 20 beds; at first the vagrancy flocked there, and the house filled; as soon as possible, such as were fit to be removed, were transferred to the Colonial Hospital. The numbers of the last report received to-day are now reduced to nine, who will be transferred as above. It has been a check to wanderers, a resource to some who have been hastily ejected from estates; and as explanations are sometimes required from parties ejecting or refusing to take care of their people, there is more reserve shown by managers and others in subjecting themselves to inquiry.

I have entered into these details because, in Dr. Bonyun's remarks on Tables (A.), he has alluded to this establishment, bearing the name of Ondermeeming.

My outlay has been so small, that I trust, when the financial members enter on the accounts, they will see how much may be done by proper management at a small expense, and consent to similar places at suitable parts of the distant rural districts.

Dr. Bonyun observes, that the African preserves his health better in our unwholesome locations on the rivers and creeks, than elsewhere. He alludes to the want of quinine in sufficient doses, but considers the parsimony in regard to it, as well as to proper care of immigrants, an exception more than a rule. He names several estates of that description, and gives details of neglect, which, if unexplained, are not creditable to the owners. As I intend laying a copy of the documents under comment to your Lordship before the Court of Policy, I have no doubt such animadversions will be made as will prevent the recurrence of them; the only defence that can be urged, will be that of limited resources, or total ignorance of the facts, by the attorneys and proprietors.

Dr. Bonyun has, I think, executed his work with fidelity and impartiality; he is out of the reach of party influence, and therefore may be relied on.

It will be satisfactory to me if his mission, under my instructions, be worthy of your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Light.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The following instructions to Dr. Bonyun are published for general information, by order of his Excellency the Governor. The principal points on which information is required from the Commissioner are, Encl. 1 in No. 3.

1. Whether there is *bonâ fide* hospital accommodation, and for how many, on each estate?
2. Whether there are such articles of bedding and furniture as are necessary for persons in ordinary or extraordinary cases of sickness?
3. Whether there is a supply of bandages, lint, besides the ordinary dressing materials for sores; and whether medicines usually required for fever and dysentery are on the spot in the estate's hospital?

4. The number and quality of nurses to each hospital?
5. The dieting; with examination of, and report on the hospital books?
6. How often are the patients visited by the medical attendant: are these visits limited to periodical attendance: are they made on requisition, in cases of sudden want?

Dr. Bonyun should put himself in communication with the medical men of the estates, to form, if possible, one uniform system throughout the colony.

On reporting the result of his labours, the ordinary diseases of the emigrants must be separated from those brought on by their own dirty sordid habits, and deductions either favourable or unfavourable to their general health drawn.

Observations should be made on the locality, and comparisons as to its effect on Creoles compared with emigrants, whose health also must be compared with that of each other, according to country.

Dr. Bonyun will not enter on the estates for the purpose of inspecting hospitals without the consent of the proprietor or his representative; but let it be clearly understood, that no allotment of emigrants will be made to any estate whose proprietor, manager or representative refuses to give facility to the supervision now proposed.

Appendix, No. 2.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

It will be an advantage if Dr. Bonyun could see the emigrants who are located on the estates, to contrast their state of health in the various districts, and obtain the exact number on each estate.

Dr. Bonyun to commence on the 1st of October.

By command,

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*
Act. Gov. Sec.

Guiana Public Buildings,
28 September 1847.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir,

Demerara, 6 January 1848.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

IN obedience to your Excellency's orders, I have visited, during the months of October, November, and a part of December, every cultivated plantation in the colony, and have examined into the state of the immigrants, hospital accommodation, and medical attendance on each of them. I now beg leave to lay before your Excellency the results of my investigation. Table (A.) exhibits at one view the number of Madeirians, Calcutta and Madras Coolies and Africans, allotted and casual, and the number of sick at the date of inspection; also, the number of deaths on the plantations and in the colonial hospital, from 1st of January to the 31st of October 1847, with the ratios of sickness and mortality; the number allotted, as far as I could ascertain, and the date of allotment; together with the extent of hospital accommodation, medical attendance, medicines, nurses, and the state of the dwellings of immigrants. Appended to this table are elucidative remarks on each plantation. Table (B.) shows the ratios of sickness and mortality on the coasts, rivers, creeks and islands in each county. Table (C.) illustrates the comparative value of medical treatment on plantations and in the colonial hospitals. Table (D.) is a summary of the whole number of immigrants and of deaths, contrasting the mortality on the coasts with that of the localities under the influence of river miasm.

The Madeirians being the most numerous and most sickly of the immigrants who have been brought to this colony, I will, in the first place, call your Excellency's attention to the great mortality which has occurred amongst them since 1841, in which year they first began to arrive in large numbers. It appears that the number brought into the colony from that year, including 429 brought in 1835, up to 31st October 1847, has been 15,699. The number on estates at present is 5,853; if to this number be added 2,116, which it is estimated will cover all the Madeirians in the country not working on estates, we find there does not exist at this moment in British Guiana more than 7,969, leaving a balance of 7,730 not accounted for, who have either died or left the colony. The number of deaths, including those Madeirian inhabitants who died in Georgetown, being 1,062, or about one-seventh part of the whole deficiency, it is reasonable to infer that, in six years, during one of which a fatal yellow-fever epidemic prevailed, the majority of the unaccounted-for balance, 6,668, fell victims to that epidemic, the climate, and other causes. By referring to Table (B.) it will be observed that a large mortality occurred in 1847, on the Mahaica Creek, the island of Leguan, and the river district of the west coast of Essequibo. In 1846 the mortality was likewise great in these districts (Appendix, No. 2); while on the coasts the mortality has been comparatively small, excepting where, as on the "Profit," and other plantations, it has been large in consequence of the state in which the immigrants were brought to this country, and other causes irrespective of the climate, which I have endeavoured to explain in my tables and remarks. Table (D.) shows the ratio of mortality on sea-coasts to be 4 per cent. less than on rivers, creeks and islands. The most fatal localities being, as is clearly shown in Table (B.), the Mahaica Creek and the island of Leguan; the apparently large mortality on the west sea-coast of Berbice being owing to a large number of Madeirians having been brought in a very desperate state from plantation Blaimont to a temporary hospital (No. 19), on that coast, and having there died; besides the "Sandford" Madeirians, who were brought on plantation Profit in an emaciated state, and perished as detailed in the remarks appended to Table (A.) I have endeavoured in Table (C.), for your Excellency's information, to make a comparative statement of the value of medical treatment on the estates and in the colonial hospitals; and it appears from that table that patients treated in the colonial hospital invariably recover in a ratio far exceeding that of patients treated on the estates, even to the extent of one-half more on the number of sick admitted into the hospitals, compared with the number of both sick and well on the estates. This I humbly conceive to be a convincing proof that hitherto most insufficient remedial means have been employed in the rural districts with regard to these people; and I feel assured that to the single article of quinine, independent of skilful treatment, and other necessary appliances, is owing many of the lives which have been saved in the colonial hospitals, and which have given to those institutions established by your Excellency so distinguished a value. I have been enabled, from a careful examination of the people from many of the more recent cargoes, such as the "Landlord," "Borderer," "Whampoa," "Duas Annas," "Navarino," "John Willis," and other vessels, to testify to the correctness of the health officer's report to your Excellency, that during 1846 and in 1847 a large number of Madeirians have been introduced into this colony in a debilitated state, the result of famine in their own country, and it might have been expected that considerable mortality under any circumstances would occur among them. If my deductions be correct, the decrease

decrease of Madeirian immigrants in six years has been about 40 per cent., and the average annual mortality since 1841 not less than 7 per cent. It therefore appears that although the decrease of the Madeirians has been very great, much of that decrease is owing to a fatal epidemic having existed in the colony during the year 1841, to many of them having been located on rivers, creeks, and islands, to the almost total deficiency of hospital accommodation and judicious hygienic treatment, and latterly to thousands of them having arrived in this colony with constitutions shattered by diseases incidental on starvation and misery.

Another circumstance to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention is, that, as near as I could ascertain, the numbers of acclimated Madeirians at work on the plantations, at the date of my inspection, was 1,617; the greater part of them (when the numbers on La Penitence, Riumveld, and Houston, which estates, from their vicinity to the town, are much frequented, be deducted) residing on the coasts of Demerara and Essequibo. (See Appendix, No. 3.) This fact, coupled with what I have stated concerning the causes of the mortality, induces me to think that should Madeirian immigration to this country be continued under judicious restrictions, such as their location on the coasts alone, a stringent enforcement of the Hospital Ordinance, together with the establishment of rural district hospitals, so great a mortality will not again occur, even should the class of these immigrants be such as has been recently imported into this colony. The diseases from which they suffer are remittent fever at certain seasons (July, August and September); intermittent fever, with its sequelæ (dropsy, swelling of the flesh, diseases of the spleen and of the liver); dysentery, ulcers and ophthalmia; the latter destroys not only nearly all the infants very soon after their arrival into this country, but also those who are born here. The intermittent fever does not destroy life immediately, but by repeated periodical attacks, by which the vital powers become finally so much exhausted as to impair the digestive and assimilating powers, and thereby induce those diseases which are known under the generic term of the sequelæ of fever: enlargement of the spleen, which is an unexplained consequence of these repeated periodical attacks, seldom occurs in those Europeans whose circumstances enable them to avail themselves of the well-known remedial means; and it is this disease of the spleen which appears to precede those organic changes which place the sufferers beyond the control of medicine. In your Excellency's instructions I was directed to draw a comparison between the diseases incidental to Madeirians and other immigrants, and the natives of the colony. I think that this can be most clearly and satisfactorily done by here stating my opinion, that all the diseases from which the Madeirians peculiarly suffer are the result of marsh miasm; and not to enter into a detailed account of the modifications of treatment, the only essential remedy hitherto discovered is the copious and continued use of quinine, in the first instance, together with nutritious food and invigorating drinks.

The native population, on the other hand, are uninfluenced by marsh miasm, and require no quinine; it is a waste of valuable medicine to give it to them. The African immigrants enjoy the same immunity. On these grounds, then, I would again, with deference, suggest that Madeirian immigrants, if judiciously and liberally treated during the first two years of their residence in this colony, would be a very useful addition to the population of the country.

The immigrants who suffer much from sickness, after the Madeirians, are the Madras Coolies. The number that has been introduced into the colony since 1845 is 3,985; and the number died or receded from field labour during that time has been 1,249, there being working on estates at this moment only 2,736; giving a ratio of dead or receded from plantation work of 33.5 per cent. That a great portion of this number have died there can be little doubt; my tables show 360 deaths; the balance are squatters and beggars, who are daily dying in the colonial hospitals. Their general appearance, although larger men, is very inferior to that of the Calcutta Coolies. They are very much given to vagabondage, and are extremely filthy in their persons and habits, eating every species of garbage, even to the extent of picking up the putrid bodies of animals from the nastiest trenches, cooking them and eating them mixed with curry. They suffer, as do the Madeirians, more on the rivers, creeks and islands than on the coasts (*vide* Table (B.)), and also from intermittent fever, but in a less degree than the Madeirians. Their principal diseases are intermittent fever, marasmus, palsy, ulcers, and other diseases consequent on imperfect assimilation and diminished nervous power. I am not aware whether these people were vagabonds and beggars in their own country or not, but I am induced to think that two distinct classes of them have been brought here: for those on Plantation Albion in Berbice, and Plantations Paradise and Enmore, appear to me to be a superior class irrespective of the state of health they were in; for I found some, that appeared to me to be of the inferior class, on some other estates in tolerable health, as your Excellency will perceive by my remarks appended to Table (A.) I think that, as with the Madeirians, if the Madras Coolies, which are about to be brought here, be located on the coast estates alone, there will be much less mortality, although, if not restrained from their bad and unnatural habits, it will still be considerable. I would, however, with all deference, state my opinion that the inferior caste is not worth the trouble and expense of acclimatizing.

The labourers who have been brought from Calcutta appear to be generally of a higher caste of Coolies, are more cleanly in their persons, stricter in their religious observances with regard to food, fonder of dress, and more industrious than the Madras labourers: seen in separate bodies, the latter have a dirty, lurid, ragged appearance, which contrasts strongly with the bright, clean and gay aspect of the former. These labourers are seen to the best advantage in Leguan, which island appears to be as salubrious to them as it is fatal to the Madeirians. The total number brought here since 1844 is 3,668, and the number working in the field at the date of my inspection was 3,403; thus leaving only the small number of

Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. 2, in No. 3.

265 to be accounted for. Of these, we have record of 97 having died; so that, as steady field labourers, the Calcutta Coolies are decidedly superior to either the Madeirians or the natives of Madras; the ratio of those from Calcutta who have died or receded from plantation work being only 7·2 per cent., while, as already stated, the Madras people give a ratio of 33·5 (*vide* Appendix, No. 1). The mortality for 1847 is one-fourth less than among the Madras Coolies (2·7 and 8·1, Table (D.)), and the ratio of sickness is very small throughout the country (5·9), that of Madras Coolies being 9·4. It has not come under my observation whether the Calcutta Coolies are subject to any peculiar diseases, further than that the acclimatizing ordeal appears to be more connected with itch, or what is called a "psoric diathesis," than with the usual effects of miasm fever, and its consequences. On their being first located in this country, this cutaneous affection breaks out and keeps them thin and sickly for some months, although it does not, unless accompanied by bad sores, incapacitate them from working. Although they suffer occasionally from intermittent fever, their power of resisting the influence of marsh miasm is the next in degree to the creoles. This class of Coolies have in some instances formed alliances with negro women, and I saw a few of the offspring. The two of most advanced age are on Plantation Lochabar, Berbice; they are remarkable-looking children, of very symmetrical forms, with handsome intelligent countenances, and glossy black hair in long wavy locks. The Calcuttans (467) who were brought here in 1838, and located on Highbury, Vreed en Hoop, Belle Vue, and Anna Regina, were, with the exception of the Belle Vue Coolies, of whom so much was said, remarkably healthy; and the sickness among the Belle Vue people was evidently the psoric diathesis developed in its most aggravated form. Notwithstanding this infliction, the mortality among them was trifling as compared with what we have since witnessed in the Madeirians. I think the admixture of vagabond tribes in the future shipments of these people is much to be apprehended, for a part of some of the late cargoes are very inferior.

I have now to bring before your Excellency the state of the African immigrants in this colony. On referring to Table (D.), it will be seen that the ratio of mortality is exceedingly small, 1·8, and that the sea-coasts give a larger mortality than the banks of rivers, creeks and islands; namely, 2·3 on the former, and 1·5 on the latter, as if the miasm which is so deadly to the European were a congenial stimulant to the natives of Africa. Even including the great mortality which occurred among the captured Africans per Her Majesty's ship "Growler," as shown in Appendix, No. 5, who were evidently imported into this country under the most disadvantageous circumstances (*vide* Health Officer's note to said Appendix), the total mortality, as already shown, is only 1·8 per cent., which does not exceed the ordinary mortality of the creole population (*vide* Appendix, No. 4), and is as low, if not lower, than that of any other country in the world. Your Excellency will perceive in the remarks appended to Table (A.), that in numerous instances the Africans brought to this colony by the "Arabian" and other vessels, and by the "Berbice Immigration Society," have been located on several estates, not only without any mortality occurring, but, on the contrary, that they have added to the population a considerable number of vigorous children. Even the mortality among the "Growler" Africans is not much greater than that on the Madeirians during the year 1847, and the residue become very rapidly acclimated. The number of Africans who have been introduced since 1835 appears to have been about 6,718. The number now recorded by me as being actually located on estates is 4,319; but I would observe that the apparent deficiency is not owing to mortality, as the tables clearly show, or the secession from field labour, but to their rapid amalgamation with the native black population, and their having thus eluded inspection, which was generally disagreeable to them. I need scarcely, after these statements, express my concurrence in a very general opinion that Africans alone can be introduced into this country without any suffering, and with great and permanent advantage to themselves and to the colony. Your Excellency will perceive, by Appendix, No. 6, that there has been erected since your proclamation a great many estates' hospitals. Many of these establishments are very efficient, and I think that there is a general disposition shown to profit by the fatal experience acquired from the previous neglect of remedial measures.

With the exception of an apparent want of due appreciation among medical men generally of the value of quinine as an antidote to miasm in all its forms, and the consequent sparing use of this costly remedy, medicines are liberally supplied; and, as your Excellency will perceive in the remarks appended to Table (A.), want of liberality on the part of proprietors and attorneys in furnishing medical comforts is the exception. The usual medical attendance (three times a week) is too little for immigrants during acclimatization, and they are not subjected generally to sufficient supervision from the doctor, manager or overseers. It is to be lamented that good drainage, so essentially requisite to the salubrity of dwellings, particularly in malarious districts, is now and has been almost totally neglected. Good drainage around the dwellings of immigrants on estates would have saved many lives, and ought to engage the immediate and serious attention of the proprietary body.

I have, &c.

His Excellency H. Light, Esq., Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) George R. Bonyun.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Table (B.)—RATIO of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the different DISTRICTS.

	Natives of Madeira.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.
DEMERARA :										
East Sea Coast - -	1,738	291	16.7	191	9.9	130	- -	- -	2	1.5
East Bank of River -	1,067	143	13.4	143	11.8	1	-	-	-	-
West Bank of River -	476	102	21.4	41	7.9	106	11	10.3	3	2.7
West Sea Coast - -	969	148	15.2	199	1.7	208	21	10.0	6	2.8
Mahaica Creek - -	218	55	25.2	143	39.6	142	5	3.5	2	1.3
Island of Leguan - -	358	30	19.0	52	24.7	878	68	7.7	15	1.6
Island of Wakennam, Essequibo.	391	69	17.3	55	12.3	381	75	19.0	19	4.9
River District of West Coast.	96	23	23.9	35	26.7	309	3	0.9	10	3.1
Arabian Coast - -	465	25	5.3	39	7.7	916	13	1.4	23	2.4
BERBICE :										
West Sea Coast - -	111	54	48.6	25	18.3	69	-	-	-	-
Banks of River - -	5	-	-	1	16.6	128	4	3.1	4	3.0
East Sea Coast - -	54	17	31.4	10	15.6	30	2	6.6	1	3.2
Canje Creek - -	105	17	15.2	22	17.3	105	2	1.8	12	10.2
	5,853	944	16.6	956	14.0	3,403	204	5.9	97	2.8

	Natives of Madras.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Sick at Date of Inspection.	Ratio of Sickness.	Died from 1 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1847.	Ratio of Mortality.
DEMERARA :										
East Sea Coast - -	605	12	1.9	27	4.2	343	2	0.5	19	5.2
East Bank of River -	124	4	3.2	13	9.4	257	1	0.3	4	1.4
West Bank of River -	41	9	21.9	2	4.6	153	- -	- -	1	0.6
West Sea Coast - -	598	36	6.0	32	5.0	156	- -	- -	3	1.8
Mahaica Creek - -	12	-	-	2	14.2	104	- -	- -	1	0.9
Island of Leguan - -	52	1	1.9	-	-	295	15	0.5	7	2.3
Island of Wakennam, Essequibo.	159	40	25.1	27	14.5	301	2	0.6	5	1.6
River District of West Coast.	59	24	40.6	11	15.7	140	7	5.0	7	4.7
Arabian Coast - -	438	33	7.5	26	5.6	251	-	-	-	-
BERBICE :										
West Sea Coast - -	51	3	5.8	11	17.7	185	4	2.1	9	4.6
Banks of River - -	75	13	17.3	63	45.9	1,138	17	1.4	13	1.1
East Sea Coast - -	343	44	12.8	9	2.5	548	7	1.2	4	0.7
Canje Creek - -	179	39	21.7	19	9.5	448	2	0.4	6	1.3
	2,736	258	9.4	242	8.1	4,319	57	1.3	79	1.8

The mortality from which the Ratios are deducted occurred during the first 10 months of 1847.

(signed) George R. Bonyun, M.D.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

TABLE (C).—Contrasting the RATIO OF MORTALITY on the Numbers in the RURAL DISTRICTS, and on the Admission into the COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

	In different Districts, and Ratio of Mortality.										Admissions into Colonial Hospital, and Ratio of Mortality.										Total Ratio in Districts.	Total Ratio in Hospital.				
	Natives of Matara.		Deaths.		Ratio of Mortality.		Natives of Calcutta.		Deaths.		Ratio of Mortality.		Natives of Madras.		Deaths.		Ratio of Mortality.		Natives of Africa.				Deaths.		Ratio of Mortality.	
	Natives of Matara.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madras.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madras.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality.	Total Ratio in Districts.	Total Ratio in Hospital.	
Demerara and Essequibo:																										
Sea-coasts - - - - -	3,172	382	10.7	1,254	31	2.4	1,641	82	4.7	750	22	2.8	631	47	6.9	24	-	-	161	3	1.8	-	-	7.0	5.7	
Banks of rivers and creeks, and islands in mouths of rivers	2,406	361	13.0	1,817	49	2.5	447	50	1.0	1,250	25	2.0	1,502	108	6.7	39	-	-	270	5	1.8	6	-	7.5	5.8	
Berberice:																										
Sea-coasts - - - - -	165	24	12.6	99	-	-	394	10	2.4	783	12	1.6	-	11	4.8	170	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	3.2	
Banks of rivers and creeks - - - - -	110	11	9.0	283	13	5.2	284	52	18.9	1,586	17	1.0	-	12	-	-	-	-	753	30	5.0	47	6.0	-	4.6	
	5,883	778	11.7	3,403	93	2.7	2,786	194	6.6	4,319	76	1.7	2,583	178	6.4	233	4	1.6	1,184	48	3.8	53	3	4.0	-	

TABLE (D).—Showing the TOTAL NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS FIELD LABOURERS in October and November 1847, and the TOTAL of DEATHS from 30 January to 31 October 1847.

	Natives of Matara.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Calcutta.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Madras.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Natives of Africa.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Total Numbers.	Total Deaths.	Ratio Total.
Demerara, Essequibo and Berberice:															
On sea-coasts - - - - -	3,337	464	12.2	1,353	32	2.3	2,035	105	4.9	1,483	35	2.3	8,208	689	7.2
On banks of rivers, creeks and islands - - -	2,516	492	16.3	2,050	65	3.1	701	137	16.3	2,836	44	1.5	8,103	738	8.3
	5,853	956	14.0	3,403	97	2.8	2,736	242	8.1	4,319	79	1.8	16,311	1,377	7.7

TABLE (E).—Showing the TOTAL NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS FIELD LABOURERS in October and November 1847, and the TOTAL of SICKNESS from 30 January to 31 October 1847.

	Natives of Matara.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Natives of Calcutta.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Natives of Madras.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Natives of Africa.	Sickness.	Ratio of Sickness.	Total Numbers.	Total Sickness.	Ratio Total.
Demerara, Essequibo and Berberice:															
On sea-coasts - - - - -	3,337	535	16.0	1,353	36	2.6	2,035	128	6.3	1,483	13	0.8	8,208	712	8.5
On banks of rivers, creeks and islands - - -	2,516	439	17.4	2,050	168	8.1	701	130	18.5	2,836	44	1.5	8,103	781	9.6
	5,853	974	16.6	3,403	204	5.9	2,736	258	9.4	4,319	57	1.3	16,311	1,493	9.1

Enclosure 5, in No. 3.

Appendix, No. 2.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Appendix, No. 1.

Encl. 5, in No. 3.

	Immigrants.	Dead or withdrawn from Field Labour.
Madeira Immigrants :		
Brought in from 1835 to December 1844 - - - - -	5,134	
Working on estates, January 1845 - - - - -	441	4,693
Brought in during 1845 - - - - -	668	
	1,109	
Working on estates, January 1846 - - - - -	747	362
Brought in during 1846 - - - - -	6,822	
	7,569	
Working on estates, January 1847 - - - - -	3,785	3,784
Brought in to 31st October 1847 - - - - -	3,782	
	7,567	
Working on estates, 31st October 1847 - - - - -	5,853	1,714
		10,553
Total number brought to this colony - - - - -		15,699
Field labourers in October 1847 - - - - -	5,853	
In Berbice Colonial Hospital - - - - -	17	
In General Colonial Hospital - - - - -	150	
Hucksters and shopkeepers in Berbice - - - - -	229	
Household servants, &c. - - - - -	100	
Hucksters and shopkeepers in Demerara - - - - -	1,020	
Household servants, woodcutters, &c. - - - - -	600	
		7,969
Not accounted for - - - - -		7,730
Calcutta Coolies, brought in 1845, 1846 and 1847 - - - - -	3,678	
Working on estates, October 1847 - - - - -	3,429	Ratio.
Not accounted for - - - - -	249	72
Madras Coolies, brought in 1845, 1846 and 1847 - - - - -	3,985	
Working on estates, October 1847 - - - - -	2,736	
Not accounted for - - - - -	1,249	335

Appendix, No. 2.

Districts.	Coolies.	Died.	Portuguese	Died.	Africans.	Died.	
1846 :							
A. Lower Division - - - - -	112	3	219	60	112	5	Mahaica Creek.
B. - - - - -	6	-	34	-	43	-	Ditto.
C. Town - - - - -	29	2	350	8	187	2	East coast and
D. Lower Division - - - - -	5	-	72	-	32	-	La Penitence.
E. - - - - -	126	5	272	63	202	6	East bank of river.
F. - - - - -	73	6	190	12	119	1	West bank of river.
G. - - - - -	375	18	425	77	130	1	West coast.
H. - - - - -	465	17	160	79	224	4	- - Leguan, Wakenam Trooler and
I. - - - - -	275	-	199	10	160	-	Hog Island.
J. - - - - -	389	2	-	-	160	-	- - Part of Upper or River District of
K. & L. - - - - -	116	2	42	60	331	18	west coast.
M. - - - - -	160	12	46	4	1,046	16	Arabian coast.
	172	10	63	20	661	27	East sea coast, Berbice.
							River Berbice.
							Canje Creek and East coast.

Appendix, No. 2.

BRITISH GUIANA.

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Appendix, No. 3.

ACCLIMATED MADEIRIANS (brought to this Country before June 1846).

East sea coast - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386
East bank of river - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
West bank of river - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
West sea coast - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Mahaica creek - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Island of Leguan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Island of Wakenaam - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Arabian coast - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
Berbice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
										1,617
On coasts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	902	
On rivers, creeks, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	
										1,617

Appendix, No. 4.

RETURN of DEATHS among the following Amounts of CREOLE POPULATION on the respective Estates, during the Months of July, August, September and October 1847.

PLANTATIONS.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.
Providence - - - - -	270	1	
Profit - - - - -	102	2	
Henry - - - - -	64	2	
Arcadia - - - - -	135	1	
Mocha - - - - -	381	1	
Wallville and Woriden St. Matthew's - - - - -	81	—	
Parochial Friendly Society - - - - -	87	—	
	1,120	7	16

Furnished by Dr. Dodgson from his practice.

Appendix, No. 5.

AFRICANS brought by HER MAJESTY'S STEAM SHIP "Growler."

Embarked.	Died on Board.	Sent to Colonial Hospital.	Died in Colonial Hospital.	Sent to Foundry.	Died in Foundry.	Sent to Estates.	Died on Estates.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
476	20	25	10	6	-	425	46	76	159

EXTRACT from Health Officer's Report of Immigrants arrived on 10 August 1847, by Her Majesty's Steam Ship "Growler."

I would also request to be permitted to notice another difference in the instructions from those in the Cooley scheme; viz., constituting the commander on board, the superintendent in charge of the immigrants, instead of the surgeon. This, I think, need only be represented to secure its alteration. The mortality during the short voyage of 18 days is large, 4.20 per cent., only equalled in one case from the coast of Africa, viz., in the brig "Rufus," in November 1845; and greater than the average of Cooley ships. For I find on reference to my records, the average mortality from Calcutta is 5 per cent.; that from Madras, 1.29 per cent.; making a general average of 3.14 per cent. A considerable number of the youths arrive in poor condition. Twenty-five patients, as by the hospital list, have been sent to the colonial hospital. Dr. McCrae reports that a very great many of the people embarked in a state of emaciation and debility, evidently produced a short time before by the horrors of the middle passage, previous to the capture of the slave ship. In consequence of this, he signed the receipt for the people as to their health, "with the exception of several dysenteric and catarrhal complaints." In conclusion, I may mention much inconvenience was expressed to have been felt from the want of interpreters.

(signed) John M. Johnstone.

Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 2.

BRITISH GULANA.

NUMBER OF ESTATES' HOSPITALS in the different Districts.

Encl. 5, in No. 3.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Hospitals.	Number of Hospitals to be Erected.	Number of Sugar Estates.
East sea coasts - - - - -	19	5	37
Mahaica creek - - - - -	4	—	8
East bank of river - - - - -	4	1	12
West bank of river - - - - -	5	1	16
West sea coast - - - - -	6	5	22
Island of Leguan - - - - -	14	1	34
Island of Wakenaam - - - - -	14	1	20
Arabian coast - - - - -	11	6	36
Berbice - - - - -	21	4	35
	98	24	220

— No. 4. —

(No. 319.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29 March 1848.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to
Governor Light.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 10, of the 11th January, forwarding a copy of a Report, accompanied by various tables, which you had received from Dr. Bonyun; the result of the investigation which you had commissioned him to make into the rural hospitals on the estates, and the condition of the different emigrants in the colony.

I approve of your having directed this inquiry to be instituted, which was one of great importance, and appears, I am happy to observe, to have been exceedingly well conducted by Dr. Bonyun, to whom I request you will convey my thanks for the very valuable information he has collected.

The emigration of Coolies in 1844, and of each succeeding year, was made at the request of gentlemen in this country interested in the West Indies, supported by applications from the proper authorities in the colonies themselves; but no such applications have been made this year from any source, and there appears to have been a general understanding that the renewal of this kind of emigration would not be proposed. The information contained in your present despatch shows that the colonies will be no losers by this conclusion as to the introduction of Indian labourers.

But I think that the same information renders it worthy of serious consideration whether the bounties should not henceforward be abolished in respect of emigrants from Madeira, and be made payable exclusively upon natives of the coast of Africa; a class of immigrants, as Dr. Bonyun's report shows, equally well suited to the climate and to the cultivation of sugar. You will understand that I should not propose to offer any obstacle to the voluntary immigration of labourers from Madeira, or to their introduction by private funds, but merely to recur to that former decision under which they were pronounced (with the advice of the Court of Policy) not fit subjects for the payment of bounty from the public revenue.

This is a point to which I should wish you to give your best attention, and to inform me of the course you would recommend.

As regards the general health of immigrants, I think it well deserves the consideration of the Court of Policy whether the facts stated by Dr. Bonyun, and especially the great difference between the rate of mortality in the estates' hospitals, and in those which are public establishments, do not lead to the conclusion that the latter should be extended; and whether they might not usefully be combined with workhouses, to which, by an effective vagrant law all vagrants and beggars might be compelled to resort, while relief would be granted to the really destitute.

The expense of such a measure might very properly, I think, be defrayed by a small tax on inhabited houses, which, though charged on the owner in the first instance, would of course in fact fall upon the occupiers; and in return for this payment, the population generally might be granted the privilege of gratuitous medical treatment. The information you have now laid before me leads to the inference, that much might in this manner be done towards promoting the health and good order of the community, and encouraging regular industry; but the question must be one for the consideration of the local authorities, who alone would be competent to impose a fresh tax, and who must have the best means of judging of the general facilities for giving effect to the proposed measure.

Appendix, No. 2.
BRITISH GUIANA.

In conclusion, I would only further suggest, whether the law should not also enforce the effective draining by the owners of all land on which houses are built. This might perhaps be accomplished by subjecting to a double tax houses reported by some public officer appointed for the purpose to be deficient in this respect.

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

— No. 5. —

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara,
18 January 1848.

My Lord,

No. 5.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship an extract minute of the Court of Policy, dated 6th instant, containing copy of petition addressed to the Governor and Court of Policy against the civil list and general expenses of the colony. It is signed by the principal inhabitants of Georgetown. Your Lordship will read that, although I have allowed the recommendation of the unofficial members to be carried into effect, namely, of transmitting copy of the petition to your Lordship, yet the official members (excepting the collector of the customs, who being unconnected with the financial measures of the colony) voted against the recommendation.

It is probable that the petitioners wish to strengthen the resolutions of the unofficial section of the Court of Policy transmitted by despatch (No. 1.) dated 1st instant, and to express their conviction of the difficulties of the present crisis; but they must well know that the combined Court has full power to make the most sweeping reductions in the expenditure of the colony, other than the civil list, without permission of the Secretary of State or the Executive. It is for your Lordship to decide whether power to reduce the civil list should be conceded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of British Guiana, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, Thursday, 6 January 1848.

(After Prayers.)

THE Honourable Mr. Rose, with leave of the Court, presented a petition signed by 84 persons, praying the Court to take measures for reducing the expenditure and modifying the taxation of the colony; viz. :—

To His Excellency Governor *Light* and the Honourable the Court of Policy of British Guiana.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of British Guiana.

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialists feel imperatively called upon at this period, when your honourable Court usually enters on the highly important duty of framing an estimate of the expenditure for the current year, to represent in the strongest and most earnest manner to your honourable Court, and also to urge the pressing necessity of representing without delay to Her Majesty's Government, that in the present critical and embarrassed position of the colony, the inhabitants are totally unable to sustain any longer the great burden of taxation which has hitherto been imposed upon them.

The value of the staple produce of this purely agricultural colony has declined so low since it has been subjected to an unequal and ruinous competition with the produce of slave labour in the markets of Great Britain and Ireland, that during the year just completed it has fallen far short of the cost of production; consequently no income whatever has been derived from the large capital invested in landed property.

The ruinous effects and result of this unequal competition are manifested in the aggravated distress which has already overtaken the proprietary body, its consequent action on the mercantile interests, and which must now speedily extend to and overwhelm every other class of the inhabitants. It is a mournful truth, that notwithstanding the colony has been blessed with an abundant crop for the past year, the position of British Guiana is now absolutely worse than it was at the close of 1846, even though the crop of that year was seriously affected by the drought of the year preceding.

That a vast amount of expenditure has been incurred to renovate the cultivation and produce the crop of the year just passed; and even with the increased returns from the soil, the embarrassments of the proprietary body have been augmented through the ruinous depreciation of their produce, thus leaving them and the colony at large in a more disastrous condition than whilst suffering from the dispensation of Divine Providence.

Your

Your memorialists most respectfully desire to impress upon your honourable Court that the present civil list and general local establishments and expenditure are entirely disproportioned to the prostrated resources of the colony.

Your memorialists are compelled to avow their painful conviction that the period has arrived when the public expenditure must of necessity be effectually curtailed, inasmuch as the colony is not in a condition to bear even one-half the amount which was levied by direct and indirect taxation for the service of the year 1847.

Your memorialists consider that with such an onerous burden as the present civil list, so entirely inconsistent with the present resources and circumstances of the colony, it is impossible to raise by taxation an adequate amount to support even on a greatly reduced scale those institutions which have become necessary from the altered state of society, and for the maintenance of internal peace and good order.

That your memorialists, with deep sentiments of loyalty to their Most Gracious Sovereign, and attachment and affection for the mother country, most respectfully call on your honourable Court to uphold and maintain the principle that as British subjects, inhabitants of a British colony, admitted to be an integral portion of the empire, they have an undoubted right to claim for their staple product, sugar, admission into the markets of Great Britain and Ireland, free of any duty whatever; and for their rum on precisely equal terms at that levied on British spirits.

Your memorialists cannot comprehend why their agricultural produce should be subjected to heavy duties, while the cotton and corn of foreign slave countries which still impose heavy duties on British goods are admitted free of any duty into the British markets; that if the principle upon which the admission of these products of slave labour on these terms be, that it is essential to the welfare and employment of the people of the mother country, and interwoven with their very existence, the same principle imperatively calls on the mother country to preserve us, more especially at the very time we have, in obedience to her mandate, become the instruments for carrying out a grand scheme of philanthropy.

That in the present state of the British markets, glutted as they now are with sugar, the produce of slave labour, the gross value of the entire crop of the colony for the past year cannot be estimated at more than 3,500,000 dollars. To attempt therefore to raise an amount of taxation at all approaching to the estimates of late years, which would actually require little short of one-third of the gross value of the entire produce to realize, your memorialists venture to assert would be a measure equally impolitic and impracticable in a community numbering about 125,000 persons, entirely dependent on the produce of the soil for support; and would moreover paralyze the efforts of the proprietary body to reduce the costs of production and preserve the cultivation of the colony.

Your memorialists respectfully submit to your honourable Court that, taking the foregoing circumstances into your serious consideration, you may be pleased to institute a rigid and searching inquiry into every item of the estimate for the service of the year 1848, so as to effect a reduction on all items retained thereon, to strike off all which are unnecessary, and others which, however justifiable in more prosperous times, ought now to be dispensed with, and thus bring the estimate within the aggregate limit which your memorialists maintain the altered circumstances of the colony imperatively demand.

That your memorialists further desire respectfully to suggest to your honourable Court, that the "ways and means" required for meeting the public expenditure might be greatly modified, and that a system of taxation might be devised which would render the machinery for its collection far less complex and expensive.

All which is most respectfully submitted to the favourable consideration of your Excellency and honourable Court, and with a respectful solicitation that the sentiments of your memorialists may be communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

British Guiana,
1 January 1848.

(84 Signatures.)

The Honourable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Stewart*, the following appointment on the Petition:

THAT this Court, fully concurring in the sentiments expressed in the memorial as to the great distress which prevails in the colony, and of its inability to support the present rate of expenditure, will use every means to reduce the estimate for the year 1848.

This Court further most earnestly entreats his Excellency the Governor to recommend the memorial to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, especially as to the absolute necessity of reducing the present civil list.

That a copy of the memorial, and the Court's recommendation, be transmitted by his Excellency the Governor to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whereon the Court divided:

Ayes.
Mr. Porter.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. Jones.
Mr. Stewart.
Mr. White.

Noes.
Collector of Customs.

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Encl. in No. 5.

The appointment was accordingly carried.

The Chief Justice, the Attorney-general and the Government Secretary declined voting.

The Chief Justice handed in the following memorandum, for insertion on the minutes, namely,

“The Acting Chief Justice, without at all entering into the merits or demerits of the statements contained in the petition, declines to vote or to give any opinion on the petition, or on the motion.”

(True extract.)

(signed) *William Walker,*
Secretary.

— No. 6. —

EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*, dated Demerara, 18 January 1848 (marked Private).

No. 6.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

THE end of the year closed the manufacture of sugar and employment of creoles who held out against any diminution of wages; and to this moment whatever is done, and very little is doing, is performed by the Portuguese and Coolies, who are, however, often driven from the field by the creoles. It is in vain that the ministers of religion tell the creoles that the planters are reduced to such a state by the low prices as not to be able to afford, without absolute ruin to themselves, the same rate of wages as before; they stubbornly refuse to work at any reduction of price.

* * * * *
Within one fortnight three fires, incendiary, have occurred; a return of which I annex.

Under these circumstances, and if unhappily the creoles continue determined in abstaining from work and in revengeful mood, it be found that incendiarism proceeds, I respectfully submit that some stringent law should be passed, as is, I believe, enforced in England, to make the district or parish contribute to the payment of the value of property destroyed by incendiarism; it will be a wholesome check on those who while they hold back from actual crime do not discourage it, or give information so as to secure double vigilance on the part of the police as well as the well-disposed.

Although some three or four creoles have been imprisoned for threatening and ill-treating emigrants who have chosen to accept of lower wages, yet the intimidation still continues. I have directed the inspector-general of police to use every diligence in arresting the progress of intimidation, and to employ the swiftest mode of conveyance of strong bodies of police, whenever he is called on to support the peaceable and well-inclined against their more turbulent comrades.

As I stated, the planters wish either to have a fourth more task for the same wages, or to pay a fourth less wages for the working task of last year; the labourers, by being more industrious, may still obtain the same wages.

I have thought it my duty to make your Lordship acquainted with what is passing; I most earnestly hope that I may shortly be able to write more favourably of the state of the colony.

Enclosure in No. 6.

RETURN of PLANTATIONS on which FIRES have occurred since the 31st December 1847.

Name of Plantation.	District.	County.	Date of Fire.	Property Destroyed.	Opinion of Stipendiary Magistrate of the District.
Palmyra	(F.)	Essequibo	1 January	Two megass logies	-- The act of an incendiary, almost certain; the police on the traces of a fugitive negro.
Montrose	(B.)	Demerara	15 —	-- An entire range of megass logies.	-- <i>Idem.</i> —In the middle of the day, in three different places at once.
Lusignan	(B.)	Demerara	16 —	-- Overseer's dwelling-house.	-- <i>Idem.</i> —At night found on fire at different parts, to the great danger of the lives of the inmates, who lost everything; and one most seriously hurt in escape in his shirt.

A most rigid inquiry is now in progress.

H. L.

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— No. 7.—

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(No. 17.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.No. 7.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 31 January 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a proclamation which after some deliberation, and for the satisfaction of some of the leading men here, I directed Mr. Walker, the Government Secretary, to write for my approval. Considering that Mr. Walker had embraced all the points bearing on the present state of the colony, I heartily concurred in the idea that the proclamation would not be without some effect; it was printed, and has been generally circulated. I have to thank Mr. Walker for his ready assistance, when I was otherwise busily engaged, and I respectfully submit it for your Lordship's approbation.

I regret to say, that on the 19th instant the logies of plantation Melleville, Mahaica River, east coast Demerara, were burnt down; that about the same time an attempt was made to set fire to the dwelling-house of Blairmont, a plantation on the west bank of river Berbice; and that a few nights later, a dwelling-house belonging to a respectable inhabitant was fired at the four corners and in the interior, and burnt to the ground, at New Amsterdam; the family escaping with the greatest difficulty, with the loss of all they possessed.

Every exertion is made by the police to discover the offenders; and rewards are offered for their apprehension or discovery.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

P. S.—February 4th. I regret further to report, that on the 31st ultimo the megass logies of plantation Zorg, Arabian coast Essequibo, were fired and burnt down at 10 A. M.; making the sixth fire in the month of January.—*H. L.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

British Guiana [L. S.] *Henry Light*.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency *Henry Light*, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 7.

WHEREAS within the short space of little more than a fortnight, no fewer than three destructive fires have taken place on plantations, one in the county of Essequibo, and two in the county of Demerara, by which, in two instances, extensive ranges of megass logies, with all their contents, have been totally consumed; and in the third, a dwelling-house, with all its furniture, books of the estate, and other valuable property, placing at the same time in the most imminent danger the lives of four persons, who narrowly escaped from the flames: And whereas, from the evidence already obtained, there is every reason to believe that these occurrences are not accidental, but the result of wilful and deliberate design, and connected with some plan or combination for the general destruction of plantation property throughout the colony:

I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning all persons against the dangerous and illegal tendency of such combination or agreement, and pointing out to them the inevitable results of such atrocious conduct, both as affecting their own character, their interests, and possibly their lives.

I do, therefore, earnestly call upon and exhort all the labouring population of this colony, and more especially those who are natives of the same, to remember the obligation under which they lie to manifest their appreciation of the blessings of liberty and the advantages of civilization, now absolutely in their possession or freely offered to their acceptance; and that in no way can they more satisfactorily do this than by practically exemplifying the precept of "doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them."

I call upon them to recollect that they who countenance and protect the criminal are sharers to all intents and purposes of his crime; and that even if they escape the visitation of human laws, they have yet to dread the assured retribution of Divine Justice.

I warn those who are immediately concerned in or connected with these most detestable and unprovoked attacks on property and life, that when detected and convicted, which cannot fail eventually to be the case, they have nothing to look for but the exertion of the utmost rigour of the law, which in the case of the mere destruction of property, subjects the perpetrator to the punishment of transportation for 15 years; and where life also is endangered, the life of the offender is justly forfeited, and in such case mercy could not be extended.

I call upon all Her Majesty's faithful and loving subjects, the orderly and well-conducted peasantry of this colony, to reflect on their social position and advantages; to ask themselves what they have to complain of?—what grievances remain unredressed?—what irregularities in the laws, or in the administration of them, afford reasonable grounds of murmuring? And were it otherwise, what kind of redress do they promise themselves by cowardly and assassin-like attacks on the property and lives of those whom it has pleased Providence to

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place in a somewhat higher social position? Will the destruction of the means of manufacturing the produce of the crop now ripening on the ground, contribute to secure them more constant employment or higher wages? Will they, when the ability of the proprietor of the soil to employ them is taken away, be able to support themselves in the comfort and ease to which they have been accustomed? Or will they not rather, with the depreciation and destruction of the property of their employers, lose their chief resource in the opportunity of exercising their honest industry, and become a disgrace, instead of a credit, to the country of which they are free citizens, and which lavishly expended her treasure to make them such?

There is but one cause which can be assigned for the crimes against which this proclamation is issued, and that is the proposed reduction of the wages hitherto paid to the labourers on plantations. But this reduction, proceeding as it does from the actual and urgent necessity of the case, and presenting the only means of carrying on the work of the plantations at all, should rather secure the ready sympathy and cheerful co-operation of the peasantry, than incite them to deeds of violence as a senseless means of revenge for a fancied injury. There are those amongst them who can read, and there are few not sufficiently intelligent to understand the real state of things if fairly explained to them. How can they expect to receive the same rate of wages as usual for manufacturing a hogshead of sugar, when that which lately sold for 100 dollars will not now bring 50? And after all, it is in their own power to earn as much money as before; for they have only to work a little longer and more continuously, and they would receive at each week's end the same amount of money as previously. Were the labouring population of this colony to join earnestly with the owners of the land, they might readily increase the quantity of sugar produced by one half at least, which would secure to them ample wages and increasing prosperity.

I address them as their friend, as their Governor, and as representing in this colony their Gracious Sovereign, whom they profess to love and revere; and I call upon them as men who ought to be grateful for the blessings they enjoy under Her mild and considerate sway; as men whose real welfare is bound up with the general prosperity of the colony; as men conscious of their obligations as Christians, to reflect well on these things, to beware of those who would incite them to evil, and thereby bring them to shame. And I warn them, in the most solemn manner, that if all present means should fail in putting a stop to these nefarious proceedings, such stringent and rigorous measures shall be instantly adopted as will make the consequences felt by every one in the community.

Lastly, therefore, I do hereby call on all stipendiary and other magistrates, all officers of police, and all persons in the service of Government, to be active, vigilant and persevering in their endeavours to trace, detect, and bring to condign punishment, the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, warning them that I shall visit with heavy penalties any neglect of duty on their part. And I call upon all Her Majesty's loving and dutiful subjects to be aiding and assisting in endeavouring to preserve the peace and good order, and promoting the welfare of the community in which they reside, as they will respectively answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Public Buildings, in Georgetown, Demerara, this 19th day of January 1848, and in the 11th year of Her Majesty's reign.

God save the Queen!

By His Excellency's Command,

William Walker, Government Secretary.

—No. 8.—

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 8.
Governor *Light* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 14 February 1848.

I HAVE been requested by some of the persons whose names are at the foot of the petition herewith annexed, to forward it to your Lordship, being copy of that which is to be brought before Parliament.

This petition, bearing date 17th January last, was not given to me until after the sailing of the packet on the 4th instant.

In paragraph 5 allusion is made to the cessation from labour by the creoles. I am sorry to say that, although tranquil, this cessation from labour continues.

Paragraph 6 alludes to the fires. There were six in the month of January, the last on the 31st; happily none have been reported in this month.

Paragraph 7 alludes to the temper of the creoles being soured. I am of opinion that a very large proportion of the creoles have a different feeling towards the planters and government to that which they had four or five years ago; but this has arisen from other causes than that of low-priced labour. It is not at all uncommon for remarks, not of the civilised kind, being made by groups of creoles on meeting carriages and horses of official men, to the effect that they the people were taxed to pay such luxuries.

Paragraph 8 alludes to the present distress of the planters. It is difficult to foresee the end

end of their embarrassments. Had they the means of introducing and using the plough, with the advantages now likely to be obtained from the agricultural chemists' labours, the colony would yet compete with slave colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in Parliament assembled.

Encl. in No. 8.

The humble Petition of the Proprietary Body and Others dependent on the successful Cultivation of the Plantations in *British Guiana*,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT only a very short time has elapsed since your petitioners and others of their fellow colonists addressed your Honourable House by petition, setting forth the distress which pressed so heavily upon them, and threatened to involve them and the colony at large in ruin, unless their prayer for remedial measures was promptly granted by the British Parliament.

That since the said Petition was forwarded for presentation to your Honourable House, the state of the colony has become highly alarming, and, your petitioners emphatically declare, portends, at no distant period, a dissolution of the bonds by which society is held together.

That your petitioners felt, that whilst they had in their petition claimed the support of Parliament to alleviate their sufferings, it was nevertheless incumbent on themselves to endeavour, by an equitable mode of proceeding towards the agricultural peasantry, still further to lessen the cost of production, in order to palliate in some measure the disadvantage of their position in having to compete, for the present, with the staple products of slave labour.

That with this object in view, your petitioners commenced with diminishing the salaries of the staff of the plantations, which, being composed of persons sensible of the distressed condition of their employers, willingly acquiesced in the measure as one of paramount necessity; and, following up this course of proceeding, proposed to the agricultural population a reduced scale of wages for the tasks hitherto performed, or a continuation of the old rates of remuneration for an increased quantity of work, based upon the tariff sanctioned by the late governor, Sir J. C. Smith, for 7½ hours per day.

That although your petitioners have, at a vast expense, brought into use every practicable auxiliary power to manual labour which mechanical invention or science could suggest, short of thorough drainage and the use of the plough (the latter being altogether dependent in this colony upon the costly introduction of the former), and notwithstanding several of the manufacturing operations are rendered less laborious by the use of some of those mechanical powers to the persons employed about the sugar works, and also notwithstanding the wages offered by your petitioners are still beyond what the present prices of sugar and other staple products in the home markets warrant, your petitioners regret to say that their offers have been met by the labourers with a decided refusal, and at this moment an almost total cessation from field labour has taken place. The few estates which have any field or manufacturing operations going on, procure it only from immigrant Portuguese and Coolies, together with a few of the staff of the properties; and even they are performing it irregularly, under fear of encountering the hostility of the creole population, who are systematically practising a course of intimidation.

That since the Christmas just passed several fires have taken place of megass logies, whereby those costly and indispensable buildings have, with their large stocks of fuel for manufacturing the product of the estates, been entirely consumed; and from the fact of no manufacturing operations being carrying on at the time on any of the estates where the fires have occurred, and also the remarkable circumstance of their taking place at such a crisis as the present, and in such unparalleled rapid succession, as well as from other circumstances elicited through magisterial investigation, there is little doubt of their being the work of incendiarism.

It is awful to contemplate the state of this fine colony at this eventful crisis; the temper of the labourers is soured, and they feel acutely the competition to which the produce of their labour has been exposed with that of slaves. But your petitioners have no means of shielding them from this disadvantage, although willing to share with them even more than their fair portion of the evils it has entailed, until, by respectful representations, they may be palliated or entirely removed, through the wisdom of the British Parliament. But in the attempt to secure the temporary co-operation and submission to patient endurance of the labouring population, and to uphold the cultivation of the colony, your petitioners have entirely failed; the plantations are now, during the present rainy weather, fast running to waste, and this at a time when labour is most required to keep the cane cultivation free of grass, for the purpose of procuring a return from the soil.

Your petitioners are paralysed at this state of things, unparalleled in the annals of the colony. They see their distresses and difficulties daily augmenting, and without the power, by any exertions of their own (of the want of which they have often been unjustly accused

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BRITISH GUIANA.
Encl. in No. 8.

by parties ignorant of the nature of their trials), to help themselves; for if your petitioners cease to cultivate their estates, they become valueless and run to waste. On the other hand, if they continue to cultivate them under present circumstances, they must do so with the certainty of loss; a fact which is known to capitalists, who consequently have effectually put it beyond the power of parties to carry into practice; so that whilst the struggle to produce a better state of things is maintained, the plantations are sinking into decay.

Your petitioners feel constrained to state to your Honourable House, that if relief be not speedily extended, besides a ruined proprietary body, there will be a discontented labouring population pervading the once flourishing and productive province of British Guiana; its civil and religious institutions must disappear as the inevitable consequence, and the emancipated race relapse into a state of barbarism, which, in the course of time, may assume a character of antagonism and rapine.

Your petitioners, in this awful state of things, most urgently call upon your Honourable House to listen to their prayer for relief, and to save, ere it be too late, their properties and families from utter ruin. They confess that they see no hope of ever procuring the hearty co-operation of the emancipated population in any attempt to compete with slave-labour produce, as it is evident that they were not led to expect that they would ever be placed in such a position, whilst they had to provide themselves with the requisites which, as a free population, they considered they ought to acquire the means of procuring by their ordinary labour, and unsubjected to competition with the produce of slaves, who are in the slave colonies, as they are well informed, compelled to work for 16 hours out of the 24.

Your petitioners, therefore, in conclusion, humbly pray your Honourable House, deliberately and calmly, to take their condition into consideration, and that in your wisdom you may come to a decision that the free-labour produce of the colony, and of other British possessions, shall in future be exempt from all duties, as the products of integral portions of the British Empire; and that, for the purpose of the national revenue, those duties shall be confined to the produce of foreign countries.

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

British Guiana, 17 January 1848.

[30 Signatures.]

— No. 9. —

(No. 26.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 14 February 1848.

As I consider every step tending to show progress in the manufacture of sugar should reach Downing-street as early as it does the West India body in London, I have availed myself of Dr. Shier's offer of duplicate specimens made in the colonial laboratory, which I have addressed to your Lordship separately.

I have the honour to enclose Dr. Shier's letter to me, and two explanatory documents, one describing the process of manufacture, the other a table of details; both these and the specimens are of value to the West India colonies generally, even if it be only to show how much may yet be done for the planters by science. With this view I have written this despatch, trusting respectfully that the transmission of the specimens of sugar will not be considered an unnecessary detail.

Nothing can equal the slovenly, unscientific way in which sugar is made on those estates on which the common process is in use. Dr. Shier has, I believe, opened the eyes of the planters to this defect; and he is now engaged, on some estate on the east coast, Demerara, carrying on experiments for the general uses of the colony in reference to the laboratory specimens.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

Sir,

Colonial Laboratory, George Town, 3 February 1848.

HAVING been applied to by various parties at home connected with the West Indies and interested in the improvement of the manufacture of muscovado sugar in this colony, I am about to transmit to Michael M'Chlery, Esq., of London, certain samples of sugar prepared in this laboratory, accompanied with an explanatory memorandum and a table of data and results;

No. 9.
Governor Light to
Earl Grey.

Sent herewith to
the West India
Committee.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

results; and I beg herewith to forward to your Excellency duplicates of these samples of sugar, and a copy of the memorandum and table.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Shier.*

To his Excellency Henry Light, Esq.
Governor of British Guiana.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

MEMORANDUM for Michael M'Chlery, Esq., accompanying Seven Samples of Muscovado Sugar, and a Table of Data and Results. Encl. 2, in No. 9.

HAVING had many applications from proprietors of estates and others interested in West India property, regarding improvements capable of being effected on the process of sugar-making, without involving any complicated apparatus beyond that in common use, as well as regarding the possibility of preparing concentrated cane-juice or syrup for transmission in that state to Europe, I beg to send you herewith seven specimens of sugar, along with a table showing every particular regarding the canes, the juice, and the manufacture, that I thought would be useful or interesting for you or your West India friends to know. I have kept duplicate samples; and I beg the favour of your submitting those sent to the careful inspection of one or more of the most skilful brokers you can find, in order that the blank columns in the table may be filled up, and the results communicated to us. As the sugars are dried, I beg that the bottles be not opened till they are submitted to the brokers.

I will now proceed to mention a few other particulars, regarding the process and samples, that could not well be given in the tabular form.

The canes were, in every instance, average specimens, not selected with the view of making a fine specimen of sugar, but taken at random from the punts at the mill-door of the estates. The process followed differed little from that in common use; but as some difference exists in different colonies, it may be proper to describe it more in detail.

The grinding was effected by a two-roller hand-mill, used in the laboratory for supplying small quantities of cane-juice for our investigations. As the mill is of very little power, we invariably pass the canes three times through it, to obtain as many pressings as would be got in the most approved four-roller mills. From the seventh and eighth columns in the table it will be seen that the yield of juice is considerably greater than what is usually got in this colony. From numerous trials on various estates, I am satisfied that the average yield does not exceed 45 per cent., whereas the average yield of the seven specimens is 58.32 per cent.; and were our mill one of greater power, even that per-centage could be considerably exceeded. The first of all improvements, then, seems to be to obtain a larger per-centage of juice from the cane; and by ordinary attention to the setting of the rollers, to getting the rollers turned true when they have worn hollow in the middle, to better and more regular feeding, this might, to a great extent, be effected with the mills in present use. In all cases, however, where new mills have to be erected, I would give a decided preference to the American four-roller mills with a slow motion, as in all respects superior to the English three-roller mills. If we only extract 45 per cent. of juice, while others extract 60 or 65, we are clearly at an immense disadvantage, and adhere to a form of mills, and a style of working them, incompatible with a profitable yield.

The method of clarification used in preparing these specimens will soon be detailed in a special report. It will suffice at present to say that lime is the sole neutralizing agent; that it is used in excess, the juice being boiling at the time, and clay or gypsum is used along with it to act mechanically in giving density to the coagulum of feculent matters that subsides to the bottom of the clarifier; that the tempering is regulated by an accurate though simple system of checks and tests; that the clarified juice is capable of a ready and perfect filtration; and that, subsequently to this operation, the excess of lime is corrected by the use of sulphuric acid.

This method of clarification succeeds on the large scale as well as on the small, and has been verified by me on two estates making five and seven hogshead per day respectively. This method, when accurately performed, renders skimming unnecessary, and saves that part of the juice, sometimes amounting to one-sixth of the whole, which at present goes with the skimmings to make rum. It appears, moreover, that by this method of clarification, a sugar is obtained which, when dissolved, gives a more transparent solution, and is free from a certain solid sediment which appears on dissolving ordinary muscovados.

The clarified juice was boiled down in an iron vessel over the open fire, and was exposed from four to five hours to the action of heat. The thermometer was always used towards the close of the process, and served, along with the appearance and touch of the syrup, to determine the proper time for striking. The Table presents some instructive facts regarding the striking point; thus, No. 1 and No. 2 were made from canes grown on the same field. The difference in the density of the juice was only .005, and the total yield of sugar and molasses from the same quantity of juice almost identical; yet, in consequence of No. 1

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BRITISH GUIANA.
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being boiled somewhat higher, it yielded four ounces more sugar per gallon, and four ounces less molasses. When the clarification has been bad, cane-juice cannot be boiled so high with safety as when it has been good; hence it is customary, on a great majority of estates, to strike too low, sometimes as much as 10 or 12 degrees of Fahrenheit too low; thus rendering the yield of molasses inordinately large.

The columns of per-centric results, both as respects juice and canes, will be read with interest, for they show that 25 per cent. increase on the quantity of sugar at present obtained from the cane-juice on most estates in the colony may be easily obtained. If, when the two blank columns are filled up by the broker, anything like a similar increase on the planters' profit, arising from improved quality, is exhibited, it will show that, when urged by competition into the use of better methods of manufacture, not to mention better methods of cultivation, there is in reality much reason for really active energetic planters to hope.

To the 26th column of the Table considerable interest attaches, inasmuch as it shows that by drying the sugar as soon as it is cured, it might be sent home in boxes, casks, or even bags, not merely without loss, but without fermentation or discolouration; and that its tendency would be rather to gain a little in weight than to lose in the hands of all parties, even up to the consumer. At present the average loss by drainage and fermentation on shipboard from this colony cannot, I think, be estimated at less than 12 per cent.; while to dry thoroughly the specimens sent, the average loss was only 4.22 per cent., affording a saving of nearly eight per cent. Were the quality and colour of the muscovados of this colony made equal to specimens Nos. 1, 4 or 2, their destination would probably be the scale; and packages like the Cuba sugar boxes of four or two cwt., even if they cost as much as the present packages do, would be more convenient for grocers and families, and would stow better on shipboard. The cost of drying the cured sugar would be very inconsiderable.

It may be proper here to notice that all these specimens have been struck into cones. Operating on small quantities, no other course was so convenient; but they are true muscovados, and have not to be syruped, or liquored, or washed, or clayed. I think it right, however, to mention that I consider it impossible from our cane-juice to make as good sugar as these specimens by striking into the ordinary flat coolers. Cone striking, or any of the numerous substitutes for it now known and practised in various colonies, would be attended with little or no increased labour over the present plan, and would secure many advantages.

On the whole, then, I am of opinion that with better expression, better clarification, careful concentration, even in the present very defective coppers, followed up by striking into the vessels in which the sugar is to drain, that a very great increase in quantity of sugar, and a great improvement in its quality and value are easily attainable.

On the preparation of well-clarified cane-juice, concentrated so as to be transmitted home, I have made many experiments, and would have transmitted specimens, had it been possible to do so with safety. I find that to preserve the syrup from fermentation, it requires to be boiled so high, that on cooling down, it in a very short time deposits large crystals of candy. A difficulty would, therefore, at once arise regarding the levying of the duty, for it would arrive in England partly crystallized and partly syrup. Boiled up to this point, but little more heat suffices to convert it into sugar; and planters will, therefore, I believe, prefer to complete the process. Boiled to a lower density than this, it very readily runs into fermentation, especially if it is not struck hot into close vessels. Exposed to the air, as it would be were it struck into an iron cooler, or even directly into a puncheon, it cannot be kept any length of time, say a few months, at our ordinary temperatures, without fermenting so as to start the bung, and overflow in a greater or less degree.

I consider that, for the use of central factories or refineries in this colony, the method of concentrating up to a certain point, and then transmitting the syrup to the factory by railway or water carriage, might be practised with great advantage, provided but a short time elapsed from the making of the syrup and the completion of the process.

If further information regarding the densities, temperature, and length of time my syrups kept before they crystallized, or till fermentation set in, is still desired, I will willingly furnish it; and I mean soon to try whether, with a greatly improved clarification, we may not now succeed better than we did last year.

(signed) John Shier.

Colonial Laboratory, 3 February 1848.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

TABLE of various Data and Results obtained in preparing Specimens of MUSCOVADO in the COLONIAL LABORATORY of British Guiana.

No.	Date of Manufacture.	Locality of Canes.	Description of Canes.			Per Centages.		Specific Gravity of Juice.	Caustic Lime to neutralize 1 Gallon of Juice.	Temperature at Striking, Fahrenheit.	Length of Time in Cones.		
			Plants or Ratoons.	Age, Months.	Length of time Cut.	Green Megass.	Juice.				Crys-tallizing.	Dripping.	
1847 :					<i>Days.</i>					<i>Grains.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
1	26 November	-- Pl. La Penitence.	Plants -	14½	2	46·29	53·71	1·0925	9·32	238·5		18	12
2	27 --	Ditto - -	Ditto -	14½	3	40·20	59·80	1·0875	10·35	238·		36	8
3	18 December	Pl. Thomas -	Ratoons -	13	3	37·87	62·13	1·0838	5·1757	239·		18	8
4	20 --	Pl. Kitty -	Ditto -	15	4	44·39	55·61	1·0838	18·29	239·5		18	7
5	22 --	Pl. Thomas -	Ditto -	13	6	36·12	63·88	1·0775	10·35	240·		18	6
6	29 --	Pl. Enmore -	Ditto -	12	1	43·87	56·13	1·0825	10·35	239·5		18	7
7	31 --	Ditto - -	Ditto -	12	3	43·03	56·97	1·0838	9·66	240·		18	10

RETURN PER GALLON.				Density of Molasses.		PER-CENTIC RESULTS.						Loss per Cent. in Drying.	Locality of Canes.
Sugar.		Molasses.		Specific Gravity.	Temperature at Observation, Fahrenheit.	In 100 parts of Juice.			In 100 parts of Cane.				
Grains.	Round Numbers.	Grains.	Round Numbers.					Sugar.	Molasses.	Total.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Total.
<i>lbs. oz.</i>		<i>lbs. oz.</i>		<i>°</i>									
11,277	1 9¾	4,905	0 11½	1·3713	80·25	14·75	6·41	21·16	7·92	3·44	11·36	-	-- Pl. La Penitence.
9,509	1 5¾	6,664	0 15¼	1·3691	80·25	12·49	8·75	21·24	7·47	5·23	12·70	-	Ditto.
9,887	1 6½	7,420	1 1	1·3729	78·75	13·03	9·78	22·81	8·10	6·08	14·18	3·21	Pl. Thomas.
10,290	1 7½	7,311	1 0¾	1·3721	80·25	13·56	9·64	23·20	7·54	5·36	12·90	4·69	Pl. Kitty.
8,879	1 4¼	6,530	0 15¼	1·3819	80·	11·77	8·66	20·43	7·46	5·49	12·95	-	Pl. Thomas.
9,956	1 6¾	7,234	1 0½	1·3808	79·	13·14	9·55	22·69	7·38	5·36	12·74	5·28	Pl. Enmore.
9,727	1 6½	7,147	1 0¼	1·3765	84·75	12·82	9·42	22·24	7·30	5·37	12·67	3·69	Ditto.

— No. 10. —

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

No. 10.
Governor Light to Earl Grey.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship an abstract of the reports from the stipendiary magistrates and inspector-general of police, which have been made to me by my orders, of the state of the colony, so far as regards the creole population.

I am sorry to say there is a continuance of cessation from labour by the great majority; whatever work is done, is by the immigrants.

In some parts of the country I have understood that offers have been made to the labourers for taking off the standing crops at half produce, but without effect; though in Leguan, River Essequibo, several estates have been given over to the negroes on a trial of the Metairie system. Many estates are in arrear of wages, but the labourers do not apply for redress to the stipendiary magistrates, and therefore these are happily spared from adding to the embarrassments of the planters by summary processes.

The creoles are everywhere peaceable, which, after the repetition of incendiarism of last month, I did not expect.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Light.

ABSTRACT of REPORTS made to the Governor on the State of the RURAL DISTRICTS of this COLONY, from 24 January to 17 February 1848.

DISTRICT.	AUTHORITY.	DATES.	PRECIS OF REPORTS.
General	-- Inspector-general Police.	24 Jan. 1848 17 Feb.	- Throughout Demerara and Essequibo everything quiet and orderly, though the people generally decline to work at reduced wages. From personal inspection of Demerara, and from reports of inspectors in Essequibo and Berbice, all quiet, but labour not generally resumed by creoles; their conversation, however, leads to the inference that they will, to a large extent, soon do so. More cases than usual before the magistrates, but nothing of particular importance.
A. Upper, Demerara	George Bull, S. M.	29 Jan. 5 Feb. 12 -	-- Generally quiet. Creole labourers generally decline work. Immigrants, except a portion of Africans, at work. On one estate (Supply) about a dozen creoles and 30 Barbadians at work, cutting canes, at about 25 per cent. reduction on former rates.
A. Lower, Demerara	J. O. L. Mure, S. M.	5 -	-- Nothing to excite apprehension in the conduct of the people; who, however, refuse throughout the district to work for reduced wages, except on one estate, plantation Enterprise.
B. Demerara	D. MacLennan, S. M.	31 Jan. 4 Feb. 7 - 12 - 15 -	-- Everything quiet and peaceable; but the creole labourers generally, except a few at plantations Ogle and Turckean, decline working. Immigrants throughout the district at work. Ascribes the obstinacy of the creoles partly to the fact that some estates have already advanced the rate of wages. A little improvement, more creoles having turned out, but no villagers. No unusual violations of the law. Rents exacted from estates' people who will neither work nor quit. A few villagers have since turned out, and in a few days it may be general.
C. River, Demerara	A. M. Lyons, S. M.	2 - 5 - 16 -	-- District tranquil. Labourers gradually, but not rapidly, resuming work. Number at work increasing. Creoles generally resuming. Several estates making sugar.
D. Demerara	W. H. Ware, S. M.	29 Jan. 2 Feb. 8 -	-- No insubordination or unusual violation of the laws attempted. A number of labourers on five out of 13 estates working at reduced wages. Immigrants generally working well. Subsequently the labourers on five other estates resume work. Everything quiet.
E. Demerara	J. S. Beamish, S. M.	29 Jan. 2 Feb. 3 - 5 - 12 -	-- Population peaceably disposed. A riot between the labourers of Fellowship and Den Amstet quelled by a couple of policemen, and leading to no subsequent proceedings. District quiet.
F. Essequibo	C. A. Goodmar, S. M.	6 -	Labouring population peaceable; but Coolies alone in regular work.
G. Essequibo	Edward Carbery, S. M.	5 - 12 -	-- Conduct of the labourers everywhere peaceable and orderly. Creoles at work on five estates, and immigrants generally. Difficulty partly occasioned by seven estates in adjoining district giving full wages. Subsequently two other estates resume work, and general resumption expected by end of the month.
H. Essequibo	W. J. Sandiford, S. M.	2 - 5 - 12 -	-- District generally orderly and peaceful. Majority of estates at work at some reduction of wages, but chiefly by immigrants.
I. Berbice	P. Norton, S. M.	1 - 5 - 12 -	-- No outrage. Creoles refuse reduced wages, but arrears are in some instances due; as long as their provisions last are not likely to resume work.
K. L. Berbice	C. H. Strutt, S. M.	29 Jan. 2 Feb. 5 - 15 -	-- Population orderly and respectful. Africans at plantation Highbury resume work at 25 per cent. reduction. Few creoles at work on plantations, but are not nevertheless idle, being engaged on their own provision-grounds.

TRINIDAD.

Appendix, No 2.

TRINIDAD.

— No. 11. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Harris* to Mr. *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Trinidad, 30 July 1846.

No. 11.

By this mail I forward to you a small book of regulations for Indian immigration in this colony, which I have had drawn up, partly compiled from the first set made for that purpose, and added to by myself, with the valuable aid of Major Fagan, the Coolie magistrate.

Lord Harris to Mr. Gladstone.

My object with respect to the book itself was to furnish every proprietor, planter and manager, with a copy of it, in order that they might be aware what was their duty towards the Coolies, and what was to be required of the Coolies, and that none might be able to plead ignorance as an excuse for not fulfilling the conditions for their receiving these immigrants, as has sometimes been the case.

6.

My desire has been impartially to study the interests of both parties, at the same time never to lose sight of the fact, that the Coolies are placed here under peculiar circumstances, as utter strangers in a foreign land, and therefore requiring the zealous and unceasing care of Government; that they are also far from being the best class of the Indian labouring population, are naturally dissolute, and depraved in their habits, if left to themselves, and much inclined to fall into habits of drinking, and of wandering idle about the country, and therefore require the close supervision of Government, in order to correct, if possible, but at all events to prevent, any evident and public cases of vagabondage and licentiousness. On this account some of the rules may appear stringent, but, as I have before stated to you, I consider this system of immigration requires the greatest care and attention to ensure its success; that it must be handled delicately, and yet with great firmness, and that considerable discretionary power must be permitted to the local government, in order to give free action on the subject.

I hope that these regulations will receive your approbation. I shall be prepared to modify them according to any suggestion you may throw out; but I feel that no power has been assumed which is not necessary, and which, if questioned, I shall not be prepared to require of the Legislative Council to confirm by Ordinance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Harris*.

P.S.—I enclose a copy of the instructions issued to the inspector of police, in regard to the duties required of the police, under the 9th Rule of the Code of Regulations.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

TRINIDAD COOLY REGULATIONS.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

1. APPLICATIONS for cooly labourers from proprietors and agents of estates to be made to the agent-general of immigrants, specifying the number required, and conveying an assurance that all the rules passed, or to be passed, in reference to them by the Government, while under limitation of service, or until they become amalgamated, through permanent settlement in the island, with the rest of its labouring population, will be strictly conformed to.

Application for coolies, to whom, and in what form, to be made.

2. The coolies are to be provided at the sole cost of the planters, with a dwelling-house of wood, strongly floored, well ventilated with doors and windows, and in every respect, so constructed as to afford them in the worst weather a dry and comfortable shelter. Separate huts, so that every man may have a house to himself, it is recommended should for the future be constructed for these people, instead of large open barracks as at present, to each of which should be annexed an inclosure of land, sufficient for a garden, and the rearing of domestic animals, such as pigs, goats, and poultry, which they should be encouraged to undertake, the first supply being given them gratuitously by their employers.

Houses or huts to be provided for coolie immigrants, with inclosures of land attached thereto for garden and the rearing of domestic animals.

3. In order to secure to the cocoa planters, and smaller sugar proprietors, an equal share in the general benefit to be derived from the labour of the coolie immigrants, they (the coolies) will be divided into gangs of 50 and 25.

Coolie immigrants, how distributed; appointment of sirdars or coolie

overseers left discretionary with resident proprietors and managers.

The appointment of sirdars, or coolie overseers, being in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor, of rather questionable expediency, is left discretionary with resident proprietors and managers, as the best judges how far it may be useful or otherwise.

4. The wages, food, and clothing to be given to the coolie immigrants during the first year of engagement with their employers, are to be regulated by the following tables :

MONTHLY TABLE.

	Rs.	\$.	c.
To each sirdar - - - - -	7	=	3 35
To each male coolie - - - - -	5	=	2 40
To each female ditto - - - - -	3	=	1 45
To each boy under 12 years - - - - -	3	=	1 45

DAILY TABLE.

Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.
	\$. c.		\$. c.
1	0 9	1	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 11
3	0 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	0 37	4	0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0 46	5	0 28
6	0 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0 38
8	0 74	8	0 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	0 83	9	0 50
10	0 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	0 67
13	1 20	13	0 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	1 29	14	0 78
15	1 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	0 83 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	1 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	0 89
17	1 57	17	0 94 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1 6
20	1 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	1 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1 17
22	2 3	22	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	2 12	23	1 28
24	2 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1 34
25	2 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	2 40	26	1 45

At \$. 2. 40. or 5 Rupees per month of 25 days.

At \$. 1. 45. or 3 Rupees per month of 26 days.

FOOD.

Rice (per day 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or)	- - -	- 45 lbs. per month.
Dholl or peas	- - -	- 9 lbs. „
Ghee or oil	- - -	- $\frac{1}{4}$ gall. „
Salt	- - -	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. „
Salt Fish	- - -	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. „
Muscalahs { Turmeric or tamarinds	- - -	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. „
{ Onions and chillies	- - -	- 1 lb. „

One small tin or iron pot to each coolie.

Dietary table.
No deviation to be made therefrom, and all extra supplies required by the coolie to be purchased by himself.

N. B. The above rations, being ample, indeed more than one coolie can consume, are to be those issued to every coolie throughout the colony, without any deviation whatsoever therefrom; whatsoever else (tobacco, for instance) the coolie may wish for, must be purchased by himself. Much importance is attached to the strict and uniform observance of this recommendatory rule.

CLOTHING.

Clothing,

To each male coolie and labouring boy are to be given, during the first year of service, two good blankets, as protection from rain and cold; two pairs of strong trousers, one woollen cap, one durable jacket.

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To each coolie woman, two blankets, one chuddur, or sheet of six yards, to serve as wrapper; one head-dress, or female's turban; and one good petticoat.

All children too young to labour must be provided with clothing and food by their respective parents.

5. His Excellency Lord Harris, having reason to think that coolies are frequently met on the public roads, and in the neighbourhood of estates, in almost a state of nudity, notwithstanding the ample covering provided for them under the foregoing rule, managers of estates, as well as all police authorities, are earnestly enjoined to exert themselves for the abatement of a practice as offensive to decency as it is disgusting in a civilised community, and demoralising in example to the other labouring classes of the island. Here, where the coolie's money savings may be said to be a clear gain to him, his food and clothing being supplied to him from the manager's stores, no excuse for such an inadequate covering of his person can be allowed; and it will accordingly be the duty of the superintending magistrate, whenever he visits estates, to inquire into the state of the coolies' clothing, and to authorize the renewal of such articles as they may appear deficient in, from having either lost or sold them; managers repaying themselves the cost by deductions from the next subsequent pay issued to them, carefully preserving the bills as vouchers for the expenditure.

6. The hours of labour, when the coolies are not employed at task-work, allowing one intermediate hour for breakfast, are fixed as follows: from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M., during the *entre coupe*, or out of crop season; and during the crop time, or whenever any extra labour has to be performed, the coolies are to work as long as the other labourers on the estate; and as an essential means to ensure prompt and punctual attendance at work at the appointed hour on the part of the labourers, the absence of which must be so detrimental to the successful management of a property, it is recommended that all labourers on estates be summoned at the same time to work, and by sound of bell; and in order to secure the estate against the loss which a wilfully lazy and drawing performance of work on the part of coolies must occasion, as well as to put an effectual check to what, if persevered in, must be replete with annoyance and vexation to managers, distracting their attention from their immediate duties, it is recommended that a register (to be sworn to if necessary) of all coolies guilty of such dereliction of engagement, and of all particulars necessary to its clear establishment against them, be kept, so that at the expiry of their contract they may be made to make good the days which the register may clearly show the estate had lost by such wilful failure to fulfil the same. No one requires a stricter surveillance of conduct while at work than the Indian labourer, whose propensity to lie down and smoke while at work, and to seize every available opening for evading it, is proverbial.

7. More efficient arrangements than have at present generally obtained must be made, to ensure the regular visitation of the coolies, at least once a week, by a qualified medical gentleman, who will be required to keep a register of the coolies under medical treatment in the subjoined form; copy of such register to be furnished quarterly, viz., on the 1st April, 1st July, 1st October and 1st January, through the coolie magistrate, for the information of his Excellency the Governor; and as it must tend to the greater comfort and surer recovery of the sick that they should during illness not be disturbed by the noise and bustle of the general barrack, a house, sufficiently spacious and well ventilated by doors and windows, and having a rain-proof roof, to be provided on each estate for exclusive use as a coolie hospital; coolies while on the sick list to receive no wages, and in regard to diet and everything else to be subject to the regulating orders of the attending medical officer. Coolies falling sick are never to be permitted to remain in barrack or their huts, but are immediately to be removed to hospital; their wives and children while ill to receive every care and attention their case may demand.

Appendix No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

Coolies not to be allowed to go about inadequately attired. Articles of clothing lost, or sold, to be replaced at their expense by managers of estates.

Hours of daily labour. Task-work allowable at the discretion of managers.

Medical attendance to be provided for the coolies. Hospital registers to be kept, of which copies are to be submitted quarterly to his Excellency the Governor. Suitable house as hospital to be erected on each estate.

Women and children to receive medical care and attention.

REGISTER of SICK COOLIES on the _____ Estate, for the Quarter commencing _____, and ending _____

No.	Names.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Nature of Case.	Date of Discharge, being Cured.	Date of Discharge, being Incurable.	Date of Disease.	REMARKS.
							In this column must be noted the several dates during the quarter on which the sick were visited by the doctor, and how far, in his judgment, their complaints have been produced by rum drinking; and whether the habit has increased or otherwise during the quarter. The disorders considered incurable to be particularised, and opinion given as to whether originated since arrival in colony, or otherwise.

ABSTRACT.

Total number admitted into hospital during the quarter	-	-	-
Discharged cured	-	-	-
Deaths	-	-	-
Remaining in charge	-	-	-

(signed) A. B.
Medical Officer in charge.

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Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.1

No contract expired coolie to be employed unless he can produce regular certificate of discharge.

Printed certificates in the prescribed form to be issued to estates at the cost of Government in the first instance.

8. As the practice of engaging contract expired coolies offering themselves for hire without being able to produce from their late employers certificates of regular discharge, &c., might be productive of much inconvenience and trouble, and have besides a prejudicial effect on the conduct of the coolies, superintendents of estates are not to consider themselves at liberty to entertain any Indian immigrants presenting themselves for service under such circumstances, nor until they can produce the required documents, or the superintendents have communicated in reference to them, with their late employers, by whose statements they will be guided in entertaining them or otherwise; and that this regulation may come at once into operation, printed skeleton certificates in the annexed form are now in course of issue to estates, at the cost in this first instance of Government; one duly signed by the manager is to be given to each coolie on his finally leaving the estate, being affixed by gum, or other glutinous liquid, to one of the inner sides of his pass-book.

Certified that A. B., a (a) Coolie,
(b) allotted to this estate, on the
184, for the contract term of one year, which has this day expired, declining to renew, has consequently been discharged, first receiving all his just dues, as per entry in Coolie account-book; his conduct during the term of his servitude was, &c.

(signed) B. C.
Resident Proprietor. (c)

(d)

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- (a) Insert the Presidency, Calcutta, or Madras, from which the Coolie may have emigrated.
(b) If Sirdar, insert it.
(c) Substitute manager when there is no resident proprietor.
(d) Name of estate and quarter.

Coolies not to leave estates without tickets of leave, and all found wandering about the country without such passports to be secured, and sent back to their respective estates by the police constables.

9. It is recommended that no manager should allow coolies to go on leave without furnishing them with a ticket signed by himself, specifying the name, period of leave, and locality to be visited; and to give more effectual operation to this rule, police constables are required to take charge of, and send back to their respective estates, any coolies they may find wandering over the country unprovided with the above-mentioned tickets of leave, charging their respective managers with any expense the execution of these orders may occasion, the managers indemnifying themselves on the next ensuing issue of pay.

Wages of coolies, when and how to be paid.

10. Coolies to be regularly paid throughout the colony at the termination of each month, and never on any account at a later period, and by the managers themselves, and never under any circumstances through the sirdars. This rule is to be considered applicable to the issue of rations, clothing, &c.

Coolies' account-books, plan upon which to be kept.

11. Pay-books, distinct from the accounts of all other labourers, to be kept, in which must be specified opposite each man's name, his rate of pay, the allowance of food, clothing, &c., issued to him, and when pay is disbursed at the end of the month, the account must be closed and authenticated by the signature of the manager, and to be produced whenever called for by the stipendiary magistrate, or other competent authority; and in order to render the keeping of accounts between coolies and managers more easy and satisfactory, weekly pass-books are to be supplied to each working coolie; in this pass-book, at the close of every Saturday's work, the coolie is to be credited with the number of days of the past week (from Monday to Saturday) for which he gave his labour; in like manner he is to be charged with whatever expenses he may have incurred from advances made to him, or on any other just account, in regard to which he must at the time be fully satisfied by clear explanation; and on his quitting the estate from refusal to renew or other allowable cause, the pass-book is to be given to him, duly filled up, and authenticated as required by rule 7.

Weekly pass-book to be supplied to coolies, &c.

Half-yearly reports of number of women and children to be furnished to government. Suggestions as to the discouragement of rum drinking amongst the coolie labourers.

12. Half-yearly reports of the number of Indian and negro women with each coolie gang, stating number of male and female children, with their ages, to be forwarded on 1st July and 1st January to the magistrate, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

13. It having been brought under the cognizance of his Excellency the Governor, that the coolies on several of the estates have begun to indulge in rum drinking, in many instances selling their clothes and even their rations, to procure for themselves this deleterious liquid, resident proprietors and managers are earnestly called upon to exert themselves by every means in their power to arrest at once the growth of what must tend to the nullification of every exertion that may be made for the religious and social improvement of these coolie labourers, a people who have such strong claims on the philanthropy as well as on the sense of self-interest of their employers.

14. One liberal but uniform system of pay and treatment in respect to the coolie labourers ought to be observed throughout the colony, those of one estate never on any account receiving an advantage above the rest. Such an understanding amongst the resident proprietors and managers of estates is, it is obvious, indispensable as an effectual guard against the engendering of dissatisfaction on the part of the coolies, and of those disputes which invariably result from the cessation of what men, from being long in receipt of, regard as rights. In reference to this important subject, and after it has received fuller consideration, resident proprietors and managers will be more definitely communicated with.

Importance of an uniform rate of pay and treatment.

By command of his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *James Fagan, C. S. M.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

MINUTE FOR THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

In reference to the ninth rule of the book of rules and regulations lately drawn up for the proper management of the coolies in this island, the inspector of police is directed to give instructions to the sub-inspector, serjeants, and police constables, that on their meeting with coolies apparently wandering about either in town or in the country, they will require them to show their leave tickets (mentioned in the ninth rule, or their discharge ticket mentioned in the eighth rule), when they may be allowed to proceed; should they possess neither, or be supposed to be wandering about as vagrants, they should be conducted or forwarded to the nearest police station in order further to make any statements should they so wish, and then be directed to return to the estate upon which they are employed.

Encl. 2, in No. 11.

The Governor particularly desires, that in the performance of this duty the police should conduct themselves quietly and civilly towards the coolies.

By command.

25 July 1846.

(signed) *Arthur White, Col. Sec.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 29.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

No. 12.
Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 15 September 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 34, of the 30th July, transmitting a printed copy of certain rules and regulations respecting coolie immigration, drawn up by your Lordship, with the assistance of Major Fagan.

On referring to those rules, I find that they provide, among other things, for the erection of places of abode for the Indian immigrants for the amount of their wages, food, and clothing; for the amount of their daily labour; for their repayment to their employers of lost time; for the medical attendance on them; for their non-employment by any new master without a certificate of discharge from their last employer; for preventing their wandering abroad, and for the uniform and regular payment of their wages.

Even if I were satisfied of the wisdom and justice of the whole of these regulations, I should yet be compelled to deny their validity. They constitute in effect a law of great extent and importance; and the enactment of laws is manifestly not within the province of the executive government of Trinidad. The regulations so promulgated might be disobeyed with absolute impunity, and could not be enforced by any legal process. So far as they contemplate the security and benefit of the coolies, they are therefore ineffectual; and yet, by affording a semblance of efficiency, may prevent the enactment by the proper authority of such laws as are really required for the purpose.

But, independently of their want of legal authority, there is much in the regulations themselves of which I cannot approve. To some of them I perceive grave objections, and more especially those numbered 8, 9, 11, 13, and 14. It is, however, sufficient for my immediate purpose to observe, that the regulations must be withdrawn as resting on no adequate authority. As I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship a full explanation of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the general principles by which laws ought to be made for regulating the relations between the coolies and their employers, I abstain at present from entering into a more particular examination of the printed rules transmitted in your despatch of the 30th July.

See Circular Desp. to W. Indies, 23 Oct. 1846, at p. 1 of Parliamentary Paper 325, 27 April 1847.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

— No. 13. —

(No. 84.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 21 October 1846.

No. 13.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 29, dated 15th September, in which your Lordship requires that the coolie regulations should be withdrawn, on the ground of their not possessing sufficient legal authority.

In pursuance of your Lordship's directions, that has been done.

In not bringing the regulations before the Council previously to transmitting them to England, I followed the only precedent I possessed, that of my predecessor, whose regulations respecting the coolies never received the public sanction of the Council.

I expected that serious objections would be raised in England to many of those added by me; but as they were intended for a very different state of society in Trinidad, and as immediate interference was required, I did not hesitate to adopt such measures as I conceived would be beneficial to the parties interested.

I shall not trouble your Lordship at present respecting them, further than stating that I permitted the 14th Rule to remain in deference to an older and more experienced opinion than my own, but with the warning that it could not be carried out; and in effect it has never been acted on.

I herewith forward to your Lordship a copy of my message to the Legislative Council on this subject, and also on the intercolonial immigration.

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

Enclosure in No. 13.

Government House, 17 October 1846.

MESSAGE.

Encl. in No. 13.

THE Governor has summoned a special meeting of the Council, for the purpose of acquainting the Board that he has received instructions from the Secretary of State on no account to sanction for the future the payment of any bounties from the local treasury for intercolonial immigration.

It would appear that there is some misconception at the Colonial Office as to the authority on which these bounties have hitherto been paid.

They are authorized, as the Board is aware, by the 3d section of the Immigration Ordinance, and by the 5th section of that Act the public faith is pledged that, "no order altering or disallowing the amount of any sum or sums which may have been fixed for the passages of immigrants coming into the colony, shall come into operation until six months after such order shall have been published in the Royal Gazette."

In order, however, that the Board may not be taken by surprise, the Governor has instructed the Attorney-general to give notice, that on the next regular day of meeting of the Board, which will take place on the 1st proximo, he will move a resolution to the effect of disallowing the payment of all sums of money for the passage and maintenance of immigrants from any of the British possessions in the West Indies.

The Governor has also directed to be laid on the table of the Board a copy of the rules and regulations which he had issued in regard to the coolies.

The Governor's reasons for not bringing these rules before the Council and proposing to legalize them at once in the form of an ordinance were, that he looked upon the whole question of Indian immigration as one of experiment; that he was desirous of gaining some sort of knowledge from actual data before coming to any decided conclusion; that he felt it necessary to see what the working of the system really would be, and as he thinks nothing is more to be reprobated than a constant meddling with legislation, he preferred leaving the rules to rest at first upon their own merits with those who were called on to adopt them, and his gratification has been great to find that they have received at all events an unopposed and, in very many cases, a fair and diligent trial by those engaged in carrying them out practically on estates.

The Governor, however, has to acquaint the Board that he has been directed by the Secretary of State to withdraw the rules, on the ground of their want of legal authority.

Pursuant to these instructions, the Governor has withdrawn the rules. With respect to the rules, the Governor feels it due to himself thus publicly to state the principles by which he was guided in the framing and carrying out the rules.

It had not been, and it is not now, necessary for the Governor to pronounce any opinion as to the policy or impolicy of Indian immigration; he found it actually established on his arrival in the colony, and his duty was, therefore, to arrange such rules with the assistance and means he possessed as appeared to him most likely to conduce to the welfare of the coolies, who were placed more particularly under the care of the government.

The objects he was desirous of carrying out practically were two-fold; first, that the planter should have a fair return of work for the food, clothing, medical advice, and money, &c.

&c. which he undertook to provide to the coolie; secondly, that ample justice should be done to, and proper care taken of, the immigrants, and also that there should be such supervision over him as would prevent him acting in a manner prejudicial to himself.

The Governor has used his best endeavours to accomplish these objects; the utmost vigilance that the means at his command would allow of has been employed in rendering strict and impartial justice to both parties, and he can say with satisfaction that where the rules have been most closely followed, there they have answered best, and both planter and coolie have been satisfied.

The Governor has moreover the gratification of stating that, in adopting that rule which has been most questioned, viz. the 9th, he firmly believes that by placing a moderate check on his prevalent propensity to wandering about, many a poor Indian has been spared during this very sickly and protracted wet season from severe illness, from probable starvation, and ultimately from death.

After the instructions he has received, it is not, of course, the Governor's intention to propose any further measures in regard to the coolies, more particularly as his Excellency has been made acquainted by Earl Grey that it is his Lordship's intention to transmit to him, by an early opportunity, a full explanation of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the general principles by which laws ought to be made for regulating the relations between the coolies and their employers.

— No. 14. —

EXTRACT from Earl Grey's DESPATCH to Lord Harris; dated 1 March 1847.

"WITH respect to the disallowance of the coolie regulations, which Major Fagan appears to view with so much regret and disappointment, I have found nothing in his paper to alter in any degree the opinion which I had already expressed to you upon that subject; and it will not be in my power, therefore, to advise Her Majesty to sanction any ordinance establishing regulations which shall be liable to the same objections. I am, however, fully sensible of the necessity of a law for checking abuses which may arise in the employment of the coolies. I am happy to learn that the subject is about to engage your attention and that of your Council; and I shall receive with every disposition to judge favourably of it any law which you and they may think fit to enact; nor have I any wish to require the adoption of the regulations sketched out in the 'heads of an ordinance' to which you allude, or to debar you from adopting any legislation which, in concurrence with your Council, you may consider more suited to the peculiar circumstances of Trinidad, provided certain fundamental principles are not violated."

No. 14.
Earl Grey to
Lord Harris.

— No. 15. —

(No. 7.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 18 January 1848.

IN consequence of the very unsatisfactory condition which the liberated Africans, lately landed in this colony from Her Majesty's steamer "Growler," were found to be in, I feel it to be my duty to forward to you a report on the subject, and also a return showing the present state of these people.

No. 15.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

It was discovered immediately on their landing that they were all labouring under dysentery and itch, and the greater number were much emaciated.

It is of course impossible for me to tell whether they were attacked by the above-mentioned diseases previous to their capture, but if such were the case, it appears curious that Governor Macdonald, in his despatch to me, which I received by the "Growler," should state, "that it affords me the greatest satisfaction, therefore, that such unexpected good fortune has enabled me to despatch her to your Lordship with a full complement of as fine a body of emigrants as ever left this colony."

Your Lordship will perceive by the return which accompanies this despatch, that they in no way answered Governor Macdonald's description on their arrival here; in fact, a more miserable, debilitated, and I may add, loathsome set of creatures I never saw, and it must be a long time before any of them can be so far recovered as to be of any service to the estates on which they have been placed.

I have, &c.
(signed) Harris.

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

Encl. in No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

RETURN of the State of the CAPTURED AFRICANS received by Her Majesty's Steamer, "Growler," from *Sierra Leone*, 5 December 1847.

Number landed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395
Sent to estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	
Sent to hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
									395

Of these sent to estates there are now :

In good health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Ill, but expected to recover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
Ill, and expected to die	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dead since distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39

Of these sent to hospital :

Expected to recover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

TOTAL - - - 395

8 January 1848.

(signed) *Thomas F. Johnston*,
Agent-general Immigrants.

— No. 16. —

No. 16.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

(No. 14.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 2 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a petition to Her Majesty the Queen from the inhabitants of this colony interested in the manufacture of sugar, and which I beg to recommend to your Lordship's very favourable consideration.

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

Enclosure in No. 16.

Encl. in No. 16.

PETITION of the Inhabitants of *Trinidad* interested in the Cultivation of Sugar, praying for Measures of Relief.

To The Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of *Trinidad*, interested in the Cultivation of Sugar.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the inhabitants of *Trinidad*, beg most humbly to approach your Majesty's august presence, and to represent the many and grievous evils which have followed the passing of an Act in the Session before last of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting certain Duties on Sugar and Molasses," c. 63, (18th August 1846), by which the property of your petitioners has been rendered utterly valueless, and their means of subsistence taken from them.

The policy pursued by the Imperial Legislature and Government in the administration of the affairs of *Trinidad* has for a long series of years been of a purely experimental nature, the result of which has been entirely destructive of the agricultural interest of the colony, and commensurately injurious to the well-being of all classes of society, whether merchants, mechanics, tradesmen or labourers. Unless, therefore, the Imperial Parliament may be induced by your Majesty's gracious interposition to re-consider and change the course they have hitherto adopted, *Trinidad* will quickly cease to be a sugar-exporting colony; and, in consequence of the impossibility of substituting with advantage any other staple, the capital invested therein will become lost to the Empire, whilst to the like extent that injury is inflicted upon the British sugar colonies, will profit accrue to those foreign countries where slavery is upheld and the slave trade maintained and promoted.

Considering that the depressed condition of your petitioners, in common with the inhabitants of every British colony throughout the West Indies, is fully known and admitted in Great Britain, your petitioners will proceed to state some of the remedies, which they beg with the utmost submission to suggest to your Majesty's gracious consideration for ameliorating the present state of their affairs; and,

1st. They

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Encl. in No. 16.

1st. They humbly pray, that all treaties for the suppression of the slave trade now existing between your Majesty and foreign powers be more strictly enforced, and that some new and stringent measures be adopted for the detection and liberation of such slaves as have, since the conclusion, and in defiance of those treaties, been feloniously introduced into foreign countries.

2d. That, as an indispensable means of reducing the cost of production, your petitioners should be allowed unrestricted access to the coast of Africa, and to all other places whence fresh additions to their free labouring population may be obtained; and as their present impoverished condition (which incapacitates them from defraying the expenses of immigration) has been the result of Government measures, your petitioners implore that Government aid may be extended, to enable them to transport labourers free of cost to these shores.

3d. That the discriminating duty between rum from your Majesty's colonies and British spirits should be forthwith repealed.

4th. That molasses as well as sugar from these colonies be permitted to be used in the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom.

5th. That your petitioners claim as British subjects to have your Majesty's West India colonies considered and treated as integral parts of the British empire, and therefore entitled to the introduction of their staple commodities into the market of the mother country on the same terms with the agricultural produce of her own provinces, and that the revenue raised from sugar and molasses should be levied exclusively upon that produced by slave labour. To the last of these remedial measures your petitioners attach the most importance; without it all the others will prove unavailing; for unless your petitioners are assisted by protection, until other countries shall have abolished slavery and the slave trade, it is utterly impossible that any efforts of their own can enable them to contend against the manifold and overwhelming advantages possessed by their slave-holding rivals; the life-destroying labour of slaves, as applied in foreign countries to the production of sugar, effectually removes that article beyond the reach or application of the principles which regulate free trade.

Your petitioners further pray, that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to command that copies of this their humble petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that the utter ruin now menacing the agricultural interests of the loyal inhabitants of your Majesty's colony of Trinidad may be patiently considered, and the relief implored be promptly granted; or in lieu thereof, that such full and complete compensation be awarded as the equity of the case may justly demand.

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

(545 signatures.)

— No. 17. —

(No.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 21 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you by this mail, the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1847.

The items which require any particular notice from me are, first, the diminution of revenue under the head of imports, which amounts to 7,596 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* as compared with 1846.

				£.	s.	d.
1846	-	-	-	62,703	19	11
1847	-	-	-	55,107	12	3

The decrease as compared with the whole receipts is considerable; it may be partly accounted for from the unnecessarily large importation which had taken place in previous years, and partly from the general depression which occurred during the latter portion of the year.

It is a matter for some question how far any rapid increase in the consumption of superfluities may be counted on for the future, and whether the population of the island, when it is put to the trial, will, as money becomes scarcer, prefer to procure luxuries by increased exertion, or will relinquish them rather than undergo greater physical labour.

This is still a doubtful point, and will probably take some time to decide; but the tendency at present is, I fear, in the latter direction.

The principal articles in which the decrease has taken place are, cottons, linens and silks, boots and shoes, and hardware.

There is a very slight increase in the exports occasioned by a larger crop, and a more extensive shipment of rum.

The quantity of sugar exported last year was 44,665,600 lbs., estimated value 382,551 *l.*; that of 1846 was 37,901,800 lbs., estimated value 414,110 *l.*; but the prices being much lower, the duty diminished accordingly.

I fear that no great improvement can be expected on this item for the present or the succeeding year, and in consequence of the probable diminution of the quantity of land which will be cultivated for the future an increase cannot be counted on for some time.

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TRINIDAD.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

I had hoped to have forwarded to your Lordship a return showing the average cost of cultivating the sugar-cane; of the manufacture of the sugar, the quantity produced per acre, with some other information, in the several English, French, Spanish and Danish islands. The information has been collected, and is still collecting for me, by Dr. Mitchell, a physician of this island, who I believe possesses as much practical and scientific knowledge on these subjects as can well be combined in one person, and who has been travelling through the islands for me, in order to acquire a knowledge of the latest improvements of every kind. It has, however, been found so difficult to make any approach to average statements in numbers, that I am obliged to wait for further information; what I have actually collected goes to show, that in the English colonies the sugar has been produced at a considerable loss at the late prices.

There are, however, estates in most of the islands where skill, science and economy have been brought to bear, and which have made a fair return for the capital expended.

On the best managed estates in the English islands, a cwt. of sugar may be produced for $\$2.50 = 10\text{ s. }5\text{ d.}$; but the average range is from $\$4$ to $\$7 = 16\text{ s. }8\text{ d.}$ to $1\text{ l. }9\text{ s. }2\text{ d.}$; in Martinique, to $15\text{ s. }10\text{ d.}$; in Guadaloupe, the same; in Santa Cruz, from $\$2.25$ to $\$2.50 = 9\text{ s. }2\frac{1}{2}\text{ d.}$ to $10\text{ s. }5\text{ d.}$; Porto Rico, cheaper; of Cuba I have no correct information, but from 50 cents to $\$1 = 2\text{ s. }1\text{ d.}$ to $4\text{ s. }2\text{ d.}$, which is the same as it was in Trinidad, I have heard, during the existence of slavery.

In Trinidad, I believe, no sugar has been produced at a less cost than $\$3 = 12\text{ s. }6\text{ d.}$ per cwt., but the average is between $\$4$ and $\$5$. Now I find that the average price in the colony, for the last six months of 1847, was $\$3.83 = 15\text{ s. }11\frac{1}{2}\text{ d.}^*$; so that the mere production costs more than could be obtained in the market, leaving nothing for the interest of capital, reserve for losses, &c. &c.

Wages in Trinidad, 30 cents = $1\text{ s. }3\text{ d.}$ per task, which takes from four to five hours' work. It is very rare to hear of two tasks being done in a day by the same man.

40 cents = $1\text{ s. }8\text{ d.}$ per day of eight hours.

In Jamaica, 1 s. to $1\text{ s. }6\text{ d.}$ per day.

In Barbadoes, $6\frac{1}{2}\text{ d.}$ per day.

In St. Lucia, $1\text{ s. }3\text{ d.}$ per day.

In Grenada, 1 s. per day.

In Santa Cruz, free labour, $1\text{ s. }8\text{ d.}$ per day.

In Guadaloupe and Martinique the cost of the keep of a slave, for the year, is $\text{frs. }220 = 9\text{ l. }3\text{ s.}$, or 6 d. per day; so that Barbadoes is the only English island at all on an equality with the French, so far as cost of labour is concerned; but there the slave can be made to work any number of hours in the 24 his master may order.

But besides the mere cost, another important point should be added, which is, that the sugar made in the slave countries is decidedly superior to that produced by free labour; and this is not altogether owing to the greater care, or the superior machinery they possess; for it will be found that the quality of the sugar has deteriorated in many of our colonies since emancipation, which can only be attributed to the difficulty of procuring experienced labourers, or such as will take sufficient pains to ensure the production of a good article.

Such a state of things has of course been felt most severely; but I am happy to say that, though greatly dispirited, the planters are exerting themselves almost universally to improve the quality of their sugar, and to diminish the cost of production. Much may yet be done by the introduction of implement husbandry and machinery; but as their slave-possessing opponents are equally well, if not better, provided with these, it is very questionable how far they can succeed in the struggle.

I have already on several occasions pointed out to your Lordship the very great benefit which would accrue to this island if a more liberal policy could be adopted respecting the trade with other countries, more especially with France and Spain; a still greater one would be gained if the neighbouring republic of Venezuela could be induced to modify its customs duties.

Should the steam communication between Port of Spain and Maturin, which I have shown every inclination to support, be established, it will prove very beneficial; but I am more anxious to see a similar one, only on a larger scale, set on foot between this and the city of Bolivar (lately Angostura). There are many reasons for hoping that Port of Spain may eventually become the receptacle of the trade of that vast tract of country from which the Orinoco draws its waters. A steamer, passing by the Cano Macarou, could reach Bolivar in 70 hours, and return in 50; whereas merchant vessels take from five to 20 days to ascend to that place from the chief mouth of the river. An American company has already entered into a contract with the Venezuelan government to navigate the Orinoco, from Bolivar upwards, for a distance of 700 miles, by steamer: it only requires, therefore, to connect Trinidad and Bolivar by similar means, only I hope by an English Company, and the interior of the western part of that vast continent would be open for enterprise, and an invaluable impulse given to the commerce of this island. I have explained my ideas on this subject to Mr. Curtis, the enterprising and able engineer of the Trinidad Railway Company; should he be able to make any progress in this matter while he is in England, and should

* This was the average price at which sugar was sold during the year in the colony, but it did not fetch so much in the home market. The present price of sugar is $\$2.50$ sold in the island.

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should it come under your Lordship's notice, I beg to recommend it to your favourable consideration.

There is but a very small increase under the head of Crown Lands. I have been able to do little more at present than prepare for future improvements. A proclamation was issued offering grants, under the conditions sanctioned by your Lordship; the returns of applicants are not yet completed. The village of Arima has been sold in lots; I hear that some activity, in consequence, may now be seen in its streets. The village of Aronea has been laid out, and a good many lots purchased; and I hope in a short time to have three or four more villages in progress in different parts of the country.

The failure of the West India Bank has prevented many of the peasantry from becoming purchasers, as great numbers of that class had hoarded their notes; there appears to be still a great prejudice amongst them against entrusting their money to the savings bank.

It is, however, necessary to proceed with considerable caution in the sale even of village lots. There is a marked inclination in the population to retire to any spot of land they can purchase, instead of continuing to work as hired labourers; and though it may be of minute proportions, yet it is considered at once as an independence, whether it be sufficient to support them and their families or not.

The frequent division of properties amongst the members of families facilitates these purchases greatly. As the portions become too small to be carried on, for instance, as coffee or cocoa estates, they are sold in small lots, and are thenceforward turned by the purchasers into badly cultivated provision grounds. Though this description of settler has become very numerous, yet no market can be worse supplied with fruit and vegetables than Port of Spain, and the population depends almost entirely on the Main for the larger sort of provisions, such as yams, plantains, and sweet potatoes.

The increase of the public expenditure has been occasioned, as your Lordship is aware, mainly by immigration and the public buildings. The court-house will be finished and occupied next month, by which 450 *l.* per annum, the amount of rent for the premises at present used for that purpose, will be saved to the colony.

Of the ordinances which were passed by the Legislative Council, that for the encouragement of immigration, &c., No. 9 of 1847, alone requires any lengthened notice from me.

I cannot say that it has succeeded to my satisfaction. The causes of its failure I attribute partly to the very depressed circumstances of the planters at the time of its being brought into force, and the general conviction that the Coolies would not remain on the estates, consequently inducing a small demand for the Coolies, and partly to its want of adaptation to the localities and the population with which it was intended to deal.

The ordinance was brought into force on the 7th June last year, and orders were issued to Major Fagan, the Cooly magistrate, to proceed as rapidly as possible to the several estates in the island to explain the conditions of the law to the proprietors and the Coolies, and to draw out the contracts for all who should be desirous of entering into them. The stipendiary magistrates were also required to render every assistance, and as much as possible to prepare both parties for the Cooly magistrate's visit.

At the end of Major Fagan's tour it was found that the number of estates which had taken Coolies on contract, and the number of Coolies under contract, were as follows:—

Number of estates taking Coolies under contract	- - - -	46
Number of estates taking Coolies under the monthly tax	- - - -	25
Number of Coolies taken under contract	- - - -	1,204
Number of Coolies taken under monthly tax	- - - -	371
Number of Coolies under contract and monthly tax	- - - -	1,575
Number of Coolies in the island	- - - -	4,357

Of the 46 estates the proprietors or managers of 29 paid the 2*l.* per head as required; the others gave bills on their agents in town, which were dishonoured, and which remain unpaid to the present day.

I should have proceeded to require payment had I not found that the means were not forthcoming, and had the Coolies not for the most part left the estates and broken their contracts before I learnt the fate of the bills which had been given by the planters.

In fact it was discovered afterwards that many of them left the estates within a week of entering into the contract, but no pains were taken to give the government any information of it. It was even stated to me, on pretty good authority, that on some estates the Coolies were concealed during the visit of Major Fagan, and brought back to their work when he had left that part of the country.

I have said above that the want of means was one cause why contracts were not generally entered into by the planters. I have on previous occasions described to your Lordship how entirely the greater number of them depend upon advances from merchants for the carrying on their estates, and it has been impossible for them for the most part to procure any at all this year. Money has lately been borrowed in Port of Spain at 45 per cent., and many were therefore unable to pay the tax required upon taking contract Coolies.

But there was also a general feeling that the provisions of the ordinance were not sufficiently stringent to warrant their advancing the sum required.

That such has turned out to be the case there can be no doubt. I shall proceed to explain why it appears to me that it was likely to happen.

Your Lordship will remember that the withdrawal of some rules which I had established, respecting the management of the Coolies, was required by a despatch dated 15 September 1846, and they were accordingly cancelled on the 17th of October following.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

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TRINIDAD.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

The chief principle on which those rules were grounded, was the keeping the Coolies on the estates to which they were allowed by a system of leave tickets and passes, and the ensuring a fulfilment of the agreement made on both sides, by a just and constant surveillance by the Cooly magistrate.

Doubtless there were numerous faults in those rules; from the circumstances of the case they had been drawn up at very short notice, but all will allow, who had the opportunity of judging, that during their operation the Coolies were healthy, well clothed, generally contented, and improving daily in habits of industry.

On the withdrawal of those rules, they gradually returned to the habits which are natural to them; they left the estates, and were to be seen wandering about the country in bands, and by the time that the immigration ordinance came into force, but few were remaining on the properties on which they had been originally located.

I must now explain how the provisions of that ordinance did not serve to correct the evil. On entering into contract, the Coolies were liable on breaking their engagement to certain penalties. In order to enforce these it was necessary first that the delinquents should be caught, and then brought before a justice of the peace. Now the great difficulty is, in this country, to get such penalties to bear at all upon the delinquents.

Your Lordship must remember that the sugar estates in this colony, comprising at the most an extent of 32,000 acres, are scattered over an area of 1,200,000, and that though in some districts they are closely packed, in others they are separated by extensive forests, and that even where the estates are adjoining one another, the roads are for some months in the year almost impassable for horsemen.

A proprietor or manager, on finding that his Coolies have left the estates, would first of all have to discover in what direction they have proceeded, no easy matter in a thinly populated country, and chiefly forest land. If he get information of their course, he must then either himself leave his estate or send his overseer, by which loss is certain to accrue to him, (for I can assure your Lordship, whatever you may hear to the contrary, that it requires strict, constant and untiring watchfulness to procure the very sparing and very imperfect labour of the Creole from him), and he may probably go after all in the wrong direction, and never fall in with the Coolies, but if he do, then he has to lose more days in appearing at police offices, &c.

The result has been that I know of only one instance in which the proprietor has attempted to recover the Coolies.

The consequence of their re-adoption of their wandering habits have been most distressing. I was induced, from numbers being found destitute, sick, and starving in the roads, to establish two hospitals for their reception, one at Port of Spain, and the other at San Fernando, both under the superintendence of the surgeon of the colonial hospital. The returns of the last eight months have shown an average of between 200 and 300 people to provide for instead of 90, which had been the previous average. Since last June 250 Coolies have died in the hospital, and great numbers in other places; in fact scarcely a week passes but reports are sent from different parts of the country, of the skeletons of Coolies being found in the woods and cane-pieces. I believe that in no country has greater suffering been undergone than by these unfortunate people in the shape of disease, starvation, and ultimate death; and to those who have had to witness it daily it has been most distressing. Such being the state of the contracts, it was impossible to carry out the monthly tax provision; the principle of the law depended, I imagine, on the supposition that there would be a demand for all under contract; that not being the case, and the Coolies declaring their willingness to enter into contract, they could hardly be forced to pay the tax. In addition, it would have been impossible to enforce it, in consequence of their inability to pay, for the wages of numbers have been in arrear for a long time, as much as three and four months.

The scarcity of money is and has been so great, that on the arrival of the Africans by the "Growler," I was informed that though willing to take them, no one could afford to pay the tax, and I was obliged to take bills at three months or else I must have kept the immigrants on my hands.

With respect to the Coolies who have arrived, the case was even worse; for two days I waited, and not a single application was received for any one of them. The immigration agent-general was sent to inquire if any would take them, but all declined, and I was at length obliged to distribute them amongst six estates, the agents of which offered to take them on making no payment at all.

Had it been in my power I was resolved to retain these people, and employ them for the government, and I would have done so at first with all the Coolies but that it would have required an army to collect them and keep them in custody; and besides, your Lordship is aware of the pecuniary difficulties in which I have been and still am placed; that I have at times scarcely enough in the treasury to liquidate the most ordinary calls for hospitals, gaol and police, and I should therefore have been utterly unable to support these Coolies for more than a few days, and must have yielded at last to circumstances.

I have felt and still feel myself in a most disagreeable position respecting the state of the immigrants; there is nothing more objectionable than to allow the provisions of any law to fall into desuetude; but every point upon which I might have expected support, the very ground on which the law was framed, have failed me.

1st. There was not a demand even for half the Coolies.

2d. Then the pecuniary destitution of the planters.

3d. Their indifference or inability to see the law carried out.

I have

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I have felt also the more anxious for the success of this law because it did not emanate from myself. I have no doubt of the wisdom of the principle which your Lordship laid down, that we should seek "to place them (the immigrants) in a situation in which they might be acted upon by the same motives by which men are impelled to labour in industrious countries."

Now I would, with all deference, submit that it is, from what I have already shown, impossible to place the immigrant in a situation similar to that of labourers in industrious countries, the circumstances of the countries, of the facilities for communication, for travelling for justice, for police, being so very different.

I have, moreover, great doubts whether the Cooly and the African are morally or mentally capable of being acted upon by the same motives in this island on their first arrival as labourers are in more civilized countries. That one which urges the mere support of animal existence will not induce them to continuous and skilful labour when their wants can be supplied by the most parsimonious use of their muscles. The fear of the law, it is manifest, is not very readily brought to bear on them. Luxuries they do not generally know of or require. The only independence which they would desire is idleness, according to their different tastes in the enjoyment of it. And then the higher motives which actuate the European labourer (and we must remember the vast difference there is even in Europe with respect to the industry of various races), which are above and beyond circumstances irrespective of mere self-interest, which he has received as his patrimony from previous generations, and which I believe, even in this age, are still to be found prevailing amongst them; viz., that to be industrious is a duty and a virtue; that to be independent in circumstances, whatever his station, raises a man in the moral scale amongst his race, and that his ability to perform his duties as a citizen, and there we may add as a Christian, is increased by it. These, and such motives as these, are unknown to the fatalist worshippers of Mahomet and Bramah, and to the savages who go by the name of liberated Africans.

A proof of this, and a marked difference, may be seen daily in the vicinity of Port of Spain. The Portuguese are chiefly settled in the town or its vicinity as gardeners, &c., their services are at a premium, their work is on the whole more valuable, they get higher wages than the African, the Cooly, or the Creole, so that their circumstances are at least as good, in fact better, for they live more economically. Yet at four o'clock, when their day's task is over, they are to be seen not idling about the grog shops, or loitering about the streets, but employing the remaining hours of daylight in cutting up wood wherever they get leave to do so, and carrying logs or bundles of it into town for sale; but no such idea had ever entered the heads of the others, and now when times are altered, when provisions are scarce and dear, and money hardly to be got, they have not shown any symptoms of following the example, or of employing their extra time profitably.

After having given my best consideration to the subject, it appears to me that in the first place the immigrants must pass through an initiatory process. They are not, neither Coolies or Africans, fit to be placed in a position which the labourers of civilized countries may at once occupy; they must be treated like children, and wayward ones too; the former from their habits and their religion, the latter from the utterly savage state in which they arrive.

They must serve an apprenticeship, if not, if suffered to go at large, the consequences to the Coolies have been only too extensively and sadly developed in Jamaica, in Demerara, and in Trinidad. To the African, he for the most part lives, but he remains a savage, and frequently leaves the cultivated lands and joins his countrymen at one of the several villages which they have been permitted to establish. Here again when he has once escaped, the proprietor and the law are baffled; if search is made, where in the forests is he to be looked for? If tracked to a village he is not to be found; he can always elude the seekers, who seldom take the trouble to return for him a second time.

To show your Lordship how necessary it is that if immigration is to be continued some stricter surveillance must be adopted, I give a return which I called for last November, and which was made on the 30th of that month. The returns were sent from every sugar estate but one, and from most of the large cocoa properties in the island. The statement shows the number of men, women and children located on the estates, or working on that day, to which is added the number of Creoles, most of whom are slaves liberated in 1838, or their descendants.

Countries whence Imported.	Number of Immigrants Imported.
Old Islanders - - - - -	11,339
Africans - - - - -	3,990
Coolies - - - - -	4,359
Americans (free black) - - - - -	1,301
Portuguese - - - - -	962
Saba - - - - -	64
Total Immigrants - - - - -	22,015
Natives of Trinidad emancipated in 1838 - - - - -	20,656
	42,671

Appendix, No. 2.

TRINIDAD.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	Number remaining on Estates.	COST.	
		£.	s. d.
Old Islanders - - - - -	2,641	26,790	8 4
Africans - - - - -	2,154	30,695	7 8
Coolies - - - - -	2,110	78,013	13 5
Americans - - - - -	148	8,131	5 -
Portuguese - - - - -	119	7,014	1 8
Saba - - - - -	-	200	- -
	7,172	150,844	16 1
Natives of Trinidad emancipated in 1833 - -	3,166	1,184,964	16 3
	10,338	1,335,809	12 4

So that 5,291 men, 2,798 women, 2,249 children = 10,338, were to be found of all sorts (including the increase since 1838) located, though perhaps not working, and working, though perhaps not located, on nearly all the estates of the island on the 30th November last.

The proportion of men, women and children is matter for serious consideration.

Of course this report does not presume to state that the rest are lost utterly and entirely to the colony, but it does seem that the immigrants have not up to the present time answered the purposes for which they were imported, or at all events that a most extensive diminution takes place; for though the immigration may be said to have commenced in 1839, yet by far the larger portion has occurred within the last five years. Some doubtless located in the towns and neighbouring villages may be still available during crop time, but generally such is not the case; they live independently, and not, I fear, by honest industry. During the crop time the sugar canes from neighbouring estates furnish a large part of their food; a few plantains, sweet potatoes, tobacco, all easily procured, and salt fish make the sum of their wants.

It is most desirable that an attempt should be made to prevent such results for the future. The immigrant has been looked upon too much as a mere animal whose labour is valuable; whereas I would endeavour to make him eventually a useful colonist, an industrious and worthy citizen. To attain this he must be subjected to a discipline and to education. The provisions of that discipline must be directed, superintended and enforced by the government, in a colony like this. To leave it to the proprietor or manager to whom the immigrant may be entrusted as a labourer is probably rendering the plan nugatory; there are duties towards those under him which he is also ignorant of, and which he must be taught. Could the immigrants already imported at such heavy cost have been kept to the purposes for which they were introduced, their labour alone would amply suffice to carry on the cane cultivation and the sugar manufacture of the island.

It will be conceded by all that an allowance of one person for two hogsheads (including the work of men, women and children), is amply sufficient; or rather, that a population of 100 persons is able to produce 200 hogsheads of sugar, and that the aged and sick may be included in that number. It might be done with less; in fact, there are those who have assured me that they can manage with the work of from 30 to 50 for 200 hogsheads. But taking the larger number, and putting the average of the crop of the island at 30,000 hogsheads, it is really less, 15,000 persons would be required. The population of the island at the last census (1845) was 59,815.

It is questionable, under present circumstances, whether immigration can, or if so, whether it ought to be continued; and it is still more questionable, if it be true, as I am informed, that orders have already been received from one-third of the estates in the colony to be thrown out of cultivation after the present crop. But if it is to continue, when is it to cease? It is clear that the immigrants do not necessarily remain on estates to give the benefit of their labour; and if immigration is recommended in order to place the labour market on a par with that in slave-holding countries, if this is to be accomplished, it will be necessary to mass men together in such bodies, that the pressure of starvation shall act with equal power as the fear of the whip. To reach at this point would require, and in a very short time, thousands upon thousands, in a country like this, with vast tracts of fertile lands uncultivated, unless they be restrained within bounds and kept to their appointed work.

To compete with the slaveowner, it is not only cheap but continuous labour which the planter requires, and of which he at present cannot be certain, but which he is obliged to use all methods in endeavours to obtain. There is the great burthen and difficulty which every European has more or less, from the highest to the lowest, to contend with in these colonies; that though he is obliged to bear with conduct which he would not tolerate in his own country; that though he is suffering continued annoyance from the carelessness, the idleness, and the waste of his property, which he sees ever going on, yet, for the sake of some little peace and quiet, he is obliged almost to cringe to those whose vices he can scarcely endure, and to permit much, in order to save himself from greater loss and discomfort.

I would here call your Lordship's attention to the result of the policy which has been carried on, and how by it the finances of the colony have been reduced; how its means have been consumed in a most extravagant and but very partially successful system of immigration. To this has everything been sacrificed; and for the sake of getting an extended cane cultivation, which is now on the point of being abandoned, all improvements, even the most important, have been neglected. I have on former occasions stated to your Lordship the dearth of education, the scanty means of instruction which the colony affords; the population is annually increasing, the young are daily advancing in numbers, and simultaneously advancing in ignorance and in vice, but I am deprived of means to improve their condition.

The gaol is so crowded that there has been and is great fear of serious disease breaking out amongst the prisoners, but the treasury has no funds to spare to increase it.

The hospital (a hired building) is so inconvenient, so ill-arranged, so badly drained, that twice during the year has hospital gangrene shown itself amongst the patients, but the plans which I have ready for a new one cannot be made use of.

The lunatics and the idiots wander at large about the streets, to the annoyance and disgust of all, except when at times they become violent; then, if by chance room may be found either in the gaol or the hospital, or the police station, they are confined. Daily, during the last year, have I desired to commence building only a few strong rooms, in which they might be housed, but the want of funds has stopped me.

I think I have stated enough to satisfy your Lordship that this matter requires consideration, and that the system has been faulty, more especially when I add, that out of 990 persons convicted of crimes during the year, only 240 were natives of the island.

I have not hesitated to state plainly to your Lordship the faults and failings of the Creole population; it is with great pleasure that I can bear witness to their good qualities, which have been particularly displayed during the present distress. The labourers on estates have worked as usual thereon, though there has been a want of money to pay them regularly; and, up to the present time, wages are due on some estates for three and four months.

It has been also very gratifying to me to see the emulation which has been called forth amongst the young by holding examinations, and by the distribution of a few prizes; and a much greater progress has been made by some during the past year than I had expected, and I feel certain that it only requires the means to diffuse instruction more extensively to cause a rapid and general improvement in the mental, and I hope also in the moral state of the population. To what pitch of advancement they are capable of attaining remains still to be proved. They are at present subjects for great anxiety and for great interest.

Under the fostering care of Great Britain, if she will still foster them, I believe that the population of this island may become not only prosperous but may prove of vast importance in assisting to civilize the fine and extensive continent in its vicinity.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Harris.*

BARBADOES.

— No. 18. —

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl Grey.

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
30 December 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the speech with which I opened the Legislative Session at Barbadoes.

I had reserved the public expression of my opinion on the subject of general education for this occasion, as one on which I could express it with the best chance of its having a useful result. I found most of the schools here, as I had found them in Bermuda, of a very low character; and in conversation I have not refrained from expressing this opinion.

Appendix No. 2.
TRINIDAD.

No. 17.
Lord Harris to
Earl Grey.

BARBADOES.

No. 18.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

29 Dec. 1847.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 18.

Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

But in this matter, as in other questions, I have felt the support of public opinion necessary before even improvement can be brought about. I have for this reason given all the publicity I could to your Lordship's despatches on the subject of education, and printed 1,000 copies of the extract from Major Grame's report on the Moravian Industrial Schools, in order that the system followed in these schools might be made widely known, and I shall neglect no opportunity of furthering your Lordship's views in promoting general education.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm. Reid, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Encl. in No. 18.

Mr. President, My Lord Bishop, and Gentlemen of the Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

THE ancient custom of making a short Address on the opening of a Legislative Session, affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, to renew the assurance that I not only desire on my part earnestly to study the common interest, but on all occasions to respect your privileges. By your protecting the prerogatives of the Crown on the one hand, and by my respecting and maintaining the people's privileges on the other, we ensure that mutual confidence which is necessary for efficient government.

I take this public occasion to express to you my deep regret at the recent pecuniary losses which have befallen this island, and my sincere sympathy with those individuals who have thereby been unexpectedly deprived of the means of subsistence. At the same time, we have all cause for satisfaction in the reflection that when, from unavoidable causes, payment of wages was suddenly stopped, we have witnessed exemplary good conduct throughout all classes of the community.

Twice within the year which is just concluding has this island apprehended want of food. I have never doubted but that provisions to a much greater extent should be raised here. This is a subject with which legislation cannot interfere; but there seems now to be a general conviction, that very serious consequences might result from the neglect to grow a larger proportion of food. I hope it will be found consistent with the interest of individuals to cultivate more provisions within the island, so that in the absence of foreign supply, you may never feel apprehensive of famine.

During last Session I drew the attention of the Legislature to the subject of binding boys apprentices to the sea, who, by demanding parochial relief, become burdens on the public. I pointed out, in the communication I then made, how this island, importing nearly all its provisions, and with a population of more than 120,000, many of whom are well fitted for seamen, is without ships of its own, and that the inhabitants are therefore doubly dependent on others for the means of subsistence. Further reflection has strengthened my conviction of the importance of your turning your attention to the encouragement of the shipping belonging to your own island, to be manned by your own people. That an island in the ocean, cultivated like a garden, and exporting all it grows, should have left its own carrying trade exclusively in the hands of others, was a natural, and therefore a reasonable state of things, whilst the island imported labourers to work the soil. But this is no longer the state of Barbadoes. Henceforward native seamen should be encouraged. There is a large class of persons here of European descent, better fitted for navigation than for tropical agriculture, and it would be for the particular benefit of individuals of this class, as well as for the general interest, that they should thus occupy themselves. I allude to this subject on the present occasion, not with a view of suggesting further legislation upon it than I have already proposed, but as a matter of considerable importance to the public interests, which I think should not be overlooked.

Intimately connected with this subject is that of deepening the mouth of the Careenage, by blasting away a portion of the rock which lies in the middle of the entrance, and which prevents the deeper water within it from being made as useful as it otherwise might be. Modern inventions have made such operations practicable without great cost; it is time, rather than any large outlay of money, that is required. Had it not been for the misfortunes which had befallen this island, I should have advised you to make a beginning of this work without delay, as one which I think will well repay the money required for its completion. I wish to assure you that you shall have at all times my support, in keeping public expenditure within the limits strictly necessary for the public welfare.

My attention has been directed to the circumstance of the prisons becoming overcrowded; of persons fined by the magistrates, preferring to be sent to prison rather than pay the fines imposed on them. Another cause why the prisons become crowded is, that the state of the law admits of scarcely any other punishment than fine or imprisonment. This subject will require your attention, and I should be glad to think you could devise means to obviate the necessity of sending persons to the common gaol for short periods or for small offences.

I recommend you to reconsider that old law of this colony, which requires a ticket of leave for persons leaving the island. This law, intended originally to prevent the escape of European bond servants, is still maintained as a check on the escape of fraudulent debtors, and on the abandonment of helpless families. I hope you will be able to devise direct

checks

checks for these purposes, without maintaining a law which involves restraint upon all persons alike. Improved navigation, which is bringing all mankind into communication, seems pregnant with such high results, that impediments of this description, wherever they exist, ought to be removed, or as far as possible prevented from being unnecessarily vexatious.

I hope you will renew your consideration of the subject of a savings bank, to afford a place of security for the savings of the working classes. I am myself inclined to think that it would in this island be enough to provide a place of safe deposit, under the guarantee of the Legislature, without payment of interest, for such sums as the labourer may save, until he can himself invest them profitably. By affording him a place of safe deposit, we diminish the inducements to commit robbery, or to hoard coin.

I shall lay before you some observations made by the magistrates in their half-yearly reports, which I think worthy of your serious notice.

You are aware that a commencement has been made by private subscription, to establish a school of practical chemistry; but in order that it may succeed and prove useful, it will require to be aided by public funds. It will be for you to think whether, under present circumstances, you can now assist in establishing it.

After a year's residence in this island I can come to no other conclusion than that here, as elsewhere, for agriculture to flourish, the agriculturists must be independent. The road to independence has always been the same, that is through the means of industry, intelligence, and strict frugality; the wealth of this island consists in what the soil produces, and its best capital is the people's labour. When combined with intelligence the value of labour becomes greatly augmented.

Happily there is here both industry and good conduct amongst the mass of the people. Whilst we strive to encourage religion and morality, let us also strive to increase the general stock of intelligence throughout the whole body of the community.

Amidst all your difficulties, I hope you will not be obliged to diminish the grants given in aid of schools. I could wish to see, that in spite of these difficulties, you could augment them. After many years' reflection on the subject of general education, I am satisfied that instruction of a practically useful kind cannot be carried out without aid in public money. I am also convinced that public money cannot be laid out to greater advantage; but it should be given only to schools really likely to be beneficial. I recommend that all schools accepting grants of public money should be subjected by you to inspection, and that the reports of the inspectors should be annually laid before you, previous to further grants being made. The manner in which the aid now given is distributed requires revision; and it should, I think, be given in proportion to the value of the school to the community. I hope public sentiment will make public schools free alike to all, and that the qualities of the mind will form the only distinction recognized in your schools which accept aid from the revenue. I should desire to see emulation created not only amongst schools, but among teachers. Nor would I confine the grants of aid here to schools for the working classes only, for the instruction of all classes has become in the present day matter of public concern of the highest importance. Instruction imparted in early years is a foundation necessary to enable men to carry out self-education after they have entered on the business of life. The acquirements of teachers should be such as to command respect, and to raise and maintain them as a body, in that position which public opinion throughout the world seems to have determined that they shall occupy. Present difficulties will not, I hope, deter you from considering how you can best raise up a class of native teachers, worthy of that position which they ought to hold. I also hope that the offer made to train teachers for the colonies in the training schools in England will not be lost, for prosperity under free institutions requires that intelligence should be diffused throughout all classes of a community.

The manner in which science has been brought to the aid of agriculture is in itself new. We cannot foresee in the present day to what extent chemistry and mechanics may be carried in increasing the produce of the soil. Science is giving rise to new professions unthought of before; but the advantages of combining scientific education with school instruction are not purely economical. The mind is elevated by being thus led to the contemplation of the highest objects; by making us better acquainted with the works of the Creator, we are irresistibly impressed with ideas of reverence for His wisdom. When I turn my thoughts to the schools of this island, I am convinced that instruction of a more comprehensive kind should be given. I am satisfied that you yourselves are anxious that there should be sufficient means within the island for the education of children whose parents reside here permanently; and hence the earnestness with which I urge this subject on your serious attention.

(signed) *William Reid.*

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

Encl. in No. 18.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 19.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

— No. 19. —

(No. 13.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

Barbadoes, 8 February 1848.

My Lord,
WITH reference to my despatch, Barbadoes, No. 85, dated 30 December 1847, I have the honour to transmit copies of the replies which I have received from the Council and Assembly to the speech with which I opened the present Session of the Legislature.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm. Reid, Governor.

18 Jan. 1848.

25 Jan. 1848.

Enclosure 1, in No. 19.

Encl. 1, in No. 19. THE following is the Reply of the Honourable Board of Council to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor, delivered to the Legislative Bodies on the opening of the new Session.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Council respectfully tender to your Excellency their thanks for the comprehensive speech delivered to the legislative bodies on the opening of a new Session. Bearing on many important topics connected with the welfare of the country, they desire to assure your Excellency that the various subjects of your address will severally engage their earnest consideration.

Your Excellency feelingly adverts to the distress and embarrassment yet prevailing in the island, from the monetary losses which it has so recently sustained. The sympathy and concern manifested by your Excellency on this trying occasion, your promptness to mitigate the evil by providing for the exigencies of an important public establishment, as well as your efforts to restore confidence to the community at large, are gratefully acknowledged by the Council, who willingly reciprocate in the satisfaction expressed by your Excellency on the exemplary conduct exhibited by all classes of the people during a period of unusual excitement. Throughout the island personal sacrifice has been cheerfully made to give employment to the labouring population as the means of their support; and to a reduction of wages, imperatively called for, both from present difficulties and the unproductive sales of our staple crop, the labourers have readily consented. Such conciliatory acts of the employer and employed, in affording mutual accommodation, are alike creditable to both parties.

The Council are of opinion that those painful apprehensions of famine which during the past year more than once disturbed the community, may be allayed, under Divine blessing, by a more extensive planting of provisions, and if a judicious system of alternating crops be adopted, without any appreciable injury to the staple growth.

In calling the attention of the Legislature to the importance of establishing the marine of the island on a more enlarged and national footing, your Excellency humanely alludes to that class of persons who, of European descent, are dependent upon precarious labour for their subsistence, but whose physical constitution is better adapted for navigation than for tropical agriculture. The history and condition of the class in question entitle them to consideration and sympathy, and demand that every reasonable and legitimate exertion should be employed to rescue them from the abject and degraded state to which numbers among them have been reduced by the combined influence of poverty and misfortune.

The Council are very sensible of the injurious tendency to the public morals and interest which is produced by over-crowding the prisons with persons amenable to fines or imprisonment for petty offences, and of the preference generally evinced for short periods of confinement over the payment of pecuniary forfeitures. As the law at present exists, the magistrates have no other alternative than to commit to prison those who, from contumacy or inability, decline the payment of fines. The Council trust that, the evil having a demoralizing influence, both within and without the walls of the prison, and involving a heavy item of expense to the country, will not be found irremediable.

The Council attach considerable value to your Excellency's just perception of a truth forcibly impressed upon their own convictions, "that for agriculture to flourish, the agriculturist must be independent." To attain this state, neither energy nor enterprise, regulated by prudence, is wanting in the community; but independence to the West Indian agriculturist has been rendered almost hopeless by his premature exposure to an unequal competition with the slave producer of sugar, whilst he is at the same time shackled with restrictions which give a vantage ground to his opponents. The stern reality of a daily depreciation of property in the British West India colonies, in juxtaposition with the doubled and increasing efforts of the slave proprietors to procure, at enormous sacrifices, additional slave labour, is alone significant of the disastrous fate which must await our agriculturists in the impending contest between the free and slave grower of sugar, unless, upon a dispassionate and impartial consideration of his case, the British Government shall interpose such a measure of relief as will enable him to vie with the slave grower of sugar.

In directing the attention of the Legislature to various other points of considerable moment to the public service, none stands more prominently forward in your Excellency's speech than the subject of general education. In the views entertained by your Excellency,

of

of the importance of this subject, the Council fully concur. That instruction to all classes of the community, of a more comprehensive and practically useful character than is now commonly bestowed, would confer benefits eminently advantageous, both in a moral and economical point of view, is not to be denied; but under the present unfavourable aspect of West India affairs, and existing difficulties, the Council can only venture to indulge the hope, that the resources of the island may be equal to any appliances of the public funds which may be necessary to promote an enlarged scheme of education, at once benevolent and liberal in its principles.

(signed) *John S. Gashin,*
President.

Council Chambers, 18 January 1848.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

Encl. 1, in No. 19.

Enclosure 2, in No. 19.

To His Excellency *William Reid*, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Island, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2, in No. 19.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Assembly desire most respectfully to tender to your Excellency their thanks for the able address delivered by your Excellency at the opening of the session, and for the assurance of your desire to study the common interest, and to respect the privileges of the House. They at the same time beg to assure your Excellency that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to maintain inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, convinced that, by so doing, they shall ensure that mutual confidence which is so necessary for efficient government.

The House desire also to thank your Excellency for the expression of regret at the recent pecuniary losses that have befallen this island, and of sympathy with those individuals who have been sufferers by the recent failures. They cordially concur in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that there is cause for satisfaction and congratulation in, and they bear willingly testimony to, the exemplary conduct evinced by all classes of the community, more especially by the agricultural labourers, who have cheerfully submitted to the privations that have been rendered imperative by the present condition and prospects of the island. They venture to hope that the cause of this conduct on the part of the labourers may be traced to the present good understanding that exists between themselves and their employers, which they trust nothing may occur to disturb.

The House entirely agree with your Excellency that the cultivation of a larger quantity of food is a subject that does not legitimately come within the province of legislative enactment; but they trust that the remarks which have been made by your Excellency will carry with them that weight and receive that consideration among the agricultural portion of the community which the importance of the subject so prominently and forcibly claims for them.

The expediency of deepening the mouth of the carenage, so as to make the water within more useful than at present, is a subject unquestionably well deserving of attention; but notwithstanding the assurance of your Excellency, based doubtless on practical experience, that such an operation is rendered by modern inventions one requiring time rather than any large outlay of money, it is to be feared that the present state of the finances of the island will not justify the Legislature in entering at this time on so important an undertaking.

The overcrowded state of the prisons to which your Excellency has been pleased to call the attention of the Legislature is a circumstance to be much regretted. The House however confidently expect that this evil will be gradually removed by the strict and improved discipline that now prevails within the prison walls, as well as by the more efficient system of punishments that may be carried out in a new gaol of more enlarged dimensions, and which will, it is hoped, deter persons who are fined by the magistrates from preferring to be sent to prison rather than pay the fines imposed on them. In the meantime, however, the House beg to assure your Excellency that they will readily consider such measures as may be introduced for the present mitigation of this evil.

The House respectfully acknowledge the importance of the other measures which your Excellency has been pleased to bring before them, and assure your Excellency of their willingness to give them that careful consideration which they merit.

The subject of general education well deserves the serious consideration of a legislative body, and the House beg to express their concurrence in the sound views advanced by your Excellency on that subject, not only in reference to the amount of the annual grant, but also as to the mode of distribution. They trust that when the present difficulties under which the island is suffering shall have passed away, and the subject shall again come before them, it will be legislated on in accordance with the more enlarged and comprehensive views which your Excellency has taken so much interest in bringing to the notice of the Legislature.

(signed) *J. Thomas,*
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
25 January 1848.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 20.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

— No. 20. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
26 February 1848.

My Lord,

In a despatch, marked St. Lucia, No. 16, dated 31st January, I stated that I had written little or nothing on the state of sugar cultivation during the year I have been here, and that this has been owing to the great difficulty of procuring data from which accurate results may be deduced, being unwilling to repeat mere verbal statements, which might mislead your Lordship. I added, that I am endeavouring to arrive at the average cost of making a cwt. of sugar on verified documents.

*Vide 3d Report of
Committee,
No. 167, Sess.
1848, p. 378.*

Since the date of that despatch, I have passed a week in Grenada and two days in St. Vincent. I have obtained a few statements on the price of cultivation, and been promised others, but I fear that I shall not be able to have any of them copied in time to accompany this despatch, nor have I had time sufficiently to consider their details, having only returned two days ago from Grenada and St. Vincent. I think it right, however, to state in general terms, that from all I learn, the cost of making sugar by free-labour is greatly beyond the cost of making it by slave-labour. My opinion is, that sugar cultivation by free-labour cannot yet withstand competition on equal terms with slave labour, and that freedom should be nursed by protection for a considerable time to come. How long that time should be your Lordship will understand that I cannot say. If there be no protection, the cultivation of sugar will be further given up in Grenada, and it will dwindle in all the Windward Islands, excepting Barbadoes.

Whilst travelling in these islands, and amongst estates falling off in production, I felt a conviction that without protection, the most serious result for humanity would not be loss of sugar, but that the consummation of the greatest act of human legislation, the abolition of slavery, will be retarded and perhaps endangered.

I have, &c.

(signed *W. Reid*, Governor

— No. 21. —

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

(No. 21.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
8 March 1848.

My Lord,

THE following statements on the price of cultivating sugar are those which I alluded to in my despatch, Barbadoes, No. 14, dated 26th February 1848.

That which is placed first was prepared by Mr. Porter, a member of Council in St. Vincent. It contains returns of expenses taken from the books of 16 estates, excluding two small estates; the average cost of making a cwt. of sugar will be found to be 14s. 6d. to 21s. 4d. This statement is certified by Mr. Porter, who is attorney for several of the estates named.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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TABLE showing the Cost of raising Steam per Hogshead and per Cwt. in the Island of St. Vincent, on the following Estates, taking an Average of Three Years; viz. 1845, 1846 and 1847.

[Note.—The Rum calculated at 9 s. sterling per Pouchon, and the Molasses at 9 s. sterling, being the Prices in England in November 1847, when these calculations were made.]

NAME OF ESTATE.	Crop.	Island Expenses for Three Years.	Average Home Stores Yearly.	Total One Year's Expenses.	CROPS.			AVERAGE CROP.			Average Cost per Cwt. deducting Offals, at present Prices in England	Average Cost per Hogshead including Offals.	Loss of Exchanges.	Remarks.
					Sugar.	Molasses.	Punch.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Punch.				
Argyle	1845	3,082	£.	£.	160	53	177	22	52	15	15	21/1	3	Long cartage and expenses of machinery included.
	1846	2,658	400	3,120	131	15	177	22	52	15	15	21/1	3	
	1847	2,421	400	3,120	242	29	242	29	55	15	15	21/1	3	
Calder	1845	2,948	400	3,092	164	18	173	26	82	15	15	20/4	3	Laborious estate for stock. Long cartage and a steam-engine.
	1846	2,646	400	3,092	128	13	173	26	82	15	15	20/4	3	
	1847	2,481	400	3,092	229	49	229	49	98	15	15	20/4	3	
Calder Bridge	1845	1,228	200	1,490	74	2 1/2	82	1	57	15	15	21/4	3	Small estate, and long cartage.
	1846	1,234	200	1,490	68	56	82	1	57	15	15	21/4	3	
	1847	1,407	200	1,490	104	69	104	69	69	15	15	21/4	3	
Rutland Vale	1845	2,269	361	2,773	216	26	188	31	78	12	3	16/3	3	
	1846	2,468	361	2,773	174	24	188	31	78	12	3	16/3	3	
	1847	2,500	361	2,773	175	43	188	31	78	12	3	16/3	3	
Peter's Hope	1845	1,887	183	1,552	89 1/2	12	100	16	31	13	6	17/8	3	
	1846	1,840	183	1,552	92	11	100	16	31	13	6	17/8	3	
	1847	1,880	183	1,552	120	27	100	16	31	13	6	17/8	3	
Mount Grattan	1845	1,949	337	2,461	139	12	165	14	88	12	8	16/10	3	
	1846	2,094	337	2,461	166 1/2	10	165	14	88	12	8	16/10	3	
	1847	2,330	337	2,461	190	18 1/2	165	14	88	12	8	16/10	3	
Belvidere	1845	1,549	184	1,709	122	22	124	22	60	10	2	14/6	3	Many advantages, and no extra expenses. Saving of 10 s. per hogshead in Long cartage and small estates.
	1846	1,477	184	1,709	105	19	124	22	60	10	2	14/6	3	
	1847	1,500	184	1,709	145	25	124	22	60	10	2	14/6	3	
Yambon Vale and Marriagna	1845	2,652	290	2,972	147	7	183	10	96	16	4	19/5	3	
	1846	2,698	290	2,972	175	102	183	10	96	16	4	19/5	3	
	1847	2,698	290	2,972	228	23	183	10	96	16	4	19/5	3	
Fairhall	1845	1,433	150	1,670	89	9	103	13	57	13	10	18/3	3	
	1846	1,429	150	1,670	89 1/2	14	103	13	57	13	10	18/3	3	
	1847	1,697	150	1,670	133	16	103	13	57	13	10	18/3	3	
Evesham Vale	1845	1,729	180	1,874	91	60	107	-	64	15	14	20/	3	Laborious estate, and very difficult cartage. Heavy expense on stock.
	1846	1,675	180	1,874	98	57	107	-	64	15	14	20/	3	
	1847	1,600	180	1,874	132	75	107	-	64	15	14	20/	3	
Cane Garden	1845	878	70	963	58	3	60	4	35	13	15	18/4	3	
	1846	859	70	963	53	3	60	4	35	13	15	18/4	3	
	1847	963	70	963	53	3	60	4	35	13	15	18/4	3	
Upper Adolph	1845	1,547	220	1,874	143	31	111	35	18	13	17	18/5	3	
	1846	1,739	220	1,874	86	36	111	35	18	13	17	18/5	3	
	1847	1,676	220	1,874	108	36	111	35	18	13	17	18/5	3	
Mount Pleasant	1845	2,262	362	2,654	123	33	142	36	82	14	18	19/	3	Long cartage; steam-engine; additional drophorage; machinery.
	1846	2,501	362	2,654	113	26	142	36	82	14	18	19/	3	
	1847	2,512	362	2,654	191	50	142	36	82	14	18	19/	3	
Revolution Hall	1845	1,421	150	1,667	85	4	113	6	58	12	15	17/	3	Small estate; considerable extra expenses.
	1846	1,494	150	1,667	130	1	113	6	58	12	15	17/	3	
	1847	1,636	150	1,667	115	12	113	6	58	12	15	17/	3	
Carapan	1845	-	-	1,296	-	-	56	9	30	19	3	25/7	3	
	1846	-	-	1,296	-	-	122	17	74	17	14	23/7	3	
	1847	-	-	1,296	-	-	122	17	74	17	14	23/7	3	

F. S.—The years 1845 and 1846 were rather dry. The crop 1847 was partly increased by the introduction of labourers from Madeira, and partly by a very favourable season. The above returns, taken from the books of the estates, do not include interest of capital invested.

(signed) James Porter, Attorney for several of the above Estates.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

The next are Tables of the cost of making a hundredweight of sugar during several years, by slave-labour, in the island of St. Vincent. The average cost per hundredweight will appear by these returns to vary from 5 s. 1 d. to 6 s. A note at the bottom of these Tables states that the proceeds of the rum and molasses are deducted from the gross expense of cultivation. These Returns are also signed by Mr. Porter.

TABLE showing the Average Cost at which SUGAR was produced, taking a period of Five Years, during Slavery, on an Estate in *St. George's* Parish.

YEARS.	Hogshds. of Sugar.	Punchs. of Rum.	Punchs. of Molasses.	Island Expenses.	Home Invoices.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Hogshd of 15 Cwt., deducting Offals.	Cost per Cwt.	Mount Pleasant Estate.
1826	304	111	67	£. 1,737	£. 611	£. 2,348	} 4 3 5½	} 5 6 ¾	The average price obtained for rum was 1 s. 1 d. sterling per gallon, and for molasses 9½ d. sterling, during these five years. These expenses include 255 l. sterling for machinery.
1827	281	94	83	1,922	530	2,722			
1828	332	106	77	2,073	558	2,631			
1829	305	110	56	1,715	520	2,235			
1830	280	119	27	1,734	457	2,191			
Five Years	1,502	540	310	9,451	2,676	12,127			
Average of one Year	300	108	62	1,890	535	2,425			

TABLE showing the Average Cost at which SUGAR was produced, during the Four Years of Apprenticeship, on an Estate in *St. George's* Parish.

YEARS.	Hogshds. of Sugar.	Proceeds of Rum and Molasses.	Island Expenses.	Home Invoices.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Hogshd of 15 Cwt., deducting Offals.	Cost per Cwt.	
1835	191	£. s. d. 796 13 4	£. 1,522	£. 448	£. 1,970	} 4 10 -	} 6 -	The average price obtained for rum was 1 s. 4½ d. sterling per gallon, and for molasses 11½ d. sterling, during these four years. These expenses include 196 l. for machinery.
1836	270	1,336 - -	1,491	660	2,151			
1837	261	1,180 - -	1,775	454	2,229			
1838	233	1,099 - -	1,897	460	2,357			
Four Years	955	4,411 13 4	6,685	2,022	8,707			
Average of One Year	238	1,103 - -	1,671	505	2,176			

TABLE showing the Average Cost at which SUGARS were produced during the Four Years of Apprenticeship, on an Estate in *Charlotte* Parish.

YEARS.	Hogsheads of Sugar.	Proceeds of Rum and Molasses.	Island Expenses.	Home Invoices.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Hogshd of 15 Cwt., deducting Offals.	Cost per Cwt.	
1835	263	£. s. d. 774 - -	£. 1,417	£. 430	£. 1,847	} 3 16 11	} 5 1	Average Price: — Rum 1 s. 4½ d. per gallon; molasses, 11½ d. per gallon.
1836	219	832 - -	1,123	470	1,593			
1837	243	1,061 - -	1,390	440	1,830			
1838	161	1,182 - -	1,548	440	1,988			
Four Years	886	3,849 - -	5,478	1,780	7,258			
Average of One Year	221	962 - -	1,369	445	1,814			

Note.—The proceeds of the rum and molasses are deducted from the gross expenses of cultivation in all the above Tables.

(signed) James Porter,
Attorney for the above Estates.

The following statement is taken from the estate books of Easy Hall, Barbadoes, and is certified by Mr. Pilgrim, police magistrate. The cost of making a hundredweight of sugar, from the year 1828 to 1846, is given by Mr. Pilgrim in a table which follows the statement of expense of cultivating the estate. By referring to this table, it will be seen stated that for the six years preceding the years of apprenticeship, the cost of making a hundredweight of sugar averaged 1 dollar 22 cents, or 5 s. 1 d. sterling; whereas for nine years of cultivation by free-labour the cost is stated at 3 dollars 75 cents, or 15 s. 6½ d.

1846.

EXPENSES of Cultivating EASY HALL SUGAR ESTATE, in the Island of Barbadoes, for the Year, making a Crop of 54 Hhds., averaging 15 Cwt. per Hhd. each.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

		Dolls. cts.		Stirling.		
		Dolls.	cts.	£.	s.	d.
1	Amount paid for wages, including all labourers employed and requisite for carrying on the cultivation, manufacture of sugar, and attendance on stock, &c.	3,037	85	632	17	8½
2	To coopers and carpenters, for the customary routine of such estate's work	203	47	42	7	9½
3	For staves, puncheons, and other packages requisite for containing the produce	152	74	31	16	5
4	For white and pitch pine lumber	221	66	46	3	7
5	For purchase of stock	—	—	—	—	—
6	For drogherage or cartage of produce or supplies	11	—	2	5	10
7	For colonial taxes or import duties	240	41	50	1	8½
8	For oats, oil-cake, and corn for stock	541	25	112	15	2½
9	Nails, iron-hoops, wood ditto, hoes and bills	290	55	60	10	7½
10	Paints and paint oil	—	—	—	—	—
11	Boiling-houses, utensils, and wire strainers	19	—	3	19	2
12	Truss hoops, mill grease and oil. Included in items 9 & 10.	—	—	—	—	—
13	Coals, bricks, temper and building lime	150	39	31	6	7½
14	Saddlery	41	10	8	11	3
15	Medicines	30	15	6	5	7½
16	For blacksmiths' and coppersmiths' work	77	31	16	2	1½
17	Carpenters' work, and extra expenses in the erection of new buildings, or extensive repairs of old ones, and machinery	148	34	30	18	1
18	For salaries of attorney, manager and overseers	—	—	—	—	—
19	Book-keeper and agency expenses	1,075	85	224	2	8½
20	Medical attendance on labourers	—	—	—	—	—
21	Expenses of immigrants	—	—	—	—	—
22	Manures	650	76	135	11	6
23	Carts and cart-wheels. Included in item 2.	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sundry expenses not specified above: viz.—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plumber	20	20	4	4	2
	Masons	35	70	7	8	9
	Mill sails, rope, vat hoops, clinchers, &c.	93	23	19	18	5½
	A grindstone, 8 dollars; proof glass, 25 cents; pint pot, 20 cents	8	45	1	15	2½
	Bills lading, 60 cents; stationery, dollars 4.09; postage, 1 dollar; gauging, dollars 4.80	10	49	2	3	8½
	Cane plants and tops	42	88	8	16	8
	A clock	6	—	1	5	—
		7,108	78	1,480	19	11

Certified to be a correct statement, taken from the yearly abstract of the books of the estate under the hands of poster of the estate books.

(signed) H. Pilgrim, P. M.

TABLE showing the Crops, and the Cost of Production, on EASY HALL PLANTATION, in the Parishes of St. John and St. Joseph, Barbadoes.

YEARS.	Number of Hhds. of Sugar.	Average Cost of producing 1 Hhd. of 15 Cwt.		Average Cost for a given Term of Years.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.		
1828	117	16	98	—	99
1829	113	24	43	1	63
1830	124	19	90	1	32
1831	102	18	62	1	24
1832	82	19	71	1	31
1833	99	12	94	—	86
1834	108	14	—	—	90
1835	103	24	25	1	61
1836	92	32	2	2	13
1837	93	48	72	3	24
1838	91	31	11½	2	7½
1839	93	34	30½	2	28½
1840	65	63	3½	4	20½
1841	59	68	54	4	57
1842	81	62	56½	4	17
1843	110	67	78	4	52
1844	113	46	63	3	11
1845	86	60	30	4	2
1846	54	71	81	4	78½
				3	75

-- For six years preceding apprenticeship.

-- For four years of apprenticeship.

For nine years of freedom.

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Garl Grey.

MEMORANDUM referring to annexed Table.

Easy Hall Estate is well known as a first-rate sugar plantation of the district called the Cliff. It has been under the highly successful management of its present director for a long period, and may be said to be managed on a liberal scale. The estate consists of 195 acres.

The cost of production of one cwt. of sugar on this estate has been obtained by deducting all the yearly profits of the estate for the sale of rum, molasses, provisions, old metal, &c., from the gross expenses (including the attorney's commissions), and then dividing the remainder by the hogsheads of sugar made, and each hogshead taken at 15 cwt. which average has been obtained by the inspection of two years' accounts sales of the sugars.

The expenses of an estate are not diminished with the crop beyond the mere cost of manufacture, about six dollars per hogshead.

(signed) *H. Pilgrim, P. M.*

The next statement is a copy of the abstract of the accounts of Mount Clapham Estate, at Barbadoes, in 1842, taken from the estate's books.

Under a former owner I am told that Mount Clapham Estate cleared nothing, but by inspecting the abstract it will be seen to have made under the present owner a profit at the price obtained for sugar in 1842. The cost of a cwt. of sugar, at the prices of rum and molasses in 1842, appears to be 12s. 4d., but calculated at the prices in 1847, the cost would have been 16s. 6d.

MOUNT CLAPHAM ABSTRACT, 1842.

Incidental Expenses :	Barbadoes Currency.	
	Dols. cts.	£. s. d.
6,579 feet deal boards, 166 dols. 92 cts.; 1,208 deal plank, 38 dols. 96 cts. - - - - -	205 88	
836 feet p. plank, 36 dols. 70 cts.; hardwood for mill and carts, 355 dols. 83 cts. - - - - -	394 53	
1,300 cedar shingles, 6 dols. 50 cts.; 4,150 staves, 202 dols. 10 cts.; 1,550 w. hoops, 66 dols. - - - - -	274 60	
40 m. nails, 36 dols. 75 cts.; 550 clinches, 4 dols. 40 cts.; 37 rivets and 9th t. hoops, 67 dols. - - - - -	41 82	
95 lbs. bar iron, 11 dols. 40 cts.; locks and hinges, 16 dols. 95 cts.; 295 lbs. rope, 47 dols. 20 cts. - - - - -	75 55	
1 hhd. coal, 8 dols.; 104 bush. lime, 13 dols.; 8 puns. oatmeal, 144 dols. - - - - -	105 -	
20 sacks oats, 88 dols. 50 cts.; 5 sacks salt, 14 dols.; 16 gallons linseed oil, 16 dols. - - - - -	118 50	
60 lbs. tallow, 12 dols.; paint, 2 dols. 10 cts.; mending cart harness, 7 dols. 40 cts. - - - - -	21 50	
Medicine and farrier's attendance, 21 dols. 75 cts.; cleaning well, 50 cts. - - - - -	22 25	
Island import duty on stores, 8 dols. 10 cts.; stationery, &c., 3 dols. 72 cts. - - - - -	11 92	
	1,329 55	432 2 1½
16 cattle, 491 dols., and 2 horses, 274 dols., purchased - 765 dols. Deduct 15 old cattle, 343 dols., and 1 horse, 8 dols, sold 351 ,,	414 -	134 11 -
Utensils :		
4 wine pipes for distillery, 12 dols.; 2 cans, 2 dols.; 1 bell, 25 cts. -	14 25	
4 pails for the boiling-house, 1 dol. 60 cts.; 2 baskets, 40 cts. - -	2 -	
4 tin measures, 75 cts.: a tin funnel, 20 cts. - - - - -	- 95	
1 brass cock, 6 cts.; 1 pair of steelyards, 2 dols. - - - - -	2 60	
1 pair slates, 1 dol. 75 cts.; 1 bridle, 3 dols.; 2 currycombs, 1 dol. -	5 75	
3 web halters, 1 dol. 20 cts.; 1 scrubbing brush, 1 dol. - - - -	2 20	
1 doz. ox bows, 4 dols. 50 cts.; 1½ doz. cattle chains, 6 dols. 75 cts.	11 25	
	39 -	12 13 6
Labourers' Expenses :		
3 barrels pork for them at Hestwals - - - - -	35 -	
Joseph Howell, for 4 months' medical care of them, to 30th April -	26 66	
	61 66	20 - 0½
Field labourers for their hire this year to cultivate the estate and make sugar - - - - -	2,989 29	
Superintendents, watchmen, storekeepers, and domestics - - - -	681 40	
	3,670 69	1,192 19 5½
Carried forward - - - - -	- - -	1,792 6 10½

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Appendix, No. 2.
BARBADOES.
 No. 21.
 Governor Reid to
 Earl Grey.

		Brought forward		Barbadoes Currency.	
		<i>Dols.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	£.	<i>s. d.</i>
Workmen's Accounts:				1,792	6 10½
Blacksmith, 93 dols. 9 cts.; plumber, 29 dols. 50 cts.; brazier, 13 dols. 5 cts.		135	64		
Millwright, 7 dols.; cartwright, 6 dols. 50 cts.; coopers, 53 dols. 65 cts.		67	15		
Carpenters, 42 dols. 75 cts.; masons, 13 dols. 60 cts.		56	35		
		259	14	84	4 5½
Taxes:					
Parochial, on 236 acres of land in Christchurch, at 1/10		66	56		
Ditto - on 107 acres of land in St. Michael's, at 3/10		63	11		
On labour to keep the public roads in repair		48	-		
		177	67	57	14 10½
Managers and White Servants' Expenses:					
A quarter cask wine, 80 dols.; 2 half-barrels pork, 3 dols.; beef, 8 dols.		118	-		
A barrel flour, 9 dols. 75 cts.; 6 boxes fish, 26 dols. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. starch, 6 dols. 25 cts.		42	50		
125 lbs. coffee, 25 dols. 96 cts.; 25 lbs. cocoa, 1 dol. 62 cts.		27	58		
2 boxes candles, 10 dols. 30 cts.; 1 box soap, 3 dols. 75 cts.		22	7		
		210	15	68	5 11½
Salaries:					
John R. Gibbes, manager, 480 dols., and presented him, for his successful management, 160 dols.		640	-		
Key-keeper, 67 dols. 50 cts.; superintendent of yard business, 64 dols.		131	50		
Accountant -		80	-		
		851	50	276	14 9
				Currency.	
				£.	<i>s. d.</i>
Invoices for 9 hogsheads oats, 34 l. 17 s. 10 d. sterling		54	8 7½		
Invoices for 2 mill-wheels, 43 l. 14 s. 1 d. sterling		68	3 -		
				122	12 1½
Amount of expenses of the estate				2,401	18 11½
Cleared				2,670	18 9½
				£.	5,072 17 8½

SUGAR.

	<i>Hds.</i>	Sterling.		480 dols. p' ct.	Barbadoes Currency.	
		£.	<i>s. d.</i>		£.	<i>s. d.</i>
Net proceeds of sales of shipments to Cork, consigned to S. Hard & Sons	70	1,885	2 4			
Ditto to Dublin, consigned to Hardy Brothers & Co.	31	816	8 4			
	101	2,701	10 8			
					4,214	7 10½
Deduct, paid Island Export Duty on above Shipments					73	17 -½
Carried forward				£.	4,140	10 9½

Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.Barbadoes
Currency.Brought forward - - - £. s. d.
4,140 10 9½

RUM AND MOLASSES.

RUM.	MOLASSES.	—	—	—
Gallons.	Gallons.	cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
—	92	sold at 35	32 20	
—	2,356 ½	— 40	940 50	974 70
209	- - -	— 45	94 5	
364	- - -	— 50	182 -	
348	- - -	— 60	208 80	
352	- - -	— 62 ½	200 -	
60	- - -	— 65	39 -	
114	- - -	— 70	79 80	
125	- - -	— 80	180 -	923 65
1,572	2,448 ½			1,898 35
				11 55
			Dols.	1,886 80
Sundries :				
Corn sold, 234 dols. 56 cts.; potatoes, 609 dols. 45 cts.; yams, 7 dols. 80 cts. - - - - -				Dols. cts.
				851 81
Deduct cane plants purchased - - - - -				232 97
And corn and cane meat, ditto - - - - -				47 84
				280 81
				571 -
Received for rent of quarry, 76 dols. 95 cts., land rent, &c. 85 dols. 52 cents - - - - -				162 48
Received for ditto of land on which Highgate-staff is situate - - -				85 70
Received for three labourers' houses sold - - - - -				Dols. 90 -
Ditto - for four vats sold - - - - -				40 -
				130 -
Deducted from T. Brown and Codd's accounts for 1841, when paid this year - - - - -				32 79
				Dols. 981 79
				319 2 8½
				£. 5,072 17 8½

1842.

By this abstract, by deducting from the gross expenses of the estate the value of all other articles of produce and profit, the approximate cost of the sugar will be found:

	Sterling.
	£. s. d.
Gross expense of estate - - - - -	1,601 5 10
Value of rum, molasses, and all other produce in 1842 - - - - -	621 11 3½
Cost of 101 Hogsheads of Sugar, 15 cwt. to the Hogshead, 12 s. 4 d. per cwt.; but at the present value of Rum and Molasses the cost of 1 cwt. Sugar would have been 16 s. 6 d. } £.	979 14 6½

The following is an abstract from the accounts of the Mount Clapham Estate for the year 1846: Appendix, No. 2.

BARBADOES.

MOUNT CLAPHAM ABSTRACT, 1846.

No. 21.
Governor Reid to
Earl Grey.

	Dols. cts.	Barbadoes Currency.		
		£.	s.	d.
Cooperage and Repairs :				
4,400 staves, 200 dols. 80 cts.; 2,900 w. hoops, 139 dols. 20 cts.;				
1 set truss hoops, 12 dols.	352	-		
6,780 deal boards, 162 dols. 12 cts.; 1,980 ft. deal plank, 53 dols. 70 cts.	215	91		
Bullytree and locust, 81 dols. 91 cts.; 7,500 cedar and cy. shingles, 53 dols. 50 cts.	137	41		
110 m. nails, 83 dols. 50 cts.; 300 clinches, 2 dols. 15 cts.; locks and hinges, 4 dols. 30 cts.	89	95		
10th block tin, 2 dols. 50 cts.; 1,422ths lead, 85 dols. 32 cts.	87	82		
74ths i. hoops, 3 dols. 71 cts.; 12 rivets, 10 cts.	3	81		
700 Liverpool bricks, 16 dols. 80 cts.; 135 bu. lime, 13 dols. 50 cts.	30	30		
4 kegs gunpowder to the blast stones, 75 dols.; masons, 59 dols. 26 cts.	75	01		
Carpenter's hire, 88 dols. 25 cts., and cooper's hire, 49 dols. 95 cts.	138	20		
	<u>1,130</u>	<u>41</u>		
			367	7 8
Miscellaneous Expenses :				
3 puns. oil meal, 48 dols.; 13 bags corn, 25 dols.; 28 sacks oats, 134 dols. 50 cts.	207	50		
4 sacks salt, 8 dols.; 2 tons guano, 80 dols.; 53 lbs. tallow, 9 dols. 50 cts.	97	54		
29 galls. lamp oil, 25 dols.; 4 pints turpentine, 65 cts.	25	65		
Paint and oil, and painting the mill, &c.	26	12		
Canvas and twine, and making and mending mill sails	19	75		
Mill lacing, 2 dols.; wick yarn, 1 dol. 25 cts.; 26th rope, 3 dols. 81 cts.	70	6		
Making cart harness, 1 dol. 50 cts.; gauging molasses and rum casks, 3 dols. 17 cts.	4	67		
Repairing superintendent's watch, 5 dols.; poison for dogs, 1 dol.	6	-		
Paper and ink, 2 dols. 95 cts.; cane plants, 407 dols. 33 cts.; and fodder, 18 dol. 42 cts.	428	70		
	<u>822</u>	<u>99</u>		
			267	9 5½
Utensils :				
1 pewter worm, 193 dols. 20 cts.; 3 brass cocks, 9 dols. 75 cts.; 2 caposes, 5 dols.	207	95		
1 still, 154 dols.; deduct old still and head sold, 75 dols. 57 cts.	78	43		
1 copper ladle, 1 dol. 75 cts.; 1 mill-step, 3 dols.; 6 cane bills, 2 dols. 25 cts.	7	-		
6 cattle chains, 1 dol. 75 cts.; 1 grindstone, 5 dols. 75 cts.; 1 hoe, 80 cts.	8	30		
1 saddle pad, 1 dol. 50 cts.; 1 saddle and bridle, 19 dols.; reins, 1 dol.	21	50		
1 horse-brush and 1 currycomb, 1 dol. 25 cts.; bit, 1 dol. 50 cts.; comb, 12 cts.	2	87		
1 pair horse-scissors, 40 cts.; 4 halters, 3 dols. 10 cts.; 2 horse-pails, 50 cts.	4	-		
10 rum casks, 10 dols.; 3 rum cans, 3 dols.; 8 barrels, 1 dol. 20 cts.	14	20		
4 baskets, 40 cts.; a scrubbing-brush, 75 cts.	1	15		
1 hair-brush	1	-		
	<u>346</u>	<u>40</u>		
			112	11 7½
Workmen's Accounts :				
Blacksmith, 33 dols. 28 cts.; plumber, 78 dols. 50 cts.; and millwright, 137 dols. 80 cts.	249	58		
			81	2 8
Taxes :				
Parochial, on 236 acres land in Christchurch, at 1/3, 36 dols. 32 cts. }	77	47		
Ditto - on 107 - ditto - St. Michael's, at 2/6, 41 dols. 15 cts. }				
Treasury on the above 343 acres, at 10 cts. per acre, to keep the public roads in repair	34	30		
Assessment paid this year, which was due in 1845, for repairs of roads	14	10		
Island export duty on 116 hhds. sugar shipped this year	89	32		
	<u>215</u>	<u>19</u>		
			69	18 8½
			<u>808</u>	<u>9 8½</u>
			£.	

Carried forward

295

	Dols.	cts.	Barbadoes Currency.		
			£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	4,908	1	6½
Sundries :					
Potatoes, 364 dols. 10 cts. ; yams, 62 dols. 50 cts. ; and corn, 208 dols. 62 cts., sold	635	22			
2 sugar tierces sold, 6 dols. ; rent of land and cottages, 195 dols. 31 cts.	205	31			
Rent of land on which Highgate flag-staff is situate	85	70			
	926	23	301	-	5½
			£.	5,209	2 -

Appendix, No. 2.
BARBADOES.
 No. 21.
 Governor Reid to Earl Grey.

1846.

By this Abstract, by deducting from the gross expenses of the estate, the value of all other articles of produce and profit, the approximate cost of the sugar will be found.

	Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.
Gross expense of estate	1,736	7	4
Value of rum, molasses, and all other produce in 1846	807	5	5
Cost of 116 Hogsheads of Sugar	£.	929	1 11

15 Cwt. to the hogshead, 10 s. 8½ d. per cwt., but at the present reduced value of rum and molasses the cost of 1 cwt. of sugar would have been 14 s. 7 d.

Being desirous of knowing what are the periods in which capital employed in the culture of the sugar are replaced, I have obtained the annexed statement from Mr. Gaskin, President of the Council of Barbadoes. Mr. Gaskin calculates that one-third of his capital is three years before it is replaced, that another third is two years before it is replaced, and the remaining third one year.

Another question of interest is, what is the difference between a planter who cultivates a sugar estate, and manufactures his canes with capital of his own without having any occasion to borrow, and a planter who, having no capital whatever of his own, works entirely on money borrowed ?

By a computation given to me, he who works a sugar estate entirely on borrowed capital, pays 11½ per cent. per annum for it. But on this question I am endeavouring to obtain more exact information.

THE Cost of Preparing for, Planting, Manuring, and Reaping a Crop of 75 Acres of Canes, in the Parish of St. Philip, Island of Barbadoes.

	Dols.	cts.
1. The planter should commence to make up the manure on the 1st day of January, say 1845, which would cost 25 dollars per acre, and taking his crop at 75 acres, the amount would be	1,875	-
2. The planter would begin the preparation of the 75 acres on or about the 1st of July, commencing with the holing of the land, and allowing 5 dols. 25 cts. per acre, to hole and cross-hole the 75 acres, which would give an average of 200 holes per day for each labourer to dig out, and 300 holes to cross-hole, the sum expended would not be less than	393	75
3. The planter during the months in the fall of the year would throw out the manure which was made up ; and allowing one pen of manure of 40 feet square to each acre of land, he would have to carry out 75 pens, at the rate of 4 dols. each, costing him a total sum of	300	-
4. The planter would have to keep the 75 acres of land free of grass or weeds, from the time of preparation till at least the 1st day of August 1846, a period of 13 months, the cost of which, at the rate of three labourers per acre, would be 56 dols. 25 cts. to weed the 75 acres ; and as the grass grows very luxuriantly (more particularly in this parish) the preparation lands would require to be weeded once in every third week, amounting to	956	25

Appendix, No. 2.
 BARBADOES.
 No 21.
 Governor Reid to
 Earl Grey.

		<i>Dols. cts.</i>
5.	The planter would next begin to plant his crop about the 15th day of December 1845, and complete it about the end of January 1846; he would require 204,150 cane plants to plant off the 75 acres, which will cost 26 dols., allowing each labourer to cut 2,000 for his day's work; it would also take half the above quantity to supply his crop, and after adding the cost of cutting those, together with the labour expended in carting the plants to the different fields, dropping and planting off the 75, the total amount would be -	146 75
6.	The planter would as soon as convenient, between the months of April and June 1846, trash the young canes, which on an average of six labourers per acre, including the carting of the trash round the fields, would cost -	112 50
7.	The planter would reap the crop planted in December 1845 between the months of January and June 1847; the 75 acres of canes planted would give an average of two hogshead per acre, or 150 casks of sugar, which could not be taken off for less than 6 dols. each, and that under favourable circumstances; the amount of reaping would be therefore -	900 -
8.	Another item in the expenditure of an estate would be the cost of watchmen, superintendents, herdsmen, and grooms, which could not be put down at less than 42 dols. per month, amounting at the end of the year to -	504 -
Total - - - <i>Dols.</i>		5,088 25

The planter ships his crop, commencing in March and would finish early in July, which would be on an average 35 days on the voyage; it is then sold at a credit of three months, and making an allowance for the time it is in the warehouse, the net proceeds of the whole crop would not appear at the planter's credit in his account current before the 15th of January 1848, showing a period of three years that the planter would be compelled to wait before he receives any return for the 5,088 dols. 25 cts. which he has expended to bring the crop to maturity, and thereby loses the interest of one-third of that money for three years, one-third for two, and one-third for one year.

(signed) *John S. Gaskin.*

These statements will not furnish any information new to your Lordship, since West India proprietors resident in England have in their possession abstracts of the expense of cultivating their own estates, and I see published in the English newspapers corresponding statements. Nevertheless I have thought it my duty to ascertain as nearly as I can approximate to it, and on the spot, what the cost of making sugar in the British West Indies may be.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Reid, Governor.*

MAURITIUS.

— No. 22. —

MAURITIUS.

(No. 232.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl Grey.

No. 22.
 Sir *W. M. Gomm*
 to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly returns of this colony for September.

I again regret the small proportion of females accompanying the considerable introduction of the month here reported.

Casualties on the passage are shown to have been very few; and those in the colony generally continuing at a low rate.

The irregularity pointed out by Mr. Dowland, in his report upon the ship "Fuzel Rohmany," will be brought to the notice of the Calcutta Protector, and the small proportion of females recently transmitted pressed upon that of the agent.

This is partly accounted for, however, by the report, also forwarded, of a band of Madras men making their way to Calcutta unaccompanied, with the object of emigrating to the colony, and the decision come to under the circumstances.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm,*
 Lieutenant-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

RETURN of the IMMIGRANTS introduced into the Colony of *Mauritius* at the Public Expense, who have Embarked for their respective Countries during the Quarter ended on the 30th September 1847.

Date of Embarkation.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Previously to Five Years' Residence, at their own Expense.			After Five Years' Residence, at Public Expense.			REMARKS.
			M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
1847 :									
13 July -	Fyzel Currim -	Calcutta -	148	8	-	*6	-	-	Average period of Residence of those who left previously to five years' residence, three years and two months.
13 - -	- Ditto - -	- ditto - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4 Aug. -	Steamer Surat -	Bombay -	19	-	-	-	-	-	Average period of residence of those who left after five years' residence, about nine years.
12 - -	Rachel - -	Madras - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4 Sept. -	Teazer - -	- ditto - -	50	4	-	3	-	-	
4 - -	- Ditto - -	- ditto - -	-	-	-	*3	-	-	
14 - -	Fyzel Rohomany -	Calcutta -	2	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS - - -			219	12	-	5 *9	-	-	

* At their own expense.

Immigration Office, October 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 22.

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 6 September 1847.
REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Fuzel Rohomany" (No. 13, of 1847), which arrived at *Port Louis* from *Calcutta* on 1 September 1847.

NAME of the master—John Grenville Harrison Porter.
Name of the surgeon—Shaik Himmut ("native doctor").
Date of departure—from *Calcutta* 12, from *Sandheads*, 17 July 1847.
Number of days on the voyage—51.
Registered tonnage—614.
Superficies of passengers' deck—Not known.
Number of statute adults admissible—236.
Number of such adults actually on board—231.
Number of crew—62.
Port at which the vessel touched—Not any.
Date of touching—Not any.
Days there—Not any.
If placed in quarantine, state the cause—Not any.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
221	13	4	-	238	-	-	5	-	-	-	216	13	4	-	233

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health, very good.

"The whole of the between-decks, from the fore part of the fore-scuttle hatch to the after transom or fifth beam abaft the after-skuttle hatch," appropriated to the emigrants.

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	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Appendix, No. 2.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	221	13	4	-	MAURITIUS.
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 40, 50, 55, 130, 155) - - - - -	5	-	-	-	Encl. 3, in No. 22.
TOTAL Living and on Board on 1 Sept. 1847 - - - - -	216	13	4	-	
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	-	none.	
Births on the voyage (mothers) - - - - -	-	-	-	none.	

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS by the "Fuzel Rohomany," 6 September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
Raffray & Co. - - -	Ganité - - -	River Rempart -	38	2	2	-	Immigrants in the band who have been already in the colony:—
Barlow & Co. - - -	Phoenix - - -	Plains Wilhems -	27	1	1	-	
Montocchio & Co. - - -	Beau Rivage - - -	Flaeq - - -	21	1	-	-	Men - - - - 18
Adam & Co. - - -	St. Aubin - - -	Savanne - - -	20	-	-	-	Women - - - - 1
Rivière & Co. - - -	Palma - - -	Plains Wilhems -	17	-	-	-	Attended the distribution:—
J. Blancard - - -	La Laura - - -	Flaeq - - -	14	-	2	-	
Barlow & Co. - - -	Mon Trésor - - -	Grand Port - - -	15	-	-	-	Planters - - - - 55
Legentil - - -	La Paix - - -	River Rempart -	12	-	1	-	
Adam & Co. - - -	La Bourdonnais - - -	- - North Pamplemousses.	12	-	6	-	Representatives of planters - - - - 30
Baudot - - -	Poudre d'Or - - -	River Rempart -	8	-	1	-	Interpreters of ditto 70
Lucas & Co. - - -	Cottage - - -	- - North Pamplemousses.	8	-	-	-	
W. West - - -	The Vale - - -	- - ditto - - -	7	-	-	-	TOTAL - - - - 155
Aikin & Co. - - -	La Sottise - - -	- - ditto - - -	5	-	-	-	
Foliard - - -	Belle Alliance - - -	River Rempart -	5	-	-	-	
Chapman & Co. - - -	Mount Mascall - - -	- - North Pamplemousses.	4	-	-	-	
Barlow & Co. - - -	St. Rock - - -	Grand Port - - -	3	-	-	-	
		TOTAL - - -	216	4	13	-	

REMARKS.

It appears that, contrary to the Indian regulations, none of the provisions were served out to the emigrants twice a day; some of them, including tamarinds and chillies, not even once, but only weekly. The latter practice, at least, is obviously a most objectionable one. It is, however, only fair to Captain Porter to state, that the emigrants who landed from his vessel were in the best possible condition, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the treatment they had received during the passage.

(signed) James Dowland,
Acting Solicitor.

Enclosure 4, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 27 September 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Ernaad," (No. 14 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 18th September 1847. Encl. 4, in No. 22.

- NAME of the master—Edward Youngusband.
- Name of the surgeon—Ranjean (native doctor).
- Date of departure—15th August, from Calcutta.
- Number of days on the voyage—33 days.
- Registered tonnage—682 tons.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—Not known.
- Number of statute adults admissible—216.
- Number of such adults actually on board—211.
- Number of crew—73.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 4, in No. 22.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
189	19	15	1	224	-	none	-	1	-	-	189	18	15	1	223

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

“Between-decks,” 15 feet from forehead to the gun-room abaft, appropriated by charter-party to the sole use of the immigrants. Ship properly fitted with windsails and patent ventilators.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon*,
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	189	19	5	1
Deaths on the voyages (No. 206) - - - - -	-	1	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 18th September 1847 - - - - -	189	18	5	1
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	1	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	1	2
Deaths - ditto - (ditto) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 18th September 1847 - - - - -	-	-	1	2

N. B.—The immigrants Seta, No. 53, and Rosun, No. 94, died after inspection in the dépôt.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon*,
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, per “Ernaad,” 22 September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Names.	In what District.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Chapman & Co. - - -	Bon Espoir - - -	N. Pamplemousses - -	26	1	6	-
C. C. Browrigg - - -	Beau Bassin - - -	Plains Wilhems - -	17	1	1	-
E. Gaud - - -	Lamitie - - -	Rivière Rempart - -	11	-	2	-
Chapman & Co. - - -	Mount Mascall - - -	N. Pamplemousses - -	16	2	-	-
Allard - - -	Mon Repos - - -	S. Pamplemousses - -	19	2	-	-
Gaud & Co. - - -	Palmar - - -	Flacq - - -	11	1	-	-
Desmaies's - - -	Volmar - - -	Ditto - - -	9	1	2	-
Montocchio & Co. - - -	Beau Rivage - - -	Ditto - - -	4	-	-	-
J. Currie - - -	Sauveterre - - -	Grand Port - - -	21	4	2	1
G. Feuiltherade - - -	Teracine - - -	Savanne - - -	17	-	3	-
E. Montille - - -	Beaufond - - -	Grand Port - - -	10	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. - - -	Union Vale - - -	- Ditto - - -	8	-	-	-
Robillard - - -	Belle Vue - - -	N. Pamplemousses - -	11	1	1	-
Blancard - - -	La Caroline - - -	Flacq - - -	9	-	1	-
	Sent to Hospital - - -	- - -	1	-	1	-
	Died after Inspection - - -	- - -	2	-	-	-
	TOTAL - - -	- - -	189	15	18	1

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Enclosure 5, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 27 September 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Juliana" (No. 15, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 20th September 1847. Encl. 5, in No. 22.

Name of the master—William Young Woodhouse.
 Name of the surgeon—Buldro Sing (native doctor).
 Date of departure—5 August, from Calcutta.
 Number of days on the voyage—40 days.
 Registered tonnage—565 tons.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
 Number of statute adults admissible—203½.
 Number of such adults actually on board—203.
 Number of crew—61.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.			Total.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
186	11	9	3	209	-	-	3	2	-	-	183	9	9	3	204	

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

Between decks, from the sternpost to the fore hatchway, appropriated by charter-party to the use of the immigrants. Ship properly fitted with platforms, windsails, and patent ventilators.

(signed) T. J. Hugon,
 Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	186	11	9	3
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 93, 103, 161, 188, and 195) - - -	3	2	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20 Sept. 1847 - - -	183	9	9	3
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	-	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	2
Deaths on the voyage (ditto No. 195) - - - - -	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20 Sept. 1847 - - -	-	-	-	1

(signed) T. J. Hugon,
 Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Juliana," 23d September 1847.

Encl. 5, in No. 22.	Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
		Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
	W. Forster - -	Melville - -	North Pamplermousses	14	1	-	-
	V. Harel - -	Belle Vue - -	- - ditto - -	14	1	-	-
	E. Montille - -	Beaufond - -	Grand Port - -	13	-	1	-
	Adrian - -	Trianon - -	Plains Wilhems - -	21	1	2	1
	Adams & Co. - -	La Bourdonnais - -	South Pamplermousses	9	2	1	-
	V. Harel - -	Aubry - -	North Pamplermousses	5	2	4	2
	Vandierre - -	St. Marie - -	Flaeq - -	7	1	-	-
	Montocchio - -	Beau Rivage - -	ditto - -	22	-	-	-
	Ditto - -	Belle Marre - -	ditto - -	10	-	-	-
	Collet - -	Belle Rive - -	Rivière Rempart - -	6	-	-	-
	V. Robillard - -	Belle Vue - -	North Pamplermousses	3	-	-	-
	J. T. Couve - -	Beau Plan - -	South Pamplermousses	3	-	-	-
	Chapman & Co. - -	Woodford - -	North Pamplermousses	44	1	1	-
		Sent to hospital - - -		3	-	-	-
		TOTAL Landed - - -		183	9	9	3
		Died on passage - - -		3	2	-	-
		TOTAL originally Embarked - - -		186	11	9	3

Enclosure 6, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 27 September 1847.

Encl. 6, in No. 22. REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Defiance" (No. 16, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 20th September 1847.

Name of the master—John Bathazard Sergeant.

Name of the surgeon—Lall Khan (native doctor).

Date of departure—7 August, from Calcutta.

Number of days on the voyage—45 days.

Registered tonnage—512 tons.

Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.

Number of statute adults admissible—198.

Number of such adults actually on board—198.

Number of crew—45.

Port at which vessel touched—None.

Date of touching—None.

Days there—None.

If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				TOTAL.
Adults.		Children under 14.			M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
179	17	4	-	200	-	-	1	-	-	-	178	17	4	-	

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper regarding the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The whole of between decks appropriated by charter-party to sole use of the immigrants. Patent ventilators. Men landed without one case of sickness.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 6, in No. 22.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	179	17	4	-
Deaths on the voyage (No. 12) - - - - -	1	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20th September 1847 - -	178	17	4	-
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	2	3
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	2	3
Deaths on the voyage (mothers' Nos. 185) - - - - -	-	-	1	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 20th September 1847 - - -	-	-	1	3

T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Defiance," 24th September 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATES.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Adam & Co. - -	Beau Sejour - -	Plains Wilhems - -	24	-	-	-
E. Boilian - -	Choisy - - -	Savanne - - -	9	1	2	-
Arth. Edwards - -	Ravin - - -	Rivière Rempart - -	14	-	1	-
Chapman & Co. - -	Mount Mascall - -	N. Pamplemousses - -	11	-	-	-
Kforn - - -	River La Chaux - -	Grand Port - - -	12	-	3	-
Hy. Barlow - -	St. Rock - - -	- ditto - - -	6	1	5	-
Chapman & Co. - -	Virginia - - -	- ditto - - -	3	-	2	-
J. Daruty - - -	Union - - -	N. Pamplemousses - -	26	2	-	-
Adrian - - -	Trianon - - -	Plaines Wilhems - -	35	-	2	-
J. T. Couve - -	Beau Plan - - -	Pamplemousses - -	35	-	-	-
V. Robillard - -	Belle Vue - - -	North ditto - - -	3	-	2	-
	Died on the passage - - - - -	- - - - -	1	-	-	-
	TOTAL - - -	- - -	179	4	17	-

Enclosure 7, in No. 22.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 5 October 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Isabella Hercules" (No. 17 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta, on the 29th September 1847. Encl. 7, in No. 22.

- NAME of the master—Peter Houston.
- Name of the surgeon—John Harrison (European doctor).
- Date of departure—16th August.
- Number of days on the voyage—43 days.
- Registered tonnage—618.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
- Number of statute adults admissible—205.
- Number of such adults actually on board—203.
- Number of crew—44.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.



Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 7, in No. 22.

Emigrants Embarked.				Total.	Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				TOTAL.	
Adults.		Children under 14.			M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.			
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
181	18	9	3	211	-	none	-	2	-	-	-	179	18	9	3	209

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

This seems a very good ship for emigrants; only one sick; people well contented with their treatment on board.

T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked	181	18	9	3
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 109 and 123)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 29th September 1847	179	18	9	3
Infants embarked	-	-	-	3
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	3
Deaths on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	3
TOTAL Living and on Board on 29th September 1847	-	-	5	3

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Isabella Hercus," 2d October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	District.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Barlow & Co.	Phoenix	Plaines Wilhems	13	-	-	-
Adrian	Trianon	ditto	15	2	-	-
Adam & Co.	Bonne Mere	Flacq	31	2	2	1
Hunter & Co.	Les Marres	Grand Port	13	1	4	1
J. Blancard	La Caroline	Flacq	18	-	5	-
Montocchio	Beau Rivage	ditto	24	-	-	-
Baudot	Belmont	Rivière Rempart	12	1	-	-
Ulcog & Co.	Bras d'Eau	Flacq	14	-	2	1
Baudot	Poudre d'Or	Riv. Pamplemousses	28	1	-	-
Adam & Co.	St. Aubin	Savanne	7	-	2	-
Sauzier	Mont Mascal	North Pamplemousses	4	2	3	-
			179	9	18	3
	Died on the passage	-	2	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	181	9	18	3

Enclosure 8, in No. 22.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
12 August 1847.

Encl. 8, in No. 22.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform the Government of Bengal that about two hundred and fifty (250) men have come up from the Madras Presidency, with the intention of emigrating to Mauritius; but having no females amongst them, I beg the favour of your ascertaining whether the Government would have any objection to grant a license for a ship

ship to convey 218 of these men to Mauritius, unaccompanied, they having expressed their disinclination to take any Calcutta women with them. The remaining number will be sent in a ship which takes emigrants to this presidency.

In May last I despatched in the ship "Fyzel Currim," sixty-two (62) Madras men, making altogether about 312, who have come up since March of this year.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 8, in No. 22.

To Captain T. E. Royers, Protector
of Emigrants.

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

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,

28 August 1847.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have this day despatched by the ship "John Bright" 243 Madras men; but as they brought no females with them from their own country, I deemed it as well to refer the matter for the consideration of the Government of Bengal before shipping them, and the correspondence is herewith annexed.

2. As the colony is so much in want of labourers, I did not think that I should be justified in refusing to send them, from their having no females amongst them; but I have told the people who brought them up, that in the event of any more wishing to go to Mauritius, that they must bring their families with them.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Port Louis, Mauritius.

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

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta; dated Fort William, 18 August 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 17, dated the 13th instant, with enclosures, and in reply to state, that the deputy-governor has been pleased to authorize the emigration agent to forward the party of 250 men, who have come to Calcutta from the Madras territories, with a view to emigrate to Mauritius.

Fort William, Protector's Office,
21 August 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. R. Young,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

— No. 23. —

(No. 243.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

No. 23.
Sir W. M. Gomm
to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 29 October 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit the labour returns of this colony, for the quarter ending 30th September of the present year, comprising—

1st. A statement of labourers employed, absent and sick, on 30th September.
2d. Statement of the per centage proportion of deserters, absentees and sick among the labourers comprised in the Returns made to Government in each quarter of the years 1845, 1846 and 1847.

3d. List of sugar estates from which labour returns have been received for the several quarters of the years 1845, 1846 and 1847.

The present Returns show a considerable diminution in the number of notices sent in from the sugar estates, as compared with those of June; and the deficiency is still more observable among the minor estates beyond that of any former period noted, vitiating in proportion the general statement of members in employ, although perhaps not materially, the per centage proportion of absence from sickness and other causes specified; and thus the collective showing may be regarded as favourable to the period immediately under review.

And this impression is further confirmed with me by the periodical statements of the stipendiary magistrates officiating in the districts most populous in immigrant labour, importing, that while the disposition to release themselves from an engagement freshly contracted, and betake themselves to another, to the manifest hardship of the first employer, who had paid the stamp duty upon the faith of their remaining with him for the stipulated term, appears to the magistrates to have facilities left open to it by the law as it at present exists, which they would desire to see removed, by providing for the more ready detection of such wanton desertion; it is indisputable, that the regulation of exacting the monthly tax from all those who are not engaged in the great agricultural labour, has had the effect of bringing back numbers of stragglers and loose hangers-on upon the town into such service, and has thus materially increased the amount of work going on in the cane-fields, while it does not appear to have had the effect of sensibly diminishing the numbers already engaged in other regular employ.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. M. Gomm, Lieutenant-General.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 1, in No. 23.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

GENERAL STATEMENT of LABOURERS Employed, Absent and Sick, on 30th September 1847.

DISTRICTS.	LABOURERS EMPLOYED.					Absentees of more than a Fortnight.					Absentees under a Fortnight.					S I C K.									
	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Indians.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	
SUGAR ESTATES:																									
South Pamplonnaises	1,730	170	6	—	—	1,906	64	126	—	—	190	64	126	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
North Pamplonnaises	2,694	394	8	—	—	3,096	251	167	—	—	418	252	167	—	—	419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
Rivière du Rempart	3,431	479	6	12	—	3,928	157	132	—	—	289	159	132	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Flacq	6,486	353	11	—	—	6,850	377	434	—	—	811	377	434	—	—	811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
Grand Port	4,147	208	—	—	3	4,358	167	241	—	—	408	167	241	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
Savanne	1,077	138	—	2	—	1,224	61	41	—	—	102	61	41	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Black River	559	70	2	—	—	632	7	19	—	—	26	7	19	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Plaines Wilhems	3,080	207	12	10	—	3,319	219	219	—	—	438	219	201	—	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Moka	114	18	—	—	—	132	11	12	—	—	23	11	12	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total	23,318	2,037	46	25	20	25,446	1,309	7	—	—	1,317	1,373	56	1	—	1,430	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,146
OTHER ESTATES:																									
Port Louis	156	29	3	—	—	188	1	12	—	—	13	1	12	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
South Pamplonnaises	1	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Pamplonnaises	6	45	—	—	—	51	2	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rivière du Rempart	3	113	3	—	—	119	1	11	—	—	12	1	11	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Flacq	388	18	1	—	3	410	8	28	—	—	36	8	28	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Grand Port	132	5	—	—	—	137	5	4	—	—	9	5	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Savanne	3	69	10	—	—	82	2	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Black River	154	14	6	2	3	179	4	4	—	—	8	4	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Plaines Wilhems	300	39	15	5	3	362	24	9	—	—	33	24	9	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Moka	79	13	—	—	—	92	2	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total	1,468	141	28	5	9	1,651	49	—	—	—	49	76	2	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
GRAND TOTAL	24,786	2,178	74	30	29	27,097	1,358	7	—	—	1,366	1,449	58	1	—	1,508	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,208

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

Encl. 2, in No. 23.

STATEMENT of the Per-centage Proportion of DESERTERS, ABSENTEES and SICK, among the Labourers comprised in the Returns made to Government, in each Quarter of the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

Dates of Returns.	Number of Returns.	Number of Men.	PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION.				TOTAL of Absence.
			Deserters.	Absentees.	Total Deserters and Absentees.	Sick.	
SUGAR ESTATES :							
8 Mar. 1845	183	33,464	6.6	4.3	10.9	5.6	16.5
30 June -	171	30,362	7.3	5.5	12.8	6.0	18.3
30 Sept. -	194	35,065	7.3	5.7	13.0	5.4	18.4
31 Dec. -	195	35,903	5.9	4.7	10.6	4.4	15.0
31 Mar. 1846	191	33,651	6.7	5.4	12.1	4.5	16.6
30 June -	164	29,051	5.5	4.4	9.9	4.6	14.5
30 Sept. -	134	23,854	5.7	4.9	10.6	4.6	15.2
31 Dec. -	123	22,776	4.5	5.6	10.1	4.7	14.8
31 Mar. 1847	139	24,386	6.6	7.4	14.0	5.3	19.3
30 June -	150	26,659	5.6	6.0	11.6	5.2	16.8
30 Sept. -	133	25,446	5.2	5.6	10.8	4.7	15.5
OTHER ESTATES :							
8 Mar. 1845	313	5,589	4.9	2.4	7.3	3.9	11.2
30 June -	247	3,897	6.6	2.0	8.6	3.9	12.5
30 Sept. -	312	5,441	7.0	3.6	10.6	4.0	14.6
31 Dec. -	282	4,763	5.7	3.1	8.8	3.6	12.4
31 Mar. 1846	259	4,211	5.5	2.7	8.2	3.1	11.3
30 June -	253	3,942	4.4	2.1	6.5	3.0	9.5
30 Sept. -	250	3,512	2.9	2.8	5.7	3.3	9.0
31 Dec. -	155	3,465	2.5	4.4	6.9	4.0	10.9
31 Mar. 1847	118	3,936	2.4	9.0	11.4	5.6	17.0
30 June -	146	3,406	4.3	3.8	8.1	4.3	12.4
30 Sept. -	75	1,651	3.0	4.7	7.7	4.0	11.7
GRAND TOTAL :							
8 Mar. 1845	496	39,053	6.4	4.1	10.5	5.4	15.9
30 June -	418	34,259	7.2	5.1	12.3	5.8	18.1
30 Sept. -	506	40,506	7.3	5.4	12.7	5.2	17.9
31 Dec. -	477	40,666	5.9	4.5	10.4	4.3	14.7
31 Mar. 1846	450	37,862	6.5	5.1	11.6	4.3	15.9
30 June -	417	32,993	5.4	4.1	9.5	4.4	13.9
30 Sept. -	384	27,266	5.4	4.7	10.1	4.4	14.5
31 Dec. -	278	26,241	4.2	5.5	9.7	4.6	14.3
31 Mar. 1847	257	28,322	6.0	7.5	13.5	5.3	18.8
30 June -	296	30,065	5.5	5.8	11.5	5.1	16.4
30 Sept. -	208	27,097	5.4	5.5	10.9	4.6	15.5

Appendix, No 2.

MAURITIUS.

Enclosure 3, in No. 23.

Encl. 3, in No. 23.

STATEMENT showing the several Quarters of the Years 1845, 1846 and 1847, for which LABOUR RETURNS have been received from the undermentioned SUGAR ESTATES.

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.			REMARKS.
		1845.	1846.	1847.	
SOUTH PAMPLEMOUSSES :					
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
Albert - -	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 - 3	
Beau Plan - -	Mr. J. F. Couve	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	1 2 -	
Espérance - -	Messrs. Couve & Co.	- - 3 4	1 2 3 -	- - -	
Fairfund - -	Messrs. Baker & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 - (3) 4	- - 3	
Farquhar - -	Mr. Slade - -	- - 3 4	- - - -	- - -	
Josephine - -	Mr. C. Larcher	- - 3 -	- - - -	- - -	
La Louisa - -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 2 - -	- - 3	
La Petite Rosalie	Mr. A. Duhamel	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 3	
La Sottise - -	Messrs. W. Aikin & Co.	- - - -	- - - -	(1) 2 3	
La Rosalie - -	Mr. N. Savy - -	1 2 3 4	- - - -	1 - 3	
Les Rochers - -	Mr. I. Currie - -	1 2 3 4	- 2 - -	1 - 3	
Maison Blanche	Mad. Ve. Dioré	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 - 3	
Mon Choix - -	Messrs. Riviere & Carcenac.	1 2 3 4	- - - -	- - -	
Mon Desir - -	Mad. Bouchet - -	1 - 3 -	- - - -	1 2 3	
Mon Rocher - -	Mr. C. Feline - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 2 3	
Plessis - -	Mr. Germain - -	1 2 3 -	1 - - -	1 2 -	
The Mount - -	Mr. C. Feline - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Orangerie - -	Mr. A. Bouchet	- - 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
NORTH PAMPLEMOUSSES :					
Agrément & Unité	Mr. F. Merven - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Manguier -	Messrs. H. Barlow & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue - -	Mr. Eug. Rivet - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue - -	Mr. V. de Robillard	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue - -	Messrs. Harel frères	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	1 2 3	
Belle Vue - -	Messrs. Pilot frères	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Bon Air - -	Mr. I. Bourgault	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	- 2 3	
Bon Espoir - -	Mad. Ve. Dagorne	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	(1) 2 3	
Bon Espoir - -	Mr. Bestel aîné	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	- - -	
Caroline - -	Messrs. Barbé & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 3	
Fond du Sac - -	Messrs. Lionnet & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - -	- - -	
Grande Baie - -	Messrs. Leclezio & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 -	1 2 3	
Labourdonnais	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) 4	- 2 -	
L'Espérance - -	Messrs. C. Cockerell & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
L'Union - -	Mr. E. Laborde - -	1 2 3 4	- - - 4	1 2 -	
L'Union - -	Mrs. Wow. Gautier	1 2 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Mare Sèche - -	Mr. L. Mazery - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mont Choisy - -	Mr. C. Millicu - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Mont Mascal - -	Mr. E. Laborde - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 - -	
Persévérance - -	Mr. Decamps - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	- - -	
Rouge Terre - -	Mr. A. Paillette - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Triolet - -	Mr. Langlois - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
Solitude - -	Mr. Vr. Lanougarède	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	- - -	
Union - -	Mad. Daruty - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Vale - -	Mr. W. West - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Woodford - -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
RIVIERE DU REMPART :					
Beau Sejour - -	Messrs. Barlow & Co.	1 - 3 4	1 - - -	- - -	
Belle Alliance -	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	(1) - -	
Belle Vue - -	Mr. A. Collett - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 -	
Belle Vue - -	Mr. R. Dumont - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue - -	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 - 4	1 2 -	
Belmont - -	Mr. Blandot - -	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bois Mangué - -	Mad. Ve. Raffray - -	- 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 -	

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.			REMARKS.
		1845.	1846.	1847.	
Rivière du Rempart— <i>continued.</i>					
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
Bon Accueil	Mr. Vor. Pilot	— 3 4	1 2 —	— 2 3	
Bon Espoir	Mr. R. Troumondy	1 2 3 4	1 — 3 4	1 2 —	
Constance	Heir Moulinié	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 —	—	
Cottage	Messrs. Lucas, frères	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	1 2 3	
Deux Amis	Messrs. Feline & Dioré	1 2 3 4	1 2 —	(1) 2 —	
Espérance	Messrs. Trebuchet & Co.	1 — 3 4	1 — —	—	
Figette	Mr. Baudot	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Forback	Messrs. Aubin & Co.	1 — 3 4	— — —	1 2 3	
Goodlands	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Haute-Rive	Mr. L. Lebreton	1 — 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Ile d'Ambré	Mr. C. Rouillard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 —	1 2 3	
L'Amitié	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 —	
La Clémence	Messrs. Galdemar & Co.	— — 3 4	— — —	—	
La Laura	Messrs. Jonas & Co.	1 — 3 4	1 — — —	—	
La Paix	Mr. A. Legentil	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 —	1 — —	
La Réunion	Messrs. Maurel & Lachiche.	— 2 3 4	1 2 — —	— 2 —	
Le Rocher	Mad. Raffray	— 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 — 3	
Lucia	Messrs. Piat & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 — 3 —	—	
Mapon	Messrs. Leclezio & Chennau.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Melville	Messrs. Forster & Lestrangle.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 —	
Mon Songe	Heirs Moulinié	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 —	— 2 3	
Mon Triomphe	Mr. Sornay	1 2 3 4	1 — — (4)	(1) — —	
Mon Loisir	Mr. E. Rouillard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 —	1 2 3	
Mon Loisir	Heirs Pilot	1 2 3 4	1 2 — —	— 2 —	
Mon Piton	Messrs. Barbé, Lortan & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 — — —	—	
Moulins	Mr. Berger Dujonet	1 — — —	— — —	— 2 —	
Petit Village	Mr. John Clifford	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Poudre d'Or	Mr. Baudot	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Ravensthorpe	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3) (4)	(1) 2 —	
Ravin	Messrs. Edwards & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 — — 4	—	
Riche en Roches	Mad. Bécharde	— — —	1 2 — —	—	
Roche Croix	Mad. Ve. Lachiche	— 2 3 4	1 2 — 4	1 2 3	
Roche Noire	Mad. Ve. Grenier	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Roche Terre	Mr. Fourrette	1 2 — 4	1 2 (3) 4	1 2 —	
St. Antoine	Mr. Ed. de Chazal	1 — — 4	1 — — —	1 — —	
Schoenfeld	Messrs. Staub, Berne & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 (4)	— (2) 3	
FLACQ:					
Argy	Mr. Propier	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Bassin	Mr. A. Gérard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Bois	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 — 3 4	1 2 3	
Beauchamp	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Beau Rivage and Bel Air.	Messrs. Montocchio, frères.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bel Etang	Messrs. M. Fostée	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Etoile	Messrs. Sevenne	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Mare	Messrs. Montocchio & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 —	1 2 3	
Belle Mare	Mr. Hoareau	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Roche	Messrs. Nozaic & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
Belle Rose	Mad. J. M. Lagesse	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue	Mr. V. Lanougarde	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Belle Vue	Mr. F. Gautier	— 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bon Accueil	Messrs. Blyth, Brothers & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bonne Mere	Mad. Bréard	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Bras d'Eau	Messrs. Ulcoq & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Choisy	Mad. Toché	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Constance	Mr. P. N. Truquez	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	
Constance	Mr. D'Arifat	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 (3)	
Hermitage	Messrs. Barbeau & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 — 4	1 2 (3)	
La Gaité	Messrs. H. Barlow & Co.	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 3, in No. 23.

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.									REMARKS.		
		1845.			1846.			1847.					
Flacq—continued.		Quarters.			Quarters.			Quarters.					
La Retraite	Messrs. Bourgault & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Laura	Mr. J. Blancard	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
La Villette	Mr. Gondreville	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
L'Etoile	Messrs. Plantin & Marquet.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
L'Union	Mr. Lanougarède	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Mare Triton	Mr. L. Barbeau	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	
Mon Rocher	Messrs. Hardy & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Mont Alba	Messrs. Charreton	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	
Nouvelle Caroline	Mr. J. Blancard	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Palmar	Messrs. Desmarais	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Petite Retraite	Messrs. Piat & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Providence	Mr. Martin	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	(1)	1	3	(1) United with La Villette estate.
Queen Victoria	Messrs. Chapman & Barclay.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Richemare	Mr. J. A. Wiehe	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	
Rivière Profonde	Messrs. Pilliet & Delapelyn.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Saint Amand	Messrs. Hardy & Lagesse.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Victoria	Mr. John Clifford	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	4	1	2	3	
Woodlands	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Stevely.	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	not worked.
Virginie	Mad. Feuilherde	1	2	3	4	Included in La Gaité estate.							
GRAND PORT:													
Anse Cunat	Mr. A. Mangeot	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Beaufond	Mr. E. Montille	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Beau Vallon	Mr. A. Rocheconste	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	(4)	-	2	3	
Beau Vallon	Mr. Cautin	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	2	3	
Bon Espoir	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	(3)	4	-	-	3	
Choisy	Messrs. Fenouillot & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	(3)	(4)	-	-	(2)	(2) Included in Plaisance.
Deux Bras	Mr. B. Buttié	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	3	
Ferney	Messrs. Lalouette & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Grand Sable	Mr. A. Cheron	-	-	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Gros Bois	Messrs. R. Irving & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	4	1	2	3	
La Barraque	Messrs. Rudelle & Vinay.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Le Hangard	Messrs. Barry & Dupont.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(2)	3	
Les Mares	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	-	-	2	(2)	(2) Included in Bon Espoir.
Mon Désert	Mad. Ve. Cloupet	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	(4)	(1)	2	3	
Mon Trésor	Messrs. H. Balow & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	-	(4)	1	2	3	
Mont Eulalia	Mr. E. Clifford	1	2	-	4	1	-	3	4	1	2	3	
New Grove	Mr. D. Pougnet	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	4	1	2	3	
Plaisance and Richfield.	Mr. G. De Bissy	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Riche in Eau	Mr. Bignoux	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Rivière la Chaux	Mr. V. Kfvern	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	
Sauveterre	Messrs. Faduille & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Souffleur	Mr. Charronx	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	2	3	
Union Vale	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	2	-	4	1	2	(3)	-	1	2	3	
Virginia	Messrs. Chapman & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	(4)	-	2	3	
SAVANNE:													
Beau Bois	Mrs. Descroizilles	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	2	(3)	
Beauchamp	Mr. C. C. Brownrigg	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Bel Air	Mr. Loustan	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	
Belair and Providence.	Mr. Coriolis	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Bel Ombre	Mr. G. D'Emmerez	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bénares	Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Bon Accueil	Messrs. Prudhomme, frères.	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Bon Espoir	Mr. C. Autard	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.

Encl. 3, in No. 23.

ESTATES.	OWNERS.	WHEN FURNISHED.												REMARKS.	
		1845.				1846.				1847.					
		Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.					
Savanne—continued.															
Constantine	Messrs. de Latour & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	2	3			
East Wick Park	Mr. A. Jamin - -	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-			
La Réunion	Mr. Laverdant - -	1	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Long Champs	Messrs. Wainwright & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-			
Loustalot	Mr. Loustan Lalane -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	-			
L'Union	Messrs. Fontenay & Co.	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3			
Richebois	Messrs. R. Jack & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	(3)			
Rochester	Mr. Chaline - -	1	2	-	4	1	2	3	-	1	2	-			
Savannah	Mr. A. Jamin - -	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Saint Aubin	Mr. Autard, père - -	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Saint Aubin	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	-	-	3	4	1	-	3	-	-	2	-			
Saint Felix	Messrs. Louvet & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Saint Martin	Mr. D'Unienville - -	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Surinam	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1	-	3	4	1	2	-	-	1	2	3			
Terracine	Mr. Chaline - -	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	2	3			
Union	Mr. E. Autard - -	1	2	3	-	-	2	(3)	-	-	-	-			
BLACK RIVER:															
Black River	Mr. A. Genève - -	1	-	3	4	-	-	3	-	-	2	3			
La Chamriere	Mr. J. Herchenroder	1	2	3	4	1	2	(3)	-	-	2	3			
Morne	Messrs. E. & A. Autard	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	2	-			
Rivière Dragon	Mr. O. Avril - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Tamarind	Mr. Fortier - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Wallalah	Heirs Boucherville -	not worked.													
Wolmar	Mr. C. Brownrigg - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Yemen	Mr. A. Labutte - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	-			
PLAINES WILHEMS:															
Beau Bassin	Messrs. Cockerell & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Beau Sejour	Messrs. H. Adam & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Beau Songe	Mr. Bolle - -	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	(3)			
Belle Terre	Mad. D'Agnel - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Chébel	Mr. Savy - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Clairfond	Mad. Galaup - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Drayton Manor	Messrs. Hunter & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	-	-	1	2	3			
Elbène	Mad. Isnard - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	(2)	3			
La Louise	Mr. V. Marot - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Mon Désir	Mr. A. Paillotte - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Mon Essai	Mr. O. Chaillet - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Mon Repos Giblot	Messrs. Cheron & Roussel.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Mont Choisy	Mr. L. A. Courtin - -	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Mont Roche	Mr. Mée - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Palma	Mr. P. A. Rivière - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Phœnix	Messrs. Babé, Lortau & Co.	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Pierrefond	Messrs. Letard & Gannachaud.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Plaisance	Messrs. Fontenay, père et fils.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Roches Brunes	Madms. Dylos and Hugnin.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Rose Hill	Mr. Laverdant - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	-	-			
Stanley	Messrs. Cordouan & Co.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Trianon	Mr. Adrian - -	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Vaucluse	Mr. F. Gallet - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
MOKA:															
Bocage	Mad. Martinel - -	-	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Chateau Tremblant	Mr. Manjean - -	-	-	3	4	1	2	3	4	(1)	2	3			
La Fontaine	Mr. A. Dubois - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	-	3			
Minissy	Mr. de Boucherville -	-	-	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	-	3			
Mon Desert	Mr. Noël - -	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	2	3			

The figures within parentheses, thus (1) (2) (3) (4), &c., indicate those that have been received after the close of the quarterly general statements.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

— No. 24. —

(No. 253.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.No. 24.
Sir *W. Gomm* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 3 November 1847.

I SUBMIT a correspondence which has passed between this Government and the emigration agent at Madras.

Your Lordship will perceive that Captain Wilson did not consider himself authorized from home, up to the date of his last letter, to officiate on the part of this colony.

I hold it to be the more important that I should expose to your Lordship the actual state of the relations between the colony and Madras at this juncture, since we have just received notice from Mr. Caird, that his obligations to the West Indies will inevitably preclude him from furnishing us with more than a scanty further supply for an uncertain season to come from Calcutta, and thus the numbers confidently looked for by the colony before the termination of the year will have been reduced by more than one-half.

Your Lordship will be assured from unquestionable authority in other quarters besides my own, that the sugar cultivation of the island is continually extending itself, and its demand for manual labour increasing in proportion, notwithstanding the great accession of means obtained from the active introduction of improved machinery; and if the inability is admitted for meeting the demand through Government agency, your Lordship may look to see the requisitions more pressingly reiterated for a resort to unrestricted private competition for the attainment of this end; in other words, a licence for forcing or attracting down from the provinces, by means which the agents of Government are taught to refrain from putting in play, the supplies which do not present themselves in sufficient abundance, pending prosperous seasons at home, without such allure; a course to be deprecated as much as ever in my estimation, regarded in whatever point of view.

But the demand will be advanced with a better show of reason, if not of right, than heretofore, since the imposition of the stamp-duty and monthly tax will enable the Treasury to make head against the increased expenditure so solicited.

An additional consideration of much weight is the approach of the period from which a large proportion of the Indian labouring population will acquire a title to the free return-passage to their homes, by the completion of their five years' industrial residence in the colony; in what numbers availing themselves of the privilege, uncertain; but they will probably be considerable.

The crop in progress will again be an abundant one.

The agricultural committee of the Society of Arts and Sciences held their second annual exposition of sugars and competition for prizes on Thursday last the 28th ultimo, and the result was highly satisfactory and encouraging.

A marked improvement was observable in the mode of cultivation and in the quality of the produce within the last twelve months, while it exhibited an excess of production far surpassing that of any preceding year.

The low prices, however, fetching at home, attributed to causes presumed to be general and likely to work still more prejudicially to the interests of the colonial sugar grower, impress cultivators and parties sustaining them with the opinion, that vast production at moderate cost will alone furnish them with the means of competing in any sort with the difficulties which they feel around them, and with those which they apprehend are in prospect for them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 24.

To *G. F. Dick*, Esq., Colonial Secretary, *Mauritius*.

Encl. 1, in No. 24.

Sir,

West India Emigration Office, Madras,
7 September 1847.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 31st of August, by the barque "Hossanah," of your communication, as below,* Nos. 3 and 4 of the 7th and 10th of July last. Also, the receipt on the 2d instant by the barque "East Anglican," of your communication, dated 10th August. Also duplicate of the latter on the 6th instant, *vid* Pondicherry, by what conveyance unknown.

2. The subject matter of the above communications being the same, I have the honour to reply to them collectively, adverting on particular points to each, as occasion may require.

3. In reference to my letter of the 10th of May last, I respectfully beg to call the attention of his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius to the statement therein, "that pending the receipt of Earl Grey's decision, I should not feel warranted in commencing emigration to

* Letter, No. 3, dated 7 July 1847, and duplicate.

Letter, No. 4, dated 10 July 1847, with accompaniments, and duplicate.

Letter, dated 10 August 1847, and duplicate.

to the Mauritius." I have now the honour to state, that to this date his Lordship's decision has not been received by me; and therefore I would, with all deference, observe, that I am still in the position of one not having yet assumed the duties of the Mauritius emigration; for I conclude, the statement in the 3d para. of your letter, No. 3, that "the emigration from Madras to Mauritius has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c." has reference to the letter from Lord Stanley, No. 311, dated 14th March 1845; extract of which was forwarded to me with your communication, dated 28th November 1846; and which, from its having emanated from a nobleman, who had long quitted office when I received it, and was based on the existence of a state of matters totally different to that which subsequently obtained, caused the reference by me above adverted to to the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. And in the absence of the receipt of Earl Grey's decision thereon I have not felt warranted in assuming the duties of the Mauritius emigration.

4. I would here respectfully beg to call the attention of his Excellency the Governor of Mauritius to the fact, that the late Act of the Government of India, authorizing the re-commencement of emigration from Madras to Mauritius, limits the season for that emigration from Madras to the period intervening between the 1st of April and the 31st of August. And I beg respectfully to observe, with reference to the communications as above acknowledged, that the earliest, dated 7th July, and which under any circumstances could not have reached me till the latter end of that month, but which having, it appears, left Mauritius in a vessel which sailed from thence on the 10th of August only, I did not consequently receive it till the 31st August, the last day of the season; and with the utmost deference I beg to express my sincere regret that at so late a period his Excellency should still have entertained the expectation that subsequent to the receipt of those communications, wherein it was expressed, the accomplishment of the desired emigration was practicable.

5. With reference to the copy of the communication from certain planters in Mauritius, with accompanying report by Mr. Maurel, conveyed in your letter, No. 4, of the 10th July, and on which his Excellency desires my observations, I respectfully beg to state, that confining the brief remarks I have to make entirely to Madras, it appears to me that the system proposed by Mr. Maurel, as it would seem, for adoption at the three Presidencies, betrays an absence of acquaintance with the system existing at Madras; and also of the very many circumstances which bear upon the whole question of emigration generally, and which, under conformity with the existing Acts for its regulation, must affect the number of really agricultural emigrants procurable without infringing those Acts; and must also determine the nature and extent of the machinery requisite for carrying it out. I apprehend that the system and establishments proposed by Mr. Maurel would be found on trial to be disproportionately expensive, cumbrous, and ill adapted to insure the attainment of the end proposed.

With reference to the proposal to engage shipping a year before, I incline to the opinion that all experience warrants the belief that shipowners will prefer holding their ships free to avail themselves of the constantly occurring fluctuations in freight, to binding themselves so long beforehand; but this is a question on which parties concerned in shipping will, I should think, be most competent to pronounce a decided opinion.

6. With reference to his Excellency's expectation (conveyed in your letter of the 10th ultimo), that as soon as I shall have received Earl Grey's answer, I will avail myself of the preference which there is ample reason for believing the Indian emigrants give to Mauritius, as well on account of the superiority of the climate as the shortness of the voyage, &c., I beg to observe, with the utmost deference, that the result of my experience hitherto, in sending emigrants to the West Indies, does not permit me to acquiesce in the opinion entertained by his Excellency on those points. With respect to inferiority of the climate of the West Indies to Mauritius, the emigrants to the West Indies, among whom were numbers who had previously been to the Mauritius, have never expressed or evinced in any way the slightest solicitude on that point. And in the instances in which individuals have written back to their friends from the West Indies, after a year's residence, they have, as far as I can learn, made no complaint of the climate, but have invited their relatives to join them. With respect to the comparative length of the voyage to the West Indies, I never heard the slightest objection made to it; it is a matter about which they always display perfect indifference, although it is most particularly explained to them in my presence, as well as in a written statement in the native dialect, as being on the average above three months; they feel assured that during the voyage they will be well fed and taken care of, and beyond this they care nothing about it. The impression is very strong on my mind, that being once assured that the place they are required to go to is under the British Government, and that the arrangements for their comfort and well-being are the especial care of that Government, they are utterly indifferent where they go to, and will with cheerful confidence go anywhere.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. W. Wilson,
West India Emigration Agent.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 7 July 1847.

1. I HAD yesterday the honour to receive your letter of the 10th May, which I have laid before his Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-general Sir W. M. Gomm.

2. And his Excellency has instructed me to express to you his disappointment at the result of your observations with regard to the supply of agricultural labour for Mauritius

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 1, in No. 24.

and the West Indies, and his regret that no effort should have been made towards obtaining for this colony a portion at least of the emigrants asked for; the more especially as, from former experience, there is strong reason for believing that the Madras labourers generally are well disposed to emigrate to Mauritius.

3. As there will still be time, after your receipt of the present communication, for forwarding emigrants to this colony, and as the arrangement for their emigrating from Madras has received the sanction of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Colonies, and of the Supreme Government of India, as well as that of Madras, his Excellency the Governor trusts that no further delay will occur, but that you will use your best exertions to embark as large a number of labourers as possibly can be obtained this year, who are very urgently required here, as you will perceive from the letters I have had the honour to address to you on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent,
Madras.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10 July 1847.

1. His Excellency the Governor directs me to enclose for your information a copy of a communication from the planters of three of the principal districts of this colony, respecting the manner of conducting emigration from India to Mauritius, together with the answer returned to them, and the letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. Caird, the emigration agent at Calcutta.

2. His Excellency will be happy to receive your observations on the various matters adverted to in this correspondence.

3. And he directs me to take this opportunity of reiterating his earnest expectation that you will use your best endeavours to forward the largest portion of immigrants you can embark during the present season for this island, so as still, if possible, to ensure the number requested for this year being received here.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent,
Madras.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10 August 1847.

1. His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir William Gomm has had before him your letters, under date the 10th and 25th of May last, stating that your experience has led you to the belief that the two emigrations to Mauritius and the West Indies cannot be supplied with agricultural labourers to the extent required; that you have communicated in that sense with Earl Grey, and that you see little probability of any emigration taking place this season.

2. His Excellency has directed me to express his deep regret that you should have been induced so long to delay communicating to the Secretary of State, or to this Government, the doubts you entertain with respect to a matter of such importance to the interests of this colony. But his Excellency still trusts that, as soon as you shall have received Earl Grey's answer, you will have availed yourself of the preference which there is ample reason for believing the Indian immigrants give to Mauritius, as well on account of the superiority of the climate, as the shortness of the voyage, and the frequency of the opportunities afforded them of returning to their native country, and that you may be enabled, before the close of the present season, to carry out to some considerable extent, if not entirely, the wishes of his Excellency the Governor, in regard to emigration from your port.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Captain Wilson, Emigration Agent,
Madras.

Enclosure 2, in No. 24.

(No. 17 of 1847.)

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,

28 August 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 24.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter to your address, under date the 7th instant, I have now the honour to offer the following remarks on the principal points referred to in your letters of the 1st and 9th ultimo, and its enclosures.

First. The planters complain of the paucity of labourers sent home from this port.

In reply, I beg leave to say that I have been busily engaged since the month of March in procuring people, and that I have despatched, up to this date, 18 vessels with emigrants. I have now in hand the "Fyzel Curreeem," "Sultany," "Duke of Portland," "Martin Luther,"

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Luther," and "John Bright." I hope also to get off at least five or six vessels, besides those above mentioned, between this and the end of October.

Secondly. The planters state that they had been assured that shipowners, from various causes, were reluctant to engage their ships in carrying Coolies, and that they had taken the first favourable opportunity of withdrawing from the trade.

I am not aware myself what vessels they can refer to, as not a single ship which I have had last season has sought other employment without having in the first instance been tendered to me again. That the "Rustonjee Cowasjee," with several others, had been offered by me Rs. 60 per head, and that the owners had refused it, is totally unfounded.

Thirdly. The planters recommend that vessels should be engaged some time previous to their being required.

I have no objection whatever to make to this, and, should his Excellency the Governor deem it advisable, I will make a bargain with ships for two voyages in the season; and I have no doubt but that a number of the English vessels which come out here would be induced to make an agreement for two trips certain, when they would not think it worth their while to fit up their vessels, by procuring water-casks, cooking utensils, &c. for one voyage only. This point shall receive every attention on my part; and whenever vessels are plentiful in this port, I will do my utmost to make the best arrangements for next year on the most reasonable terms.

Fourthly. On the size and class of vessels to be taken up for the conveyance of Coolies.

I beg leave to assure his Excellency that during four seasons I have not had a single ship offered to me which has been refused in consequence of her not having sufficient height in her betwixt decks; nor do I think, from all I can hear, that a small class of ship would pay the owners to carry the Coolies, because the fittings up are of the same cost as those of a large one would be, and no owners consider the Coolie freight of sufficient importance for them to make a voyage unless they can carry a cargo of rice as well, and this cannot be done in a small ship. Coolies are sought for, on the part of owners, in a great measure that their ships may go out light and in good sailing trim, and at the present time 3/12 per bag freight is fully equal to Rs. 80 for Coolies per head.

Fifthly. On the advantages of employing European surgeons.

I beg leave to state that it is with great difficulty three or four can be procured in the cold season for West India ships; and from what I have seen of them, they certainly are not more competent to the charge of Coolies than a well-educated native doctor. Few of them have had any practice in this country, nor do they know a word of the native language, a most serious objection to their employment, in my opinion.

Sixthly. The planters recommend that permission should be granted to them to authorize their friends in India to recruit for labourers, in conjunction with the agent.

I shall be very glad to avail myself of any assistance which they can give me, but I doubt very much whether they are in a position to do it. If the planters would, on the return of any sirdar to this country, give him a note to me, I would do every thing in my power to assist him, and would depute an agent of my own to accompany him to the mofussil, with funds, for the purpose of bringing down Coolies.

Seventhly. The planters would also recommend that their friends should assist me in procuring shipping.

I shall be most happy if they can point out to me any measure by which I could obtain vessels on more reasonable terms than what I have hitherto done. During the current year, if emigration had been going on under the old system, ships would not have been obtained under 120 to 130 rupees a head, as the agents would have been outbidding each other for passages.

Eighthly. It is also recommended that a European assistant should be appointed in the interior.

In reply, I beg leave to say, that even if one were appointed he would still require a native agency under him. My opinion is, that the people will readily emigrate when they are pressed for money, or when their crops have failed, but that no advantages which can be held out to them are sufficient to induce them to leave their homes, unless they have urgent reasons for so doing. In a season like the past, when they had a most abundant rice crop, sufficient hands were not procurable to cut it, and I observed myself rice spoiling on the ground for want of hands to reap it.

Since October 1846 I have had very great difficulty in procuring families, in consequence of the reasons above stated, viz. the fine harvest; and I am very much afraid, if emigration is forced in the way it is now, to supply both the West Indies and Mauritius, that families cannot be procured in the number which his Excellency the Governor is desirous of having. The best season, however, is now coming on again, and I will do my best to carry out his Excellency's wishes on this head.

In conclusion, I beg to submit a statement of the number of ships which have left since March, showing how very few deaths have occurred whilst the vessels are proceeding down the River Hooghly. I never embark the people until a steamer is alongside of the ship, and the vessel takes her departure immediately afterwards.

I have, &c.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Port Louis, Mauritius.

(signed) F. Caird, Emigration Agent.

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MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2, in No. 24.

A STATEMENT showing the Number of DEATHS that occurred on board EMIGRANT VESSELS during the Passage between *Calcutta* and the *Sandheads*, as reported to the Bengal Government by the Pilots and Preventive Officers who accompanied these Vessels, Season 1846-47.

NAMES OF MAURITIUS VESSELS IN 1847.	Number of Souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths in the River Hooghly.
Shaw Allum - - - - -	326	3
Sultany - - - - -	327	None.
Defiance - - - - -	215	1
Futtle Rozack - - - - -	238	None.
Fyzel Currim - - - - -	235	None.
Sir Robert Seppings - - - - -	265	None.
Nusser - - - - -	274	None.
Champion - - - - -	223	None.
Johannes Sarkies - - - - -	188	1
Fuzzle Rohomany - - - - -	238	1
Rustomjee Cowasjee - - - - -	232	None.
Lady Sale - - - - -	153	None.
Juliana - - - - -	213	None.
Defiance - - - - -	205	None.
Ernaad - - - - -	227	None.
Isabella Hercus - - - - -	219	None.
Sulimany - - - - -	241	None.
John Bright - - - - -	243	None.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
28 August 1847.

(signed) T. Caird, Emigration Agent.

— No. 25.—

(No. 285.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir W. M. Gomm.

No. 25.
Earl Grey to Sir
W. M. Gomm.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch, No. 253, of the 3d November last, enclosing a further correspondence with Captain Wilson, the emigration agent at Madras, renewing the expression of your opinion in favour of opening that port for immigrants to Mauritius.

Downing-street, 20 February 1848.

You will have learned by my despatch, No. 195, of the 19th of September, that I considered Captain Wilson to have judged rightly in not undertaking to send emigrants to Mauritius, as he was not appointed for that purpose, and had received no authority to assume the duty. I have now to inform you, that it has been determined that no more emigration of Coolies should take place to the West Indies; that Captain Wilson is there-
fore

Vide Parl. Paper,
No. 61, of 1848,
p. 249.

fore about immediately to return to England, and that the agency for emigrants at Madras will cease. The same decision will also leave Mr. Caird entirely free at Calcutta to devote his whole time to the supply of emigrants to Mauritius; and inasmuch as he has reported that he can supply between 8,000 and 9,000 people in the year, and it appears that even in 1847, when there was also an emigration to the West Indies, he despatched upwards of 5,900 people to Mauritius, there seems no reason to doubt that he can more than furnish from Calcutta the whole number of people required by your Government. But I must distinctly explain to you, that until the finances of the island are in a more settled state, and shall be in a condition to meet the heavy charges which, in all probability, will shortly arise on account of return passengers, I cannot authorize you to depart from the existing limit of emigration stated in my despatch of the 11th of August last, viz., the number of 6,000 people in the year.

The discontinuance of emigration to the West Indies will cause Mr. Caird's salary to fall exclusively on Mauritius; and I have, in consequence, acquainted that gentleman that it must be reduced from 1,500*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum.

You will, therefore, understand it to be settled, that there is only to be one agency in India for the supply of emigrants to Mauritius; but I do not wish to confine you entirely to the choice of Calcutta, in case you should see sufficient reason to prefer another station. Some gentlemen in this country interested in the Mauritius have represented to me that the port of Madras would be preferable for the present purpose. They observe that emigrants coming from Madras are more robust, and are better labourers; and that not only is the voyage shorter, but that the charge for conveyance would be less by 2*l.* per head. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the general quantity of shipping to be met with at Madras is much smaller than at Calcutta; that during certain seasons the port is scarcely accessible to sailing vessels, owing to the prevalence of storms; and that at all times embarkation is more difficult than from Calcutta; besides which, it is right that I should mention to you that Captain Wilson has always hitherto found it beyond his power to supply even the comparatively limited number required for the West Indies, whilst Mr. Caird, as I have stated, has been able to command a much larger number of emigrants. Having thus drawn your attention to the circumstances which you will have to consider in determining this question, I wish you to understand that I have no desire whatever to confine you to one rather than another of these ports, but that I shall be quite willing to leave the matter to your own judgment and that of your Council, if you should see sufficient reason to transfer Mr. Caird's agency from Calcutta to Madras. But in that case I desire that you will give that gentleman due notice of the change, and afford him a reasonable time to make his arrangements for leaving Calcutta and proceeding to Madras.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 26. —

(No. 260.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly Immigration Returns of this colony for October.

The disproportion of females transmitted with the several bands here reported upon, is in accordance with the earlier remittances of the present year; a subject to which the attention of the agent has been specially drawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.

No. 26.
Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to Earl Grey.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 25.
Earl Grey to Sir
W. M. Gomm.

Enclosure 2, in No. 26.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who Embarked for their respective Countries during the Month of October 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 26.

Date of Passport.	SHIP.	PRESIDENCY.	INDIANS.															
			Old Immigration.						New Immigration.									
			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.						
			M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.				
1 October 1847	Juliana - -	Calcutta - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Deborah - -	Madras - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
		TOTAL - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-

Immigration Office, 11 Nov. 1847.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

Enclosure 3, in No. 26.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who entered the Depôt for Re-engagement, and of those who Re-engaged therefrom during the Month of October 1847.

Encl. 3, in No. 26.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Re-engaged from the Depôt.	Balance on the 31 Oct. 1847.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - - - -	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Pamplemousses - - - - -				
Riv. du Rempart - - - - -				
Flacq - - - - -				
Grand Port - - - - -				
Savanne - - - - -				
Black River - - - - -				
Plaines Wilhems - - - - -				
Moka - - - - -				
TOTAL - - - - -				

Immigration Office, 11 November 1847.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector.

Enclosure 4, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 30 October 1847.

Encl. 4, in No. 26.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Duke of Portland," (No. 21 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 26 October 1847.

- NAME of the master—William John Cubitt.
- Name of the surgeon—J. Jemmieson, European doctor.
- Date of departure—13 September.
- Number of days on the voyage—44 days.
- Registered tonnage—533 tons.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—3,348 superficial feet.
- Number of statute adults admissible—209.
- Number of such adults actually on board—207½.
- Number of crew—44.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
183	22	7	1	213	-	-	1	1	-	-	182	21	7	1	211

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The space allotted for the accommodation of the immigrants is the whole of the between-decks from the paul-bitt to the transom.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 4, in No. 26.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants Embarked - - - - -	183	22	7	1
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 114 and 190) - - - - -	1	1	-	-
TOTAL Living and on board on 26th October 1847 - - -	182	21	7	1
Infants Embarked - - - - -	-	-	4	-
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto) - - - - -	-	-	4	-
Total Living and on board on 26th October 1847 - - -	-	-	4	-

N. B.—A boy named Goolaub, No. 4,500, died after inspection.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, per "Duke of Portland," 29th October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	E S T A T E.		I M M I G R A N T S.			
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Blyth & Co. - -	Bon Accueil -	Flacq - - -	15	1	4	-
Vinay & Rudelle -	La Baraque -	Grand Port - -	15	1	5	-
Maugeot & Co. - -	Four Sisters -	Ditto - - -	12	-	3	-
V. Gerard - -	Beau Bassin -	Flacq - - -	22	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Good Lands -	Rivière Rempart -	31	2	3	1
V. Harel - -	Belle Vue -	North Pamplemousses	15	-	4	-
F. Sevenne - -	Belle Etoile -	Flacq - - -	41	2	2	-
P. Mollieres - -	Virginia -	Grand Port - -	4	-	-	-
Montoechio & Co. -	Beau Rivage -	Flacq - - -	2	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Beau Champ -	Ditto - - -	24	-	-	-
	Hospital - -	- - -	1	-	-	-
	Died after inspection -	- - -	-	1	-	-
	TOTAL - - -		182	7	21	1

REMARKS.

One man fell overboard and was drowned, although it was nearly a calm, and a boat was lowered without loss of time. One woman died of dysentery; she was sent on board sick.

T. J. Hugon.

Enclosure 5, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 28 October 1847.

Encl. 5, in No. 26. REPORT on the Immigrants by the Ship "Fyzel Currim," (No. 20 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 20th October 1847.

NAME of the master—Lewis John Ballantine.

Name of the surgeon—Sheik Innaught (native doctor).

Date of departure—3d September 1847.

Number of days on the voyage—44.

Registered tonnage—459.

Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.

Number of statute adults admissible—208.

Number of such adults actually on board—206.

Number of crew—54.

Port at which vessel touched—None.

Date of touching—None.

Days there—None.

If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

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Appendix, No. 2.
MAURITIUS.
Encl. 5, in No. 26.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
180	22	11	1	214	-	-	2	-	-	-	178	22	11	1	212

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The space allotted to the immigrants is the whole of the between-decks, from the after part of third beam, and before the fore hatch to the transom.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon*,
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	180	22	11	1
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 51 and 68) - - - - -	2	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 21st October 1847 - - - - -	178	22	11	1
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	3	-
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	-	-	3	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 21st October 1847 - - - - -	-	-	3	-

(signed) *T. J. Hugon*,
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Fyzel Currim," 25th October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	E S T A T E.		I M M I G R A N T S.			
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Bouchet, senior - -	Mon Désir - -	South Pamplemousses	12	-	2	-
T. Allard - - -	Mon Repos - -	Ditto - - -	11	1	-	-
Adam & Co. - - -	Labourdonnais - -	North Pamplemousses	54	2	11	1
C. Feline - - -	The Mount - -	South Pamplemousses	16	1	4	-
Hunter & Co. - - -	Le Bassin - -	Plaines Wilhems	10	5	-	-
Is. Le Breton - - -	Haute Rive - -	Rivière Rempart	11	-	1	-
L. Faduilhe - - -	St. Felix - -	Savanne - - -	20	1	-	-
Brenan & Co. - - -	Riche Bois - -	Ditto - - -	43	1	3	-
Chapman & Co. - - -	Woodford - - -	North Pamplemousses	1	-	1	-
TOTAL - - -			178	11	22	1

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 6, in No. 26.

Enclosure 6, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 21 October 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Sulimany" (No. 19 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 17 October 1847.

NAME of the Master—Henry Monk.
 Name of the surgeon—Synd Agha (native doctor).
 Date of departure—23d August, from Calcutta.
 Number of days on the voyage—33 days.
 Registered tonnage—794.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
 Number of statute adults admissible—234.
 Number of such adults actually on board—234.
 Number of crew—81.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				TOTAL.	
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.			
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
213	17	6	2	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	17	6		2

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

Between-decks—18 inches before the fore hatchway to the transom, appropriated by charter-party to the sole use of the immigrants.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
 Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Emigrants embarked	213	17	6	2	
Deaths on the voyage	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL Living and on Board on 30th July 1847	213	17	6	2	
Infants embarked	-	-	-	1	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 17th October 1847	-	-	1	2	

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
 Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "Salimany," 21 October 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.			
	Name.	In what District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
V. Lanongarede - -	Belle Vue - -	Flacq - - -	10	-	-	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Bon Espoir - -	Grand Port - -	15	-	-	-
Adam & Co. - -	Labourdonnais - -	South Pamplemousses	15	-	4	1
P. Feline & Co. - -	Mon Rocher - -	- - Ditto - -	20	1	-	-
Staub & Co - -	Shamfield - -	Rivière Rempart - -	23	-	-	-
Ls. Le Breton - -	Belle Rine - -	- - Ditto - -	22	-	1	-
V. Keating - -	Riche en Eau - -	Grand Port - -	10	-	2	-
T. Merven - -	Unité and L'Agreement.	South Pamplemousses	8	-	4	-
De Rhune - -	Plessis - - -	- - Ditto - -	6	1	-	-
Raffray - -	Le Rocher - -	Rivière Rempart - -	5	-	-	-
Charles Sornay & Co.	Mon Triomphe - -	North Pamplemousses	7	1	1	-
Montocchio - -	Beau Rivage - -	Flacq - - -	29	1	1	-
Hunter & Co. - -	Beau Séjour - -	Rivière Rempart - -	40	2	3	1
Sevenne - -	Belle Etoile - -	Flacq - - -	2	-	1	-
		Hospital - - -	1	-	-	-
		TOTAL - - -	213	6	17	2

Enclosure 7, in No. 26.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 6 October 1847.

Encl. 7, in No. 26.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "John Bright" (No. 18 of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 30 September 1847.

- NAME of the master—James Hamlin.
- Name of the surgeon—Charles E. Jones.
- Date of departure—28th August from Calcutta left; pilot 31st.
- Number of days on the voyage—33.
- Registered tonnage—591.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—space for 250 men.
- Number of statute adults admissible—250.
- Number of such adults actually on board—241.
- Number of crew—47.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.					Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.			M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.			TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
243	-	-	-	243	-	-	2	-	-	-	241	-	-	-	241	

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

This ship has very fine between-decks. The people seem to have been well taken care of. Two deaths on the voyage, but no sickness on landing. The immigrants appeared to have a great liking to the captain and officers.

(signed) T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 7, in No. 26.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	243	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 29 and 43) - - - - -	2	-	-	-
TOTAL living and on board on 30th September 1847 - - - - -	241	-	-	-

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS, per "John Bright," 4th October 1847.

SUGAR PLANTERS.	E S T A T E.		Males.
	Name.	District.	
Kivern - - - - -	Riv. La Chaux - - - - -	Grand Port - - - - -	7
Adam & Co. - - - - -	La Bourdonnais - - - - -	North Pamplemousses - - - - -	11
Lucas & Co. - - - - -	Bon Espoir - - - - -	Rivière Rempart - - - - -	10
V. Lionnet - - - - -	Fond du Sac - - - - -	North Pamplemousses - - - - -	23
Charles Rouillard - - - - -	Ile d'Ambre - - - - -	Rivière Rempart - - - - -	29
Hunter & Co. - - - - -	Bon Espoir - - - - -	- - Ditto - - - - -	17
King & Co. - - - - -	Chauvot - - - - -	- - Ditto - - - - -	24
Lionnet & Co. - - - - -	Mon Espoir - - - - -	North Pamplemousses - - - - -	23
Blyth & Co. - - - - -	Bon Accueil - - - - -	Flacq - - - - -	18
Gauachaud & Co. - - - - -	Pierrefond - - - - -	Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	27
Wainwright & Co. - - - - -	Long Champ - - - - -	Savanne - - - - -	18
King & Co. - - - - -	Victoria - - - - -	Flacq - - - - -	24
		TOTAL - - - - -	241

— No. 27. —

(No. 267.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

No. 27.
Sir W. M. Gomm
to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 19 November 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit statements of the number of Indian labourers engaged and discharged in the colony in the months of September and October, showing also the rates of wages contracted for within the same periods.

The number of engagements during the latter month is shown to have exceeded that of discharges to no inconsiderable extent, exclusive of fresh arrivals within the term; 14s. the average rate of wages largely prevailing, and to greater extent, as compared with 16s., than during the preceding month.

Engagements at 8s. and 10s. are shown to have been considerable in both months.

The sugar crop is in full progress throughout the island, and continues promising most fairly.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. Gomm,

Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Number of INDIAN LABOURERS Engaged and Discharged during the Month of September 1847, and showing the Rates of Wages for each Engagement.

Rates of Wages.	Number of Engagements.	Per Centage.	Rates of Wages.	Number of Engagements.	Per Centage.
£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
3 12 -	1		- 16 -	1,107	20.6
3 4 -	1		- 15 -	2	
3 - -	1		- 14 -	2,391	44.6
2 8 -	3		- 13 -	3	
2 - -	7		- 12 -	457	8.6
1 16 -	2		- 11 -	1	
1 12 -	21	other rates	- 10 -	92	1.7
1 10 -	1	above 14s.	- 8 -	911	16.9
1 8 -	19	1.3	- 6 -	20	other rates
1 6 -	9		- 4 -	17	above 14s.
1 4 -	55	1.	- 2 -	2	8.
1 2 -	1				
1 - -	162	3.	Total - -	5,365	
- 18 4	1				
- 18 -	78	1.5			

DISTRICTS.	ENGAGED.	DISCHARGED.
Port Louis - - - - -	1,987	387
South Pamplemousses - - - - -	388	406
North Pamplemousses - - - - -	541	705
Rivière du Rempart - - - - -	433	368
Flacq - - - - -	626	730
Grand Port - - - - -	740	707
Savanne - - - - -	262	454
Black River - - - - -	124	158
Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	264	486
Moka - - - - -	none.	23
TOTAL - - - - -	5,365	4,489

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of RATES OF WAGES for Engagements during the Month of October 1847, as well as of Engagements and Discharges.

Rates of Wages.	Number at each Rate of Wages.	Per Centage.	Rates of Wages.	Number at each Rate of Wages.	Per Centage.
£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
3 - -	2		- 14 -	1,643	41.9
2 8 -	3		- 13 -	36	
2 - -	10		- 12 -	273	6.9
1 16 -	2		- 10 -	679	17.4
1 12 -	17		- 9 -	3	
1 10 -	1		- 8 -	372	9.5
1 8 -	12		- 7 -	1	other rates
1 4 -	33	other rates	- 6 -	26	below 14s.
1 2 -	5	above 14s.	- 4 -	18	2.2
1 - -	82	5.			
- 18 -	27		Total - -	3,917	
- 16 -	669	17.1			
- 15 -	3				

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2, in No. 27.

DISTRICTS.										ENGAGED.	DISCHARGED.
Port Louis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	252
South Pamplémousses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	266
North Pamplémousses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	373
Rivière du Rempart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	213
Flacq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555	513
Grand Port	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	544
Savanne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	366
Black River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	155
Plaines Wilhems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	255
Moka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30
TOTAL										3,917	2,967
Deduct arrivals										814	—
										3,103	2,967

— No. 28. —

(No. 268.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.No. 28.
Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 19 November 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit statements of births and deaths in the colony for the months of September and October, distinguishing the Indian immigrant from the general population.

Under both heads the returns will be found favourable, particularly those of the earlier month.

Similar reports shall be periodically transmitted to your Lordship, and similarly indicative, I trust, of the reverse of discomfort prevailing among either of the great classes of the colonial population.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.

Encl. in No. 28.

Enclosure in No. 28.

STATEMENT of BIRTHS and DEATHS during the Month of September 1847.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.							TOTAL.	
	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.				TOTAL.	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Port Louis	80	69	149	4	6	10	159	62	50	112	27	-	27	139		
South Pamplémousses	22	18	40	7	7	14	54	16	14	30	8	-	8	38		
North Pamplémousses	5	10	15	5	6	11	26	2	2	4	7	3	10	14		
Rivière du Rempart	11	11	22	5	6	11	33	8	2	10	10	3	13	23		
Flacq	14	14	28	14	14	28	56	16	5	21	11	6	17	38		
Grand Port	17	15	32	12	9	21	53	10	8	18	5	2	7	25		
Savanne	7	4	11	13	6	19	30	14	4	18	9	-	9	27		
Black River	3	5	8	4	-	4	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	6		
Plaines Wilhems	6	6	12	1	2	3	15	8	6	14	4	2	6	20		
Moka	5	5	10	1	1	2	12	4	-	4	1	-	1	5		
TOTAL	170	157	327	66	57	123	450	142	93	235	83	17	100	335		

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Encl. 1, in No. 28.

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS during the Month of October 1847.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.								
	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.				TOTAL.	General Population.			Indian Immigrants.				TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Port Louis - - -	62	63	125	11	3	14	139	78	65	143	24	5	29	172		
South Pamplemousses -	14	17	31	11	6	17	48	19	14	33	9	2	11	44		
North Pamplemousses -	7	3	10	8	5	13	23	5	7	12	15	3	18	30		
Riviere du Rempart -	6	12	18	11	8	19	37	5	5	10	12	4	16	26		
Flacq - - -	14	25	39	15	13	28	67	20	8	28	19	7	26	54		
Grand Port - - -	24	17	41	7	7	14	55	16	12	28	8	-	8	36		
Savanne - - -	6	6	12	5	3	8	20	6	5	11	9	6	15	26		
Black River - - -	13	7	20	1	1	2	22	4	4	8	-	1	1	9		
Plaines Wilhems - -	14	10	24	7	7	14	38	8	6	14	3	3	6	20		
Moka - - -	2	5	7	1	2	3	10	2	1	3	-	1	1	4		
TOTAL - - -	162	165	327	77	55	132	459	163	127	290	99	32	131	421		

— No. 29. —

(No. 273.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 26 November 1847.

THE address which I have the honour to submit will show to your Lordship that the anticipations expressed in my Despatch, No. 253, of the 3d instant, have not been long waiting their fulfilment.

Not only is the additional amount of labour applied for by the Council, and with my own concurrence as expressed in despatch, No. 83, of 15th April, here insisted upon by the requisitionists, but the necessity alleged for an indefinite increase beyond that amount.

I have considered the proceeding announced in my reply, a copy of which is subjoined, to be the fittest for disabusing the parties interested, respecting the views and instructions of Her Majesty's Government in the matter.

The despatches adverted to have accordingly been laid this day before the Council, and will be officially promulgated to-morrow in the usual manner.

I have also, in a minute, of which I submit a copy, recommended the Council to take into its immediate consideration the question of return passages in 1848 and 1849, and to estimate the probable amount of funds requisite for meeting such charge in those years, in connexion with the principle laid down in your Lordship's several despatches freshly received; and with due consideration also given to the concurrent reduction of taxation desirable, and prosecution of important public works; and to furnish the result of such comprehensive investigation for the satisfaction of your Lordship.

I am strongly persuaded that the result of such inquiry will prove favourable to an increase of the number of 6,000 men, now annually called for and sanctioned; and had I not been very decidedly under such impression when forwarding my despatch, No. 83, above referred to, and replied to in your Lordship's, No. 184, of 11th August, I should have refrained from giving in my adhesion to the resolutions of the Council recommending an increase to the amount specified.

But I fear that the additional means shown to be placed at the disposal of Government through the working of the late enactment, and drawn from whatever other sources in accumulation of these, must still be found inadequate for furnishing a supply to keep pace with the demand in all this matter.

The Council's Report in it shall be submitted without delay on my part.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. Gomm, Lieutenant-general.

Enclosure 1, in No. 29.

To his Excellency Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, 23 November 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 29.

WITH reference to my communication with your Excellency in August last, on the subject of emigration from Madras, and the urgent representations which the local government was reported to have made to remove the unjustifiable opposition of Captain Wilson to the free emigration of Coolies from Madras, I am now requested by the Merchants' and Proprietors' Association to inquire whether any replies have been received from Captain Wilson, and whether the tenor of them is of such a nature as to lead us to expect shortly emigrants from that presidency; unfortunately private advices corroborate those previously received

No. 29.
Sir W. M. Gomm
to Earl Grey.

Vide Parl. Papers,
No. 61, of 1848,
p. 110.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 1, in No. 29.

of a determination on his part to neglect his duty to the very great prejudice of this colony, and we, therefore, feel naturally anxious to ascertain whether your Excellency can remove our apprehensions. Your Excellency must excuse our addressing you so often on the same subject; but as every arrival from Europe holds out but too prominently the fearful struggle, and questionable issue, of competition in the production of sugar with the yearly reduction of duties on foreign, and as moreover we have been specially taxed, and have actually paid into the Treasury the necessary funds for an increased emigration, and that a further accumulation of those special taxes is daily taking place, while the object for which they are raised remains unaccomplished, and has been so for the last two years, the Merchants' and Proprietors' Association again earnestly press the attention of your Excellency to the absolute necessity of taking such measures as will secure to this colony the full number of men not only voted for by the Council, but of such an addition thereto as may be sanctioned by the very large revenue produced by the taxes on emigration. It is painful to find that the greater the struggle in production becomes, the more restrained are the means afforded by Government, although the colony has paid in anticipation for the introduction of the labour which it stands so much in need of, and which was within reach, had it not been for the opposition of the emigration agent at Madras; for the preference accorded by the men in Madras to emigration to this island is so marked that I need not remind your Excellency that all the emigrants arrived by the ship "John Bright" were Madras men who had found their way to Calcutta at their own expense. If the system pursued by Captain Wilson is to be persevered in, this association respectfully suggests that the interests of this colony would be materially promoted by removing him from his charge, and by the appointment of a special agent to watch over emigration from Madras, such agent to be nominated here, and to be paid by the colonial treasury. Active measures are imperative in the present position of the sugar colonies; time lost or misapplied may carry with it irretrievable ruin, and the extent of the danger is loudly proclaimed to your Excellency by the fact, that out of 15,000 men voted for in the last two years, only 4,804 were received in 1846, and up to 4th instant 4,205 have arrived, making a total of 9,009 men; thus leaving a deficiency of 5,991 men voted for, and whose cost of introduction has long since been paid for.

Your Excellency will, therefore, feel the necessity and earnestness of this appeal.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. E. Arbuthnot,*

Chairman of Merchants' and Proprietors' Association.

Reduit, 24 November 1847.

THE Governor presents his compliments to Mr. Arbuthnot, and has to acquaint him and the parties in whose name Mr. Arbuthnot addresses the Governor in the communication received from him yesterday evening, that they will find their principal queries contained therein amply responded to by Earl Grey in the despatches recently received from his Lordship, which it is the Governor's intention to lay before the Council of Government on Friday next; and to which it is further his intention, acting in the interest of the colony, to give the earliest and most extensive publicity possible.

Enclosure 2, in No. 29.

MINUTE.

Encl. 2, in No. 29.

I WOULD propose to the Board that the despatches now read, and others recently received from the Secretary of State, bearing upon the question of immigration and the principle upon which funds are to be provided for its maintenance, be taken into consideration by the immigration committee, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the amount of means available for meeting the expense of increased introduction to the amount voted in the Council's minute of the 12th of April last, in conformity with the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State; viz.

The previous realization of a fund sufficient to meet the estimated cost of return passages in 1848 and 1849;

The due prosecution of important public works (embracing the recent vote of the Board in favour of steam communication), and gradual reduction of taxation where it most sorely presses upon the community at large.

The principal despatches to be referred to for this purpose will be No. 171, of 23d July; No. 181, of 7th August; No. 183, of 10th August; and No. 184, of 11th August.

Government House, 26 Nov. 1847.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

— No. 30. —

(No. 279.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 30.
Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,
SINCE forwarding to your Lordship my despatch, No. 273, of the 26th ultimo, tidings have reached the colony of events vitally affecting every interest in it and connected with it;

Mauritius, 1 December 1847.

the

the failure of the principal London houses of commerce through whose resources alone the sugar cultivation of the island has been maintained and carried to the height at which it presents itself to-day.

I know not whether I am entitled to expect some special instructions from your Lordship for my guidance at a moment of such overwhelming visitation for a community with the direction of whose affairs I am charged, but in the absence of any such special instructions the line of duty is, I apprehend, sufficiently pointed out to me; to stifle every feeling, and sink every consideration in those of the public administrator and dispassionate calculator of the colony's permanent and substantial interests, regardless, so far as influence over measures is affected, of pressing needs and even partial claims at right hand or left; above all, to refrain from extending a momentary and transient relief, even under security admitted sufficient in the special case; futile unless continued, but which cannot be continued without flagrant departure from established principle, and would therefore but abuse the confidence of, I fear, numerous parties who will be struck down irrecoverably by the weight and suddenness of this blow.

Should the immediate result of the receipt of such crushing intelligence be the dismissal of no inconsiderable number of labourers from estates whose administrators are no longer in a condition to maintain them, it must be the study of the Government to furnish employment for as many as possible by the extension of repair to the public roads largely requiring it throughout the island, and immediate prosecution of public works sanctioned, but waiting the opportunity for entering upon; and for meeting these additional expenses, the Treasury is happily at this hour amply provided.

The sugar crop of the year, already far advanced, will be abundant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*, Lieutenant-general.

— No. 31. —

(No. 291.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir *W. M. Gomm*.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st December, No. 279, written on the arrival in Mauritius of the distressing intelligence of the failures of the Mauritius merchants in this country, but before the receipt of my several despatches of the 25th October last, notifying measures of relief. I have to express my concurrence in the views which you have communicated to me in this despatch.

With reference to its last paragraph, I have to observe that, if it should be found absolutely necessary to provide temporary employment for those labourers who may be thrown out of work, this cannot be so well accomplished in any other way as by repairing the public roads.

You will, however, bear in mind the injunction which I have already conveyed to you, to postpone every expense which can by possibility be deferred.

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

— No. 32. —

(No. 286.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir *W. M. Gomm*.

Sir,

THE circumstances of difficulty and distress in which the sugar planters of the British colonies are placed at present, and the extensive failures of houses connected with Mauritius in particular, have led to a suggestion on the part of the merchants in London, connected with that colony, of which I see no reason to doubt the practicability, and which I trust may facilitate the operations of the planters. It is suggested that the export duty on all sugar shipped to this country may be made payable here instead of in the colony. It appears that a measure of this nature was partially adopted in the year 1845, the process by which effect was given to it being, that bills were drawn by the planters on their London agents, which bills were received at par by the local authorities in payment of the export duty; and being accompanied by the bills of lading as a guarantee, and by the further personal obligation of the shippers, in the event of any accident to the ship, were remitted by the local authorities to the colonial agent-general, by whom the value was realized and placed to the credit of the colony. I am not aware that this manner of proceeding will occasion any material inconvenience to the public service, and if you should not yourself see any objection to it, I request that you will recommend it to the Council, and that should it be approved by that body, you will cause it to be carried into effect. At the same time, if you can devise any more simple means of effecting this object, and with equal safety to the revenue, I shall readily take it into consideration with a view to its adoption.

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

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 30.

Sir *W. M. Gomm*
to Earl Grey.

No. 31.
Earl Grey to Sir
W. M. Gomm.

Vide Parl. Papers,
No. 61, of 1848.
pp. 255 to 261.

No. 32.
Earl Grey to Sir
W. M. Gomm.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 33.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.For Earl Grey's Des-
patch, No. 116, of 31
March 1847, vide
Sessional Paper, No.
61, of 1848, p. 105.For Sir W. Gomm's
Despatch, No. 156, of
13 July 1847, vide
Sessional Paper, No.
61, of 1848, p. 107.

(No. 219.)

—No. 33.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 4 October 1847.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 116, of 31 March, and mine, No. 156, of 13th July, in reply, and numerous preceding ones therein referred to, I have now the honour to submit Ordinance No. 29, of 1847, passed by me with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, "for extending the delay fixed for the registration of certain deeds, and reducing the duty on transcription."

Your Lordship will readily perceive that the object of the local government in the projection of this measure has not been to effect any very material alleviation of duties at present imposed on the transfer of landed property in the colony; it is rather preparatory to measures having this object in view, affording facilities for conforming to the law in its present state to parties in default, and removing all difficulties, on the score of expense, from the process of transcription, considered very material for the definite settlement of claims to property transferred under whatever conditions.

A fraction of the Council contended for proceeding immediately and largely to the reduction of the registration dues themselves, with a view to its retro-active operation; but it was urged, on the other hand, that such unconditional concession would have the effect of holding out a premium to evasion of the law, and encourage the expectation that a like cause of non-conformity persisted in with equal pertinacity might be similarly rewarded under the reduced tariff.

The measure has passed the Council with only two dissentient voices.

Your Lordship will find the arguments of the Procureur-general and other members of government, and of their opponents, rendered with sufficient accuracy in the local prints of the day successively forwarded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 33.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.—Ordinance, No. 29, of 1847.

Encl. in No. 33.

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

Title.

For extending the delay fixed for the registration of certain deeds, and reducing the duty on transcription.

Preamble.

Whereas it is considered expedient that a new delay be granted for the registration, on simple proportional duty, of deeds of sale and other "actes sous signatures privées," as well as of certain mutations of property not registered in due time; and also that the transcription duty on certain deeds of transfer of property be reduced.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order,—

Six months' delay granted for stamping and registering all public deeds and titles, and private agreements not previously stamped, and registered, on paying the simple duty.

Art. 1. A delay of six months, to begin from the publication of the present Ordinance, is hereby allowed for the stamping and registration, at a simple proportional duty, of all and every deed and other "actes sous signatures privées," and mutations of property by inheritance, will or donation, which, at the date of this Ordinance, may not have been stamped or registered within the delay fixed by the "Arrêté of 16 Frimaire, an 12" (9th December 1803), and the receiver of registration dues is hereby empowered to register such deeds and documents, at a simple proportional duty, in the same manner as if they had been presented for registration within the delay prescribed by the above said "Arrêté."

Transcription duty on deeds passed after this date, reduced to 1s. per 100*l.*, and its fractional parts.

Art. 2. The duty of one per cent. imposed by Article 65 of the Arrêté of 1er Brumaire, an 14 (23d October 1805), for the transcription of the deeds of transfer of immovable rights or properties, is hereby reduced, and shall in future be levied at the rate of 1s. for 100*l.*, or for any fractional part of 100*l.*, upon any such deeds which may be passed after the publication of the present Ordinance, independently of the fees allowed by the 57th Article of the above said Arrêté to the conservator of mortgages.

Promulgation.

Art. 3. The present Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its publication.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 4th day of October 1847.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. W. Ricketts*, Secretary to the Council.

(No. 286.)

—No. 34.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 11 December 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly Immigration Returns of this colony for November. The proportion of women to men in the introductions of the period is shown to be higher than in those of the several preceding months.

The deaths in the colony numbering somewhat higher, though inconsiderably so, with reference to the total numbers introduced to whom the estimates apply.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gomm*, Lieut.-general.No. 34.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

Enclosure 2, in No. 34.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who Embarked for their respective Countries, during the Month of November 1847.

DATE of PASSPORT.	SHIP.	Presidency.	INDIANS.												REMARKS.	
			Old Immigration.						New Immigration.							
			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.			Government Expense.			Their own Expense.				
			M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.		
1847:																
November 3	- Sulimany -	Calcutta.	1	-	-	-	-	-	4*	-	-	4	1	-		* 3 invalids and 1 prisoner sent by po- lice.
" - 10	- Futel Oheb -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
" - 15	- Sultany -		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-		
" - 17	- Dhur -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
			1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	9	2	-		

Immigration Office,
9 December 1847.(signed) T. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Enclosure 3, in No. 34.

Encl. 3, in No. 34. RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who have entered the Dépôt for Re-engagement, and of those who Re-engaged therefrom, during the Month of November 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re- engagement.	Re-engaged from the Dépôt.	Balance on the 30 Nov. 1847.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - - -	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	
Pamplemousses - - -				
Rivière du Rempart - - -				
Flacq - - - -				
Grand Port - - - -				
Savanne - - - -				
Black River - - - -				
Plaines Wilhems - - -				
Moka - - - -				
TOTAL - - - -				

Immigration Office,
9 December 1847.(signed) T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 6 November 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Martin Luther," (No. 22, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta, on 31 October 1847.

NAME of the master—James Hutton.
 Name of the surgeon—Pyster (East Indian).
 Date of Departure—20th September from the moorings.
 Number of days on the voyage—37 from Sandheads.
 Registered tonnage—450 tons.
 Superficies of passengers' deck—2,744 superficial feet.
 Number of statute adults admissible—194.
 Number of such adults actually on board—193 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Number of crew—45.
 Port at which vessel touched—None.
 Date of touching—None.
 Days there—None.
 If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.						
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
164	23	13	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	23	13	-	200

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health good.

The space allotted for the accommodation of the immigrants, is the whole of the between decks, from the paul-bitt, or afterpart of the third beam before the fore-hatch, to the transom.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	164	23	13	-
Deaths on the voyage (Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 1st November 1847 - - - - -	164	23	13	-
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 1st November 1847 - - - - -	-	-	-	-

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Martin Luther," 3d November 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATE.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
A. Collet - - -	Belle Rive -	Riv. du Rempart	20	2	5	-	
A. Rivière - - -	Palma -	Plaines Wilhems	11	-	-	-	
Bouchet - - -	Mon Desir -	S. Pamplemousses	17	-	3	-	
Chapman & Co. -	Queen Victoria -	Flacq - - -	29	2	1	-	
T. Motet - - -	Woodford -	N. Pamplemousses	23	2	4	-	
J. T. Couve - - -	Beau Plan -	S. Pamplemousses	32	1	1	-	
C. C. Brownrigg -	Esperance -	Riv. du Rempart	7	-	1	-	
V. Robillard - - -	Belle Vue -	N. Pamplemousses	4	3	3	-	
Adam & Co. - - -	Beau Bois -	Flacq - - -	7	3	4	-	
Barclay, Brothers & Co.	La Louisa -	N. Pamplemousses	14	-	1	-	
	TOTAL - - -		164	13	23	-	

Port Louis, Mauritius, 11 November 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "Sultany," (No. 23, of 1847,) which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on the 2d November 1847.

- NAME of the master—Henry Handley.
- Name of the surgeon—Sheik Hemame (native doctor).
- Date of departure—14th September 1847.
- Number of days on the voyage—49.
- Registered tonnage—973 tons.
- Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
- Number of statute adults admissible—300.
- Number of such adults actually on board—295.
- Number of crew—100.
- Port at which vessel touched—None.
- Date of touching—None.
- Days there—None.
- If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

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MAURITIUS.

Encl. 3, in No. 34.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.					
Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.	M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
250	39	22	-	311	-	-	4	-	2	-	246	39	20	-	305

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

Between decks, from the stem to the 7th beam abaft the mizen-hatch, appropriated by charter-party to the use of the immigrants.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked	250	39	22	-
Deaths on the voyage (Nos. 10, 180, 241, 247, 296 and 305)	4	-	2	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 3d November 1847	246	39	20	-
Infants embarked	-	-	-	4
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto)	-	-	-	4
TOTAL Living and on Board on 3d November 1847	-	-	-	4

N.B.—Two men, Nos. 4,900 and 4,950, have been sent to Civil Hospital.

(signed) *T. J. Hugon,*
Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS per "Sultany," 6th November 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATES.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
Made. Couvois - -	Mon Repos -	Black River -	19	-	-	-	
J. M. Lagesse - -	Belle Rose -	Flacq - -	10	1	1	-	
Ve. Divré - - -	Maison Blanche	S. Pamplemousses	17	5	4	-	
V. Robillard - -	Belle Vue - -	N. Pamplemousses	8	2	5	-	
Dupont & Barry -	Le Hangar - -	Grand Port -	19	2	5	-	
Barbé & Lortan -	Mont Piton -	Riv. du Rempart	26	1	5	-	
Montocchio & Co. -	Riche Marre -	Flacq - - -	17	2	-	-	
E. Desmarais - -	Palmar - - -	Flacq - - -	15	2	1	-	
Duval - - - - -	Clairfond - -	Plaines Wilhems	28	-	-	-	
Raffray & Co. - -	Le Rocher - -	Riv. du Rempart	15	-	5	-	
R. Dumont - - -	Belle Vue - -	Riv. du Rempart	21	2	-	-	
Cloupet & Co. - -	Mon Desert -	Grand Port -	15	-	4	-	
J. Staub - - - -	Shanfeld - -	Riv. du Rempart	16	-	3	-	
Hunter & Co. - -	Beauchamp -	Flacq - - -	18	3	6	-	
	Hospital - - -	- - - - -	2	-	-	-	
	TOTAL - - - -	- - - - -	246	20	39	-	

Port Louis, Mauritius, 23 November 1847.

REPORT on the IMMIGRANTS by the Ship "John Brightman" (No. 24, of 1847), which arrived at Port Louis from Calcutta on 13 November 1847.

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MAURITIUS.
Encl. 3, in No. 34.

NAME of the master—Thomas Douglas Scott.
Name of the surgeon—Kosseel (native doctor).
Date of departure—1st October from Calcutta.
Number of days on the voyage—44.
Registered tonnage—404 tons.
Superficies of passengers' deck—Unknown.
Number of statute adults admissible—176½.
Number of such adults actually on board—174½.
Number of crew—45.
Port at which vessel touched—None.
Date of touching—None.
Days there—None.
If placed in quarantine, state the cause—None.

Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Emigrants Landed.				TOTAL.	
Adults.		Children under 14.		M.	F.	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children under 14.			
M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
154	17	10	1	182	-	-	2	-	-	-	152	17	10	1	180

(Here subjoin any remarks that may be proper respecting the general state of health on board, or other circumstances of importance.)

General state of health very good.

The whole of the between decks, from the second beam before the fore-hatch to the transom or stern-post, allotted for the accommodation of the immigrants.

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Emigrants embarked - - - - -	154	17	10	1
Deaths on the voyages (Nos. 14 and 74) - - - - -	2	-	-	-
TOTAL Living and on Board on 13th November 1847 - - - - -	152	17	10	1
Infants embarked - - - - -	-	-	1	2
Births on the voyage (mothers' Nos.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage (ditto 160) - - - - -	-	-	1	2
TOTAL Living and on Board on 13th November 1847 - - - - -	-	-	1	1

(signed) T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants.

DISTRIBUTION of IMMIGRANTS per "John Brightman," 17 November 1847.

Sugar Planters.	ESTATES.		IMMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
	Name.	District.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
Baudot - - -	Belmont - -	Riv. Rempart -	20	-	3	-	
L. Le Breton - - -	Haute Rive -	Ditto - - -	20	3	1	-	
Durney & Co. - - -	Hermitage -	Flacq - - -	25	-	3	1	
Dioré - - -	Maison Blanche	S. Pamplemousses	1	-	-	-	
Madame Pilot - - -	Mon Loisir -	N. Pamplemousses	9	1	4	-	
Mr. Duval - - -	Clairfond - -	Plaines Wilhems	15	1	-	-	
D. Emmerez - - -	Bel Ombre -	Savanne - - -	20	-	-	-	
J. Langlois - - -	Triolet - - -	N. Pamplemousses	32	2	3	-	
F. Laurent & Co. - - -	Deux Bras -	Grand Port -	10	3	2	-	
	TOTAL - - -		152	10	17	1	

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

(No. 287.)

— No. 35. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl *Grey*.No. 35.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.For Sir W. Gomm's
Despatch, No. 158, of
16 July 1847, vide
Sessional Paper, No.
61, of 1848, p. 196.For Earl Grey's Des-
patch, No. 104, of 4
March 1847, vide Ses-
sional Paper, No. 61,
of 1848, p. 18.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 December 1847.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 158, of 16th July, acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's, No. 104, of 4th March, I have now the honour to submit the report of the Committee of Financial Officers, to whom I had in the first instance referred the consideration of that portion of the question raised by Mr. David Barclay, on the part of the Mauritius Association, in his address, communicated to your Lordship's Under Secretary of State, of the 13th February, relating to the general expenditure of this colony, with a view to inquire whether the system of administration at present pursued would not admit of being simplified and rendered less expensive.

The committee, in this their thirty-fifth report, enter minutely into the details of the colonial financial administration, showing, in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of their report, to what causes it is owing that the annual expenditure of government is so considerable; the whole of the disbursements on the public account passing through its hands unshared, as in other British colonies, by municipal or local bodies.

I share in the regrets of the committee, expressed in their 11th paragraph, at the enduring prevalence of this system, originating under another regime: while I also participate in their impressions of there being daily evidence to prove that the people are still but ill prepared for a change, and that great discretion must be used in introducing it.

The successful establishment of the English language in the courts of justice, to the discomfiture of every artifice employed, by interested parties, for retarding such a consummation, and the progressive infusion among all classes of the community of English modes of thinking and feeling, contingent upon the spread of the language; the correction of abuses in the practice of the courts, still fondly advocated by the parties who repudiate the language; the correction of the criminal code, the defective working of which is daily experienced, and for retaining which in force every sleight of ingenuity is put in play by the same parties; and the institution of trial by jury, advocated through petition 10 years ago, as pressingly essential to the interests of the colony, by the same parties who now protest against any such innovation; these measures, successively carried through, and imparting their wholesome stimulants into the body and heart of the community, may fit it at no distant day for the enjoyment of municipal and parochial privileges, and the exercise of duties devolving upon parties popularly appointed for their protection and administration attaching to them.

Meantime, the committee are amply borne out in their estimate (para. 10) of the extraordinary occupation thrown upon the respective departments of government, and chiefly that of the Colonial Secretary, through the working out of such a system as, I fear, must still be tolerated; and, large as the establishment of this latter office would seem to be, I can assure your Lordship that nothing short of the unremitting personal labour of its chief, and the method which his great experience enables him to introduce into its details, would bear him with success through his multifarious duties.

I may confidently affirm, as my predecessors have done on several occasions in time past, in concurrence with the Council, that the Colonial Secretary's office is inadequately supplied at this day with means for carrying on the work which falls to its portion without the extraordinary exertion, always on the stretch, above adverted to; and an occasional delay in the dispatch, and imperfection in the discharge, of important business is the inevitable consequence.

Your Lordship will perceive (para. 12 and 13) that the judicial branch of expenditure is that in which retrenchment appears to the committee to be most needed, and most practicable through the measures on foot for amending the system of criminal procedure; still beset with obstruction, however, as exposed in despatch No. 239, of 24th October, and various preceding ones of the year.

And I concur in opinion with the committee, after such a revision, that the general system of expenditure, as now established in the colony, admits but of very partial modification, bearing in mind those considerations upon which reduction in any branch may be wholly recommended.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 35.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

May it please your Excellency,

6 December 1847.

Expenditure of the
colony; Despatches
of Secretary of
State.

THE undersigned financial officers have the honour to report upon the despatches from the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated 4 March, and No. 107, dated 7 March 1847, instructing your Excellency to take into consideration the present expenditure of the colony, and to report whether the system of administration at present pursued would not admit of being simplified and rendered less expensive.

2. The

2. The undersigned will endeavour to lay before your Excellency, as succinctly as possible, for the information of the Secretary of State, a general view of the system of administration established in the colony; and such information, with regard to the establishments and expenditure, as will enable your Excellency to form an opinion upon the practicability of simplifying the former, and of reducing the amount of the latter.

3. It cannot be denied that the gross amount of revenue levied and expended in this colony appears to be large, as compared with the area or the population, and possibly with the value of its produce; although this must be somewhat difficult to estimate, and the comparison with other colonies or countries in this respect must be still more difficult. But a cursory-view of the receipts and expenditure during the last few years will not afford a just idea of the permanent scale of either, and there are circumstances connected with the established mode of administration in the colony, the standard of society, and the cost of living, which will serve to explain and justify any excess that may exist in the permanent scale of expenditure as compared with other colonies.

4. It is only necessary at present to deal with the expenditure, and this cannot be better treated than by entering into an examination of the disbursements of last year, 1846, which varied very little in real amount from those of the preceding year.

5. The total expenditure, including arrears, upon the supposition that an equal sum remained unpaid at the close of the year, and deducting certain sums refunded from colonial revenues, and on account of profit and loss, which were balanced by at least equivalent receipts, was 273,534*l*.

6. Of this amount 41,518*l*. was for immigration. The sum expended was actually greater, but only the above amount entered into the accounts of the year. This is an extraordinary, and, it is to be hoped, a temporary expenditure, which cannot, as the Secretary of State has already remarked, be complained of by the parties who addressed his Lordship, and is disbursed as economically as is consistent with the regulations laid down for the guidance of the local government. To this item must be added the expenditure on account of Seychelles and Rodrigues (the former of which yields but a trifling revenue, and the latter none), amounting to 4,650*l*.; after these deductions, the actual ordinary expenditure within the colony was 227,366*l*.

7. The military expenditure on account of Her Majesty's troops and military buildings, over which the colonial government has no control, was 26,351*l*., being 5,000*l*. above the usual payment, in consequence of an arrear to that amount having been paid within the year. The civil pensions, which are equally beyond control, amounted to 3,860*l*., leaving a balance, subject to revision by the local government, of 197,155*l*.

8. The expenditure on the erection and maintenance of public buildings, roads and bridges, amounted to 36,066*l*., independently of the establishment of the Surveyor-general's Department, which, added to the above, raises the total expenditure under this head to 43,101*l*.

The necessity for this large outlay has been shown in the report of the finance committee on the surveyor-general's department, but may here be again briefly explained. For many years after the capture of the colony the public buildings were adequate for the wants of the colony, and they did not require any heavy repairs. The expenditure also usually exceeded the revenue, and there were no funds available for building. Moreover the government had the command of the labour of a large body of slaves and of Indian convicts. Of late years, however, the old buildings have fallen into decay, and additional or more extensive edifices have, in many instances, become necessary. For a long time the high price and difficulty of procuring labour prevented the government from undertaking any works; and when the re-opening of the immigration from India in 1843 permitted this, a vast accumulation of necessary works had taken place, which has rendered a large annual outlay requisite, and will call for a continuance of it for some years to come.

9. This may be a proper place to advert to that peculiarity in the administration of the colony which places the whole machinery of government in the hands of the single central executive body. There are not many municipal or local bodies to conduct the levy or disbursement of any share of the taxation, with a single exception, the committee for the management of the Bathurst Canal. It is true there is a town committee for Port Louis, but being named by the Governor it has very limited functions, and none of taxation; and, in fact, it only serves as a board of reference for information touching the interests of the town. The sums disbursed on account of the necessary expenses or improvement of the town are drawn from the general revenues of the colony, to which, however, the inhabitants of the town contribute largely, both directly or indirectly, and they are paid at the Treasury without the intervention of the committee. There are also charity committees in each district, and one in town, the latter known under the title of the "Caisse de Bienfaisance," but they have no power of taxation, and their only duty is to distribute the amount raised as a poor-tax, and supplied from the sources to the support of the poor, the whole amount passing through the Treasury.

There is also a committee of notables in the town of Port Louis, and in each district, named by the Governor, but they have no power of levying or disbursing public money. The consequence is, that all those functions of local or parochial administration which usually devolve upon the inhabitants of each parish or district are here centered in the government. As regards the roads and bridges, their construction and maintenance rest with the government; there are no turnpikes; the taxes on carts, carriages and beasts of burthen do not amount to one-fourth of the expenditure on this branch; the rest is defrayed from the general revenue. In some districts the poor-tax is sufficient, in others it is insufficient, and the balance is advanced from the general revenue. It has already been observed

Appendix, No. 2.
 MAURITIUS.
 Encl. in No. 35.

that the expenditure on the town of Port Louis is supplied indiscriminately from the general revenue, and that its direction and control rest almost entirely with the government. The pilotage service and the towing of vessels into harbour, usually the objects of municipal management, are conducted by the government. The savings bank, hospital, dispensaries, royal college, public schools, are all managed and supported mainly by the government. The spirit of dependence upon the government established under the French dominion has never been changed, and is deeply rooted in the character of the people. The existing system of licenses tends to maintain it; the principle of the law is that, with certain exceptions, no person shall enter into any trade or art without a license from the collector of internal revenues. The nomination also to offices of every grade throughout the colony necessarily, under these circumstances, rests with the government.

10. From all these causes it results that every tax and charge upon the inhabitants figures in the accounts of general revenue; that the disbursements are proportionately great; that an amount of correspondence is entailed upon the Governor and colonial secretary with references to other departments, which is scarcely conceivable under a different system, and that the duties of the officers of supervision, such as the audit of receipt and payment, such as the Treasury, and of collection of taxes, such as the internal revenues, are greatly increased as compared with other colonies in which a different system prevails.

11. The undersigned do not feel called upon to offer an opinion on the circumstances which have created and led to the maintenance of this system. They must have excited the attention and anxiety of every Governor of the colony, and must have been often brought to the notice of the Secretary of State; and there is sufficient daily evidence to prove that the people are but ill prepared for a change, and that great discretion must be used in introducing it.

12. A brief examination of the expenditure will show how far the existence of this system tends to swell the aggregate of general expenditure. After deducting the amount expended on public works, roads and bridges, and upon the maintenance of the establishment of the surveyor-general, the expenditure of 1846 was 154,054*l.* This amount was distributed over the several branches of the service, as distinguished in the public accounts, in the following manner:—

DEPARTMENTS; viz.		£.	s.	d.
Civil	- - - - -	37,606	14	11½
Revenue	- - - - -	29,993	2	11½
Judicial	- - - - -	54,607	8	7½
Medical	- - - - -	9,219	3	7½
Ecclesiastical	- - - - -	4,038	2	10
		£.	135,474	13 - ¼
Provisions and stores for various departments	- -	7,619	19	9
Town of Port Louis	- - - - -	5,371	15	5
Quarantine	- - - - -	409	3	5
Census	- - - - -	836	8	6
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	4,342	-	5
TOTAL	- - - - -	£.	154,054	- 6¼

From the charge on account of the departments are to be deducted the following sums, being the amount of special receipts in diminution of sums advanced or disbursed by the government, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil:						
Education	241	8	8			
Cemetery of Port Louis	73	19	6			
				315	8	2
Judicial:						
Law charges and fines	1,216	16	7			
Prisons	999	19	-			
				2,216	15	7
Medical				739	13	4¾
TOTAL				£.	3,271	17 1¾

Leaving the actual expenditure of each branch as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Civil	37,301	6	9½
Revenue	29,993	2	11½
Judicial	52,390	13	¾
Medical	8,479	10	2½
Ecclesiastical	4,038	2	10
TOTAL	£.	132,202	15 10¼

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In the amount for civil departments are included the following charges, which either do not strictly belong to the expenditure of a central government, or are in aid of institutions which have a claim upon the colonial government for support, viz. :—

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	£.	s.	d.
Royal College - - - - -	2,069	-	-
Schools - - - - -	5,606	15	-
Savings Bank (this amount is covered by interest received on loans) - - - - -	268	-	-
Botanical garden - - - - -	518	1	-
Observatory - - - - -	100	-	-
Museum and library - - - - -	240	-	-
Royal Society of Arts and Sciences - - - - -	200	-	-
Leper establishments - - - - -	307	8	4
	£.	9,309	4 4

leaving a difference of 26,992*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*, out of which the expenses of the following establishments, amounting to 22,261*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, are supported, viz. :

- His Excellency the Governor.
- Colonial Secretary.
- Council.
- Auditor-general.
- Treasurer.
- Civil Storekeeper.
- Powder Magazine.
- Colonial Agent.
- Registry of Births and Deaths.

In the amount for the revenue departments is included for the following establishments, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Pilots - - - - -	2,577	7	6
Steam-tug vessels for Port Louis ; dredging service, ditto - - - - -	5,968	18	4
TOTAL - - - - -	£.	8,546	5 10

If this sum be deducted, the expenditure on the collection of the revenue will be 21,446*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*, which, in proportion to the average receipts of 1844-6, exclusive of immigration taxes, is at the rate of 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

The expenditure for the judicial service consists of—

	£.	s.	d.
Courts and establishments - - - - -	14,634	15	7½
Law charges - - - - -	9,327	19	11½
Police - - - - -	28,156	4	11½
Prisons (exclusive of provisions and stores) - - - - -	271	12	6

This is the most expensive branch of the service, and is certainly disproportionate to the other branches, owing in some degree to the existence of the old system of colonial jurisprudence founded on the French, and established when the circumstances of the island were quite different from the present. In the second item of law expenses, it is to be hoped that reductions may be made, and as the whole system of criminal procedure is under revision, other changes with a view to economy will perhaps be practicable.

The chief expenditure in the medical branch is for the maintenance of the Civil Hospital at Port Louis, and of the dispensaries in the same town, and Mahébourg, and for the pay and fees of the medical practitioners employed as vaccinators throughout the island.

There are not any ecclesiastical foundations, or tithes for the support of the clergy, which therefore devolves mainly upon the government. It is understood that the Roman-catholic clergy derive a considerable revenue from the churches. The chief part of that derived from pew-rent in the two churches belonging to the Church of England is applied to repairs and maintenance, the rest to charity.

The charge of 7,619*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* for provisions and stores, must be distributed over several departments ; but the chief expenditure is on account of the hospital, prisons and boatmen in the port office.

The sum of 5,371*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* under the head of Town of Port Louis, provides for the scavenging and lighting of the town, and the repairs of the streets.

The census is a periodical expense, and the other items do not call for any observation.

13. Upon a review, then, of the expenditure, the undersigned are unable to point out any manner in which the general system of administration can be simplified with a view to economy. They do not pretend to say that it does not admit of improvement in some of its details, specially in the judicial branch, which will soon come under consideration ; but these do not affect the general system, which does not appear at present to be susceptible of any material modification.

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14. Neither does the general scale of the departments, as regards either the number or salaries of the persons employed, appear to admit of reduction, with reference to those considerations upon which it should be properly based; but as this subject introduces a new topic, and as the present report has already reached a considerable length, it will be more conveniently treated in a separate report from the audit office.

All which is humbly submitted.

(signed)

G. F. Dick, Colonial Secretary.
 W. W. R. Kerr, Auditor-general.
 Rawson W. Rawson, Treasurer.

To His Excellency the Governor.

No. 36.
 Sir W. Gomm to
 Earl Grey.

— No. 36. —

(No. 289.—Financial.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 14 December 1847.

For Sir W. Gomm's
 Despatch, No. 158, of
 16 July 1847, vide
 Sessional Paper, No. 61
 of 1848, p. 196.

For Lord Grey's Des-
 patch, No. 104, of 4
 March 1847, vide Ses-
 sional Paper, No. 61,
 of 1848, p. 18.

For Earl Grey's Des-
 patches, Nos. 104 and
 113, of 4 and 18 March
 1847, vide Sessional
 Paper, No. 61, of 1848,
 pp. 23 and 18.

For Sir W. Gomm's
 Despatches, Nos. 155
 and 112, of 16 July
 and 15 May 1847, vide
 Sessional Paper, No.
 61, of 1848, pp.
 196 and 148.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 158, of the 16th July, acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's, No. 104, of 4th March, directing me, in connexion with other important points of inquiry suggested by Mr. David Barclay on the part of the Mauritius Association, to examine into and report upon the alleged expediency of substituting some other tax for that of the present export duty on sugar, I have now the honour to submit the result of the inquiry instituted with that view, Report No. 37, of the committee of financial officers.

The committee, your Lordship will perceive, have taken up the matter of despatch No. 113, of 18th March, in connexion with that portion of No. 104 relating to the sugar duties, in their present report.

The report is so full as to render superfluous any addition of my own, except for the purpose of inviting your Lordship's regard to its most prominent features; and I feel more than this to be the less called for from me, since I find the report developing views long since entertained and repeatedly submitted to your Lordship and your Lordship's predecessor by myself, as in the despatch above cited, No. 158, of 16th July, No. 112, of 15th May, and others therein referred to. All these views are laid open, particularly in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report. Paragraphs 9 and 10 also embody statements in justification of the existing tax advanced in previous despatches.

A new and important accession of strength to the cause of this duty is, however, brought to bear by the committee in their 11th paragraph, in refutation of the allegations of the parties complaining "that the duty tends to prevent extended improvements in agriculture," where they show, and I think your Lordship will consider successfully, that the duty operates as a positive premium upon the diligent and intelligent cultivation and manufacture of sugar.

The question of the imposition of a land tax, whether general upon cultivated land or limited to sugar estates, to replace the sugar duty as now levied, is also maturely considered by the committee from paragraph 13 onward, and its numerous difficulties set forth, I submit, with much perspicuity.

From paragraph 24 onwards, the reporters are busied in estimating how far the charge is borne out, of the present duty imposing an undue share of the public burthens of the colony upon the sugar growers; and the committee arrive at the conclusion that the charge cannot be successfully maintained.

I only record my own frequently expressed opinion while coinciding on this point with the committee, and principally for the reasons adduced by them, and summed up in their 27th and 28th paragraphs.

And I fully concur with the committee in the sentiments expressed in their two concluding paragraphs, 29 and 30.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. Gomm,
 Lieutenant-general.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

May it please your Excellency,

Port Louis, 7 December 1847.

THE undersigned financial officers have the honour to report upon the following papers, laid before them by your Excellency.

Export duty on
 sugar.

1. Despatches from the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated 4 March, and No. 113, dated 18 March 1847, upon the subject of the export duty upon sugar, the produce of this colony, and suggesting the expediency of substituting for it a tax upon all descriptions of land.

2. This is a mighty question, involving important principles of taxation, and affecting one-fifth of the whole annual revenue of the colony.

3. As a general rule export duties fall upon the foreign consumer, unless the exporter has to enter into competition in the foreign market with other producers of the same article on terms so nicely balanced, that the export duty turns the scale against him. In such a case it would certainly be desirable to remove the export duty; and so, in like manner, it would be the interest of the exporter, that he or the producer should be relieved from every tax which increases the cost price of the produce, and prevents him from entering into competition with his foreign rival upon the most advantageous terms.

4. But if it be necessary that for the purposes of revenue a certain amount of taxes should be raised from a certain class of the community, being the producers of an article intended almost exclusively for exportation, it signifies nothing, as regards the position of that article in a foreign market, whether the duty is levied in one stage of production or another, whether on the land from which produced, or upon the produce when exported, provided that the one mode of levy is not more onerous or extravagant than the other.

5. Such is the position of the question as regards the export duty on sugar in this colony. This duty is an equivalent for all other taxes directly affecting the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of sugar. There are no direct taxes on the land or buildings employed in this branch of production; upon the stock or profits of the parties engaged in it; upon the wages of the labourers whom they employ, nor upon the carts or animals used in the cultivation of the fields. The only direct tax paid by the proprietor of a sugar estate is a poor tax, which in no case exceeds 2 l. 8 s. per annum, and on small estates is much less; and the only other tax to which he is liable as a cultivator of the soil is a tax upon his carts, seldom exceeding six or eight in number, employed in bringing the sugar to the place of shipment, which is applicable to the repair of the roads, or upon one, or at most two coasting vessels, which is levied to meet harbour expenses. He is subject to no local taxes for tithes, roads, police, or other objects, and to no claims for the support of local institutions of a charitable or other nature. In lieu of all these taxes and charges, some of which, in one shape or other, and to a less or greater degree, fall upon the producers of sugar in all other colonies and countries, the Mauritius sugar-grower pays a tax on exportation of 1 s. per 100 lbs., which, on the average price of five dollars per 100 lbs., is equal to 5 per cent., and upon the extremes of 3½ and 6½ dollars per 100 lbs., may be quoted in round numbers at 4 and 7 per cent.

6. It is evident, therefore, that the planters have no just claim to be exempted altogether from this duty, or from an equivalent to some portion, if not to the whole of it, even if the expenditure of the colony were to be reduced to the extent of the present collections of the duty, which is the only suggestion offered by the Mauritius Association in the memorial enclosed in the despatch of the Secretary of State.

7. But it remains to be considered whether, as asserted in the same memorial, the levying of the tax in the form of an export duty is severely felt by the colonists as being extremely oppressive upon industry, and tending to prevent extended improvements in agriculture; and whether, as suggested for your Excellency's consideration by the Secretary of State, it would be expedient to substitute a land-tax for the export duty.

8. The undersigned are prepared to show that the latter duty presents all the essential conditions of a just and sound tax.

9. It is levied only upon the quantity actually produced or purchased. The rate is fixed and known beforehand; it is not an *ad valorem* duty dependent upon the state of the market or the caprice of the officer levying it. It is levied at the most convenient time, when the exporter is usually in funds, or can raise money to pay the duty on the cargo itself, and in the most convenient manner, by weighing the packages in the course of transfer from the shore or coaster to the ship; and it is collected in the most economical manner, almost without expense to the government, as it causes scarcely any increase of the customs establishment, which must be maintained for other purposes; consequently no more is taken out of the pockets of the payers than is required for the use of the government. Its collection also cannot be evaded, as no sugar can be cleared at the Custom-house until the duty has been paid upon it; and thus the government is secure of its revenue, and the tax falls equally and certainly upon all who are bound to pay it.

10. No tax is entirely free from inconveniences or objections. This duty is open to one which is attendant upon all fixed duties levied on articles varying in value, either from quality or from changes in the market. It fluctuates, as has already been shown, between four and seven per cent. *ad valorem*; but this range is not so great as to amount to a serious objection, and as every estate produces sugars of various qualities, down to the lowest syrups, it presses nearly equally upon all parties, and the chief effect of it is to raise, in a slight degree, the average per-centage rate of the duty on the whole crop of each. The consumer at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, whither the low sugars are chiefly exported, may be obliged to pay a trifle more for them, but the slight difference in the per-centage rate of duty does not affect either the planter or the exporter.

11. The assertion that the duty tends to prevent extended improvements in agriculture cannot be for a moment maintained, as the following calculation will distinctly prove. A skilful cultivator will obtain 5,000 lbs. or more of sugar from an acre of canes; a careless cultivator will not obtain more than 1,000 lbs. or 1,500 lbs., say the latter quantity. The latter will probably expend more in the production of this quantity than the former did in

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the production of his larger crop; but allow the expense to have been the same, and to have amounted to two-thirds of the value of the inferior crop, say at five dollars per 100 lbs., to 10 *l.* per acre, the comparative result would be, that the former would have a surplus of 40 *l.*, out of which he would have to pay a duty of 50 *s.*; and the latter would have a surplus of 5 *l.*, out of which he would have to pay a duty of 15 *s.* The smaller duty, therefore, in the latter case, bears a proportion of 15 per cent. to the planter's profit, while the larger duty in the former case bears a proportion of only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the expenditure were double that of the careless cultivator, the proportion of the duty would only be 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or little more than one-half of the amount in the other case; and however much the data may be altered, and the difference between the two may be reduced, the advantage will always remain in favour of the skilful cultivator. The argument is still stronger with regard to improvements in the manufacture of the sugar, because the duty remains stationary while the value of the sugar increases, as in the case of the improved highly crystallized sugar made in the vacuum pan; upon which, if valued at eight dollars per 100 lbs., the duty amounts to very little more than three per cent., while the increase in the value amounts to 60 per cent. It is therefore an erroneous supposition, not borne out by reason or by the fact, that the duty has any effect in preventing improvements in agriculture.

12. Thus much for the nature and effects of the export duty on sugar. A land-tax, it appears to the undersigned, would be open to many objections, and its assessment would be attended with serious difficulties.

13. In the first place, no machinery exists for assessing or collecting the tax. A cadastre of the island has never been made, and there is no correct register of properties. The creation of the necessary machinery would be both tedious and expensive.

14. Secondly, In what shape is the tax to be imposed? Not certainly a fixed rate on all descriptions of land; because then the sugar grower would pay in the same proportion on his valuable land; and the large capital invested on it, as the ex-apprentice upon his acre or half acre of garden ground, possessing no capital but the labour of himself and his family; nor scarcely a scale of rates apportioned to the nature of the cultivation, for two reasons,—

1st. Because as the staple produce of the island is the cane, scarcely any other cultivation is carried on in it except that of vegetables, which are grown upon small properties not exceeding two acres, or in patches not exceeding that extent on larger estates. The expense, therefore, of assessing and collecting a low rate of tax upon the numerous properties of this description throughout the island would nearly swallow up the revenue derived from them, and would only serve to maintain a corps of tax-gatherers, while the same burthen, as at present, would fall upon the sugar growers.

2d. Because the constant mutations, even upon the sugar estates, on which old plantations are annually abandoned or put in fallow, and new land taken into cultivation, would render it necessary continually to revise the assessment, and to keep up an inspection, which would be both expensive and obnoxious.

15. If, then, the tax be limited to sugar estates, should it be a fixed or a variable tax? Owing to the peculiarities attending the production of sugar, our dependence upon a distant market, the great fluctuation in prices, the many influences to which the crop is subject, and, above all, the circumstance of there being but one kind of crop, so that there can be no compensation for a loss upon that one by a gain upon others, as is the case with an agriculturist in Europe, it would not be just to establish a fixed tax, and it would be almost impossible to establish a fair variable tax. Moreover, the same objection which was remarked as attaching to the export duty, presents itself here under a different form. The quality of the land varies greatly in different districts, and certain districts are liable to the evil influences of weather in different degrees; for which, in order to assess the land equitably, allowances must be made which it would be difficult and almost impossible to estimate.

16. These difficulties are pointed out, not as being insuperable, but as presenting objections to the establishment of a land-tax, to which others of equal or greater importance must be added.

17. The planter would be obliged to pay the same amount in bad years as in good, although his crop might fall short by one-third, or even one-half: an export duty is charged only on the actual produce.

18. He would be obliged to pay in advance at the beginning of the year, or at some fixed period, without reference to his being in funds to meet the tax. The export duty is paid only upon shipment, when he has sold the sugar, or received advances upon it.

19. The tax must be paid in the first instance by the planter, whose capital is small, and often borrowed; at present it is paid almost universally by the agent in Port Louis, or by the purchaser.

20. The tax would remain on the land, whether it was in profitable cultivation or not. The planter would not be able to allow his canes to stand over a year (reference is made to what are called *lassantées*), nor to adopt the advantageous system of fallowing; and further, the planter with a small capital, employing only a few men, would pay as much as the planter of large means employing double the force on the same extent of land.

21. The tax, as its rates would necessarily be heavy, would tend to have the effect of throwing poor land out of cultivation.

22. Lastly, the difficulty of collection would be very great. The tax would either fall into arrears, or stringent measures would become requisite, and an outcry would soon be raised against it.

23. For these reasons the undersigned cannot recommend a land-tax; and taking them in combination with those advanced in favour of the existing export tax, they respectfully submit that the planters would derive no benefit from the change, which would be further inexpedient as regards the interests of the revenue.

24. Having completed this comparison of the two modes of taxation referred to in the despatch of the Secretary of State, there remains for consideration one point mooted by his Lordship, namely, whether the export duty imposes upon the sugar growers more than their fair share of the public burthens of the colony. The following calculation will show that such is not the case.

25. An estate which cost a few years ago, say 60,000 *l.*, and which would probably not fetch the same amount if sold at the present time, although additional capital had been laid out on it, will produce from 1 to 1½ millions of pounds of sugar annually, say an average of 1¼ millions. The value of this, at five dollars per 100 lbs., is 12,500 *l.*, and the amount of export duty payable upon it is 625 *l.* This sum bears to the value of the land and buildings a proportion of 1 *l.* 10 s. per 100 *l.*, and to the land, buildings, and cost of production, taken at the one-half of the gross receipts, 18 s. 10 d. per 100 *l.* Upon the gross receipts it amounts to 1 s. in the 1 *l.*, and upon the nett profit to 2 s. in the 1 *l.* If one-half be too much to allow for the nett profit, the duty would amount to 2 s. 6 d. upon a profit of two-fifths, below which the profit can scarcely fall short.

26. Or the calculation may be stated in a different manner. The land on which the crop of last year was grown, and the other land forming part of the estates on which it was grown, amounts to at least 120,000 acres. The duty amounted to 60,000 *l.*, or 10 s. an acre. An acre of land well cultivated will yield a surplus beyond the cost of production of 10 *l.* to 15 *l.*; the ratio of the duty to this at 15 s. an acre, for the crop was probably grown on 80,000 acres, actually in yield, would be from 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d. in the 1 *l.* sterling.

27. Considering that this duty embraces every direct tax upon the property, and the capital employed in its cultivation, the proportion, according to either of these calculations, does not appear to be excessive, especially as the duty is only levied upon produce actually received.

28. It must here be remarked, that, although a large annual burthen has been imposed upon the colony for the maintenance of immigration, which is now kept up exclusively for the benefit of the sugar growers, no additional taxes have until this year (and then only for the special object of an increased introduction of labourers) been imposed upon that class; for the duties on spirits, wines and dogs fall on the community at large; and no substitute has ever been imposed upon the planters for the old taxes on slaves, which used to yield a large annual amount, and which ceased soon after the expiration of the ex-apprenticeship.

29. If, however, the present rate of 1 s. per 100 lbs. be deemed to be oppressive, or should, through any change of circumstances, become so, nothing will be easier than to reduce it, so as to adjust the burthen fairly upon the planter; and whenever, by a reduction of expenditure, or an increase of revenue, after having considered and adjusted the claims of other interests to a similar relief, there remains a surplus revenue with a prospect of its being maintained, a reduction can be made in the export duty on sugar.

30. In conclusion it may be observed, that the burthen of the sugar duty, and the complaints against it, have been greatly increased by the difficulty of obtaining British silver to pay it, which exposes the merchants not only to an increased charge for premium, but to delays and difficulties in procuring the necessary amount. It is a harassing thing for a merchant, acting on a large scale, to be obliged to pick up the amount required for the duty on a cargo in small sums from brokers and shopkeepers, and perhaps to wait for the payment of some claim upon the Treasury or Commissariat; and such is constantly the case.

The undersigned believe, that if there were not this difficulty, if the currency were placed on a sound footing, or if there were a circulation of paper receivable at the Treasury, the chief ground of complaint against the export duty, as it affects either the planter or the exporter, would be removed.

All which is humbly submitted.

(signed)

G. F. Dick, Colonial Secretary.
W. W. R. Kerr, Auditor-general.
Rawson W. Rawson, Treasurer, &c.

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—No. 37.—

MAURITIUS.

No. 37.
Earl Grey to
Sir W. Gomm.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Sir William Gomm.

Downing-street, 4 April 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches of the 14th December 1847, Nos. 287 and 289, with their enclosures, reports from the Finance Committee upon the questions of the possibility of reducing the expenditure of your government, and of substituting a general land-tax for the present export duty upon sugar respectively.

These documents confirm the impression under which I addressed to you my confidential despatch of the 22d February 1848, of there being a considerable surplus revenue which it would be justifiable, in the present ample state of the Treasury balances, to apply without reserve to the reduction of such taxes as press the most heavily upon the cultivators of the cane; the class of tax-payers entitled under present circumstances to a precedence of consideration on the part of the Government.

If, upon a review of the whole of the burdens of these agriculturists, you should have arrived at the opinion, which would be a further condition of the adoption of the suggestion contained in that confidential despatch, that the export duty was the one most urgently requiring alleviation, I take for granted that you will have proceeded to act accordingly. But I confess that the papers now before me, lead me to entertain some doubt, whether desirable, as it undoubtedly is, to diminish this tax, it is in truth the first which ought to be selected for reduction.

The difficulty of substituting a land-tax for the export duty must be regarded, I fear, as insurmountable for the present, and it follows, with reference to the state of the colonial finances, that a partial reduction only of the export duty would be effected by the application of the entire available surplus revenue to that single object; reduction of the export duty, to whatever amount, within the limits of financial safety, I should in any case rejoice to see take place, but on the ground of doubt above alluded to, I do not wish to exclude from your consideration, whether any remission of taxation which may be practicable might not with more advantage be effected by the reduction of any other tax which may seem to throw even greater difficulties in the way of the successful application of capital and labour to the cultivation of the cane. From the information now transmitted to me I should be inclined to infer the existing tax most really injurious to the cultivator, to be that imposed on the transfer of landed property, to which, I learn, from your despatch, No. 219, of 4 October 1847, that your attention has already been directed. To afford facilities for the transfer of such property with cheapness and despatch, I believe to be one of the conditions most conducive to improvement, and I question whether the present fiscal impediments to such transfers are not calculated to inflict much more real injury on the community than an export duty levied to a corresponding amount, and consequently whether the proposition for the immediate reduction of the latter tax should not give way to a measure, if practicable, for entirely, or almost entirely removing the former. This is however a question upon which a safe judgment can only be formed by those who have far more perfect local information than it is possible that I should possess. I must leave the decision therefore entirely to yourself, and to the Legislative Council, merely expressing my strong opinion of the urgency of affording some relief from their present burthens to the planters, whose own opinion as to the form in which that relief may best be granted, will no doubt have due weight with the Legislature.

As to expenditure, notwithstanding the conclusions adverse to the practicability of any considerable retrenchments which have been the result of the examination by the committee of the various items in detail, I cannot feel satisfied, with reference to considerations of a more general nature, that such retrenchments might not be effected, and I am especially anxious that a commencement at least should be made without delay towards establishing some system of local organization to relieve the general government from the mass of business and expense entailed upon it by the existing state of things.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

—No. 38.—

(No. 299.—Immigration.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 28 December 1847.

THE ship "Æneas," which arrived from Calcutta yesterday, with the last remittance of immigrant labourers to the colony for the year, has brought also a communication from Mr. Caird, enclosing a copy of Mr. Hawes's letter to him of the 23d September, a later date by six weeks than the last received by myself from your Lordship on the same subject, that being No. 184, of 11 August, directing the course to be pursued by him with reference to the applications made from hence for the continuance of his supplies through the season in which he is making his remittances to the West Indies.

At the same time your Lordship is stated by Mr. Hawes to have been aware that the supply to the colony in 1846 fell short by 1,000 of the number sanctioned, and that it was on financial grounds alone the augmented requisition was disallowed, and that it therefore became

No. 38.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 184, of 11 August 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, p. 116.

became of consequence to ascertain whether it might not be advisable to open the port of Madras to Mauritius immigration in addition to that of Calcutta, for ensuring to the colony the supplies of which it stood urgently in need.

I have little doubt of Mr. Caird's having lost no time in informing your Lordship in reply to this communication, and earlier ones therein referred to, that not only has the regular supply to the colony fallen short in 1846, but in the present year also; and to a like amount, the numbers arriving in neither year exceeding 5,000; and I trust that Mr. Caird will therefore have urged the necessity of giving us access to Madras to preserve the colony from very serious disappointment from henceforward in the amount of its supply of labour.

In the face of these short-comings in the amount of introduction anticipated by the colony, and of the unfavourable occurrences at home so seriously affecting its sugar properties, it has been suggested to me that I might run small risk of incurring your Lordship's disapproval by proposing to the Council a temporary remission of the stamp duty upon engagements, on the ground of this tax having been imposed upon employers expressly for the purpose of providing funds for furnishing a more extensive introduction for their service, a portion of the condition which it has been found impracticable to comply with, while on their part it has been punctually fulfilled.

I hope there is no one in the colony more heartily disposed than I am to afford every practicable relief to numerous parties, who I am very sensible must presently be driven to great shifts, the result possibly of imprudence in which they have had no share; but I do not at present see how I could look for your Lordship's approval of a course of proceeding which I am unable to reconcile with my own views of my duty to the colony at large.

It is true that in your Lordship's despatch, No. 38, while recommending the imposition of the stamp duty, your Lordship regards it as a measure calculated materially to assist in defraying the expense of immigration; but the more important object with your Lordship is declared to be that of checking competition among employers, and encouraging re-engagement between the same parties.

For each of these objects the law is found to be very successfully operating.

But there is another impost which is working equally beneficially, in reclaiming through its penalties numbers of stragglers and vagabonds to regular employment, and in the cane fields, the monthly tax; and I do not see with what show of fairness I could propose, for however limited a term (and the boon once conceded would be found in practice very difficult to limit, without rendering bootless the portion of relief already afforded, and at no inconsiderable sacrifice), a concession in the one case, and not in the other; this latter involving the withdrawal of a check upon idleness, which all parties are agreed is working highly to the advantage of the planter.

But if this objection could be waived and the stamp duty be alone remitted, in consideration of the present embarrassment falling principally upon the agricultural interest, the concession so limited, and generally made, and it is only so, I apprehend, that it could be made, while affording real relief in too many instances would be extending a gratuitous boon in other quarters which the late reverses at home have not reached, comprising more than one-fourth of the sugar property of the island, while threatening to throw serious disturbance into the financial arrangements of government for continuing the steady supply of immigration.

The Council, in their reports upon the estimates of the contingent expenditure of 1848, are recommending for your Lordship's sanction the introduction of 13,000 fresh immigrants within the year.

This report, which I shall presently have the honour of submitting to your Lordship, will show the grounds upon which the Finance Committee proceed while making this proposal.

Other statements which are also preparing for transmission will show that the local treasury has actually in its chest a surplus exceeding 100,000*l.*, to be augmented shortly by the sum of 40,000*l.* on its way to the colony, as announced to me by your Lordship in despatch, No. 191, of 29 August.

The expense attendant upon the projected introduction of 1848, will thus be amply provided for, in strict accordance, I apprehend, with the principles laid down in your Lordship's despatch, No. 171, of 23 July, and for succeeding years in like manner, provided the sources of revenue actually counted upon on this score are not in the meantime tampered with; such are the export duties on sugar; distillery and sale of spirits duties; stamp duty and monthly tax.

These maintained in their integrity will render immigration upon an extensive scale independent of aid from the surplus of general revenue.

They have done so for the first time in 1846, and their productiveness will be shown to have considerably increased in the course of the present year.

And their immigration will support itself, and the surplus general revenue of the year be applicable to the prosecution of important public works, and reduction of imports pressing most irksomely upon the community at large.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Gomm, Lieut.-Col.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

No. 38.

Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 38, of 29 September 1846, vide Sessional Paper, No. 325, of 1847, p. 143.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 171, of 23 July 1847, vide Sessional Paper, No. 61, of 1848, p. 77.

Appendix, No. 2.

(No. 20, of 1847.)

MAURITIUS.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. Caird*, Esq. to the Under Secretary of State, &c.

No. 39.

Males - 1,621
 Females - 272
 Children - 210
 ———
 2,103

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay the accompanying copies of letters before Earl Grey for his orders thereon. I have up to this period despatched eight vessels to Mauritius since the 1st March last, containing 2,103 emigrants, as per margin, and I expect to be able to get off 10 ships more before the 1st October next; but as his Excellency the Governor represents that colony to be very much in need of labourers, and has expressed a hope that in future emigration to Mauritius will not be stopped or interrupted on account of that for the West Indies; and as I am informed by the emigration agent at Madras that there will be no emigration from thence during the current year, I shall feel obliged by your acquainting me at your earliest convenience whether I am to continue sending labourers to Mauritius after the 1st October next, (sufficient for both places not being procurable at the same time), or to stop the same and engage tonnage for the conveyance of coolies to the West Indies, as has heretofore been the custom.

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
 10 June 1847.

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

Enclosure 1, in No. 39.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius,
 15 April 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 39.

I HAD the honour to address you on the 23d November last, acquainting you that, in anticipation of the port of Madras being re-opened for the emigration to this colony of Indian labourers, his Excellency had been pleased to appoint, as emigration agent for this island at that port, the gentleman who now holds the office there of emigration agent for the West Indies, and requesting that you would put yourself in communication with him, and afford him all such information as he may require to enable him to carry out the views of this government for the despatch of 3,000 labourers annually.

2. I have now to intimate to you, that the supply of labour here continuing insufficient, notwithstanding the large number of Indian emigrants brought hither, it has become necessary to increase the number to be introduced this year to 9,000, exclusively of the proportion short sent down last year, viz., 987, according to your reports of numbers embarked on the different ships. And, in order that there may be no disappointments, his Excellency the Governor instructs me to request that the entire number may be expedited by you from Calcutta, in the event of any unforeseen delay having occurred with respect to the opening of the port of Madras.

3. But if emigration have commenced there, which the Governor cannot doubt of, after the government of India has announced its assent, you will be pleased to communicate with Capt. Wilson, in order that he may provide not only the 3,000 labourers applied for already, but such further number as may be required to complete any portion which you may be unable to provide, and so to assure the prompt transmission of the entire number above mentioned, 9,987 emigrants in the course of the year, and at the earliest period that may be practicable.

4. In conclusion, as labourers are still very urgently called for here, and as there is a strong impression among the sugar planters that the number now directed to be sent down will not be sufficient to meet the demand for labour for the ensuing and subsequent crops, his Excellency requests that you will bear in mind that an additional number may yet be asked for; and he trusts that you will, in conjunction with Captain Wilson, endeavour to be prepared to forward, with their families, 3,000 more emigrants, if you receive a requisition to that effect, in the course of the next two or three months.

To the Emigration Agent,
 Calcutta.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *George F. Dick*,
 Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 39.

(No. 4.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius,
 6 May 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 39.

I HAVE his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir William Gomm's directions to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, under date the 7th and 17th ultimo; the one transmitting a copy of a report made by you to the Governor of India as to the advantage or otherwise that might be derived from reopening to emigration the port of Madras; the other, reporting that you had already despatched two vessels with immigrants for this island, and that you had taken up and expected to be able to despatch three more during all the month of April, but at very high rate of freight.

2. His Excellency's attention has been drawn to a paragraph in a communication under date the 27th March last, made by the secretary to the government of Bengal, from which it appears that the deputy governor does not approve of the existing arrangement under which,

which, for the interests of the West Indies, emigration to Mauritius is suspended at particular seasons not unfavourable for the voyage, when labourers may be found willing to depart for this island; and, as a communication to this effect will have been made both to you and to Captain Rogers by the secretary to the Bengal government, his Excellency the Governor has directed me to express his hope that in future emigration to this colony will not be stopped or interrupted on account of that for the West Indies.

I have, &c.

To the Emigration Agent,
Calcutta.

(signed) *George F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

Appendix, No. 2.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. 2, in No. 39.

— No. 40. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. to *T. Caird*, Esq.

Sir,

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th June last, accompanied by copies of letters which had been addressed to you by desire of Sir William Gomm, wherein the wish is expressed that the supply of emigrants from Calcutta to Mauritius may not henceforth be interrupted during the months which have been set apart for emigration thence to the West Indian colonies.

You state that it will be impracticable for you to procure a sufficient supply for the West Indies and the Mauritius at the same time, and request to be furnished with Lord Grey's instructions whether you are to adhere to the existing practice, or, in accordance with the desire of Sir William Gomm, to continue the Mauritius emigration coincidentally with that to the West Indies. Lord Grey directs me to acquaint you in answer, that, although it has been deemed requisite on financial grounds to disallow the augmented number of coolies in contemplation, of which the requisition of Sir William Gomm, to which you refer, was probably addressed to you, yet still the experience of last year (in which the emigration appears to have been nearly 1,000, short of the number sanctioned) seems to prove that the present arrangements will not secure to Mauritius an adequate supply of labourers; and it was with a view to enable his Lordship to judge of the propriety of opening the ports of Bombay or of Madras for this service, that I was directed to address to you my letter of the 16th instant, wherein you were instructed to report what is the number of efficient labourers which you think it probable that you will be able to despatch annually from Calcutta to Mauritius and the West Indies.

In the meantime Lord Grey is unable to convey to you his authority for complying with the requisition in question from Sir William Gomm; to sanction which would render it impossible for you to supply emigrants to the vessels which, in reliance on the continuance of the present arrangements, have been chartered in this country for the conveyance of coolies to the West Indies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes.*

No. 40.

B. Hawes, Esq. to
T. Caird, Esq.

— No. 41. —

(No. 304.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir William Gomm.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 March 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated 28 December last, No. 299, reporting the arrival of the ship "Eneas," from Calcutta, with immigrants, and explaining your views with respect to a proposition which had been made to you for a temporary remission of the stamp duty upon engagements of immigrants. I have to express my approval of the course which you took in refusing to accede to that proposal.

I would further observe that, with a view to the real relief of the planter, the stamp duty is the very last tax that ought to be remitted.

With respect to the export duty on sugar, however, you will have learnt from my previous despatches that I would gladly consent to its reduction or repeal whenever the financial circumstances of the colony may admit of affording the planters that relief.

When the report from the Council, recommending an increase of immigration, shall reach me, I will give it all due consideration.

I cannot but fear, however, that the aspect of commercial affairs in the colony will have so much altered since the date of your despatch, that there will be but little hope of such a measure being carried into effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

No. 41.

Earl Grey to
Sir W. Gomm.

— No. 42. —

(No. 300.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 29 December 1847.

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to me that it might be advisable that the government should adopt some measures for increasing the diminished supply of British silver in circulation, and a mode having been suggested to me as practicable, by its acceptance of rupees of the Company at the regulated valuation, to be held in deposit in exchange for

No. 42.
Sir W. Gomm to
Earl Grey.

Appendix, No. 2.

a like amount of British silver, I requested the financial officers of government to take the proposal into consideration, and the report now submitted is the result.

The report will further illustrate the statement conveyed in my last numbered despatch, No. 299, of yesterday's date, with respect to the accumulation of funds in the local treasury, and develop, particularly in its 13th paragraph, the causes by which this depletion has been unavoidably produced. The report will also show throughout the complexity of embarrassment thrown upon those portions of the community who derive no immediate benefit from the introduction of the Indian coin, through the permanency of its twofold valuation in the colony.

And it will also show, I trust, to your Lordship's satisfaction, that while the government is exerting itself to give all possible effect to the committee's recommendations, contained in paragraphs from 18 onward, it is with reason abstaining from lending itself to any of the other projects, commented upon in the preceding portions of the report.

I cannot forward this document without expressing to your Lordship my sense of the valuable services this committee are rendering to myself, and to the community at large, through their able reviews of the important matters successively submitted to their consideration by me.

I feel confident that the matter contained in my despatches, recently transmitted, Nos. 287, 288, and 289, and various others which have preceded them, similarly furnished, within no lengthened period, will bear me out with your Lordship while making this acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieut.-general.

Encl. in No. 42.

Enclosure in No. 42.

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

1 December 1847.

To his Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Scarcity of British Silver.

THE undersigned Financial Officers having, in accordance with your Excellency's desire, taken into consideration the present difficulty experienced by the commercial body in procuring British silver, and the expediency of affording facilities for the issue of that description of coin from the Treasury, upon deposits of rupees valued at 1 s. 10 d., have the honour to submit the following facts and suggestions for your Excellency's consideration.

2. The amount of specie in the Treasury vault on the 1st December 1846 was 98,000*l.*, consisting of the following coins :

			£.	s.	d.							
Gold	-	Sovereigns	-	-	-	5,000	-	-				
Silver	-	Dollars	-	-	-	14,583	6	8				
		Rupees	-	-	-	1,283	6	8				
British, viz.												
Half-crowns	-	-	-	6,900		38,000	-	-				
Shillings	-	-	-	11,900								
Sixpences	-	-	-	19,200								
Pieces of 4 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	4,200		38,700	-	-				
„ 3 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	26,700								
„ 1½ <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	7,800								
Other Coins	-	-	-	-	-	433	6	8				
TOTAL						-	-	-	£.	98,000	-	-

3. During the present year there has been issued to the commissariat, for exportation in exchange for drafts on Her Majesty's Treasury, payable in London, the sum of 80,000*l.*, consisting entirely of sovereigns, dollars, and pieces of 4*d.* and 3*d.*

4. The amount in the vault at the present date is 106,000*l.*, consisting of—

			£.	s.	d.							
Gold	-	Sovereigns	-	-	-	2,305	-	-				
Silver	-	Dollars	-	-	-	3,541	13	4				
		Rupees	-	-	-	4,125	-	-				
British, viz.												
Half-crowns	-	-	-	18,200		78,700	-	-				
Shillings	-	-	-	29,400								
Sixpences	-	-	-	31,100								
Pieces of 3 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	8,900		16,700	-	-				
„ 1½ <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	7,800								
Other Coins	-	-	-	-	-	628	6	8				
TOTAL						-	-	-	£.	106,000	-	-

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There is consequently an increase of 8,000*l.* in the total amount of specie of all descriptions in the Treasury at the present date as compared with a year ago, but there is an increase of 40,700*l.* in large British silver, that is, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences; and this amount has been withdrawn during the year from the circulation, or rather from the chests of the banks and commercial firms, for it is notorious that British silver is not in general circulation; that as soon as it is issued from the Treasury or military chest it is exchanged for rupees; or, when paid away, is collected by the money-brokers, and is only used for the payment of taxes or for exportation.

5. According to the custom-house returns the importation of British silver during the year ending 31st October last was 8,000*l.*, and the exportation 300*l.*; the difference remaining in the island was 7,700*l.*

But the stock of large silver in the vault has increased during the last 12 months 40,700*l.*, consequently the stock which was in the hands of the public in December 1846, has been reduced to the extent of 33,000*l.*

6. If, therefore, there was a pressure for British silver at that date, and the premium which it then bore varied, according to the price current, from one to two per cent. at the beginning of the month, to three to four per cent. at the close, how much greater must it be now when so much has been absorbed into the Treasury? and how much more severe is it likely to become when the heavy disbursements from the Treasury on account of immigration are about to cease, and the payment of the export duties on sugar upon two-thirds of the crop, and of licence duties, and other taxes in the present month; and the first quarter of next year will absorb no less than 87,000*l.* above the sums payable out of the Treasury, if the ordinary receipts and expenditure proceed at the same rate as they did during the same period of 1846 and 1847, and if the new immigration tax do not fall short of the average receipt during the first four months, July to October, in which it was levied, according to the following calculation, in which the extraordinary transactions with the Commissariat during the first quarter of 1847 were omitted.

	RECEIPT.	EXPENDITURE.	EXCESS.
	£.	£.	£.
December 1846 - - - - -	42,956	33,121	9,835
January 1847 - - - - -	47,894	13,997	33,897
February „ - - - - -	32,048	16,751	15,297
March „ - - - - -	29,057	17,145	11,912
	£. 151,955	81,014	70,941

NEW IMMIGRATION TAX.

July - - - - -	£. 3,739
August - - - - -	4,162
September - - - - -	5,400
October - - - - -	3,663
TOTAL - - -	£. 16,964

Average - - - £. 4,241.

Making, however, a larger allowance for the circumstances which are likely to affect the revenue during the ensuing four months, there can be little doubt that, in the ordinary course of events, an additional sum of 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* will be absorbed into the Treasury in that period, before any payments are likely to be required on account of the transport of immigrants.

7. The stock in the Treasury will be further increased by the sum of 40,000*l.*, which the colonial agent has been instructed to send out in repayment of the sum advanced to the Commissariat, which, if it arrives before the month of April, will raise the amount in the Treasury to above 200,000*l.*

8. The question then arises, how is the public to meet this heavy drain to supply 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* in the next four months, in addition to the 40,700*l.* which they have furnished in the last twelve? How are the taxes and duties to be paid?

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9. As a proof of the existing pressure, the premium on British silver, which was quoted last week at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., is quoted to-day at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$. The result will, therefore, soon arise, that the public will be reduced to paying the duties and taxes in rupees at a loss of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the anomaly will speedily follow of all the British silver being locked up in the Treasury except the average sum of about 16,000*l.*, which it disburses monthly, and the monthly payments of the Commissariat, which that department will be obliged to obtain from the Treasury, as the brokers will be unable to tender British silver for Commissariat bills.

10. Another anomaly will then be forced upon the government: a considerable quantity of rupees will find their way into the Treasury, and after a while it will be obliged to re-issue them at the standard rate to parties who will dispose of them at the current rate, and thus reap an illegitimate profit of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

11. It may be argued that the inconvenience and loss of this state of things falls upon the public only, who have themselves to blame for it; that they have made a profit upon the importation of rupees which they must now disgorge; but this is not quite accurate; certain measures of the government have had a material effect in reducing the supply of British silver. The banks it is known are useless in supplying or regulating the circulation, which, consequently, is maintained by commerce alone, and the natural course of the commercial transactions of the island leads to the importation of rupees, and not of British silver. The former may be usually imported at a profit, the latter seldom without a loss; and the difficulty of obtaining a supply in England for some time past has placed an additional obstacle in the way of importation, consequently there is no more in circulation than is absolutely necessary, and a slight derangement of the demand seriously curtails, and may even threaten, as at present, to absorb the whole circulation.

12. It is not pretended that there is much providence on the part of the merchants to secure a supply for their own wants, and they are scarcely bound to provide for those of their clients; moreover, as neither the government nor the banks come to the aid of the public, the traders and other tax-payers who have not the means of procuring a supply for themselves, nor can be expected to do it, must fare as they best can.

13. But this year even the provident merchant might be mistaken in his calculations. The heavy drain occasioned by the old immigration taxes, and the unexpected disappointment in the arrival of only 5,000 instead of 11,000 immigrants, has led to an accumulation of 31,500*l.* in the Treasury upon the immigration account of 1846-47, and the imposition of a new immigration tax, which could not have been foreseen nor provided for, has led to a further drain of 20,500*l.*, making a difference in the circulation of 52,000*l.*, which will be more than doubled, partly from the same causes, within the next four months. The merchants, therefore, are not wholly to blame for the present and the increasing scarcity of British silver; and the larger portion of the community who will suffer from it have no power either of preventing or remedying it.

14. And this suggests the remark, that while only a few have profited by the importation of rupees, the whole community, who had no control over their introduction, nor are in a condition to refuse to receive them at the rate fixed by the capitalists, will suffer the loss arising from the necessity of paying them into the Treasury at the legal rate.

15. Under such circumstances it must be the desire and policy of the government to relieve the existing pressure by any legitimate means at its command. One method would be that suggested for the consideration of the undersigned, namely, the issue of British silver from the Treasury in exchange for deposits of rupees, to be received at the legal rate, and to be redeemed hereafter by British silver. If there were a bank established in the island, which carried on its business with a view to assisting and regulating the circulation, and thus conferring a general benefit on commerce, instead of looking exclusively to the interests of its proprietors, the government might perhaps be warranted in entering into such a transaction with it; but it is notorious that the Commercial Bank does not fulfil the above condition. The Mauritius Bank is virtually defunct.

16. It might even be justifiable, considering the extent to which an extraordinary amount of taxation has contributed to occasion the present deficiency, and that the government could not possibly incur any risk or inconvenience, to issue British silver in sums of not less than 1,000*l.* to individuals upon the same guarantee of rupees deposited at the legal rate; and it might be worth the while of the parties to lose the interest on the amount of difference, while they were procuring a supply of money from England to replace the rupees. But it is a question how far this is consistent with the instructions of the Secretary of State. And there is another consideration which must have some weight, namely, that the parties who would be able or likely to enter into such a transaction with the government, would be chiefly those who have already made their profit upon the introduction of the rupees, and would now probably make a second profit by retailing the British silver at a high premium to the public. For these reasons, and considering the possible extent of the influence which the recent disastrous intelligence from England may have upon the position and prospects of the colony, the undersigned cannot recommend that the government should at present adopt the measure under examination.

17. There does not appear to be the same objection to the exchange of British silver for deposits of gold, but the public would probably not avail itself of the opportunity.

18. Among the other measures at its command, the most legitimate, but one of slow operation, is an increased expenditure upon public works. But here there is a limit. The number of contractors qualified to undertake important works is small, and at present there is

a great

a great scarcity of timber in the colony. A large amount has been already voted for works which have not yet been commenced, viz. :—

Civil prisons, women's ward	-	-	-	£. 5,000
Second civil store	-	-	-	3,967
Public offices	-	-	-	6,587
Gondoles of Port Louis	-	-	-	9,000
Repairs of quay	-	-	-	1,261

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making a total of 25,815 *l.* in addition to a number of works already in hand. Some of the above will not require any timber, and may therefore be commenced without reference to the scarcity of that article, and there are others which the Council might be disposed to sanction under the circumstances, such as the covering of the rivulet "Butte à Thonnier." The season, too, for laying macadam on the roads is at hand, and perhaps there may be an increased issue on this account.

19. It is also a favourable time for effecting any purchases of land or buildings which the government may have in view, such as the site of a new cemetery, or the building at the corner of the Place d'Armes.

20. Another mode of increasing the circulation of British silver is by the withdrawal of the tokens, which are a base coin, bearing a nominal value, as they are paid into the Treasury; at present they are paid out as fast as they are received.

These coins were issued in 1822, at the nominal value of one shilling. Their intrinsic value is calculated to be 6.46 *d.* The number issued in tokens and half tokens was 442,000 equal in nominal value to 22,100 *l.*, and in intrinsic value to 11,528 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* In 1831 they were recalled and re-issued at the rate of 8 *d.* which was intended to cover the charges of coinage, freight, &c., &c, and which slightly exceeded the difference between the above rate and the intrinsic value. The Lords of the Treasury disapproved of this arrangement, and directed that they should not be issued at a rate above their intrinsic value; in consequence, however, of the monetary difficulties, and the financial position of the government and the colony in 1832, the Secretary of State allowed the execution of this order to be suspended. The same reasons being no longer in operation, the present moment seems favourable for carrying out the original instructions.

21. There is also a small amount of markees still remaining in circulation, which are included in the orders already referred to of the Home Government, and may also now be advantageously recalled. With regard to the amount in circulation, it can only be stated, that in 1832, 4,400 *l.* in this coin had been accumulated in the Treasury, and the amount remaining in circulation was supposed to be small. In that year the above amount was re-issued, and at present there is only 421 *l.* in the Treasury, so that the circulation, not making allowance for the loss, would probably exceed 4,000 *l.*

The undersigned are unable to offer any other suggestions for relieving the existing pressure for British silver, but they doubt not that the facts which they have brought forward will receive your Excellency's attentive consideration, and will dispose your Excellency to apply any remedy to it which the course of administration and of future events may render available.

All which is humbly submitted.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*
Colonial Secretary.

(signed) *W. W. R. Kerr,*
Auditor-general.

(signed) *Rawson W. Rawson,*
Treasurer, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

— No. 43. —

(No. 3.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Earl *Grey*.

ST. VINCENT.

Governor *Reid* to
Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Barbadoes, 25 January 1848.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship authenticated transcripts of an Act passed by the legislature of St. Vincent, together with the Attorney-general's opinion thereon, viz., "An Act to revive an Act, intituled 'An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants.'"

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid,*
Governor.

Opinion.
8 Dec. 1847.

No. 553.

Appendix, No. 2.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. in No. 43.
No. 553.

Enclosure in No. 43.

An Act (No. 553) to revive an Act, intituled, "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants."

Not objectionable.

A new Bill is in preparation.

St. Vincent, 8 December 1847.

(signed) *P. Hobson,*
Attorney-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *E. Hore,*
Private Secretary.

(No. 553.)

AN ACT to revive an Act, intituled, "An Act for the Suppression of Vagrancy, and for the Punishment of Idle and Disorderly Persons, Rogues and Vagabonds, incorrigible Rogues, and other Vagrants."

Preamble.

Clause 1.
Reviving for six
months the Va-
grant Act.

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants," being a temporary Act, has from time to time been continued by various Acts, and the last continuing Act recently expired; and whereas it is necessary to revive the first-mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted, by the officer administering the Government, the Council, and Assembly of the island of Saint Vincent and its dependencies, that from and after the publication of this Act, the first-mentioned Act, intituled, "An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants," shall be revived and continued in force for the space of six months: provided always, that this present Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session.

Passed the Assembly this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *C. D. Stewart,* Speaker.
James H. Brown, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Geo. W. D. Beresford,* Clerk of Council.

St. Vincent, 18 Dec. 1847.

IN accordance with my instructions, I assent to this Act.

(signed) *John Campbell,* Lieutenant-Governor.

Assented to by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Geo. W. D. Beresford,* Colonial Secretary.

Marshal's Office, St. Vincent, 20 Dec. 1847.

Duly published in Kingstown this day.

(signed) *Anthony H. Hobson,* Provost Marshal.

These are to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act, intituled, "An Act to revive an Act, intituled 'An Act for the suppression of vagrancy, and for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants,'" which Act duly passed the Council and Assembly, was assented to by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and proclaimed in Kingstown as therein stated.

Given under my hand at the Secretary's Office this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(signed) *Geo. W. D. Beresford,* Colonial Secretary.

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ANTIGUA.

— No. 44. —

Appendix, No. 2.

ANTIGUA.

No. 44.

EXTRACTS from the Reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates of Antigua, for the Half-year ended 31 December 1847; transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Governor of Antigua, in Despatch dated 29 February 1848.

Extracts of Reports from Stipendiary Magistrates.

“THE number of young persons employed in field labour has increased during this half-year; and I confidently repeat my conviction that in a few years a numerous native peasantry will arise to cultivate the soil, and supersede the necessity of immigration.”

“A considerable decrease has taken place in the wages of field labourers in this half-year, owing to the depressed state of colonial produce, &c. &c.”

“The labourers have submitted to this reduction without a murmur.”

“Several instances have been reported to me in which, upon being informed of the inability of the proprietor to pay the weekly wages in specie, as heretofore, the labourers have offered to continue the cultivation, and await the sale of the crop for payment of their claims.”

“The reduction of wages has had the effect of bringing more labour into the market.”

“There is a small decrease of paupers, as compared with the preceding report.”

“I am happy to report the increasing prosperity of the Savings Bank Institution; the amount deposited on 31 December is 1,400*l.* sterling, being an increase of 800*l.* on the last half-year.”

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

COPIES of the CHARTER-PARTIES or other INSTRUMENTS under which the Colonial Governments had contracted with certain Merchants, Shipowners, for the Conveyance of Africans to the British West Indies, together with any Rules and Regulations framed in the Colonial Office in relation to such Immigration and such Conveyance.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
27 March 1848.

B. HAWES.

LIST.

- No. 1.—Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 15 November 1847. Immigration—Instructions—Licences, &c. to be issued to Ships engaged in—Proclamation of Terms to be made, p. 349
- No. 2.—Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 21 January 1848. Detention of Akoo and Congo Africans in Liberated African Yard approved—Objections to Apprenticeship of African Children - - - - - p. 350
- No. 3.—Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 28 January 1848. Free Passages—Emigrant Tax—Instructions respecting - - - - - p. 350
- No. 4.—Land and Emigration Commissioners to B. Hawes, Esq., 28 March 1848. Enclosures: Charter-Parties—Regulations, Instructions, &c. issued by the Board relative to Emigration from Africa to British West Indies, and Shipping employed thereby - - p. 350
- No. 5.—Form of Licence to African Emigrant Vessels—List of Licences granted to African Emigrant Vessels - - - - - p. 363
- No. 6.—Form of Admiralty Pass - - - - - p. 363

— No. 1. —

(No. 122.)

Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 November 1847.

HER Majesty's Government have been led to view with great and increasing solicitude the deficiency of available labour under which many of the West Indian colonies are now suffering, and the jeopardy in which the interests of those valuable possessions of the Crown are in consequence placed; and they have anxiously considered the possibility of meeting this want by an increased accession of immigrants from the coast of Africa, a course which all statements concur in showing to be as advantageous to the Africans who emigrate as to the West Indian agriculturists who employ them.

Steps therefore are about immediately to be taken to encourage ships to proceed to certain parts of Africa in order to offer an opportunity of carrying this emigration into effect, and I have to instruct you to afford to such ships, if furnished with a proper licence, every facility

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

facility for procuring emigrants. The licence will include all the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, and also the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence, and will probably extend from Grand Bassa to the River Cestos. Proper security will be taken that the vessels licensed shall proceed to no other part of the African coast.

Among other means which may occur to you of forwarding this object, you will not fail forthwith to issue a proclamation in such terms as you may think best calculated to meet the apprehensions of the native chiefs and people, informing them that these ships are to be sent out under the control of the British Government, and that emigrants may rely upon good treatment.

I must conclude by strongly impressing upon you that the progress of this enterprise will be watched with the deepest interest by Her Majesty's Government, and that while any conduct on the part of a governor which might oppose or discountenance it would not fail to be followed by their serious displeasure, there are no means by which you will secure a greater share of their approval than by such efforts as may contribute to its success.

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

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT from Despatch from Earl *Grey* to Governor of *Sierra Leone*, dated 21 January 1848.

I ENTIRELY approve of your having detained in the yard 186 people of the nations of Akoos and Congos, who strongly urged their desire to be allowed to wait until they could be taken on the "Growler's" second voyage, as there was not room for them on the present occasion. The arrival of the sailing vessels since despatched from this country will have afforded them an earlier opportunity. As these people had at their own request remained at the expense of the Government until they could be removed, you would, doubtless, have felt it incumbent on you at any rate to afford every possible discouragement to any such change of feeling as that to which you mention that persons of their race are liable.

I perceive by the returns that 178 children over 12 years of age have been apprenticed; I presume you must have been compelled to this course by an impossibility of otherwise providing for their subsistence; but you are aware of the strong objections which have been expressed both by the Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1842, and also by Her Majesty's Government, to the system of apprenticeship, which had been shown to degenerate into a species of virtual slavery, and I must say that the step which you have thus reported convinces me the more of the necessity of as far as possible avoiding the settlement of the captured negroes who fall into the hands of Government in a colony where they cannot be provided for, except in a manner so little consistent with the advantages of a real state of freedom.

— No. 3. —

(No. 140.)

Earl *Grey* to Governor *Macdonald*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 January 1848.

WITH reference to that part of the general instructions to the emigration agent, enclosed in my despatch No. 60, of the 13th of March last, which desired him to furnish emigrants with general information on the nature of their prospects in the West Indies, and to acquaint them that they would be entitled to a free passage back at the end of five years, provided that during that time they had worked for owners of land in the colony, I have to add that the emigration agent should let it be understood amongst all the emigrants that, whilst they will be entirely free people, the reason why they are offered a free passage is that they may make themselves useful in the colony in labouring on land, and therefore, that if they should think proper afterwards to follow some other pursuit, it is possible they may be subject, in that case, to a small payment per month in order to refund the expenses of their conveyance.

You will be so good as to convey directions to this effect to the emigration agent.

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

— No. 4. —

Land and Emigration Commissioners to *B. Hawes*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
28 March 1848.

Sir,

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing the copy of an Order from the Select Committee of the House of Commons respecting sugar and coffee planting, and we have the honour, in obedience to Lord *Grey's* instructions, to enclose herewith the documents called for in that order, so far as they exist in this office.

We have &c.
(signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*
Frederic Rogers.

Vide Parliamentary
Papers, No. 191,
of 1847. p. 8.

Nos. 1 to 4-

SCHEDULES.

Appendix, No. 3.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1, containing 1st, Regulations issued by the Commissioners on 10th November 1847.
2d. Tenders of the "Amity Hall" and "Morayshire" for Jamaica, and letters accepting the same.

No. 2, containing 1st, Regulations issued by the Commissioners; the same as before, with the exception of addition in clause 5, to the effect that 7 s. 6 d. a day will be allowed for the "mess" of the naval officer.

2d. Tenders of the "Una" and "Arabian" for British Guiana, and letters accepting the same.

3d. Tenders of the "Persian" and "Bangalore" for Trinidad, and letters accepting the same.

4th. Memorandum of subsequent alterations in dietary scale of the "Persian" and "Bangalore."

No. 3. Heads of instructions to naval officers.

No. 4, containing 1st, Letter of Mr. Walcott to Mr. G. Anderson, dated 19th November 1847, explaining the terms on which the "Superior" may be allowed to proceed to Sierra Leone for emigrants to British Guiana, and a copy of the bond given by Mr. Anderson.

2d. Letter from Mr. Walcott to Mr. Hopkinson, dated 18th December 1847, on his application for permission for the "Helena" to proceed to Sierra Leone on similar service, with the bond given by Mr. Hopkinson.

(No. 1.)

1. The ship will receive a licence to convey passengers from Sierra Leone or any other of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence.

2. The master is to proceed in the first instance to Sierra Leone and to report his arrival to the emigration agent there, by whose advice he is to be chiefly guided as to the place to seek passengers.

3. If he obtains a complement of passengers at Sierra Leone, he will repair with the least possible delay to Jamaica; but if he obtains none, or only a part of his complement at Sierra Leone, he will then proceed to the Kroo coast to collect passengers there. He is not to take on board a greater number of passengers than the ship can carry under the Passengers' Act, which number will be ascertained and certified before the ship leaves this country by the emigration officer at the port.

4. The ship is to carry a duly qualified surgeon, to be approved by the Emigration Commissioners, at the charge of the owners.

5. Should it be thought necessary to place a Government officer on board, his pay and the expense of his mess will be defrayed by the Government.

6. The passengers are to be victualled according to the scale annexed, marked (A.), and the vessel is also to be provided with the medical comforts and other stores enumerated in the schedule marked (B).

7. The passage money to be paid in Jamaica for any Africans introduced under these conditions will be the sum of 35 dollars for each person of ten years and upwards, and half for children between one and ten, with no charge for infants; the payment to be made only on passengers landed alive, and in good health, and in strict conformity with these conditions.

8. The Emigration Commissioners do not undertake to guarantee any number of passengers, but only the payment of a certain fixed sum in case the bounty on the passengers actually embarked does not reach the amount of such fixed sum, the object being to afford the shipowner some protection against loss on the outlay that he must make in preparing for the people whether or not they may be eventually procurable. Supposing, therefore, that the freight on the number of Africans embarked would, at the specified rate of bounty, be less than the fixed sum, the latter will, nevertheless, be paid, but if the freight be greater, the shipowner is to receive the bounty only.

9. The master of the vessel, however, is to make every effort to procure a full complement of Africans, and unless otherwise directed by the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, is to remain at least 21 days on the coast, including both Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, in order to entitle the owners to claim the benefit of Article 8. In any case of doubt or difficulty, and supposing that no Government officer is on board, the best way for the master to secure the acquiescence of the Emigration Commissioners in any course he may adopt, will be to obtain the written approval of the emigration agent at Sierra Leone.

By order of the Commissioners,

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster,
10 November 1847.

Appendix, No. 3.

SCHEDULE (A.)

SIERRA LEONE.

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.	Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gill.
Lime-juice - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	- 2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	- 2 oz.
Water - - - - -	1 gill.	-
Vinegar - - - - -	-	-
Palm oil - - - - -	-	-
Salt - - - - -	-	-
African pepper - - - - -	-	-

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.	
1 kit - - - - -	} For each mess of six persons.
1 wooden platter - - - - -	
1 mess bread basket - - - - -	
1 hawse bucket - - - - -	

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 passengers.

28 lbs. of arrow-root.	10 gallons of rum.
28 „ of sugar.	3 „ of vinegar.
100 pints of lemon-juice.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of marine soap.
100 lbs. of sugar.	2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc.
6 bottles of wine.	

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in three places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Morayshire -	Stamp - - -	318, O. M. A. 1.	<i>Fect.</i> 66	<i>Ft. in.</i> 24 11	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 6	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 4	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 1

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be ready.		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
* Sunderland -	1835	-- Has topgallant fore-castle.	-- Has a half-poop, with stern windows in cabin.	-- London Docks.	- In about a week.	-- In about 14 days.	-- 3 l. 15 s. sterling per head on the number ad-measured for.	-- This ship has a raised quarter-deck, and it is proposed to apportion a part for the conveyance of the emigrants.

Sir,

London, 17 November 1847.

I BEG to offer the ship "Morayshire," A. 1, for the conveyance of Emigrants to Jamaica from Africa, on the terms mentioned in the annexed tender, subject to the conditions issued by you, dated 10 November 1847.

S. Walcott, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) D. Dunbar.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Amity Hall	Ford	419, O. M.	<i>Feet.</i> 107	<i>Ft. in.</i> 26 4	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 7	<i>Ft. in.</i> 7 1	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 2

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
Sunderland	1831	-- Has both poop and topgallant fore-castle.	-- Has stern ports and scuttles in bows.	-- West India Dock.	Now	30 Nov.	-- Either half the bounty on the whole complement, until the number of emigrants exceeds half, or 3 <i>l.</i> upon each emigrant not embarked less than the complement, and 35 dollars for each embarked and landed alive.	

(Here follow particulars of three other ships which were not accepted.)

(signed) James Thomson & Co.

Gentlemen and Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
20th November 1847.

With reference to your offer, dated 17th instant, of the ship "Amity Hall" ^{of} Morayshire for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to Jamaica, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you that they accept your tender, subject to the following stipulations:

- 1st. That the ship shall be pronounced by Lieutenant Lean seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.
- 2d. That she is to sail from London on the $\frac{4th}{8th}$ of December.
- 3d. That for every passenger short of the full complement which the vessel is found by admeasurement of the Commissioners' officer capable of carrying, the owner shall be paid the sum of 7*l.* sterling in this country within 15 days after receiving from Jamaica the official certificate of her arrival in the island.
- 4th. That with reference to the sixth and seventh clauses of the conditions dated the 10th instant, all emigrants above the age of 10 years shall be victualled and paid for as adults; and,
- 5th. That the vessel be provided with a supply of provisions and water equal to eight weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.

I am, &c.
(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

Messrs. James Thomson & Co. ("Amity Hall.")
D. Dunbar, Esq. ("Morayshire.")

(No. 2.)

1. The ship will receive a licence to convey passengers from Sierra Leone or any other of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence.
2. The master is to proceed in the first instance to Sierra Leone, and to report his arrival to the emigration agent there, by whose advice he is to be chiefly guided as to the place to seek passengers.
3. If he obtains a complement of passengers at Sierra Leone he will repair with the least possible delay to
0.32. ; but if he obtains none, or only a part of his complement

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Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

ment at Sierra Leone, he will then proceed to the Kroo coast to collect passengers there. He is not to take on board a greater number of passengers than the ship can carry under the Passengers' Act, which number will be ascertained and certified before the ship leaves this country, by the emigration officer at the port.

4. The ship is to carry a duly-qualified surgeon, to be approved by the Emigration Commissioners, at the charge of the owners.

5. Should it be thought necessary to place a Government officer on board, his pay and the expense of his mess will be defrayed by the Government; 7 s. 6 d. a day will be allowed for the mess.

6. The passengers are to be victualled according to the scale annexed, marked (A.); and the vessel is also to be provided with the medical comforts and other stores enumerated in the schedule marked (B.)

7. The passage money to be paid in for any Africans introduced under these conditions will be the sum of 35 dollars for each person of 10 years and upwards, and half for children between one and ten, with no charge for infants, the payment to be made only on passengers landed alive, and in good health, and in strict conformity with these conditions.

8. The Emigration Commissioners do not undertake to guarantee any number of passengers; but only the payment of a certain fixed sum in case the bounty on the passengers actually embarked does not reach the amount of such fixed sum; the object being to afford the shipowner some protection against loss on the outlay that he must make in preparing for the people, whether or not they may be eventually procurable. Supposing, therefore, that the freight on the number of Africans embarked would, at the specified rate of bounty, be less than the fixed sum, the latter will nevertheless be paid; but if the freight be greater, the shipowner is to receive the bounty only.

9. The master of the vessel, however, is to make every effort to procure a full complement of Africans, and unless otherwise directed by the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, is to remain at least 21 days on the coast, including both Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, in order to entitle the owners to claim the benefit of Article 8. In any case of doubt or difficulty, and supposing that no Government officer is on board, the best way for the master to secure the acquiescence of the Emigration Commissioners in any course he may adopt, will be to obtain the written approval of the emigration agent at Sierra Leone.

By order of the Commissioners,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, }
9, Park-street, Westminster.

(signed) S. Walcott,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualing Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.	Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 ½ lb.	- - - - -
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	½ lb.	½ pint.
The latter not to be issued oftener than on alternate days with the beef or pork.		
Lime-juice - - - - -	½ oz.	- - - - -
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	1 ½ gill.
Water - - - - -	1 gall.	- - - - -
		2 oz.
		2 oz.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

- 1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.
 - 1 kit - - - - -
 - 1 wooden platter - - - - -
 - 1 mess bread basket - - - - -
 - 1 hawse bucket - - - - -
- } For each mess of six persons.

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 28 lbs. of arrowroot. | 10 gallons of rum. |
| 28 " of sugar. | 3 " of vinegar. |
| 100 pints of lemon-juice. | ½ cwt. of marine soap. |
| 100 lbs. of sugar. | 2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's |
| 6 bottles of wine. | chloride of zinc. |

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Una	Thomas Mack	699 tons, O. M. 773 tons, N. M.	<i>Ft.</i> 140	<i>Ft.</i> 30	<i>Ft. in.</i> 9 9	<i>Ft. in.</i> 8 1	<i>Ft. in.</i> 7 7

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
St. John's	September 1846.	Round-house and topgallant forecastle.	Stern and bow ports.	Messrs. Young & Co.'s dock-yard, Lime-house.	Immediately.	From London on Saturday for Cardiff, from which place she will sail about the 7th January 1848.	See letter	The master was in command of the "James Hay," and delivered a full complement of African emigrants at Jamaica, without the slightest casualty.

Gentlemen,

2, Riches-court, Lime-street,
21 December 1847.

WE hereby offer the ship "Una," Mack, master, (particulars as per accompanying form of tender,) to proceed to the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast to Demerara, for the fixed sum of 300 L, provided the said ship should not succeed in procuring emigrants on whom does not exceed the above amount.

We have, &c.

To Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

(signed) Hall, Brothers.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
21 December 1847.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated 21st instant, of the ship "Una," 699 tons, O. M., for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to British Guiana, subject to the following stipulations; viz.

1. That the ship shall be pronounced by the Commissioners' officer, Lieut. Lean, R. N., seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.
2. That such means for securing proper ventilation between decks be adopted as shall be deemed sufficient by Lieutenant Lean.
3. That the ship shall be ready to sail on the 10th day of January next.
4. That she be provided with a supply of provisions and water, to be approved by the Commissioners' officer, equal to six weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.
5. That if the amount of bounty which would be payable on the emigrants embarked, if landed alive in British Guiana, shall fall short of 300 L, the owner shall be entitled to receive the difference between that amount of bounty and 300 L, which difference shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Demerara an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Hall, Brothers.

(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.			
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.	
The fine Liverpool-built ship Arabian, *Æ.1	J. Robertson -	391, O. M.	<i>Ft. in.</i> 105 8	<i>Ft. in.</i> 26 7	<i>Ft. in.</i> 7 2	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 8	<i>Ft. in.</i> 7 2	
* This ship is well known in Demerara, having been employed by Her Majesty's Commissioners nearly three years in a similar service, making seven voyages with African emigrants satisfactorily.								
Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Toppallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
* Liverpool -	1825	-- Has poop and topgallant fore-castle.	-- Has stern ports.	-- London Dock.	Ready	10 January	-- £. 7 sterling per head for each passenger short of half of the full complement the ship can carry, as ascertained by the Commissioners' officer.	

62, Cornhill, 21 December 1847.

WE beg leave to tender the above-named ship to convey African emigrants from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa or from the Kroo coast to Demerara, subject to the terms and conditions annexed hereto.

(signed) *Lachlans & MacLeod*, Brokers.

Authorized and confirmed.

(signed) *J. H. Luscombe*, Owner

To the Secretary of Her Majesty's
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
21 December 1847.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated 21st instant, of the ship "Arabian," 391 tons, old measurement, for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to British Guiana, subject to the following stipulations; viz.

1. That the ship shall be pronounced by the Commissioners' officer, Lieutenant Lean, R.N., seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.
2. That such means for securing proper ventilation between decks be adopted as shall be deemed sufficient by Lieutenant Lean.
3. That the ship shall be ready to sail on the 10th day of January next.
4. That she be provided with a supply of provisions and water to be approved by the Commissioners' officer, equal to six weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.
5. That if the number of passengers embarked shall fall short of half of the full complement which the vessel is capable of carrying under the Passengers' Act, the owner shall receive for every passenger so falling short the sum of 7*l.* sterling, which sum shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Demerara an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Lachlans & MacLeod,
62, Cornhill.

(signed) *S. Walcott*,
Secretary.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Persian, A. 1 -	- - - -	<i>Ft.</i> O. M. 347 N. M. 409 including cabin accommodations, which are 24 feet long.	Total length 103 feet.	<i>Ft. in.</i> 24 3	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 9	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 2	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 7

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Topgallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship, according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
* Greenock -	1838 -	-- Has sunk poop and no topgallant fore-castle.	-- Has four stern win-dows.	-- St. Ka-tharine's Dock.	Ready	10 Feb. -	-- A sum equal to eight guineas sterling per head for each pas-senger short of half of the full complement the ship can carry, as ascertained by the Com-missioners' officer.	

62, Cornhill, 25 January 1848.

WE beg leave to tender the above-named ship to convey African emigrants from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa or from the Kroo coast to Trinidad, subject to the terms and conditions annexed hereto.

(signed) *Lachlans & MacLeod*, Brokers.

Authorized and approved.

(signed) *Teighe & Smith*, Owners.

To the Secretary of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Sir, 62, Cornhill, 25 January 1848.

WITH reference to our tender of the ship "Persian" this day, we beg to explain that the fixed amount intended by the owners is a sum equal to eight guineas per head for half the ship's ascertained complement of emigrants, less any amount which may have been received at Trinidad.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Lachlans & MacLeod*.

S. Walcott, Esq.,

Secretary to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
26 January 1848.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated the 25th instant, of the ship "Persian," 409 tons, new measurement, for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty from the west coast of Africa to Trinidad, subject to the following stipulations, which, as regards the fifth, contains a slight modification of the language of your letter of yesterday.

- 1st. That the ship be pronounced by the Commissioners' officer, Lieutenant Lean, R. N., seaworthy, and in every respect fit for the proposed service.
- 2d. That such means for securing proper ventilation between decks be adopted as shall be deemed sufficient by Lieutenant Lean.
- 3d. That the ship shall be ready to sail on the 10th day of February next.

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4th. That

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

4th. That she be provided with a supply of provisions and water, to be approved by the Commissioners' officer, equal to six weeks' consumption of the whole number of emigrants she can legally carry.

5th. That if the amount of bounty which would be payable on the emigrants embarked if landed alive in Trinidad shall fall short of a sum equal to eight guineas per adult (reckoning two children between the ages of one and ten as an adult), on half the ship's legal complement, to be ascertained by Lieutenant Lean, the owner shall be entitled to receive the difference between that amount of bounty and such sum, which difference shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Trinidad an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Messrs. Lachlans & MacLeod.

SHIP'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	Tons per Register. State whether Old or New Measurement.	Length of Lower Deck.	Greatest Breadth of Lower Deck.	Height between Decks in Three Places.		
					At the Stern.	At the Main Hatchway.	At Stern Post.
Bangalore, A. 1, 12 years.	James Parsons -	456 O. M. 511 N. M.	<i>Ft. in.</i> 107 6	<i>Ft. in.</i> 26 10	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 4	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 6	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 5

Where Built.	When Built.	Whether Poop and Toppallant Forecastle.	Whether or not Stern Ports.	Where Lying.	When will be Ready		Name fixed Sum for each Ship according to Condition 8.	REMARKS.
					To be Surveyed.	To Sail.		
* Liverpool -	1841 -	Both -	Four -	- - West India Export Dock.	- - Immediately.	- - When approved of and ready.	£. 750	

Gentlemen,

2, Leadenhall-street, 25 January 1848.

IN accordance with the public advertisement, we beg to submit an offer of the ship "Bangalore," A. 1, 311 tons, for the conveyance of emigrants from the coast of Africa to Trinidad, subject to the conditions set forth.

We are, &c.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

(signed) *John Chapman & Co.*

Gentlemen,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster, 26 Jan. 1848.

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to accept your tender, dated the 25th instant, of the ship "Bangalore," 511 tons, N. M. for the conveyance of emigrants on bounty, from the west coast of Africa to Trinidad, subject to the following stipulations; viz.

[1st, 2d, 3d and 4th conditions same as in letter of this date to Messrs. Lachlans.]

5th. That if the bounty which would be payable on the emigrants embarked, if landed alive in Trinidad, shall fall short of 750 *l.*, the owner shall be entitled to receive the difference between that amount of bounty and 750 *l.*, which difference shall be paid to him in this country within 21 days after the Commissioners shall have received from Trinidad an official certificate of the arrival there of the vessel.

I have, &c.

Messrs. J. Chapman & Co.

(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

(Memorandum.)

Dietary for the "Persian" and "Bangalore."

By a subsequent correspondence between the Commissioners and the brokers of these vessels, it was agreed that the allowance of animal food should be increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per diem, and that biscuit should be issued for breakfast instead of rice. A small addition was also made to the list of medical comforts.

(No. 3.)

HEADS of INSTRUCTIONS for the Naval Officer on board the African Emigrant Transport

1. WHEN on service, the naval officer will wear the uniform established for his rank agreeably to the practice of Her Majesty's navy.
2. The duties of the officer will be chiefly to see that the vessel on board of which he shall be placed do not proceed for emigrants to any other part of the coast of Africa than Sierra Leone (or, if wished by the master, the British possessions in the Gambia or on the Gold Coast) and the Kroo coast, and to satisfy the officers of any cruisers who may be met with on the voyage that she is proceeding with the sanction and authority of Her Majesty's Government.
3. Within the limits of the British possessions in Africa, the officer will not be held in any way responsible for the selection of the emigrants to be put on board, as this duty will pertain solely to the master of the vessel and the Government emigration agent, or his representative on the spot. On the Kroo coast, however, being beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, it will be the duty of the officer, in case the Government emigration agent be not in attendance there, to make himself sufficiently acquainted with the proceedings to be able to certify that none of the emigrants embark otherwise than entirely with their own free will, and that nothing occurs which in any way bears a character of slave-trading.
4. Should the vessel for any reason touch at any other place in Africa than those above-named, the officer will immediately on his arrival in Jamaica report the circumstances to the governor of that colony, stating at the same time the object of the visit, the nature of the proceedings, and the length of stay.
5. It is not intended that the vessel should remain at Sierra Leone or the Kroo coast more than 21 days in all, unless it be otherwise specially agreed between Mr. Hook, the emigration agent, and the master of the vessel.
6. The terms under which the vessel is to be licensed for the service are contained in the accompanying paper, which is forwarded for the information of the officer on board.
7. He is in no way to interfere in the management or navigation of the ship.
8. He will be furnished with a proper Admiralty pass, to satisfy any of the officers of Her Majesty's cruisers by whom the vessel may be visited. He is to offer no obstacle to any lawful visit by the officers of British or foreign vessels of war engaged in the prevention of the slave trade.
9. On the disembarkation of emigrants in Jamaica the duty of the officer will cease, and he will be allowed a passage back to England, at the expense of Government, in the first mail steamer.
10. His remuneration will consist of a gratuity of 150*l.*, to be paid to him in addition to his half-pay.
11. The officer will keep a journal, in duplicate, of any circumstances worthy of note which may fall within his observation. One copy he will deliver to the governor of Jamaica, and the other he will deposit on his return to England in the office of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

1. The ship will receive a licence to convey passengers from Sierra Leone, or any other of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the Kroo coast, of which the limits will be defined in the licence.
2. The master is to proceed in the first instance to Sierra Leone, and to report his arrival to the emigration agent there, by whose advice he is to be chiefly guided as to the place to seek passengers.
3. If he obtains a complement of passengers at Sierra Leone, he will repair with the least possible delay to . . . But if he obtains none, or only a part of his complement at Sierra Leone, he will then proceed to the Kroo coast to collect passengers there. He is not to take on board a greater number of passengers than the ship can carry under the Passengers' Act, which number will be ascertained and certified before the ship leaves this country by the emigration officer at the port.
4. The ship is to carry a duly-qualified surgeon, to be approved by the Emigration Commissioners, at the charge of the owners.
5. Should it be thought necessary to place a Government officer on board, his pay and the expense of his mess will be defrayed by the Government.
6. The passengers are to be victualled according to the scale annexed, marked (A.); and the vessel is also to be provided with the medical comforts and other stores enumerated in the schedule marked (B.)

Appendix, No. 3.
SIERRA LEONE.

7. The passage money to be paid in for any African introduced under these conditions will be the sum of 35 dollars for each person of 10 years and upwards, and half for children between one and ten, with no charge for infants; the payment to be made only on passengers landed alive and in good health, and in strict conformity with these conditions.

8. The Emigration Commissioners do not undertake to guarantee any number of passengers, but only the payment of a certain fixed sum in case the bounty on the passengers actually embarked does not reach the amount of such fixed sum; the object being to afford the shipowner some protection against loss on the outlay that he must make in preparing for the people, whether or not they may be eventually procurable. Supposing, therefore, that the freight on the number of Africans embarked would, at the specified rate of bounty, be less than the fixed sum, the latter will nevertheless be paid; but if the freight be greater, the shipowner is to receive the bounty only.

9. The master of the vessel, however, is to make every effort to procure a full complement of Africans, and unless otherwise directed by the emigration agent at Sierra Leone, is to remain at least 21 days on the coast, including both Sierra Leone and the Kroo coast, in order to entitle the owners to claim the benefit of Article 8. In any case of doubt or difficulty, and supposing that no Government officer is on board, the best way for the master to secure the acquiescence of the Emigration Commissioners in any course he may adopt, will be to obtain the written approval of the emigration agent at Sierra Leone.

By order of the Commissioners,

S. Walcott, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.	Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 ½ lb.	½ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	¼ lb.	1 ½ gill.
Lime-juice - - - - -	½ oz.	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	2 oz.
Water - - - - -	1 gall.	
Vinegar - - - - -		½ pint.
Palm oil - - - - -		1 ½ gill.
Salt - - - - -		2 oz.
African pepper - - - - -		2 oz.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies,

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.

1 kit - - - - -	} For each mess of six persons.
1 wooden platter - - - - -	
1 mess bread-basket - - - - -	
1 hawse bucket - - - - -	

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 passengers,

28 lbs. of arrowroot.	10 gallons of rum.
28 " of sugar.	3 " of vinegar.
100 pints of lemon-juice.	½ cwt. of marine soap.
100 lbs. of sugar.	2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc.
6 bottles of wine.	

(No. 4.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,

19 November 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to return the following answers upon the points on which they believe you wish for information. They understand you to have inquired whether if you were inclined to send the "Superior" to Sierra Leone, on the chance of obtaining Africans, you could receive a licence for the purpose; and if free from any necessity of taking with you in the vessel a Government officer; provided you were satisfied to confine yourself to Sierra Leone, and entered into bond that the vessel should not repair without an officer on board to the Kroo coast, for the purpose of obtaining emigrants there.

I am desired to state that there would be no objection to giving you a licence on those terms, and that you will be at liberty to despatch the vessel whenever you think proper. The conditions to be attended to are as follows:

1st. It

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1st. It is necessary that every vessel licensed by the Government for the conveyance of passengers should be inspected by Lieutenant Lean in the manner with which the Commissioners believe you are familiar, and to which they feel confident that you will feel no objection.

2d. It is necessary that a surgeon should be carried.

3d. Enclosed is a scale of provisions according to which the African emigrants must be victualled in order to entitle them to bounty on landing in the West Indies.

4th. Vessels bound to Guiana and Trinidad must have provisions and water on board for seven weeks, and those bound to Jamaica for eight weeks.

5th. It will be optional with the shipowner to lay in at Sierra Leone any of the provisions and stores which are of a kind that can be procured at that place.

6th. The bounty, as you are probably aware, has been named in the respective colonies at 35 dollars.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Gliddon,
pro Secretary.

G. Anderson, Esq.

SCHEDULE (A.)
Vitualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten to receive half a ration.

	Per day.		Per week.
Rice - - - - -	1 ½ lb.	Vinegar - - - - -	½ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	¼ lb.	Palm oil - - - - -	1 ½ gill.
The latter not to be issued oftener than on alternate days with the beef or pork.			
Lime juice - - - - -	½ oz.	Salt - - - - -	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	African pepper - - - - -	2 oz.
Water - - - - -	1 gall.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

- 1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.
 - 1 kit - - - - -
 - 1 wooden platter - - - - -
 - 1 mess bread basket - - - - -
 - 1 hawse bucket - - - - -
- } For each mess of six persons.

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 28 lbs. of arrowroot. | 10 gallons of rum. |
| 28 lbs. of sugar. | 3 " of vinegar. |
| 100 pints of lemon juice. | ½ cwt. of marine soap. |
| 100 lbs. of sugar. | 2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc. |
| 6 bottles of wine. | |

Know all men by these presents, that I, George Anderson, of No. 3, Lime-street-square, in the city of London, merchant, am held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of 1,000 l. of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal, and dated this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1847.

Whereas the above-bounden George Anderson hath applied to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for his licence to enable him, the said George Anderson, to carry emigrants to Demerara, from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, or from the island of St. Helena, in his ship called the "Superior," of 411 ³/₁₀ registered tonnage, whereof Thomas Jenkins is master for the voyage:

And whereas Her Majesty's said Secretary of State hath consented to grant such licence, upon the above-bounden George Anderson executing a bond to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned:

Now the condition of the above-written bond is such, that if the said ship "Superior" shall not in the prosecution of the said intended voyage to Demerara embark passengers at any port or place other than and except in the British possessions on the West coast of Africa, or in the island of St. Helena, then the above-written bond is to be void, but otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

(signed) G. Anderson, L. S.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden George Anderson, in the presence of

(signed) S. Walcott,
Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster,

18 December 1847.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you that they will not object, on the score of her size, to the "Helena," which you propose to send to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining emigrants for Demerara; and that provided the deck be so laid as to afford the requisite height, and all other requirements of the Passengers' Act be obtained, and proper means of ventilation be adopted, the Commissioners will apply for the requisite Admiralty pass and licence from the Secretary of State, on hearing from you when the ship is intended to be despatched.

It has already been intimated to you that if the vessel is to proceed to the Kroo coast a naval officer must be carried on board, but if she is only to visit the British possessions the presence of this officer will be dispensed with, and merely a bond taken from the master and yourself, as a security that she does not touch elsewhere.

I enclose for your information a copy of the dietary scale to be used on this service.

Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Victualling Scale for African Ships.

Women to receive the same ration as men, and children between the ages of one and ten, to receive half a ration.

	Per Day.		Per Week.
Rice - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Vinegar - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Beef, pork, or salt fish - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Palm oil - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gill.
The latter not to be issued oftener than on alternate days with the beef or pork.		Salt - - - - -	2 oz.
Lime juice - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	African pepper - - - - -	2 oz.
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.		
Water - - - - -	1 gall.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

Articles required for the use of the Africans on the Voyage to the West Indies.

1 new mat to serve as a bed for each person.

1 kit - - - - -

1 wooden platter - - - - -

1 mess bread basket - - - - -

1 hawse bucket - - - - -

} For each mess of six persons.

With sufficient knives, spoons, tin drinking mugs, &c. for the numbers embarked.

Medical Comforts for every 100 Passengers.

28 lbs. of arrowroot.

28 " of sugar.

100 pints of lemon juice.

100 lbs. of sugar.

6 bottles of wine.

10 gallons of rum.

3 " of vinegar.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of marine soap.

2 gallons of Sir W. Burnett's chloride of zinc.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Jonathan Hopkinson, of No. 35, Chester-square, in the county of Middlesex, esq., and David Palmer Moffat, owner and master of the brig "Helena," now lying in the West India Docks, London, are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of 1,000 L. of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 8th day of January in the year of our Lord 1848.

Whereas the above-bounden Jonathan Hopkinson hath applied to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for his licence to enable him, the said Jonathan Hopkinson, to carry emigrants to Demerara from the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, in the vessel called the "Helena," of 154 $\frac{100}{3500}$ registered tonnage, whereof the above-bounden David Palmer Moffat is master for this voyage:

And whereas Her Majesty's said Secretary of State hath consented to grant such licence, upon the above-bounden Jonathan Hopkinson and David Palmer Moffat executing a joint and several bond to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned:

Now the condition of the above-written bond is such, that if the said vessel "Helena" shall not in the prosecution of her said intended voyage to Demerara embark passengers at any port or place, other than and except in the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, and shall not properly treat or provide for, during the said intended voyage, any passengers who may be embarked in such British possessions as aforesaid, then the above written bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

(signed) Jonathan Hopkinson. (L. s.)

(signed) David Palmer Moffat. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by each of the above-bounden Jonathan Hopkinson and David Palmer Moffat, in the presence of

— No. 5. —

FORM of LICENCE granted by Earl Grey to Vessels conveying African Emigrants from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies.

of having applied for my licence to enable to convey emigrants to from the British possessions on the coast of Africa, and from the Kroo coast, extending from Grand Bassa to the River Cestos, in the of tons burthen, and due security having been taken that this vessel will adhere to the intended object, and execute the service in a correct and proper manner, these are to certify that I do hereby license and authorize the employment of the accordingly.

(signed) Grey.

Downing-street.

LICENCES GRANTED.

"Amity Hall," for Jamaica, 4 December 1847.

"Morayshire," " "

"Una," for British Guiana, 1 January 1848.

"Arabian," " 4 January 1848.

"Bangalore," for Trinidad, 4 February 1848.

"Persian," " "

"Superior," to British Guiana, 14 December 1847.

"Helena," to the British Possessions on the Coast of Africa and to the Island of St. Helena, and to Sierra Leone, 4 January 1848.

These two vessels not having Government agents on board, are not licensed to go to any places other than British possessions.

— No. 6. —

(Memorandum.)

FORM of ADMIRALTY PASS.

If Captain of the barque employed in conveying passengers from any of the British possessions on the coast of Africa, and also the Kroo coast, extending from Grand Bassa to the River Cestos, to the West Indies, should produce this letter, and the is found to answer the description as stated on the other side hereof, and that she appears to be strictly engaged in the object stated above, it is the direction of my Lords Commissioners, &c. that you do not obstruct her in the prosecution of her voyage, nor in the shipment nor in the landing of the said passengers.

By command.

(signed) H. G. Ward.

To the respective Flag-officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

Appendix, No. 3.

SIERRA LEONE.

DESCRIPTION of the _____ belonging to _____ master
 rigged [here state description of the vessel], burthen _____ tons; can legally carry
 statute adults on the lower deck and _____ adults in the poop.
 Owners _____ of _____

Appendix, No. 4.

COPIES of the COMMUNICATIONS from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana
 to Viscount Palmerston.

Foreign Office, }
 5 April 1848. }

H A V A N A.

— No. 1. —

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to Viscount Palmerston.

Havana, 9 March 1847.

(Received 8 April.)

My Lord,

No. 1.
 Her Majesty's
 Commissioners to
 Viscount
 Palmerston.

WE have the honour to report that we have not heard of any vessel having come, during the last month, from the coast of Africa, beyond the rumours of one detailed in our previous despatch of the 27th February last. On the other hand, we regret to say that there are manifest tokens of the slave dealers again resuming their former practices, two vessels having been despatched, we are positively informed, for the coast, though we have not been made acquainted with their names. We do not therefore feel authorized to name them upon suspicions of our own, the two we suspect being clearly ostensible, one on the 2d of February for Barcelona, and the other on the 28th for New Orleans. We hear also that two others have been sent direct to the coast from Spain. Respecting these movements, therefore, we have to exert our utmost diligence in obtaining proper information.

If the present price of sugar continue, there will be such strong inducements for an extended cultivation, and in consequence such a demand for labour, as will make the slave dealers and others to run all risks whatever to supply it. The returns afforded the sugar planters now are such as to make us astonished that they do not draw even a greater number of persons to engage in its production. To give an idea of its character, we may mention a case, which is notorious, of an estate, one of the newest formed. This estate consisting of about 60 caballerias, or 2,000 acres, at 1,000 dollars the caballeria, may be valued at 60,000 dollars. The buildings and machinery may be valued at another like sum, which is extreme. There are about 400 negroes, who, if bought two years since, might have been bought, one with another, at 400 dollars per head, though, as the owner imported them himself from Africa, they perhaps did not cost him one-fourth of that sum. Estimated value, 160,000 dollars. Of this,

	\$.
Land - - - - -	60,000
Buildings, &c. - - - - -	60,000
Negroes - - - - -	160,000
Maintenance of same, and wages of overseers, &c. - - - - -	20,000
Total - - - - -	\$ 300,000

He has this year a crop of sugar amounting to no less than 10,000 boxes, which, at 15 dollars a box, will give him a return of 150,000 dollars; so that in two years he will be reimbursed more than the whole of the outlay.

With such prospects before them, there must be numbers to engage in the same speculations. One plan we learn has been proposed to the Spanish government by some parties here, who have put the Conde de Casa Brunet at their head, to be allowed to bring, they ask,

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

No. 1.

Her Majesty's
Commissioners to
Viscount
Palmerston.

ask, 20,000 colonists from Africa, as they are pleased to call them, under certain stipulations for their treatment, but whom they acknowledge it is their purpose to buy. This scheme we understand has been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, and we presume, therefore, to Her Majesty's Government.

On the other hand, supposing this scheme may be viewed in the most favourable light as eventually to terminate in the benefit of those colonists, by their being allowed to return to Africa, after a certain number of years, as free men, with the produce of their labour for wages, there is another plan now here in contemplation, to forbid the future emancipation of slaves, or to permit it only under special circumstances. At present there is a law by which on the payment of a small sum on the birth of a child, its freedom is obtained from the condition of the mother; and of this law the better class of the coloured population avail themselves much, not only for their own children, but also for the benefit of their relations and others. The new law, we presume, will be directed against this privilege, as well as against the exercise of any other for the obtaining of freedom by the slave.

We have only to add that the ship "Numa," detained in June last by Her Majesty's brig "Daring," but released by the Mixed Court, entered this harbour again yesterday from Barcelona, with three passengers and an ordinary cargo.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Kennedy.*
Campbell J. Dalrymple.

— No. 2. —

Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana to Viscount Palmerston.

Havana, 9 April 1847.

(Received 10 May.

No. 2.

Her Majesty's
Commissioners to
Viscount
Palmerston.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to report that we have not heard of any vessel having come to any part of this island during the last month from the coast of Africa. Neither do we know directly of any one having been despatched intended for slave trade; but we are credibly informed that no fewer than seven have lately sailed for that purpose, and that several others are fitting out. The great demand for slaves, in the present enormous profits to be derived by the cultivation of sugar, will of a certainty induce these parties to encounter every risk to obtain the labourers required, and a continued vigilance will therefore be necessary to defeat their practices as heretofore.

The vessel we referred to in our last month's report, dated the 9th of March, as having sailed ostensibly for New Orleans, but suspected for slave trade, was the "Atrevida," which we hear has actually so gone to the coast, calling at Santiago de Cuba.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Kennedy.*
Campbell J. Dalrymple.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *E. J. Stanley, Esq.* to *B. Hawes, Esq.*

No. 3.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 15 April 1848.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th instant, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Consuls at the Havana, Porto Rico, and Bahia, respecting the cultivation of sugar.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Stanley.*

Cons. Gl. Crawford, No. 6
21 Feb. 1848.
Cons. Lindegren,
No. 4.
Ditto, No. 5.
11 March.
Cons. Porter, No. 2.
25 February.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Havana, 21 February 1848.

In my No. 5, of the 28th ultimo, I did myself the honour of acknowledging to your Lordship the receipt of Mr. Bidwell's, No. 12, of the 16th of December last, marked "immediate," and I answered the queries thereon as far as it was in my power, according to your Lordship's instructions. Referring most respectfully to what I was then enabled to furnish, I have now the honour of stating to your Lordship that the information which I transmitted is confirmed by the results of my subsequent inquiries upon the principal points; but I am enabled to lay before your Lordship somewhat more minute details.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

In answer to query the first:

"The extent and cost of slave cultivation in the island of Cuba, stating as nearly as possible

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

sible the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, which make up its total cost to the producer?"

A committee of the "Junta de Fomento," or Local Board of Trade, reported in 1844 that the cultivation in the island was equal to about a fifth of the whole available lands; but taking into consideration the increased growth of sugar to the eastward, and of tobacco to the westward of this capital, that proportion is supposed at this date to be below the just estimate, and a quarter may be assumed as under cultivation, or as having been cleared.

By far the greater portion is in sugar, part is used for grazing, part is in coffee plantations, and a considerable surface under the growth of tobacco in a state of valuable production. A great number, however, of the coffee plantations having been destroyed by the hurricanes of 1844 and 1846, are abandoned, and their dotations of slaves have been sold, and their labour turned to the cultivation of sugar.

"The cost of sugar to the producer," setting out upon certain data according to the calculations and experience of practical men, is made as follows:

Upon an estate capable of producing 4,000 boxes, of 400 net pounds of sugar, capital invested 250,000 dollars, or 50,000 *l.* sterling, the annual expenditure consists of the following items; viz.

	\$.
Salary to the manager, overseer, and ox-driver - - - - -	2,400
Salary to clerk and sugar masters - - - - -	1,660
Engineer and doctor - - - - -	1,014
Apothecary, nurses, and sick food - - - - -	650
Clothing and food for 200 slaves - - - - -	6,000
Rent of the estate - - - - -	1,350
Boiling-houses, ropes, &c. &c. - - - - -	1,000
Carpenters' repairs, nails, &c. - - - - -	1,850
Conveyance to market, varying according to distance, say 2 dollars per box - - - - -	8,000
Repairs of engine - - - - -	1,000
Wear and tear of waggons, cost 3,000 dollars, worn out in four crops - - - - -	750
Wear and tear of boiler trains, cost 12,000 dollars, worn out in six crops - - - - -	2,000
Wear and tear of 70 yokes oxen, cost 7,000 dollars, worn out in four crops, from which deduct 2,040 from the sale of these surviving, leaves 4,960 loss - - - - -	1,240
Supposing the dotation of slaves 200, it will include a proportion of females, children, and invalids, so that during the six months' crop season it will be necessary to hire 30 able-bodied labourers, costing, with their food, 17 dollars each per month - - - - -	3,360
10,000 sugar moulds, which cost 7,500 dollars, expended in five years - - - - -	1,500
Storage and repairs of buildings - - - - -	2,125
Making - - - - -	<u>£. 7,180 or \$ 35,899</u>

To produce 4,000 boxes, 400 lbs. each, gives nine dollars per box, equal to about c. s. 4. or one penny sterling, per lb. of sugar, to which must be added the interest upon the capital employed at 6 per cent., which will increase the cost of the sugar to the producer, bringing it up to 1½ *d.* per lb., or thereabouts.

Your Lordship will at once perceive that when in my former despatch I put the estimated cost at eight dollars per box, the rent (which in the present form of calculation is put down, and means the *dresmo* or tithe) was not included, nor was interest upon the capital invested taken into consideration.

The second query, "Whether any, and what proportion, if any, of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages, or otherwise?"

I have been informed that there is no estate raising sugar wholly by free labour, except one, near to Puerte Principe, by a company of Catalonians, who are said to have been unsuccessful; but I may here state, that almost all the various operations have been performed separately by free white labourers, even to the cutting of cane in the fields.

It is common for them to contract for supplying wood for fuel, for the ploughing of lands, as well as for the clearing of new estates, tumbling the timber, &c. &c. Formerly white free men were employed in carting the cane to the mills.

The sugar masters and their assistants, who are white men, work in the boiler trains, skimming the liquor, &c. &c.; in fact, free white men can do everything which is done by the slaves, excepting the working 18 hours out of the 24, which the negroes are forced to do in crop time; but even that the white labourer would undertake, and would accomplish, was the pay or salary raised in proportion to such severe labour and discomfort. Carting of produce, &c. on the roads is almost universally in the hands of freemen, who either contract to work by the job or for wages.

In the city of Havana, until very lately, the carters were all negro slaves, but they are fast disappearing, having been sent off to work upon the estates, and their places are being filled with white men, who appear to stand the fatigue and exposure of such employment quite as well as their predecessors.

To No. 3—"The cost of any given quantity of work, by slaves or freemen, by the task; for instance, the digging of any number of cane holes of a given size?"

I have the honour of stating to your Lordship that the clearing of new lands is generally performed by freemen, whether white or coloured; and such an operation usually costs, for tumbling the timber upon a caballeria (or 33½ English acres), cutting off the underwood, and burning, 525 dollars, or 103 *l.* sterling, which may be done by three men in about 40 days.

The

The planting of cane is hardly ever done by freemen. It costs for a caballeria from 1,000 or 1,200 dollars, say 200 *l.*, to 240 *l.* sterling.

The cane plants are laid in trenches, generally dug with the asadon or hoe, and are 33 inches apart and eight inches deep, of English measure; 30 men usually perform this planting, by the task, in a month; but it varies according to the nature of the soil and the perfectness, or otherwise, of the previous clearing. It is to be observed, however, that the foregoing estimate does not include the cutting and transport of the seed cane from the place of its growth to the ground to be planted, and that the planting in holes could be done somewhat cheaper; but that system has been almost wholly discontinued, because of the advantage found to result from planting in trenches in the manner I have described. The cutting of cane corresponding to 4,000 boxes of sugar, being about 25,000 cart loads of 2,000 lbs. each, may be done by 30 men in six months. For this labour, with the services of half the number of said gang during half of the night every other night, the rate usually paid is 3,500 dollars, or 700 *l.*, besides their food, 360 dollars, or 72 *l.* Bringing the cane from the place where it is cut costs 2,640 dollars, or 528 *l.*

Ploughing a caballeria of land, generally done by freemen, and which can be completed by two labourers, with four yokes of oxen, in 10 weeks, costs 204 dollars, or 41 *l.* sterling. Planting the canes thereon costs also 204 dollars, or 41 *l.* sterling.

The price paid for cutting and piling firewood per cord of 8 ft. 3 in. long, 5 ft. 6 in. high, and a vara of 33 inches wide, varies from 3½ to 5 reals, or from 1 *s.* 9 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling.

Building of stone fences, which, like the cutting of wood, is generally done by white men, can generally be contracted for at 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* sterling per brasa of 66 inches square, and the usual thickness of dry stone walls, it being understood that the materials are previously laid beside the line of the intended building of such work. A good builder can do five or six brasas a day.

Ploughmen earn 20 dollars, or 4 *l.* sterling a month, and besides are supplied the vegetables they eat.

The salary of a house carpenter, who understands doing rough work, carts, &c., is from 100 *l.* to 160 *l.* a year. Clay sugar moulds are paid for at 34 dollars, or 6 *l.* 16 *s.* sterling a hundred.

I am now come to the query No. 4—"The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, and the cause assigned for it; also the average duration of life?"

I confirm in general what I had the honour of stating to your Lordship in my despatch of the 28th ultimo under this head, with the qualification that the value of a good slave, which I then put at 500 to 560 dollars, 100 *l.* to 110 *l.* sterling, is, I find, rather below the price. I have learnt that in lots of 10 and more, taken from the coffee estates, they have averaged the highest rate above stated, and that able-bodied field hands are worth 600 dollars, or 120 *l.* sterling, if purchased separately.

The increased demand for sugar, the consequent creation of new estates, and more extended cultivation, added to the non-importation of negroes from the coast of Africa, the extreme risk and difficulty of carrying on that detestable traffic, the slave trade, and the impression which has gone abroad and prevails in the island as to the absolute impossibility of smuggling in new negroes, are the causes to be assigned for the increased value of slaves.

There are, I believe, no statistics comprehending all the items necessary to judge of the duration of the negro slave's life in this island.

Some six or eight years ago, all opinions are concurrent that the waste of life amongst the slaves was much greater than it is now.

It was then terrific, and has been as great as 10 per cent. upon some estates, in a single crop time, without the occurrence of malignant disease or epidemic; and the deaths of infants are rarely noticed.

Upon such estates the mortality is still very great, arising from the ill-treatment, overworking, bad food, scantily supplied, and the want of sufficient clothing; but the prices of slaves having risen so considerably, their usage is becoming lessened, and where they are in numbers sufficient for the work they are found to live much longer, the mortality is as little as 2½ per cent., and from up to 5, under such favourable circumstances; but it varies, from the most lamentable causes, and, as I have said before, is as much as 10 per cent. in certain situations.

Upon the whole, it is my firm belief that if no more negroes are landed from Africa, and slavery continues, at the end of 20 years from this time there will be very few slaves surviving in Cuba, and that before the expiration of half that period there will be a great want of labourers in the island, especially upon the sugar plantations.

Fifthly. "The present condition of sugar cultivation generally, the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body, and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?"

I have already adverted to the very prosperous state of the sugar cultivation; I shall now proceed to notice the improvements introduced in its manufacture of late years, which have contributed in a very considerable degree towards the enormous increase of the quantity which the island produces.

All the modern inventions of machinery are now in use here.

Metal moulds have taken, or are fast taking, the place of those of clay or tile, which occupied many hands all the year round to form, and others to provide firing used in their baking.

The clay used for purifying the sugars is now beaten and prepared by a mill.

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

The substitution of cast-iron wheels and rollers for the wooden ones and rails formerly used on the sugar sheds, which required all the negroes on the estates to move.

The use of steam pumps for moving the molasses and cane juice, and for raising water.

The introduction of waggons for the baggage or waste, which formerly was all carried upon their negroes' heads, in heavily-laden baskets, combined with the use of railroads for the internal transport of almost everything of weight from one place to another upon the estates, formerly done by the slaves carrying 100 to 120 lbs. on their heads.

The public railroads for transportation of the produce from the estates to the shipping ports, or to a market-place; improvements in the grinding mills, in the boiling-houses and sugar breakers, and consequent reduced consumption of fuel, have left the labour of many hands to be used in the field or for other purposes.

Sugar-producing consists in the growing of the cane and the manufacture of the juice.

A caballeria of ordinary land produces, in general, the cane sufficient to make 200 boxes of sugar; but some new lands at Trequa la Grande have produced more than double that quantity; hence the great inducement to bring new lands into cultivation.

Eighteen months after first planting, the cutting of the first crop commences, and a crop is obtained yearly for 10, 12, or even 15 years in very superior ground, after which a thorough replanting becomes necessary.

It is therefore advantageous to remove to virgin lands, and as long as these are to be obtained new estates will be brought into existence, their greater fertility amply remunerating the expenses incurred in transporting the establishment, works, and machinery to the new site. The cane most productive is the Otaheita, except in poor soil, where the ribbed or stripped cane is preferable.

In former days, with the ox-mills, 40 per cent. of the weight of the cane, in juice, was about the average yield; by the introduction of steam-mills it was increased to 50, and so much improvement has taken place in squeezing the canes that 70 per cent. of juice has been obtained from the weight of cane pressed through the mill; 60 per cent. however, is the common yield, which readily accounts for much of the increase of this island's produce, obtained, as I have shown, by the use and perfection of machinery, without more field labour; in addition to which, the use of the Jamaica trains of boilers has materially increased the quantity of sugar obtained from the juice, whilst improvements in the furnaces have diminished the consumption of fuel; so that that process of sugar making is likely to continue to be used in preference to the system of Derosne and Lails, which, although found to be the most perfect, the apparatus is more costly, is far from being the most profitable, and the sugar so made, whether because of the contact of animal charcoal with the vegetable substance of the cane juice, or from whatever other cause, more easily loses its sweetness and other properties for the after processes of refining.

In addition to what I have already said as to the relations of the slaves to the proprietary body, I shall state here that the wealthy slaveowners are seldom amongst their slaves, their mutual relations are therefore quite unimportant. Tranquillity prevails, and the security of property is maintained by the constant vigilance of the authorities, but it cannot be said to be so established as that the least relaxation of the strict police regulations, now most vigorously enforced, might not give room for the most serious apprehension.

The sixth and last query relates to "the internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money."

The dresino, or tithe, amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the produce, comes to 2 s. sterling, or thereabouts, per 100 lbs.

The taxes in the nature of import duties affect the planters most materially, and upon every article of food, clothing, &c. which are indispensably necessary, have been estimated, perhaps not very extravagantly, at 20 per cent. upon all the disbursements of an estate producing 4,000 boxes, say 7,000 dollars, or 1,400 *l.* sterling a year, which is equal to 7 s. sterling per box, making with the 2 s. dresino, and four reals or 2 s. export duty, no less than 11 s. sterling, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ dollars per box, which the government derives upon the whole growth of the island, estimated last year at 1,200,000 boxes, which consequently gave the enormous sum of 3,300,000 dollars, or 660,000 *l.* sterling to the royal treasury; and the dresino alone will in a few years be over 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000 *l.* sterling, because of the great number of estates whose term (10 years) of exemption are about to expire, being afterwards liable to payment of the tithe.

I regret, my Lord, that the information which I have it in my power to furnish, in answer to the queries submitted by your Lordship's instructions, is so very imperfect; but upon all that relates to the affairs of this island there are great impediments to our getting at the government statistics, if any such exist, and our inquiries upon the subject of the production of their staple commodity are viewed with jealousy, so that it is extremely difficult to obtain such data as I so much wished for in forming a report of so much importance.

I have used every diligence in collecting from honest, intelligent, and practical sources the grounds upon which I have founded the statements which, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, I was able to transmit by the last packet, and have now the honour of laying before your Lordship.

The Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. T. Crawford.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

(No. 4.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, 24 February 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Bidwell's despatch of the 16th of December last, (No. 6), which only reached me on the 11th instant, and I take the earliest opportunity of sending your Lordship answers to the questions contained therein, which, from the various information which I have received, I believe to be correct. I should have rather wished to wait for some further information from the south side of the island, which there has not been time for me to receive, but I do not like to lose this mail, and if I should learn anything from thence worth communicating, I shall have the honour to forward it to your Lordship by the next steamer.

The money referred to in the enclosed answers is the Macuquino dollar of eight reals, or 100 cents, which is inferior to that of Columbia, and is continually varying in value; I have therefore taken it at 6 ½ per cent. less than the Columbian dollar, and the latter at the exchange of 480 dollars per 100 l. sterling, in which way the calculations to bring Macuquino into sterling money are usually made here, and at this rate 510 Macuquino dollars are equal to 100 l. sterling, making the dollar as nearly as possible worth 4 s., and the real 6 d. sterling each.

I have, &c.

(signed) John Lindegren.

The Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.
 &c. &c. &c.

Question 1. What is the extent and cost of slave cultivation in Porto Rico, stating as near as may be possible the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, which make up its total cost to the producer?—*Answer.* There is a great deal of uncultivated land in the island, but nearly if not quite as much is now under cultivation as can be effected with the present number of slaves. The annual produce of sugar may be considered at about 100,000 hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. each, for home consumption and exportation, and it cannot be much increased unless they can get the free people to work more readily than they do at present; for the number of slaves in the island is about 50,000, and if from them are deducted those employed on cotton, coffee, looking after cattle, in the towns, &c., and the old and useless persons, as well as children, there will not remain more than from 25,000 to 30,000 able slaves for the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. The land in Porto Rico is first broken up by the plough, and all other work is done by the hand. When the land is prepared they plant the canes in rows, except where the ground is wet, which is the case upon many of the estates on the north side of the island, and then it is necessary to plant the canes in beds, which are from 9 to 10 feet broad, including a drain, and two rows of canes are planted in each; the drain is about from eight to nine inches wide, and of the same depth, and this leads into a main drain which carries off the water. The main drain costs 3 ½ dollars per 75 yards, the length of an acre 1 ½ yard broad at the surface, and one yard deep, and it cannot be done cheaper, if so cheap, by slave labour.

I have had great difficulty in ascertaining the cost of slave labour, the answers which I have received relating to it varying so considerably; but the following is the expense of the cultivation of an acre of land by slaves, and the subsequent manufacture of the sugar upon it, as nearly as I can ascertain it from the various information which I have received, calculating from the first clearing of the ground; but the expense of ploughing, preparing the ground, holing and planting, and hoeing twice, which costs from 15 to 20 dollars per acre, according to the nature of the ground, by slave labour, is not incurred in the following years, and the expense in the cultivation, when the canes are established, is about one-third less than that of the first year.

The expense of slave labour on an acre of land where a bed is required is as follows:

Ploughing and preparing the land, 8 men at 3 reals	- - -	\$ 3 0
" " " 1 boy at 1 ½ reals	- - -	1 4
		\$ 4 4
Holing and planting, 12 men at 3 reals	- - -	4 4
Twice hoeing, 14 men at 3 reals	- - -	5 2
		\$ 14 2

The cane is then about two feet high, or about three months' growth, and in rough ground the above expense will be between four and five dollars more.

Making drains, about 8 inches deep and 8 inches wide, where required	- - -	\$ 4 0
Third weeding, 8 men at 3 reals	- - -	3 0
Twice thrashing the canes, 12 men at 3 reals	- - -	4 4
Cutting, 10 men at 3 reals	- - -	3 6
Carting, 5 boys at 2 reals	- - -	\$ 1 2
" 5 carts	- - -	2 0
		3 2

Appendix, No. 4.	Grinding, 12 yoke of oxen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3 0
	„ 4 small boys at 1 ½ reals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 6
<u>HAVANA.</u>	„ 9 men at 3 reals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3
										<u>\$ 7 1</u>
Encl. 2, in No. 3.	In the boiling-house, 8 men at 3 reals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 6
	Three casks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0
										<u>\$ 54 7</u>

This calculation is made, valuing the labour of the negro at 3 reals, or 1s. 6d. sterling per day, composed as follows :

Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 40 per annum.
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 „
Loss of time, from sickness or other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 „
										<u>\$ 58</u>

To which is to be added the interest on 350 dollars, the value of the slave.

The legal interest is six per cent. per annum, but that generally paid by owners of estates is at least 12 per cent., and almost all of them are in debt; taking, therefore, nine per cent. as the medium, it will be - 31 ½

Insurance of life, at six per cent. - - - - - 21

Total - - - \$ 110 ½ yearly.

Deducting then from the 365 days the Sundays and Saints' days, and about 290 will remain as the working days of a negro in the year, making the cost of a slave's labour about three reals per day.

The course pursued in cultivation is to renew the canes every fourth year, as after that time they would not generally pay the expense of working; some land is however so situated that the canes ratoon well for six or seven years, but on all well-managed estates one-fourth part of the cane lands are renewed every year.

Q. 2. Whether any, and what proportion of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages, or otherwise?—A. Free people are employed more or less upon almost all the estates in the island in clearing land, draining, weeding, cutting canes, carting and transporting produce to market. In one district, that of Ponce, where there are 4,500 slaves, I know that 1,600 free labourers are employed; and perhaps it may be fairly estimated that from a fourth to a fifth part of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar is done by free people, the number employed being considerable during the crop season, and much less during the rest of the year. The price, however, of labour by the day varies a good deal; in some parts they get as high as four reals per day and their food; in others, four reals, and they feed themselves; in others, three reals and their food; and in some places, three reals alone. I think, however, that four reals, and finding their own provisions, appears to be the medium price, but a very great part of the work on which free labourers are employed is by the task or job.

Q. 3. The cost of any quantity of work, by slaves or freemen, by the task or job; for instance, the digging any number of cane-holes of a given size?—A. With regard to cane-holes, they do not, I believe, make them as in our West India islands, where the practice is holing and banking, whereas here they merely make the holes with a spade or hoe to put the plants into them, and they do not make any bank; and holing and planting are generally agreed for together in the same job.

The expense of slave labour has been given, and the following is the calculated cost of the cultivation and manufacture of an acre of sugar by free labour; it is, however, to be observed, that they have great difficulty in getting the freemen to work in the manufacture of the sugar, and there are few estates in which they can get them into the boiling-houses, and therefore this part of the expense may not be so correct as the rest :

Hoing and preparing the land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 6 0
Holing and planting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 0
Twice hoing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0
										<u>\$ 20 0</u>

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This, in very rough land, would cost 25 dollars, and the whole of it is generally contracted for in one sum. Appendix, No. 4.

Making drains about eight inches wide and eight inches deep, where required	\$ 4 0
Third weeding	4 0
Twice thrashing the canes	6 0
Cutting, which varies from 3½ to 6 dollars, according to the size of the canes, medium	5 0
Carting, 5 boys, at 3 reals per day	\$1 7
5 yoke of oxen and carts	2 0
	3 7
Grinding, 12 yoke of oxen	1 4
„ 4 small boys, at 2 reals	1 0
	2 4
„ 9 men employed at the mill, at 4 reals	4 4
In the boiling-house, 7 men	5 0
Ditto 1 man	1 0
	6 0
3 casks	12 0
	\$67 7

HAVANA.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

From this abatement, compared with that of slave labour, it appears that the cost of free labour is about one-fifth more than that of slaves; one, however, of the principal proprietors of sugar estates in the island, who employs both free people and slaves, tells me, that taking into consideration the feeding, clothing, interest on capital, life insurance, and loss of time from sickness and other causes, he does not consider that there is any difference in any work done by slaves and free labourers, and that the cost of each will be about the same; but it is to be observed, that he pays the free people employed by him only three reals, or 1s. 6d. sterling, per day, for field labourers, and four reals, or 2s. sterling, in the boiling house, where they work longer, and they feed themselves, which is lower than the general rate of free labour.

It is calculated in both statements of free and slave labour, that the acre will produce three hogsheds of 1,000 lbs. of sugar each, and about one-third more of molasses, which is about the produce of an acre on the north side of the island, but on the south side some of the land will produce as much as 4,000 lbs. of sugar per acre. To the above charges in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar must be added in both cases of free and slave labour, the expenses of the government and local taxation, of the manager and overseers, repairs of the houses, implements of husbandry, and the expense to the place of embarkation, which last varies considerably. On the south side this expense is about two dollars, or 8s. per ton; but on the north coast the distance is from 2 to 25 miles, and as there are not any carriage roads, the expense varies from one dollar and a half, or 6s. sterling, to seven dollars, or 28s., per ton. Independent of the charge of conveyance, it is calculated that the total expense in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar produced on an estate, with a sufficient strength of slaves, without hiring labourers, costs the planter at least two dollars, or 8s. sterling, per 100 lbs.; the income therefore depends entirely upon the amount paid for labour, and the price obtained for produce. If all the labour was done by free people the cost would not be less than 2½ dollars, or 10s. sterling, per 100 pounds.

Q. 4. The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, also the average duration of his life?—A. The price of a slave varies from 300 to 400 dollars, and if he has been taught a trade he will fetch much more. The price of a field negro is about 350 dollars, and it has varied little of late years. I cannot learn the average duration of a slave's life, but I do not think that it is materially shortened by the labour he undergoes, and I consider it will nearly average with that of a free person. Great part of the slaves are importations from Africa, some years ago, none having been brought here within the last four years.

Q. 5. The present condition of sugar cultivation generally; the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body; and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?—A. The masters and slaves are generally upon good terms; on some few estates they may be ill-used, but in general they are well treated, and on some estates they show much attachment to their masters. Property is perfectly secure here, and disturbances upon the estates to any extent very rarely occur; indeed, if any rising were to take place it would be easily suppressed, as out of a population of 450,000 (independent of the regular troops, consisting of three regiments of 1,200 men each, and a battalion of artillery) the slaves do not amount to more than 50,000, and the free people do not take part with them; they have besides seven regiments of militia of 1,000 men each, and three companies of local artillery; every white man who is not enrolled in the marine being liable to serve in the militia, which being distributed in the different parishes of the island, are ready to check any disturbance.

Q. 6. The internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money?—A. The taxes to the government have been increased during the last year, and now five per cent. is the government tax upon the gross produce of the estate, and the amount to be paid by each proprietor is settled by the alcalde and the council in each district, although, however, they may divide the proportion to be paid by each fairly among themselves. They do not pay anything like five per cent. to the government, particularly on the large estates,

Appendix, No. 4.

HAVANA.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

and the amount of the produce is generally very much undervalued. The local taxes may be considered at about two per cent. more in the larger parishes, but they are heavier in the small ones, as many of the expenses, such as the parish priest, schoolmaster, parochial physician attending upon the poor, sexton and clerk to the parish council, are nearly as heavy in the small as the larger ones, therefore in the smaller ones they may amount to three per cent.

The export duty upon sugar is 10 cents, or about 5*d.* English, per 100 pounds.

Q. 7. With respect to Porto Rico, what has been done in the way of irrigation, and with what success?—A. Irrigation has not been carried to any extent, it has only been attempted at Ponce and Guayanilla, on the north side of the island, as far as I can learn, where much money has been spent upon it, and nearly half the estates could be irrigated; but they are very subject to drought there, and the rivers which supply the water to the estates have been occasionally dried up.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Lindegren.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

San Juan, Porto Rico, 11 March 1848.

Encl. 3, in No. 3.

IN my despatch of the 24th ultimo (No. 4.) I had the honour of forwarding to your Lordship answers to the questions asked me by Mr. Bidwell, in his despatch of the 16th December last (No. 6), written me by your Lordship's desire, and I have since received further advices from the south side of the island, but I do not think that they vary much from what I have already forwarded to your Lordship, except that the cultivation of the cane appears to be in several places there different from that on the north side, and where there is this difference the canes are planted in holes from 12 to 15 inches square, and 8 to 10 inches deep, very much, I suppose, as in our West India Islands, the cost of which by free labour is from 12 to 14 dollars, or from 48*s.* to 56*s.* English; and by slaves from 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, or from 36*s.* to 42*s.* per acre; this, as well as the acre mentioned in my last despatch, is rather larger than the English acre, and 100 of them are equal to about 108 English acres.

I am still unable to ascertain the average life of a slave, but all concur that it may be considered as nearly equal to that of a free inhabitant, and, in general, not shortened by ill-treatment or hard labour.

The Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Lindegren.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Bahia, 25 February 1848.

Encl. 4, in No. 3.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands, transmitted to me in Foreign Office despatch, No. 4, of the 16th December last, requiring answers to queries respecting the cultivation of sugar in the province, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying information, which, owing to the want of statistical returns, has been compiled from various private sources.

The Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Porter.*

QUERIES.

ANSWERS.

1. The extent and cost of slave cultivation in the province of Bahia, stating, as nearly as may be possible, the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar which make up its total cost to the producer?

1. Not known, as no statistical returns exist respecting the extent of cultivation.

The cost of cultivation, at the present exchange of 28*a.* \$1,000, is

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Per cwt. about - - - -	5	6
The manufacture - - - -	6	5
Interest on capital invested in land, houses, and machinery, about		
6% per annum - - - -	4	6
Total cost per cwt., about - -	16	5

2. Whether any, and what proportion, if any, of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages, or otherwise?

2. All sugar produced is raised by slave labour.

3. The

3. The

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QUERIES.

ANSWERS.

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3. The cost of any given quantity of work, by slaves or freemen, by the task or job; for instance, the digging any number of cane-holes of a given size?

3. The hire of a slave per day is about 10*d.* sterling, and it is calculated that 13 slaves can open furrows for the planting of one acre of cane per day.

4. The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, and the cause assigned for it; also the average duration of his life?

4. The price of a slave, at the present exchange, is 50*l.* to 45*l.*

Owing to the mortality of slaves, which is calculated to be 4 to 6% annually, prices have gradually increased until within the last year, when the greater quantities brought hither in some degree reduced their value.

The average duration of a slave's life after commencing to work is about 25 years.

5. The present condition of sugar cultivation generally; the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body; and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?

5. The crop of this province has increased, but the quality has not improved during the last 20 years. If by the relation between slaves and proprietors their numbers be understood, no certain answer can be given, for want of statistical returns. As to their civil position to each other, the slave is protected by law from undue severity, which law is rarely enforced in towns, but never in the interior, where the master may be said to have full power over his slave, even unto death. At present tranquillity prevails; but by far the greater part of the inhabitants of the interior consisting of African slaves, security of persons or property is at all times precarious.

6. The internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money?

6. Internal taxation of sugar is 4%; the export duty 7% on the market price.

Appendix, No. 5.

STATEMENT of Mr. *Overmann*, a Planter, resident in *Porto Rico*, as to the Growth of Sugar in that Island. Appendix, No. 5.

THE island of *Porto Rico* has about 400,000 inhabitants, of which 45,000 are slaves. There are 400 sugar estates worked, I should say by about 20,000 negroes, and they make 100,000 hhds. of sugar, which is yet manufactured in the most common way by cattle mills, and I do not think there are more than about 20 steam-mills in the island.

Statement of a Planter in *Porto Rico*.

They have likewise only few wind, and still less water mills. The larger estates can make sugar at about 60 to 75 cts. per 100 lbs., taking, of course, the amount for the molasses and rum (if they make any) against part of the expenses; but smaller estates, with perhaps not sufficient lands, or badly conducted, cannot do it at less than 1½ to 2 dollars, as there are many expenses, which weigh heavier on smaller estates; but, of course, much depends on the situation of the estate and the fertility of the soil, and the manner in which it is taken care of, the canes requiring to be kept very clean of weeds and grass.

It is generally calculated that a Spanish acre ought to give about 3,000 to 3,500 lbs. of sugar a year (an acre is about 40,000 square feet), but I have seen them vary from 2,000 lbs. to 6 or 8,000 lbs. an acre.

The price of land in *Porto Rico*, if planted in canes, is from 300 to 350 dollars an acre, in pasture 50 dollars, in wood 25 dollars, and so on. A negro is valued from 250 to 350 dollars, in *Havana* 500 dollars, in *Louisiana* 1,000 dollars, but I am sure that since eight or ten years no slaves have been imported from *Africa* into *Porto Rico*.

I have known several estates on which they have not planted a cane for upwards of 15 years, and the lands are scarcely ever manured, and produce continually as much as already stated above, which gives an idea of the superiority of the soil and climate, perhaps for cultivating the cane. On better regulated estates the canes are generally replanted every six or seven years.

An estate with 100 to 120 negroes can make, if it is well situated, from 600 to 900 hhds. of sugar a year; and this can be done, if the manager understand his business, without paying one cent for hired labour, or in the worst case they only ought to make a contract with the free Spaniards for cutting the canes, which would not be more than 800 to 1,200 dollars, as the general price is about four dollars an acre.

Appendix, No. 5.

Statement of a
Planter in Porto
Rico.

A reason why the Spanish islands, and particularly Porto Rico, has done so well during the last years, is because they have been favoured with good weather and have made large crops, and because the Louisiana crop generally fell short, and the North Americans had to buy muscovados for their country. Last year higher prices were paid in Porto Rico, less in consequence of the reduction of the duty in England than of the reduction of the duty in the United States; so here prices were even higher from December till March than the preceding year. What caused the price to rise in Porto Rico from 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars was mostly the sale of several cargoes in Baltimore at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., which was equal to 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars in Porto Rico. The price of sugar in Porto Rico is mostly regulated by the state of the North American markets, as they must have muscovados.

The Spanish planters in general live on their estates; they save, consequently, the high salary paid to an administrator, who often does not know anything of the cultivation of the cane, and does not care much how things are conducted, who often gets cheated, and I should say just as often cheats himself. Living on the estate the planter saves house and servants, rents, and has many small advantages which else he would not have; he lives more economically and sees that everything is conducted so as it ought to be, and as they sell the produce themselves they generally obtain the highest market price, and buy again the provisions and lumber, casks, &c., as cheap as possible. In fact they save everywhere a few dollars.

An estate of 360 acres of canes will generally have about 300 acres to be cut, and they will yield—

	Dollars.	Dollars.
1,000,000 lbs. sugar at 3 \$.	- - - - -	30,000
80,000 gallons molasses, 12 cts.	- - - - -	9,600
Gross Crop	- - - - -	39,600
The expenses would be about the following:—		
Salary for manager	- - - - -	1,000
2 overseers	- - - - -	1,000
1,000 hlds., 3 \$.	- - - - -	3,000
Maintenance of 120 negroes (slaves)	- - - - -	7,000
Repairing of buildings	- - - - -	1,000
Doctor's fee	- - - - -	300
Cane-cutting	- - - - -	800
Unforeseen expenses	- - - - -	500
		14,600
Would leave	- - - - - \$.	25,000

which would give a very good interest on the money invested. The Spaniards are generally paid about three rials a day for work in the fields, but the best plan is to pay them by the job, and the contract is made with one man who binds himself to bring as many free labourers as are required, and then they receive for cane-cutting from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 dollars per acre; for wood cutting one dollar per cord, or for three cart loads; cart boys can be hired at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 dollars a month, if they receive their breakfast and dinner on the estates, and then they work from four or five o'clock in the morning till about six o'clock. The slave population is decreasing in Porto Rico about one to one and a half a year, owing to the great scarcity of women; the proportion of men to women is about three to one. Another thing which I have omitted to observe is, that it depends very much when the canes ought to be cut, as if they are cut one month too soon or one month too late they will yield from 20 to 25% less sugar; this is a very essential point of a new manager on an estate; even if he is perhaps a man of better knowledge than the former one will very likely be, by taking off the first crop, make a difference of 12 to 15% in the quantity of sugar the other would have produced, to the disadvantage of the owner. I have seen cane fields in wet lands which were not cut in time, and which were only cut after the rains commenced, and they only produced one half of that which they would have given a month sooner, as the juice of the cane became very watery, and would, in some instances, not even granulate. As on a large estate all canes cannot be cut when they ought to be, very much is lost in this way by the owner, but that is a thing that cannot be helped. It has been observed in Porto Rico that those canes cut from February till May yield about 15 to 20% more than those cut in January and June or later. It is, therefore, a great advantage if an estate can take off the crop in the month mentioned.

I have made above a statement of an estate worked by about 120 negroes, and shall show you now that if the same estate was worked by free labourers in the English islands, it ought to give a still better revenue, provided it yields as much as in Porto Rico.

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	Dollars.	Dollars.
1,000,000 lbs. sugar, 80,000 gallons molasses, say - - (The protective duty not calculated here.)	- -	39,600
Sundry expenses, if they were the same, would be - -	7,600	
Free labour.—On an estate in Porto Rico, with 120 negroes, there would be only about—		
— 70 field negroes.		
20 — children.		
7 — in the hospital.		
10 — old and not working.		
— 5 pasture boys.		
3 — sewing clothing.		
— 5 house servants.		
These 40 are These 80 would be required to an expense to hire at 3 rs. a day = \$.30 at the estate with- 300 d. - - - - out any benefit deriving from them.	Dollars. 9,000	
Deduct maintenance at \$ 60 a year - 2,400		
Interest on 120 negroes at \$300 = 36,000		
at 10% - - - - - 3,600	6,000	
		3,000
		10,600
Remaining difference - - \$.		29,000

It seems by this statement as if it would be more profitable to work the estate with free labourers; but again it must be observed that the only difficulty in the English islands is, that they cannot, perhaps, get sufficient labourers; partly it is their own fault, as they have partly in some islands, of late, commenced to sell or rent part of their lands to negroes, which, I hear, pays them a very good rent; but of course, by having done so, they have given the negroes means in their hands to get independent, and they of course prefer working their own lands, as it pays them so much, than to be hired to an estate-holder, and to be obliged to do such work as they are ordered to. This is an oversight which the planters ought never to have done; they make the field negro still more scarce by such a proceeding. Is it not natural that the negroes should prefer working their own lands, and plant what they think best, than to hire themselves to the owner of a sugar estate? The English colonies cannot compete with Porto Rico, as the population of the whites, or descendants of the Spaniards, is so very large in proportion to the black, and the Spaniards are very willing to work in the field, if they can get occupation, and are regularly paid.

Although I say above that the maintenance of a negro will be about 60 dollars a year, it can be done for less, for 18 to 20 dollars a year; but if that will be for the benefit of the planter, I doubt you can buy for the latter sum three suits of clothes, a blanket, three handkerchiefs, and keep the dwelling-house of the negro in order; but if an estate follows this plan, it must keep a certain number of negroes constantly occupied in planting provisions; and they must keep sheep, pigs, &c., in which way they can occupy their hands and lands as well as they would if they planted sugar, particularly if the price is high, and provisions are low. Should the price of sugar be as low as two dollars, it might be more advantageous for a planter to keep a certain part of his estate planted in plantains, rice, pigeon peas, sweet potatoes, jams, &c.; but generally he will fare better by planting sugar, particularly if his lands are so rich that they do not require to be replanted for eight, ten, or more years; he has then only the trouble to have the thrash (dried leaves of the sugar-cane, which remains in the fields, and serves as a kind of manure), turned, and the fields cleaned or weeded three or four times a year, and by the first weeding those cane-holes in which the plants have died out, are supplied with new plants (cane tops). This is the only trouble they have, and the crop of the next year is prepared. In wet lands the trouble of turning the thrash is spared, and the field is set on fire, which has been found very beneficial to the remaining roots of the cane, as on those lands the leaves are generally lying too thick on the ground, and do not allow the roots to sprout, often kill the plants. In latter years many planters in Porto Rico have given up planting provisions, as they can always buy them from the merchants at a reasonable price, and they are not obliged to pay before part of the crop is sold.

Appendix, No. 6.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS respecting LANDS by the Dutch Government in the Island of Java.

Appendix, No. 6.
Regulations
regarding Lands.

Preamble:—Art. 1.—Rights of the government:—

- a. To make laws for the protection of the inhabitants.
- b. For the administration of justice and police.
- c. For the disposition over the inhabitants, with a view to prevent disorder and danger to the State.
- d. For the imposition of duties, real or personal, direct or indirect, and to regulate the legal dues of the land proprietor.
- e. For the regulation of the main roads, bridges, sluices, canals, and other public works.
- f. The taxes of the sovereign, and those dues and rights delegated to the land proprietors.

Art. 2.—The right of property vested in the landowner entitles him to a share of the produce of all lands cultivated by the native population. To the proprietor belong all waste lands, together with the forests, bamboos, and other natural produce of the land, without prejudice to the natives who pay rent to the proprietor, making use of the pasturage requisite for their cattle, and of the forests for bamboos, rattans, allang allang, firewood, and such sort of necessaries required for their daily purposes. The passage of carts and cattle, &c. cannot be hindered, except for weighty reasons in the judgment of the local authority.

Art. 3.—All grounds cultivated by the natives are considered to be granted to them for improvement, and in the nature of life rents, subject to the payment of the proprietor's share in the produce, and the further obligations that attach to them.

Art. 4.—They can sell or dispose of these life rents, and the same cannot be taken from them otherwise than is pointed out by this regulation.

Art. 5.—By failing to pay the proprietor's share in the produce; by extreme neglect of the ground; by non-observance of their established duties and obligations; by misconduct or crime which subjects the party, at the disposal of the local authority, to a forfeiture of his life-interest, for the benefit of the land proprietor in the absence of other rightful claimants.

Art. 6.—Uncultivated lands not granted as life rents, and worked by the proprietors (for their own account and risk,) by boodjangs; these boodjangs cannot be considered as life-renters of the ground they work.

Art. 7.—The owners cannot exact any other contributions from the natives than for the use of the ground or the produce.

Art. 8.—As such are recognized:

- a. The chukay of the paddy and catchang cut, and which depends on the quantity of the crop. Or,
- b. The contingent, which is yearly settled with the planter at the ripening of his paddy, catchang, &c., in concert with the native chief, or the oldest inhabitants, ascertaining the exact quantity of produce for a given quantity of ground.
- c. Garden rent for the rent of the grounds, planted with fruit trees or other articles, except paddy and catchang.
- d. Ground rent for small spots of ground on which the houses of the natives stand, (but not their gardens), to which, however, those are not subject who pay bhukay, or garden rent.

Art. 9.—The padjak, being a fixed rent for more than one year of rice fields, depending on the quantity of the ground, and not on the actual state of the crop at the time, is expressly forbidden.

Art. 10.—The quantity of rent, for the produce of the ground, is to be regulated according to the uses and customs of each land, not exceeding, however, one-fifth of the actual crop.

Art. 11.—The exactions are to be made in kind at the reaping of the crop, whether of sawahs, sipars, gagas, bhegers, &c., without prejudice to the proprietor's agreeing for the payment in money, which agreement, however, is to be approved and registered by the local authority, on pain of nullity. The rent of rice fields must be paid in paddy, and cannot be claimed in rice, except by voluntary agreement, approved and registered as above.

Art. 12.—Of the rents by contingent a register shall be kept by the land proprietor and the native chief, in which are to be inserted the name of the planter, as far as possible the
• extent

extent of the ground, and the situation of the field. The taxed produce included in this contingent, and the land proprietor, is to send to the heads of the campongs a written statement containing these particulars.

Art. 13.—As the proprietor's interest cannot exceed one-fifth of the actual produce, so in case of a failure of the crop, without the fault of the planter, the rents under the name of contingent fall to the ground and are commuted into *chukay*, on the footing specified in Art. 8, under letters *a.* and *b.*

Art. 14.—In order legally to show a failure of the crop, the planter must, at least eight days before the cutting, notify the same to the head of the campong, who communicates it to the landowner, or the person he deposes to collect the rents, in order that they may be present at this proceeding. Whenever a difference takes place as to the cause of the failure, the interference of the local authority is to be called in, who shall examine whether or not, wholly or partly, it is to be attributed to the indolence, carelessness, or other causes, on the side of the planter, or whether the same has happened from causes beyond his reach, and settle the point without reference to higher power. The planter cannot claim a diminution of rent by virtue of this Article, if in the time and manner he does not apply first to the head of the campong, as herein expressed.

Art. 15.—The land proprietor cannot exact a ground-rent in the case of a crop of a former year, on pain of being punished as an extortioner. Whenever the nature of some cultures requires a longer period of settlement, this is to be the subject of a written agreement, to be approved and registered by the resident, on pain of nullity.

Art. 16.—The garden and ground rents mentioned in Art. 8, under letters *c.* and *d.*, are to be regulated yearly, according to the customs and usages of each land, as to the mode in which the same is to be paid, whether in produce, &c., all which shall be settled by a voluntary agreement, in the presence of the head of the campong, and another native chief, with two witnesses, to be chosen out of the inhabitants, while the local authority is qualified to settle all questions arising thereon, without form of process or higher power, as reasonable and customary. At the request of the parties the local authorities shall register the same; and whenever this is done, and not expressly renewed the following year, it shall be construed as having been tacitly extended, and continued till further revocation.

Art. 17.—Whenever agreements are concluded by which an inhabitant, instead of produce, is obliged to pay the land proprietor a sum of money, or wherever the latter has a legal claim on the former, and no currency stipulated, the payment can be made in such specie as the native chooses.

Art. 18.—The better to protect the proprietor in the enjoyment of his lawful rights, the resident, after examination, and without form of proceedings, shall give sentence in all cases of delay or default, to an amount of 50 *L.* in the payment of rents; after allowing the debtor a fixed time, not less than 14 days, by his continuing in default, his goods and property, daily clothing, necessaries of life, and tools for the cultivation excepted, are to be sold, for the payment of his debt, by the local authority, to the most advantage. If not sufficient and weighty reasons exist, the debtor is liable to imprisonment for account of the land proprietor for not longer than a month. Where the debt exceeds 50 *L.* the parties are to resort to the ordinary tribunal, and it shall be optional with the land proprietor immediately to take this course, overlooking the local authority.

Art. 19.—The natives cannot cut down, dig out, or destroy any trees whatsoever, without the proprietor's consent. Whenever trees are planted on grounds possessed as life-rents, or by lease, such trees are comprehended within the life-rents; but they cannot be cut down, except by the sanction of the land proprietor, to be settled, if need be, by the local authority.

Art. 20.—The inhabitants cannot demolish, without the concurrence of the proprietor, any houses, stalls, ponds, or other buildings, or remove the same to another land, unless they have been put up without the use of materials belonging to the proprietor, or unless they have obtained the full property by other means; nor can such buildings be sold to the inhabitants of the said land, or other persons coming to settle there, with the knowledge of the proprietors.

Art. 21.—The land proprietor cannot, except by amicable agreement, dispose over samahs, gardens, or other cultivated grounds, laid out by the natives or their forefathers, or obtained by them, in life-rents.

Art. 22.—The proprietor cannot, of his own authority, remove from his land any inhabitant of the same; but with regard to those who are mere wanderers, without any fixed mode of living, or of bad conduct, he can notify the same to the local authority, who, after examination, is to act in conformity with the publications of the 23d August 1825 and 23d July 1833.

Art. 23.—New inhabitants cannot settle upon an estate against the will of the proprietor.

Art. 24.—From this are excepted persons employed by Government, and whose employment renders their residence requisite.

Art. 25.—Whenever it is necessary to appropriate a piece of ground for the purpose of housing the Government servants, or for the purpose of prosecuting any objects of general interest, such as making roads, canals, sluices, bridges, buildings, &c., the same shall take place by a reasonable indemnification, unless there exist any reasons to the contrary in the original conditions of some of the grants of landed property.

Appendix, No. 6.
Regulations
regarding Lands.

Art. 26.—The owner has a right to the services of the male inhabitants one day in the week, giving them a reasonable subsistence, for the purpose of laying out or repairing the country roads, the digging of watercourses, cutting grass, ploughing and preparing grounds, keeping watch at the dwelling-house and stores, and such like. When the place where the work is required is at a greater distance than five palls from their houses, an additional allowance is to be made of two cents to each man for each pall at the close of the day; from this servitude are exempt,

- a. All persons below 14, or at the age of 50 years.
- b. The sick and infirm.
- c. All those who by the native customs are entitled to freedom from personal labour; and further, all those who, in the judgment of the local authority, can show legal grounds for being hindered. The journey to and from their houses shall be reckoned within the time of servitude, so that every one has six full days in the week for himself.

Art. 27.—As long as the delivery of coffees to Government exists on private estates in the Buiten zor of lands, the inhabitants of such estates are not liable to any feudal services for the proprietors, except the repair of the roads and bridges, and watching at the dwelling and storhouses.

Art. 28.—The natives are liable to bring in their rents free of cost to the stores of the proprietor, provided those stores are situated within the estate. The transport of produce to town or without the limits of the estate, can in no case be allowed, except by voluntary agreement and for reasonable payment, to be settled if need be by the local authority.

Art. 29.—The inhabitants are not liable to any other services, such as the attendance on cattle, the transport of house necessaries, the carrying of letters or other matters for the proprietor, except for reasonable payment, and such compensation is fixed at two cents per pall.

Art. 30.—The owner is allowed to make a voluntary agreement with the inhabitants for changing their servitude against a certain payment in money; these agreements must be made in writing, and approved and registered by the resident.

Art. 31.—Whenever the services of the natives (according to article 114 of the Government regulations) are required for the public good, or for the transport of the persons and goods of travellers, or of Government property, against the established rates of payment, the same shall take place, whether for the furnishing of buffaloes, or carts, or otherwise, direct by a requisition from the local authority to the native chiefs, without the intervention of the land proprietor and without his hindrance or throwing difficulties in the way. Buffaloes or carts, belonging to the land proprietor, are liable also to the same requisition, for the object and in the manner as above mentioned.

Art. 32.—No dams, canals, watercourses, roads, bridges, or other such sort of works, without the permission of the local authority, can be laid out, removed, changed, or stopped, on pain of immediate redress, by the public servants, at the cost of the landowner, who is liable moreover, for this transgression, to a fine not exceeding *f.* 500, according to the circumstances of the case, at the discretion of the judge.

Art. 33.—The making, repairing and improving of main roads, the laying out and keeping in order of public bridges, sluices, canals, and watercourses, the tapping of water for the cultivation, and other objects, the clearing out of rivers and watercourses, and the repairs of their banks, and all other matters in connexion with this object, are, from time to time, to be regulated by Government; and with regard to these those regulations are conformed, which are to be found in the publication of 10 February 1824 (Staatsblad, No. 8), and in the resolution of 21 December 1828, No. 37; 16 April 1831, No. 23 (Staatsblad, No. 27); 2 December 1835, No. 19 (Staatsblad, No. 56); 28 January 1836, No. 24; (Staatsblad, No. 6.)

Art. 34.—Landowners, who of their own authority establish bazaars or markets, or who, in opposition to Article 77 of the Government Regulations, make illegal exactions in bazaars granted to them, shall be liable to all such penalties as shall be regulated on those subjects by the Government. In the meantime are confirmed the regulations and tariff for the different bazaars of the 17th November 1829 (Staatsblad, No. 111), and the alterations and amplifications which have emanated therefrom, or which shall hereafter be made.

Art. 35.—The right of hunting and fishing belongs to the land proprietor, and no one has a right to infringe this privilege on another's ground; with this understanding, however, that the fishing in rivers, and catching of birds with nets, and the destruction of wild beasts, cannot be refused the natives on the grounds granted to or hired by them as life rents.

Art. 36.—The natives are to be allowed as customary, at the tapping of litas, rewahs, or other reservoirs, to catch fish, paying one-fifth of the fish to the landowner.

Art. 37.—Landowners who take other or more rents or services from the inhabitants of their estates than what are expressly allowed by this regulation, or omit to observe the treatment of the natives upon the footing of this regulation, shall be liable, according to the exigency of the case, to be punished by the local authority, as mentioned in Article 60, or to be proceeded against before the judge for extortion and abuse of authority.

Art. 38.—Whenever the government considers the personal residence of a landowner upon his own estate as obnoxious to the public peace, the same may be denied him.

Art. 39.—Landowners who reside out of Ned. India shall pay a legal act, submitting, in the case of their landed property, to the jurisdiction of Batavia, when they must choose their domicilium citandi et executandi.

Art. 40.—The laying out and cultivation of lands, the raising and delivery of extraneous products which the natives are not accustomed to, the erection of manufactories, in a word, all undertakings for the owner's own benefit, risk, and account, he must bring into effect himself, without the help of the inhabitants, unless by mutual agreement. These agreements, on pain of nullity, are to be approved and registered within a month by the local authority, and the obligation lies on the local authorities, as well to do all for the advancement of useful cultures, operations, and industry, as also, at the same time, to guard the native population from arbitrary treatment.

Art. 41.—Hired servants, engaged for a period of more than three months for the service of cultures, manufactories, or other important undertakings, and not belonging to the land, are to be notified by the owner to the local authority.

Art. 42.—Of these notifications a register shall be kept containing

- a. The names of the masters.
- b. Ditto the servants (hired labourers).
- c. The place where engaged and belonging.
- d. The work for which engaged.
- e. The terms of the engagement.

Art. 43.—Such engagements cannot be entered into for a longer period than three years, at the expiration of which it may be renewed in presence of the local authority, who is to take care that the same is done freely and without compulsion.

Art. 44.—The masters who detain their hired labourers longer than the engagement shall be liable to pay each man for each month *f.* 10 over and above the wages contracted for by the original engagement.

Art. 45.—The local authorities shall be careful on the one side that the landowners fulfil their engagements towards the labourers, and on the other that those labourers do the duty for which they have engaged; and whenever they transgress, absent themselves, or by extreme indolence or unwillingness neglect their business, they are liable, after examination, to be punished as the case requires, and according to the laws and regulations.

Art. 46.—The landowners are obliged yearly, on the 15th December, to send into the government, or local authority under whom they resort, a correct statement, according to the form established, of the population of their estates, together with such statistics as may be required from them from time to time.

Art. 47.—The possession of firearms is only allowed to those native inhabitants who are furnished with a written permission from the local authority, which is to be renewed gratis every year. From this restriction are exempt those entrusted with public authority, subject to the penalties enacted in Art. 14 of the Regulations for the importation and sale and possession of firearms and gunpowder (Staatsblad, No. 58, of 1828.)

Art. 48.—Cockfighting, or other hazard games not included in revenue farms, are forbidden. Bongings, wayang, koelet, toping, and such like things on occasion of feasts, marriages, and religious ceremonies on private estates, can only take place by permission of the local authority, without prejudice to the rights of the farmers, as far as the same are liable.

Art. 49.—The making of entails or fidei komissaire titles on private estates in favour of individuals not being Christians remains, for the general benefit, forbidden.

Art. 50.—The landowners are interdicted from holding or making use of the block, on pain of the same being withdrawn and the transgressors subject to such further penalties as the nature of the case demands; with this understanding, however, that the native chiefs charged with the police on private estates shall be permitted, by the local authority, to hold a block, exclusively for the security of criminals, and in each case, whenever it is possible, the party is to be handed over within 24 hours to the nearest public authority.

Art. 51.—The exercise of the daily police on private estates is to be, under the immediate authority of the European and native servants of government, entrusted to the juragans, tjamat, head mandors, wykmeesters, or other native chiefs under whatever title, chosen by the landowner, all which persons are to be immediately subject to the local authority, to whom they are strictly required to send in their reports.

Art. 52.—The owner is obliged, wherever there is a number of houses so as to constitute, in the judgment of the local authority, a dessa kampong, or village, to establish a native chief, at his choice, and to grant to each of these village chiefs for his maintenance, free of rent, such extent of sawahs, tipars, chegers, gagas, or other rice fields, as can be worked by one man, and a pair of buffaloes, or a piece of garden ground of such an extent as can usually be worked by one man. These village chiefs shall exercise the functions that by the regulations of the police, and for the administration of justice among the natives, are required of the heads of dessas.

Art. 53.—On estates where the population amount to 5,000 souls or more, the owners moreover are obliged to appoint a general chief, under such title as is congenial to the local customs, such as head mandor, head juragan, tjamat, &c. &c., to whom is to be granted, besides the ground as stipulated for the village chiefs, a monthly salary of from *f.* 5 to *f.* 30, according to the extent of the estate, and at the discretion of the local authority. These native chiefs, to whom those of the villages are subject, shall be charged with the

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functions which, by the regulations for the police, and for the administration of justice among the natives, are committed to the heads of divisions (divisie hoofden); but in as far as concerns the residency of Batavia, their authority is merely that of servants of the police, acting according to the spirit of the said regulation.

Art. 54.—Whenever the landowner fails to appoint such native chiefs on his estate, it shall be done by the local authority at his expense; whenever a native chief is found unfit or unwilling, in matters of police, the owner must replace him by a written requisition from the local authority.

Art. 55.—Those small pieces of land, known by the name of Freeman's Land and Merdika, not being of a sufficient extent to admit of establishing separate chiefs upon them, shall be blended together by the local authority, as many as is considered advisable, and put under a native head, under the name of wykmeester, who, under the immediate control of the local authority, is to be charged with the functions which, by the regulations for the police and for the administration of justice among the natives, are committed to the heads of dessas. The native wykmeester, as a compensation for their services, are entitled to make the following exactions:—

- a. For granting a license of marriage, 50 cents.
- b. For granting a certificate of good conduct to natives who apply to the authorities for a travelling pass, 5 cents.
- c. For granting a certificate that there exist no objections to the holder being allowed to have the roning dance and native plays, each 25 cents.

Art. 56.—Except those presents, which by old custom on occasion of feasts or other ceremonies, the native chiefs mentioned in the three foregoing articles shall not demand or receive from the inhabitants any money or produce, on pain, each time, of fine or imprisonment, as stated in Article 60, or the punishment attached to extortion.

Art. 57.—The native chiefs on private estates to whom the police is entrusted, as above, although chosen and recommended by the landowners, shall be furnished by the local authority with his act of appointment, which act, in case of discharge, is to be called in again by the same authority.

Art. 58.—The inhabitants of private estates are obliged, for the furtherance of the police, to keep watch and patrols for the security of the persons and properties of the inhabitants.

Art. 59.—The local authority shall take cognizance of all differences between the owners and inhabitants of private estates, about produce, services, and mutual rights and obligations. In case the parties cannot settle amicably, the local authority is to decide, or transfer it to the proper tribunal, according to the existing regulations, the Government always reserving to themselves, for the security of the peace, to adopt such regulations for the general interest as they may deem necessary.

Art. 60.—The local authorities are empowered to take cognizance, and without reference to higher power, to settle all cases of transgression or infringement of the present regulations, and wherever there are no special penalties or punishments prescribed, to impose the following: As concerns Europeans, and their descendants and equals, a money fine not exceeding *f.* 50, or imprisonment for not more than eight days. As concerns the natives and such like persons,

- a. A money fine not exceeding *f.* 25.
- b. Imprisonment, not exceeding 14 days.
- c. Stripes with a rattan ditto 25 *do.* (No.)
- d. Hard labour on the public works for a period not exceeding three months, without chains, for food, and without payment.

Art. 61.—The present regulation makes no difference in the special conditions and servitudes which attach to some private estates, for so far as they are not opposed by the existing laws: And that no one may plead ignorance hereof, this regulation shall be circulated, as well in the Dutch as in the native languages, and published, and affixed in places where customary. The higher and lower servants, justices, and officers, as far as each one is concerned, are commanded to enforce the strict observance of this regulation, without any over-looking or distinction of persons.

Buiten Zorg, 28 Feb. 1836.

(signed) *J. C. Baud.*

For ordonnatie van den Gouverneur-General ad interem in Rade,

De Algemeene Secretaris,

(signed) *H. J. Hoogeveen.*

Appendix, No. 7.

The SYSTEM and REGULATIONS for the holding of Lands, Directing of Labour, and Cultivation of Sugar in the Dutch East India Colonies.

EXTRACT from the Register of Resolutions of the Governor-general, *ad interim*,
of *Netherlands India*.

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Buitenzorg, 28 March 1834.

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TAKING into consideration that the regulations of his Excellency the Commissary-general, Van den Bosch, which were established during his residence of four years in this country, and known under the denomination of "Plan of Cultivation," had three different objects in view; first, to enable those possessions to liquidate to the mother country their monetary obligations and debts; secondly, to give a new opening and encouragement to the national trade and navigation; and thirdly, to procure the greater quantity of articles for commerce, necessary for the above-mentioned purposes, taking such measures as would be the most secure and least expensive to government, least oppressive to the native, and conforming nearest to the old customs, giving at the same time a fair prospect, which was absolutely necessary, to the industry and the capitals to be expended for such undertakings.

A system like this, which by its object and tendency met with the sincerest co-operation of all well-disposed civilians, a system too which was approved of and confirmed by His Majesty the King, could not but impress on the mind of all government's servants the necessity of each individual, in his sphere, maintaining and extending it. For this purpose, it was necessary that a general knowledge should be had of the object of introducing such a system, for it was not to be a mere co-operation of the civilians from an abject notion of executing the orders from a higher authority, but from a conviction that the above-named regulations were as requisite and necessary as they were just and equitable. And to the intent that this should finally be better known, some extracts from the archive of his Excellency the Commissary-general should be made public.

Reviewing the letters of his Excellency the Commissary-general, dated 6 December last, No. 429, and the 30th of January, No. 99, with their postscripts, perusing the advices of the director of culture, of the 22d and 26th of this month, No. 882 and 911.

Is approved of, and resolved,

1st. To send to all civilians in high or low situations, who are in any way connected with the cultures.

(A.) Some of the most important extracts compiled from the general report of his Excellency the Commissary-general, Van den Bosch, dated 24 January last.

(B.) Rudiments for the cultivation of sugar, resolved upon on the 6th of December by his Excellency the Commissary-general.

(C.) A description for constructing small indigo manufactories, which were first introduced in the residency of Cheribon, and subsequently in other places, with favourable results.

2d. To signify to such civilians, as is hereby decreed, to make the contents of these extracts serve for their information, making the most of them, according to local circumstances, not with regard only to the cultures, but to sweep away at the same time all reasons for discount amongst the natives, which might have been occasioned by an unequal division of labour, or otherwise; for this they are especially enjoined to refer to the last part of Appendix (A.)

3d., etc. For their information and advice, an extract of this will be given to the general director of finances, to the director and inspector of the cultures, and to all the residents, assistant-residents, comptrollers of the revenues, and other civilians connected with the cultures; this resolution will also be published in the Indian Gazette.

Agrees with the above-named register.

(signed)

The Joint Secretary of the Indian Government.

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Appendix (A.)

Some short important Extracts from a General Review, composed by his Excellency the Commissary-general, Van den Bosch, dated 24 January 1834.

Old Institutions.—According to the ancient national institutions, the Javanese are divided into "Tjatjas," or families, *i. e.* a chief and several households dependent on him. These households do not consist merely of relatives, but often of labourers, subject to the chief of the tjatja; their number is greater or less, according to the extent of their paddie fields, over which the chief of the tjatja can dispose, and the assistance required for their cultivation. The chiefs of the tjatjas enjoy the half of two-fifths of the crop as the portion allotted to them of the rice fields, according to their fertility; at the same time all obligations depend, according to the ancient institutions of the Javanese, on the land (property), and not on the person (property-tax).

Accordingly, the sovereign has a right to levy either a tax of one-fifth on all the land of a tjatja, or to extort personal service in lieu thereof. Should the latter be required, the tjatja will appoint one or more of his subjects to perform that service, who in that case will be freed of paying him the indebted tax, or the service may be divided between the several dependent families (tjatjas), in which case every individual employed shall pay comparatively a smaller tax to the chief of the tjatjas than otherwise should have been required of him. This national institution is often met with under different appellations, over the whole of Java. The chief of a tjatja is often called *sikep*, meaning labourer, which refers to his being specially employed by his prince or chief in any public or particular work; for the obligation of such labour rests virtually on the chief, whose care it is to see it carried out, notwithstanding his being at liberty to make use of his subjects for the execution of it.

In the Preanger regencies the tjatjas consist on an average of 22 individuals, or about four families. It has been quite erroneously asserted that the Javanese have no idea of the just claims on property; according to this notion, the right of the sovereign on a cultivated piece of land does not extend any further than to the levying of that portion which, according to the *addat*, or custom, is due to him, or to enforce on the owner a public service, which is not proportionate to the tax required. Moreover, the land passes over to the members of the owner's family; they sell or let it amongst them, according to the *addat* custom, and those customs are still existing wherever they have not been suppressed by the arbitrary interposition of the European with the domestic concerns of the native.

Forced Cultivation up to and including 1808.—Under the late government, such a tjatja was annually obliged to plant and keep in order 1,000 coffee trees, to gather the fruit, and dry and deliver them, for which 60 days' labour during the year was requisite. For this it enjoyed the free use of its paddie-fields, only paying one-tenth of the crop to the regents. The average extent of paddie-field which a tjatja possesses in the Preanger regencies may be estimated at a *jouk* (four *bouws*, a *bouw* $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre), of which, according to the ancient institutions, the fifth bunch must be paid; the coffee planter became exempted from this tax, consequently he was only charged with delivering that which was due to the chief; rating the value of a *jouk* of the above-mentioned size at 75 dollars (6*l.* 5*s.*).

The tjatja enjoys, consequently, for that exemption, *f.* 7. 50. (12*s.* 6*d.*), besides which, for the coffee delivered, valued at two-and-a-half piculs (one picul, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), annually, as the usual produce of 1,000 coffee trees, which the tjatja has to keep in order, it receives two ryks dollars and 13 stivers (9*s.* 5*d.*), for 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. the picul, or an average from *f.* 12 to *f.* 15 (1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*); wherefore every tjatja enjoyed for each working day from four to five stivers (4*d.* or 5*d.*), and this in a country where the price of labour amounted to hardly half of that; this, therefore, was the course of that hated and detested description of forced labour, which was moreover based on the ancient national institutions, according to which the Sovereign possessed the right of enforcing a tax *in naturâ*, and that on such produce as was adapted for commerce, with this important difference, however, that the Sovereign used to receive the produce merely in lieu of the tax pertaining to them, whereas the Dutch government not only granted them this tax, but paid to the planter about an equivalent sum of money besides.

The above explained, so called forced labour, has not been abolished in the Preanger regencies on the introduction of the system of land taxes, but has remained in force. That labour is therefore still in existence there up to the present day, and surely there is not to be found on Java another spot where the inhabitants are more contented with their situation, and where, under all circumstances, they have given more proofs of fidelity and attachment to the government, than in the said regencies.

Land Taxes.—According to the principle at the introduction of the system of land taxes, it was enacted, that of the sawas (rice fields) according to their fertility, one-half, two-fifths, or one-third, and of the tagal or high grounds one-third of their growth was to be paid. This was to be done in money, as was the obvious object at the introduction of this tax, the gathering of which was intrusted to the care of Indian collectors, who received eight per cent.

It is a generally well-known fact, on Java, that when the owner of a field lets it to another, he expects the half or two-fifths of the crop, according to its fertility, and the cultivator enjoys the remainder of the produce for his trouble. By levying a tax of half or two-fifths of the crop, the value of all landed property was therefore lost, at least when that land could not be cultivated with own hands; for to what purpose was the possession of a
piece

piece of land of which one-half or two-fifths of the produce was for Government, and the other half or three-fifths for the cultivator?—By this tax it was useless to possess more land than could be cultivated with own hands.

Culture (Cultivation) from 1816 up to and including 1830.—The very high prices of coffee in the year 1817 up to 1823 made the Government very much interested in this article, and employ many means to encourage and extend its cultivation, which on the arrival of the commission in 1816, was found to have been very much neglected during the interregnum of the English Government, from there that the produce of the coffee has been brought to a much higher scale than it ever was before. It was originally expected that the native would have found, in his own interest, a sufficient stimulus to support this cultivation, and would have excited his desire for it by insuring to him the fruits of his labour after the payment of the tax calculated at two-fifths of his crop. It soon appeared, however, that this course had not the desired effect, for taking the Javanese householding into consideration, it could not well answer. All land on Java is common property, *i. e.* it is divided amongst the several *dessas* (villages), and is possessed by the inhabitants thereof in common. These common properties consist partly of rice fields, partly of pasturage, and partly of forests. The little piece of ground only which surrounds the houses may be considered as private property, but even this is not the case everywhere. To open proper coffee gardens, rich, high and fertile forest land is required, which are, however, generally situated a long way from the villages, lying mostly in low and well-watered parts of the country.

The Javanese, therefore, who wished to cultivate any quantity of coffee, would often be obliged to go a long way from his dwelling, to settle there, to cut down the trees, and to clear the ground for the purpose of subsequently planting the coffee trees, from which he can only gather the fruits after a lapse of four years. Such an undertaking is beyond the power of every Javanese individually, and the coffee gardens can therefore only be opened by the united labour of the whole village. To bring the inhabitants however to do this, the interference of government is necessary, without which such an enterprise, which demands an uninterrupted labour for years, without yielding any remuneration for the first four or five years, would never succeed, and there is no instance of a coffee garden having ever been opened on Java on the above system without the co-operation of the executive power, and it is to the measures of this supreme commission of 1816 only, *i. e.* compelling the Javanese to cultivate the coffee, that the extent to which this culture has been carried may be ascribed.

The idea of insuring to the Javan, as a fair remuneration for his labour, after the payment of his tax, the free disposal of the remainder of his crop, was like giving him his civil liberty, being the original plan established in Java, which could not be brought into practice. (Merely a theory without any possible practicable result.)

To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to know how the cultivation of coffee is carried on in Java, and how it is transferred from the planter to the merchant who exports it.

It has already been stated, that the cultivation and keeping in order of the coffee gardens is committed, as an obligation, to the *desa* or inhabitants of the village, wherein the following rule is generally observed. The number of families in a *desa* is calculated, and proportionately the cultivation of coffee, say from 100 to 200 trees annually for each family, is imposed on the *desa*. The civilians select the ground for the opening of the coffee gardens, and charge the village and other Javanese chiefs with the execution of the further labour required for the laying out of them, seeing to that a sufficient number of men are set to work every day, and taking care that the planting takes place at the proper time. It is left to the chiefs to summon the necessary men to their daily work, which they mostly regulate according to the *adat* (custom), although arbitrary means are often very influential. According to the national institutions, based on ancient custom, some of the inhabitants of the village are exempted from performing public service. Villages, besides cultivating the coffee, have other labour imposed on them, as the making and keeping in repair of the bridges and roads, the cutting of canals, &c. For the cultivation of coffee, therefore, a certain number of persons out of each village was to be set apart, and as the coffee gardens are often a long way from the villages, the labourers must occasionally be changed for others. As the distribution of the labour between the different inhabitants was left entirely to the chiefs, and as has been stated, some were consequently favoured, it was very far from being equitable, for on the opening of the gardens some of the inhabitants of a village had an unequal labour individually imposed on them, and a greater number of days to work.

Even women and children are employed in plucking the coffee, but according to the *adat*, all of them are not obliged to do so. The coffee being now gathered, the question suggests itself, in what proportion is it to be divided amongst the several inhabitants?—Evidently this cannot be done proportionate to the labour performed by each individual. Amongst a people whose mental powers are so little developed, no arrangements and regulations can be expected which would tend to a just division of the fruits acquired by labour, as above described; and it is equally impossible to effectuate this through the influence of a very limited number of civilians scattered amongst millions of natives, of whom, perhaps, not so many as ten understand their language properly from there also, that the inhabitants of the *dessas* resigned to their chiefs the entire disposal of the crop.

The consequence of this was, that there arose a class of monopolizers (buyers), mostly Chinese and Arabs, who took the produce from the chiefs, for which they advanced them a small portion in money, but generally goods, in payment, pledging themselves to pay the required tax to government. The Javan, not excluding the chiefs, is generally careless and

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extravagant. The goods and money which he received in advance from the buyers were charged to him at an enormous interest, consequently when the coffee came to be delivered, little more was left for him to receive.

This little was divided amongst the population, and even this in a very arbitrary way, for as no one exactly knew what was due to him of the crop, every one contented himself with what he received, therefore the cultivation of coffee was considered by the common man as public labour, such as the making of roads and canals, for which they received no remuneration.

The original profits of this cultivation were thus almost exclusively enjoyed by the Chinese and Arab buyers, and in a small degree by the chiefs, whilst the common Javanese had all the burden to bear.

For has it not been proved by the elaborate investigation which took place on account of this, treated upon in the resolution of the 8th August 1832, No. 35, that the Javanese did formerly enjoy no higher price for his coffee than *f.* 6 copper money (10 *s.*)? and this only in one particular district, for in most districts he only received *f.* 2 (3*s.* 4*d.*) for the picul, and in some places nothing for his produce.

This then is the result of applying abstract views to a community whose social condition has thereby not been consulted. Personal liberty and the free disposal of the fruits of his labour were insured to the Javan, for which he was to pay a duty or land tax, nevertheless he has been forced to cultivate coffee, and the fruits of his labour have been the booty of a body of defrauders who have satiated themselves at his expense.

Compare with this the system of cultivation based on the *adat*. In this case every *dassa* is obliged to turn out a certain number of men to lay out the gardens, when they are immediately exempted from the land tax. Every inhabitant may thus have his rice fields cultivated by another, resigning that part which would otherwise have been due to government. In that case he is only charged with the cultivation of coffee, or he may substitute another in his stead, allowing him that part of his crop which, were he not serviceable in this cultivation, he would have to pay for the land tax. How much are the *tjatjas* or tribes benefited by this arrangement, when they impose on one or more of their *woewoengs* or labourers the task of planting coffee.

This is the way in which the coffee has always been, and is still cultivated in the Preanger regencies. The Javan there, however, still continues to pay a tenth part of his crop to his chiefs, but enjoys in return payment for his coffee, on delivery at the warehouses, at the rate of *f.* 7 (11*s.* 8*d.*) for 225 lbs.; besides which the regents and minor chiefs are compensated with *f.* 1. 60 (2*s.* 8*d.*) for each picul, and by means of those arrangements, these regencies have always offered to government greater and more advantages than any other district. Never has a tendency to rebellion or opposition against the government been exhibited, and among the natives there exists in those regencies greater prosperity than elsewhere, although the same wish for finery is not so conspicuous among them.

Enough may be inferred from the above to show how little the Javan has gained by the principle of a free disposal of his person and labour, as he was obliged to cultivate coffee for nearly nothing at all, and also as the system of land taxing destroyed the value of such land as could not be cultivated with own hands.

It is true that the cultivation of coffee, compared with former years, had extended itself greatly, but the branch of industry was very far from agreeing with the interest and inclination of the Javanese. On the contrary, we may safely believe, that had proper care not been taken to provide for this, a general spirit of discontent would have appeared sooner or later.

The cultivation of sugar had, during the last few years, revived in some degree again, both on account of the high prices, and the encouragement government gave. The amount of sugar exported in the year 1828 was about 26,000, and in 1829 about 55,000 piculs, produced partly in the vicinity of Batavia, with the assistance, as formerly, of convicts from Cheribon, and partly in the eastern district.

When sugar fetched a high price this article was, in former times, cultivated in rather great quantities, but in the long run the cultivation could not be kept up without the serious interference of government, which may be attributed to the low prices it fell to, being often actually less than the cost of manufacturing it, and with such a falling off the undertakers were again threatened in 1830. Many were actually already ruined in the eastern districts, for although this branch of industry had then attained a certain height, yet without appropriate measures a continuance of success could not always be depended upon. The cultivation of indigo was likewise attempted. It had previously existed in Java, but was abolished during the government of the Governor-general Daendels. Mr. Petel had since then again commenced this cultivation, and introduced the new mode of manufacturing it. The encouragement which Viscount de Bus gave to this branch of agriculture increased the quantity exported from 17,000 in 1828 to 46,000 lbs. in 1830.

The expenses for manufacturing it, however, were so great, that when indigo fell in price on account of the extent of its cultivation in other countries, the manufactures that were then erected and promised great success, all fell to ruin. Between the years 1826 and 1830 some experiments were made in the cultivation of other articles, but on too small a scale to be able to judge, with any certainty, of their results.

None of those attempts had produced any article for exportation; there was even no prospect of those articles of industry ever approaching to any degree of success without the immediate interference and encouragement of government, and it was quite undecided as yet on what terms, and in what manner this success might be most advantageously attained to.

It is true a plan of colonizing had been submitted, which had at first met with approbation in Europe, and which it was hoped would materially increase such products as were fit for an European market; but this plan appeared afterwards to be unacceptable, and cherished groundless hopes.

The prices of colonial commodities, more particularly those of the products of Java, were very low; the whole amount of export from the Indian Archipelago in 1828 had only amounted to *f.*13,695,210, in which *f.*10,000,000 from Java were included; in 1829 the whole amount of export from the Indian Archipelago amounted to *f.*11,955,672, including for Java *f.*8,000,000.

Taking into consideration that Java, in order to cover her wants, had to pay an import duty equivalent to the value of its products for the European market, and that in future it had likewise to discharge in Holland the rents and reimbursements of the enormous debts which had there been contracted, it may therefore be easily conceived how desirable was a change in our industry, both with regard to its extension as well as its solidity, but more especially in giving to the native a stimulus more suitable to and agreeing better with his social condition.

New Plan of Cultivation.—The social regulations, which may be considered to stand in close connexion with the plan of cultivation carried on in this country, are based on the possession in common of all land belonging to a *desa* or village, and also that according to the ancient national institutions, the submissive possession of such land pertained only to a certain class of the inhabitants of those villages, amongst whom it was unequally divided, whilst another class were excluded from all property, and were in a certain measure dependent on the landed proprietors, who could dispose of their personal services, for which they allowed them in return a portion of ground sufficient for their subsistence, half of the crop of which they either paid to their *tjatas* or chiefs, or retained in compensation for labour forced from them on their behalf. The patriarchal mode of government, according to ancient traditions so peculiar to all eastern nations, and of which traces are still met with everywhere, may be easily discovered from these principal points.

In truth, no clear idea can be formed of the social condition of the Javanese, divided as they are into inheritors and dependents, without bearing in mind this ancient patriarchal regulation.

In many countries of this archipelago, such as in several parts of Sumatra, where the supreme authority has not been able to impress on the mind of the inhabitants any decided supremacy, this law continues in full force; the patriarchs of the villages acknowledging no superior authority. The government there consists only of their deputies, who cannot decide in any affair without their advice and sanction: measures cannot even be carried by a majority of votes; but, in case parties cannot agree, the disputes, which are not considered as decidable in any other way, are settled by force, and this takes place in a field set apart in every village for this special purpose, denominated *Tana Radza*. The rulers in Java had acquired a far greater authority; the princes even had contrived to procure for themselves an unlimited sway; they could, consequently, invest their deputies with such power as they considered expedient. The spirit of Mahomedanism, and the influence of the priests, have undoubtedly contributed greatly to ensure them this authority. Force of habit, so effectual amongst oriental nations, had strengthened and closely connected it with all domestic concerns. This authority of chiefs, however, had always respected the social regulations of the *tjatas*, and the mutual relations which subsisted between the patriarchs and the people. The princes might be considered as the proprietors of all grounds, inasmuch as they had a right to impose a certain tax upon all cultivated land, or to demand personal service in lieu thereof.

To secure himself against the payment of such a tax, the tenant had a right to return his share of the grounds to the community, who accepted it with all its profits and losses. Meanwhile the taxes and services were regulated by custom; for the former $\frac{1}{3}$ of the crop was calculated, and for the latter about 66 days' labour a year. This, too, was violated during the English government. Public labour was dispensed with, and the taxes on cultivated land raised from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, according to its fertility, in consequence whereof the ancient national institutions of a "patriarchal government" was annihilated, as the *tjatas* or inheritors lost all means of drawing any considerable revenue from land let to their dependents, or acquiring any service from them.

Agreeably to the spirit of this plan a social institution was formed instead of this, based on an equality of rights, and an individual means of subsistence; at least, such would have been the result of this system, had not the people, in spite of government, managed in a great measure to preserve their ancient institutions.

Attempt to destroy in Europe the possession of ground, which in reality is the case, when a tax is imposed equivalent to the clear profit it yields, and will there be a country left, in which the fire will not be kindled in a very few days, and where rebellion will not continue to rage until the population is either subdued or expelled by tyrants? That the consequences of this have not been so fearful in Java can only be attributed to the inhabitants in many places evading these new regulations, and also to their forbearing character. If a system of cultivation is therefore to succeed in Java, and be agreeable to the inhabitants, it should be regulated so as not to impair, but rather to promote their domestic mode of living, and point out clearly to them that such a system is to their advantage.

Next to his national institutions nothing is more agreeable to the Javan than to have little to do, which is the natural consequence of the climate; besides this, he is anxious to make as large a profit as possible from the labour he is compelled to perform, which is the case in general with all persons.

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On the introduction of a new system both these dispositions were to be observed, and it was to be rendered agreeable to his ancient national institutions. By means of it, likewise, an opportunity ought to be given to him, but more especially to the inheritors of the land, to work less or to make more profits from the same labour.

On that account it was set down as a principle, that the village which set apart one-fifth of its rice land for the cultivation of an article for the European market (which does not require more labour than the cultivation of rice) should be exempted from paying the land-tax.

That such a village should, moreover, after the produce had been assessed, enjoy such surplus profits as exceeded the amount required for the payment of the indebted land-tax; and that any failures of their crop, if it could not be attributed to any want of industry on the part of the Javan, was on Government account.

It does not require any further elucidation to prove that this system was in every way advantageous to the Javan, and enabled him to derive greater profit from his land, whilst, as will be further shown, it was left to his free choice to labour less if he felt so inclined.

Further, it was not only sufficient to cultivate such products as were fit for the European market, but they had to undergo a regular process of manufacture before answering that purpose; for this much capital, knowledge, and other requisites were required, which could not be at all expected from the Javan; it was therefore necessary to connect European or Chinese capital and industry in such a manner with the whole undertaking as to ensure the proper manufacture of the cultivated article.

In some cases, as for instance with the cultivation of sugar, it was desirable to have the labour equally divided amongst the population, so as not to press too hard upon any; some therefore were charged with its cultivation up to its being ripe, others with taking off the crop; thirdly, another portion were to transport it to the manufactory; and, lastly, in case only sufficient labourers could not be obtained, a number were to be set apart for working in the manufactory.

The Javan being averse to labouring under the superintendence of Europeans, preferring the guidance and rule of his own chiefs, his inclination was also complied with in this respect; the superintendence of the European civilians being as much as possible confined only to watching that the lands were cultivated properly and in due season, as also that the crop was harvested and transported at the proper time.

These general principles, however, were occasionally modified where local circumstances or customs required it; for instance, the Javanese have been permitted to cultivate those productions on their own account, for which purpose they often set apart the greatest portion of their rice lands, these new articles giving them a larger profit than the cultivation of rice, though in that case they still had to pay the regular land-taxes for these rice lands. The cultivation of these articles on their own account has principally taken place in the eastern districts, where the culture of sugar had already made some progress, wherefore the subjoined system rapidly extended itself there. Sometimes, and particularly in those cases where idle or unwilling civilians had the management of affairs, the land-taxes were granted to the Javanese, in proportion to the value of the produced crop, which had failed from want of superintendence, skill, or other reasons, independent of the planter; the native therefore, being duped, was averse to the system; at other times, when neither the chiefs nor people were acquainted with the culture, a certain number of men were collected to perform the required labour, and exempted from the land-tax.

Not only were rice lands appropriated to the cultivation of those articles, but in many instances, where these were limited, the Javan was allowed to plant them on the high lands, which made the labour more agreeable to him, though greater inconveniences might afterwards arise, as the land once exhausted, would have to be manured, and if changed for any better soil, the manufactory would have to be removed, which could not be done without difficulty and great expense.

A great deal was sacrificed at first to overcome the aversion of the Javan to innovations, and therefore to this new system of cultivation.

For the future, where this system of cultivation continues to meet with difficulties, the following principle must be strongly adhered to; that the village which sets apart one-fifth of its land for the cultivation of an article fit for the European market, should be exempted from the land-tax, and that the planter will have fulfilled his obligations when he has brought the growth to perfection.

The harvesting, and further, the manufacturing must be carried on, either according to the above stated plan or by some other appropriate means. Wherever the culture is established on a firm basis, and is in a flourishing condition, as in the eastern districts, no changes are advisable, at least when the population does not desire it.

The Javan does not generally like innovations. When the extension of culture is restricted, on account of lack of knowledge on the part of the native, such districts will be regulated according to the following plan: after a certain extent of ground has been set apart, preference being given to rice lands, as near as possible equivalent to the fifth part of the sawas belonging to a village, or in case this cannot be accomplished with the approval of the population, high lands to begin with will have to be selected and irrigated; the labourers thereto required will be divided in the following manner: for the cultivation of each bouw (), one man will be engaged as long as is requisite, for the space of eight days or a month, at the option of the inhabitants, when he must be exchanged for another, in such a way that there will be four men to be disposed of for each bouw, whilst only one of them is actually labouring at a time. The labour will be conducted by competent Chinese foremen, and superintended by the Javanese chiefs. The population employed in this will only be charged with its cultivation up to the ripening of the crop.

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The harvesting, and further, the manufacturing will be regulated on similar principles; a proportionate number of men for the harvesting will be set aside, provided only one-fourth part at a time are actually engaged in this labour.

All persons employed in this culture, according to the above rule, will be exempted from paying land tax. The transportation of the crop requires a similar regulation. As far as it is possible, endeavours must be made to impose on the manufacturer the furnishing of cattle and carriage and the men employed, the labour of the fourth part only being required, will likewise be exempted from paying the land-tax.

Lastly, the labour at the manufactory itself must, as much as possible, be carried on by free labourers, or where these cannot be obtained they will be subjected to the same rules set down for the above-mentioned labour; in addition, however, to being exempted from the land-tax, they will receive rice and salt, as this labour requires more judgment and exertion.

For a clearer elucidation, it will not be superfluous to add here the application of these principles to some cultures, and to show the advantages which the manufacturer, the Javan, and the government may expect from them. A sugar manufactory, of which many are existing in Java, may serve as an example.

Cultivation of Sugar.—The average produce of a bouw of 500 square roods, planted with sugar-canes, may be estimated at 15 piculs of sugar.

For a sugar manufactory of 6,000 piculs, therefore, 400 bouws of land are required; for the cultivation of which 400 men are daily wanted, so that a population of 1,600 families, which may be calculated to possess 2,000 bouws of rice-land, are exempted from paying the land-tax.

The average land-tax of a family amounts to *f.* 7. 50. (12*s.* 6 *d.*), and 2,000 bouws rice land pay about *f.* 15,000 (1,250*l.*) for land-tax, consequently the families promiscuously possess little more than one bouw each. One man cuts on an average from 500 to 550 canes a day, and from 2,000 to 2,200 canes are required for a picul of sugar; hence four men are wanted for cutting the necessary canes for every picul manufactured daily.

As the grinding is completed in about 10 months, the amount of the daily produce of sugar may be calculated at about 20 piculs; 80 men are therefore required every day for cutting the canes, wherefore 320 families will be exempted from paying the land-tax: 140 cartloads are to be daily transported to the mill, each cart carrying 300 canes; in most cases, however, each cart may accomplish two or three journeys a day, wherefore 70 carts will be sufficient. Each cart requiring a man, 280 families will be exempted from the land-tax.

Although the consumption of fuel has been greatly diminished by the better construction of the furnaces, yet a vadem (six feet) of wood remains necessary for 20 piculs; for felling, five men are daily required, and for the transportation by the carts an equal number; therefore 40 families are exempted from the land-tax.

On the delivery of the canes at the mill, the further manufacture is the business of the manufacturer; should it however be necessary to provide him with men, the number may be estimated at 50 daily, 200 families will therefore be exempted from the land-tax. A sugar manufactory of 6,000 piculs requires as follows:

For the cultivation of the land, 1,600 families will be exempted from paying land-tax.			
For the cutting of the canes	320	”	”
For transporting the canes	280	”	”
For wood	40	”	”

Making a Sum Total of - 2,240 families.

When labourers are to be employed at the mill, at the manufacturer's expense, however, the following number will also be exempted from the land-tax:

200 families.

Entire Amount - - 2,440 families.

Of which, so far as may be necessary, only 610 are actually employed daily.

In a sugar manufactory in the vicinity of Batavia, where 200 men are employed, 2,500 piculs are made, whereas here 610 men only produce 6,000 piculs, hence the labour carried on by this plan gives a far smaller production than in the neighbourhood of Batavia. 2,440 families enjoy an exemption from land taxes of *f.* 18,300 (1,525 *l.*) at the rate of *f.* 7. 50 (12*s.* 6 *d.*) for each family, and this for the labour on the land and in the manufactory during 300 days; but, as the mill requires repairing now and then, and does not always work, for various reasons, from 250 to 260 days only are required for grinding; consequently the labour of each individual may be estimated at 65 days, and his earnings at about 12 cents. (2½ *d.*) daily, which are the full wages on Java.

Note.—A sugar manufactory laid out for 6,000 piculs does not generally produce more than 5,500 piculs, as some canes are always wasted, the given quantity of cane generally producing from 21 to 22 piculs. These wages are, however, far from being the only earnings of the Javan employed in the cultivation of sugar.

He is likewise exempted from the land-tax, and enjoys the whole produce of his rice-fields. Should he be a *tjatja* or inheritor, and possess, for instance, four bouws of sawa, he may order one of the four *woewoengs* or labourers attached thereto, to work in the sugar establishment, leaving his field to be cultivated by the remaining three, who receive his portion.

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tion of the crop, namely, one-half of the produce, the other half pertaining to the man labouring in the sugar establishment.

In this manner the inheritor saves three-fourths of the tax, which he was otherwise obliged to pay on his rice-fields.

A man who only possesses one bouw of rice-land is thus enabled by a labour equivalent to one-fifth of the full amount which is required for it, to clear himself of a land-tax, for which he would otherwise have had to cultivate two-fifths of his rice-lands. Admit that sugar is cultivated on rice-land, and that each has allotted one-fifth of his ground for this purpose, another one-fifth remains, which would otherwise have to be cultivated, to make up for the payment of the land-tax; supposing that part to be left to be cultivated by another, the owner enjoys one-half of its crop; and, in that case, has for the remaining three-fifths of his land the same labour left to him as when he had the land-tax to pay; one-fifth of labour will be required of him at the sugar establishment, equal to what he had to employ on the one-fifth of his rice-fields, making in all four-fifths of the labour he had otherwise to perform; besides which, he had one-half of the crop of that one-fifth part cultivated by another; therefore, the Javan will have more profit with less labour than would otherwise have been required. If he cultivates the four-fifths of his land himself, and the remaining one-fifth is planted with sugar-cane, he will not have more labour to perform than would otherwise have been required, and draw an extra one-fifth from his land; from which may be proved that the object of this new system to give the Javan an equal profit with less labour, or an equal labour with greater profit, has been attained.

For the rest, no elucidation is necessary to prove that the cultivation of a bouw of sugar-cane up to its ripening requires much less labour than a bouw of rice, which, besides labour of ploughing the ground, the sowing and planting of the paddy, and the watching of the crop, must be reaped, carried home, thrashed and transported to the bazaar for sale.

The foregoing system tends thus in every way to promote the interest of the Javan.

It agrees with his domestic regulations and ancient national institutions; and according to this principle, *dessas* are let all over Java, with the exemption of paying land-taxes. From ignorance of the domestic institutions of the Javan, difficulties have in many cases arisen, and caused that, which in reality was but an exercise of the legal rights of the inheritors (entailed proprietors), customary from time immemorial, to be unjustly considered as abuse and extortion.

Let us now consider what the produce acquired by the above plan costs, and in what proportion it repays the taxes which have been sacrificed for it. According to the above regulations the cost of the cultivation, cutting and transportation of the sugar-cane requisite for a picul of sugar would be as follows: for planting 400 bouws calculated to produce 6,000 piculs of sugar, the exemption of land-tax of 16,000 families at *f.* 7. 50. (12*s.* 6*d.*) each, amounts to *f.* 12,000 (1,000*l.*)

	<i>f.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The cultivation of the sugar-cane requisite for producing one picul of sugar will therefore cost - - - - -	2	-	3	4
For cutting ditto 320 families are required, the exemption of whose land-tax amounts to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (200 <i>l.</i>) or - - - - -	-	40	,	8 per picul
For the transportation, with regard to the persons employed thereon, 280 families, or - - - - -	-	35	,	7
Two Chinese foremen, to be paid by Government, <i>f.</i> 30 (2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month, will amount to - - - - -	-	12	,	2½

The cost of cattle and carriage may be reckoned as follows:

	<i>f.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
70 cartloads daily may be said to require 80 buffaloes, each costing <i>f.</i> 30 (2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) will amount to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (200 <i>l.</i>), the interest at 9 per cent. will amount annually to - - - - -	216	=	18	--
For watching and attending to the buffaloes, one foreman and two men at <i>f.</i> 18 (1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month, per annum - - - - -	216	,	18	--
For repairing and keeping in order the carts, at <i>f.</i> 5 (8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) each cart - - - - -	350	,	29	3 4
For buying them at <i>f.</i> 25 (2 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) a piece, 100 will cost <i>f.</i> 2,500 (208 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>), the interest will be - - - - -	225	,	18	15 --
Deaths of buffaloes annually, 30 beasts - - - - -	900	,	75	--
TOTAL Costs - - - - -	1,907	=	158	18 4

Or 32 cents for the picul, of which, however, as the manufacturer has to provide for the cattle and carts, and for the transportation of the wood, an allowance must be made - - - - -

Hence the total expense of the canes required for a picul of sugar, and delivered at the mills, amounts to - - - - -

- 50 = - 10

3 37 = 5 7½

The canes required for a picul of sugar are delivered to the manufacturer, at the rate of *f. 3. 60 c. (6s.)*, therefore by this system, there remains 23 cents (*4½ d.*) for covering small expenses for administration, failure of crops; and when the population deliver the canes at the mill, without the interference of government, they are paid the full sum of *f. 3. 60 c. (6s.)*

It is further stipulated, that in case the bouw cultivated by government orders produce more than 15 piculs, one-third of the surplus will be allowed to the cultivators, one-third to the Chinese foremen, and one-third to government, to remunerate them for deficiencies on less productive land. The further process of manufacturing canes into sugar is carried on by the manufacturer according to the existing contracts. Those expenses, when properly administrated, will be *f. 3. 40 c. (5s. 8 d.)*, therefore a picul of sugar will cost the manufacturer *f. 7 (11s. 8 d.)*. The funds required for erecting a sugar manufactory, independent of manufacturing, amounts to from 50,000 to 60,000 guilders (*4,166 l. 13 s. 4 d. to 5,000 l.*), which are advanced to the manufacturers without interest, on good security, on condition, however, of their repaying it in one, two, and in some cases in three years, in sugar at the rate of *f. 10 copper money (16s. 8 d.)* a picul, and they are further obliged to repay government at the same rate for the cost of the sugar-cane, the quantity of which required for a picul of sugar rated at *f. 3. 60 c. (6s.)*, and for the wood to be delivered. All sugar which the manufacturer makes after the above-named payments have been settled, remains his own property, which, by preference, however, he must sell to government at the market price. Moreover, the contracts are regulated so as to provide for a good quality and a timely delivery of sugar. In reviewing this whole system, it will be sufficiently proved that the Javan is greatly benefited by it; that the usual land-tax is actually brought down to one-fifth of the value of the crop of his fields; that the manufacturer may expect, at the average of *f. 6,000*, or say *f. 5,500* piculs, a profit of at least *f. 16,000 to f. 18,000 (1,333 l. 6s. 8 d.)*, without being subjected to any material risk; and that, taking it for granted the government does not realize a greater profit on the sugar than the mere difference of silver and copper money, they will still make a profit of 20 per cent. as well on the land-taxes as on the advanced money, the latter being repaid in two years.

Taking into consideration that the sugar may now be had for *f. 10 copper money (16s. 8 d.)* or for *f. 8 silver (16s.)*, and might be even disposed of at this price, we may trust that a continual demand for this article will be effected, for though the price of sugar might fall for some time in Europe, on account of the too great importation, to realise any profits, yet it is certain that this culture will after a certain number of years yield fair profits; for in all countries where sugar is manufactured the expenses of cultivation are greater than *f. 8* a picul, and it may be foretold with certainty that all sugar which cannot continue to compete with that of Java will be driven out of the market.

To encourage the European and native civilians as much as possible in the cultivation of this, as well as all other articles fit for the European market, the following profits are ensured to them, which are fixed by the Resolution of the supreme authority of the 5th December 1832, No. 1, at 50 cents. (*10 d.*) on the picul of sugar, to be divided as follows:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the resident for all the sugar produced in his regency - - - - -	-	2
To the Regent for the produce of his regency - - - - -	-	2
To the assistant resident for the produce of his regency - - - - -	-	2
To the comptrollers - - - - -	-	1
And to the smaller chiefs and native civilians at the disposal of the resident - - - - -	-	3
In all per picul - - - - -	-	10

Some modifications, according to local circumstances, have been introduced in the above-named division; nevertheless *10 d.* has remained the average sum to be divided amongst the European civilians and native chiefs for their encouragement.

The object of this whole system moreover is to keep in view the exemption of the Javan as much as possible from the superintendence of foreigners, and to allow him to labour under the guidance of his own chiefs.

The rules to be observed in the cultivation of sugar will be clearly put down in Appendix (B.) The above-stated principles are likewise to be applied to any other culture which may be of importance to the commerce of Holland, and it will not be superfluous to subjoin them here.

The Cultivation of Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

Conclusion.—This system of cultivation tends to enable government to dispose of hundred thousands of hands, and that in such a manner as to ensure to the Javanese that with an equal labour as formerly they will have a higher payment, or with less labour an equal profit. It is equally the interest of the civilians and chiefs to extend this culture, and it may be expected that with proper guidance of the head of the government the desired result may be obtained. What is now principally desired is to find proper undertakers, who combine with the requisite knowledge a disposition to treat the Javan, when they come in contact with him, in a humane and even obliging manner. "No others must be tolerated."

The happiness and contentment of the Javan must be the first care of government, to which he has full claims both from his willing disposition, and on account of his childish intellect, which might often be abused. Such undertakers as act contrary to this must not be tolerated, whatever delay in the extension of the cultivation might be the consequence of

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it. It is better to have no productions than to injure those duties which we owe to the population. It will not be long ere competent persons for such undertakings will flock to Java, as they enjoy an advancement of capital without the payment of interest, for erecting large manufactories, whilst, with a fertile soil, and a great variety of climate, labour is much cheaper there than in any other place, and a great demand for the manufacture will secure fair prices; such advantages are not to be met with anywhere else. Great difficulties at first existed in succeeding in agricultural enterprises, on account of the total ignorance of many civilians with respect to the various branches of agriculture, and also of the lazy disposition of others; this, however, has since diminished greatly. Wherever the residents have managed the affairs with diligence, willingness and judgment, the undertakings have succeeded satisfactorily; whereas in places where such has not been the case, disappointments have ensued. In this matter, also, no forbearance should in future be shown. Those who do not possess the capacity or inclination to serve government in the manner required of them, must seek employment elsewhere, but not expect any recompense for services which they do not render. It is also desirable to check the too great eagerness of some, whenever it tends to require from the Javan more than he is disposed to do. There is scope enough to render too great zeal unnecessary, and the productive capabilities of Java will be most effectually called forth by a moderate treatment.

Appendix (B.)

Belongs to the Resolution of the 28th March 1834, No. 1.

PRINCIPLES which are to be applied in the Cultivation of Sugar, when local Circumstances do not require any Change, or where no material Defects are observed.

Article 1.—Sugar-cane must be cultivated on rise land, if such can be obtained with the sanction of the Javan, or else on highlands which can be irrigated.

Article 2.—Four families must be set apart for every bouw of sugar-cane, charged only with its cultivation.

These will be therefore exempted from paying the land-tax in so far as they attend to their duty in the cultivation of the land.

Article 3.—Excepting in cases of great emergency, no more than one man out of the four will be employed daily with a yoke of buffaloes.

Article 4.—The ploughing and planting will be carried on under the superintendence of a Chinese foreman paid by government.

Article 5.—The planters will have completed their task when the canes are ripe and fit for cutting.

Article 6.—For the cutting of canes the requisite dessas will be set apart and exempted from paying the land-tax.

Every man is calculated to cut 550 canes; wherefore, for every piece of sugar which the mill manufactures daily, four men are necessary, and 16 will be exempted from the land-tax, in order that no more than one man be employed at a time.

Article 7.—The cutting of the canes is effected under the superintendence of a Chinese foreman, paid by government.

The transportation will in future, and also at present, where such can be agreed upon, be carried on by the carts and buffaloes of the manufacturers; they will be provided with the necessary men by paying them 12 cents ($2\frac{3}{4}d.$) daily, or the requisite dessas will be set apart thereto, which will be exempted from land-tax, and must send one man out of four.

Article 8.—The men employed at the sugar-mills will be delivered according to the customary mode, and will receive fair payment.

	f.	c.	s.	d.
In this manner the cultivation, cutting and transportation of the canes will not be subject to any difficulties, and the amount of costs will be as follows: four men exempted from land-taxes, at the rate of <i>f.</i> 7. 50 (<i>12s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>) each, makes for the cultivation of a bouw, <i>f.</i> 30. (<i>2l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>), or for cultivation of the canes at 15 piculs a bouw - - - - -	2	00	=	3 4 per picul.
Supposing 20 piculs of sugar are daily manufactured, 80 men will be required to cut the cane, or 320 be exempted from paying the land-tax, the aggregate amount of those land-taxes would have come to <i>f.</i> 2,400 (<i>200l.</i>)				
For this purpose 5,400 piculs will have to be delivered in nine months; the cutting will therefore cost per picul - - - - -	0	45	,,	- 9 "
<i>Transport of the Canes.</i> —Taking one man for each cart, six carts are required for one picul of sugar; on an average, each cart performs two journies, consequently three men are necessary for one picul, or - - - - -	0	36	,,	- 7½ "
Two Chinese foremen, at <i>f.</i> 30 (<i>2l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) a month will come annually to <i>f.</i> 750 (<i>62l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>), or on 5,400 piculs of sugar, about - - - - -	0	14	,,	- 2½ "
Amounts to - - - - -	2	95	,,	4 11 per picul.

The sugar-canes can thus be delivered to the manufacturer at *f.* 2. 9*s.* (4*s.* 11*d.*), instead of *f.* 3. 50. (5*s.* 10*d.*), and these 55 cents (11*d.*), will serve as a remuneration for the buffaloes and carts, which will not amount annually to more than *f.* 2,500 (208 *l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*).

If the whole amount of sugar-cane produces more than 14 piculs per bouw, one-third of the profits goes to government, one-third to the Chinese foremen, and one-third to the cultivator.

(Copy)

The Joint Secretary.

Appendix (C.)

System and Division of the Labour in the small Indigo Manufactories.

Appendix, No. 8.

PAPERS delivered in by *H. Crosley, Esq.*, and referred to in his Evidence,
 3 April 1848.

REPORT of *Henry Crosley* as to the Result of TESTING SUGARS of various Descriptions, for the purpose of ascertaining their Intrinsic Qualities, or the Quantity of pure Saccharine Matter thereof, and charging Proportionate Duties thereon when Imported for Home Consumption.

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 Result of Testing
 Sugars.

I BEG leave most respectfully to state to your Honourable Committee that, according to your commands, I have tested by the pneumatic process, viz. with pure water, and with the pressure and passage of the atmospheric air, various descriptions and qualities of sugar specified in the accompanying statement, the qualities ranging from the lowest brown sugars to the fine qualities imported from the British plantations and dominions in the West and East Indies, and also foreign sugars of Brazil and Cuba, &c.

By the said process I have separated the impure carbonaceous or coloured matter in a state of solution from the pure saccharine or product of sugar, resembling clayed, which varies in colour proportionately more or less white, accordingly as the sugar operated upon was of an inferior or superior quality, arising naturally from variableness of soil and climate, species of cane cultivated, and judicious or injudicious mode of manufacturing the juice.

The products of pure sugar, resembling clayed, ranged from 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from each 112 lbs. of the material tested; but it is necessary to remark that, in converting the juice into sugar, that its quality is fine or inferior, and the quantity more or less according as the final concentration of the cleansed syrup (produced by prior operations) is effected or boiled to the degree for crystallizing at comparatively low or high temperatures varying from 160 to 250 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Again it is necessary to remark, that proportionate to the quantities of the pure products of sugar obtained by the testing apparatus, so will the quality of the extracted or inferior part in solution vary; that extracted from the most inferior sort of raw sugar, such as Khaur, Madras, Penang, and Brazil muscovado, would yield, by evaporating the water which forms a part of such solution, a very trifling quantity of regenerated raw sugar of a still inferior quality to the original from which the solution is made; whilst the uncrystallizable residuum or treacle would be in an increased ratio to that from regenerated raw sugar, the part product of an extract or solution from sugar of a superior quality, such as clayed sugar, which yields greater products of pure sugar, and a proportionably less quantity of the inferior part extracted and in solution, such solutions from the last-mentioned sugar not being molasses, but syrup, which would when evaporated yield a large product of regenerated raw sugar, and a very small quantity of molasses or treacle. The evaporation of the extract or solution from Khaur and such like low qualities of sugar, would require much art to obtain a crystallized product, and if art is not exercised, then the whole of the extract or solution could only be converted into treacle, and this is sometimes exemplified when West India molasses or the drainage from muscovado or raw sugar is boiled in this country for the production of sugar; whilst, on the other hand, if the extract or solution is from sugars of fine quality, then less skill is necessary.

With reference to the utility of testing all descriptions of sugar imported, the pure product obtained ought not, I conceive, to be that which should be chargeable with duty; neither ought it to be considered that the inferior part extracted and in solution should be considered as rateable with duty, because the said products are united, and form together the article sugar as imported, which is chiefly consumed in that its natural state, and not in the separate state of pure sugar and impure in solution. The value of sugars is estimated when in their natural state, as imported, with regard to the intrinsic strength or purity, or colour; a bright yellow colour being the quality sought for grocery uses, while for refining that of a greyish hue is preferred, as it yields to the refiner a greater weight of products in sugar than the bright yellow; and this is exemplified by reference to the statement of testings.

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The object of testing ought to be to ascertain the relative strength or purity of each quality imported, and upon the principle now acted upon by testing the strength of rum imported. A fixed degree is denominated proof; that which is above the proof pays duty accordingly.

Instance :—

10 Puncheons of rum, contents	- - - - -	902 gallons.
Proof, varying from 24 to 36 over-proof, or total	- - - - -	323 „
The duty of 4s. 5d. per gallon is charged on	- - - - -	1,225 „

Again :—

10 Puncheons, contents	- - - - -	913 gallons.
Proof, varying from 2 to 5 over-proof, or total	- - - - -	33 „
The duty of 4s. 5d. per gallon is charged on	- - - - -	946 „

and so in like manner, and upon the same principle, it is conceived, that all descriptions of sugars should be chargeable with duty proportionate to strength or purity, not by testing, as with rum, the strength of the sugar in each package or cask, but by testing an average of the quality of each mark of 10, 20, or 50 hogshheads, or 500 bags of sugar, when landed; and in order to meet equitably the exigencies of the case, so far as the planters and growers of sugar are concerned, I respectfully submit that sugar yielding pure products, varying from 60 to 80 lbs. inclusive, that such range should be the fixed standard for charging the present duty of 14s. per cwt., because within that range, as proved by reference to the statement of testings, the generality of sugars of West India growth yield from 60 to 80 lbs. of pure product from each 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado. Again; as to those qualities yielding less than 60 lbs. pure product from each 112 lbs. raw sugar, it is respectfully submitted that the present rate of duty of 14s. per cwt. on the inferior article, or sugar, such as is imported, is disproportionate, and therefore the highest fixed standard on such sugar ought to be 70, the mean of 60 and 80, which would equitably provide for those manufacturers who, from uncongenial soils and climate for the growth of the sugar-cane, or other operating causes, could not make sugars of fine quality; the higher price at which the fine qualities sold for would be an inducement to the manufacturer of inferior qualities to adopt improved measures to make finer qualities, if he possessed the means to accomplish that object; but if the manufacturer could not surmount the drawback, as in many instances would be the case, then, by charging duty on such sugars as by testing yielded less than 60 lbs. pure product from each 112 lbs., and calculating at the fixed mean standard of 70, the manufacturer would pay a fair and proportionate duty: but not so now, as he pays the same duty of 14s. per cwt., as is paid on sugars of the finest qualities, even approaching in colour to white; and clayed sugars, from which the impurity or coloured matter has been separated.

Again, as to those qualities exceeding 80 lbs. pure product from each 112 lbs. of sugar as imported, the same fixed standard or mean of 70 lbs. would justly apply; because all sugars from which more than 80 lbs. pure product is obtained, such sugars may be of improved quality from the nature of the soil and climate of the country of their growth, or because they have not been manufactured by some improved process operating to lessen the quantity of carbonaceous or coloured matter; and if, as would be the case, such superior sugar were charged at a higher rate of duty than 14s. per cwt. on the article imported (which principle is now admitted and acted upon under the existing Acts of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63), the owner of said fine sugar would be compensated, for any outlay for machinery and apparatus, or extra labour or means, by the higher price he would obtain for his sugar; and thus, by charging all sugars of British or foreign production, whether raw or muscovado, or clayed, or otherwise purified in the country of their growth, with duty proportionate to their respective intrinsic qualities, or pure product obtained by testing, justice would be done to the manufacturers; and moreover the revenue would be increased by the adoption of the said scale and fixed standards, even though the present duty of 14s. per cwt. were to remain as the fixed rate upon muscovado sugar, because those qualities such as clayed, and others of superior quality approximating to white, and especially those imported from Brazil and Cuba, which are now barely admitted 20s or 14s. duty plus the supposed protective duty of 6s. per cwt., which sort of clayed sugar, as proved by testing, yielded 98 lbs. of pure product, the extracts or coloured matter in solution being good syrup, from which about 8lbs. of sugar could be obtained; and thus is proved the assertion in the letter I addressed, on the 31st January last, to the Right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that by refining such clayed foreign sugar, the product would be about 102 lbs. of refined loaves and lumps; the coloured matter in such clayed sugar, when wholly made into a solution, being discharged by filtering the solution through animal charcoal, as universally practised in refineries upon solutions of every description of sugar; and the like mode of discharging the coloured matter in the syrups that exude from the loaves or lumps when in the mould, and even from West India molasses (the drainage from muscovado sugar), such mode of filtering is employed; and it is employed to a limited extent in the East and West Indies.

With respect to the present rate of duty now charged according to the Act of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, the sugar classed as white, which comprises the white clayed sugars of Brazil and Cuba, the duty thereon is 16s. 4d. per cwt. plus the supposed protective duty of 7s. on the

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the latter; and upon refined sugar the product of the British plantations and dominions in the West and East Indies, if of double refined quality, the duty upon importation is £. 1 1 - per cwt.

And upon other refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto - - - - - 18 8 -

The mean Duty - - - £. - 19 10 -

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The basis upon which these duties are charged, it would appear, are just to equal the duty of importation on 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado, the duty on the product therefrom, as stated, being equivalent to the duty on 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar; viz.

	s.	d.
About 67 lbs. refined sugar, which, at the mean duty of 19 s. 10 d. per cwt. as above stated, would be	11	10
18 lbs. bastard ditto, at the duty on muscovado of 14 s. per cwt., would be	2	2
27 lbs. molasses (treacle not crystallizable) and waste	-	-
<u>112 lbs. The Duty charged upon the importation of Muscovado</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>

Such products being obtained by employing the high temperature method of concentrating or boiling the syrups; viz. from 235° to 250° Fahrenheit, priorly alluded to with respect to muscovado sugar. But if the low temperature method, or 160° to 180° Fahrenheit, is employed, then the products would be as follows:

From 112 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
About 80 lbs. refined sugar, which at the mean duty of 19 s. 10 d. per cwt., as above stated, would be	-	14	2	per cwt.
17 lbs. bastard ditto, at 14 s. - - - - -	-	2	1½	-
15 lbs. molasses (treacle) and waste	-	-	-	-
<u>112 lbs.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3½</u>	<u>-</u>
Thus showing that the scale of products adopted by the said Act, if the raw sugar was refined by the low temperature method, that the duty is short charged by	-	2	3½	-
To equalize the duty of	£.	-	14	-

The fixed duty now charged on raw or muscovado sugar. And although colonial refined sugar is not, and may not be, an article of importation, still the advantages of the low temperature method of concentrating the syrup from the sugar-cane bears upon the subject; and with reference also to the fine qualities of crystalline sugar not white, made by the said low temperature method in some of the British West India colonies, Demerara, &c., and also in the British dominions in the East Indies; and when all or any of these sugars, or those from Brazil and Cuba are rendered white by claying, or by any other process producing a similar effect; such sugar of the finest quality white, is virtually refined sugar, about equal in colour to British crushed lump sugar of ordinary quality, such as upon exportation is entitled, under the said Act, to the drawback of £. - 17 - per cwt.

Whilst that imported from the British West India colonies and dominions in the East Indies pays, upon importation, the duty of - 16 4 -

Recurring, however, to the said Act, as to "white clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every hundred-weight," the duty on importation is £. - 16 4 -

If, however, such sort of sugar is equal in quality to refined of ordinary quality, as it really is, then, according to the fixed standard or scale founded upon tests of other sugar less fine, this finest white clayed sugar would be chargeable at the rate of about 1 1 6 per cwt. Consequently the disadvantage to the revenue is - 5 2 -

To equalize the duty of - - - - - £. - 16 4 -

Now charged upon this particular description of sugar.

To elucidate more clearly the bearings of the question as to differential duties; i. e. differential as to the qualities imported, and not differential as to what the sugar, as imported, would yield here in Great Britain, in products of refined loaf or lump, and bastard sugar,

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and treacle or molasses, or similar products refined or obtained by the pneumatic process, I respectfully beg leave to observe, that as it is optional, after the duty is paid on the sugar imported, whether it is refined or not, or consumed in the state as imported, as the chief part is for domestic purposes, which consumption, compared with that of refined sugar, is immediately in excess of the latter. That, so far as the Government are concerned, the duty ought to be charged on the article as imported; and as the consideration and upholding of the revenue is the first and main point, I humbly conceive that, by adopting the plan I have ventured to submit to your Honourable Committee, that the revenue would be greatly increased, and at the same time justice would be done to the manufacturers of sugar, of all denominations and qualities.

Finally, and with reference to the foregoing, and to the question generally, I beg leave most respectfully to transmit herewith,—

- (A.)—Extracts of my pamphlet on sugar, and duties and drawbacks thereon, which I presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury in 1831, which extracts, to a certain extent, have especial reference to the question at issue.
- (B.)—A statement of the tests I have made with pneumatic apparatus, to ascertain the quality of various descriptions of sugar.
- (C.)—A table of duties differential, on an ascending scale of pure products, from 50 lbs. to 110 lbs. from each 112 lbs. sugar in the state when it is imported.
- (D.)—A table of duties differential, on the basis of the said tests, and on the duty of 14 s. per cwt. now charged upon muscovado sugar, showing by averages of qualities ranging from 50 lbs. to 110 lbs. pure products, with proposed proportionate duties for each average.
- (E.)—A table contrasting and showing, according to the averages in tables (C.) and (D.), the duties estimated upon the separate product of pure sugar, and also the products obtainable from the impure part in solution.
- (F.)—A certified extract of a communication from Dr. Sheer, the chemist appointed and paid by the colonial government of British Guiana, and sent expressly to ascertain whether cane-juice (syrup) could be imported into Great Britain with advantage or not.
- (G.) and (H.)—Boxes containing small boxes of samples of various sorts of sugar, tested, and the products therefrom; and also of white Havana clayed, not the finest quality, and of British refined crushed lumps, not the lowest ditto.
- (I.)—A box of bottles, containing the impure part (of the sugar tested) in a state of solution, Nos. 1 to 20.

Respectfully submitted by,
Henry Crosley.

Emerson-street, 3 April 1848.

(A.)

EXTRACTS from *Henry Crosley's* Pamphlet, published July 1830, and presented to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury (a recorded Document).

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WHEN the whole of this detail is impartially considered, and when his Majesty's Government shall have maturely weighed the statements which have been submitted to them relative to the bearings of this process, if worked in the colonies, intimately connected as it is with the duties now paid upon the importation, and drawbacks allowed upon the exportation of sugars, the value of it, prospectively, will then be best understood and appreciated.

It has been stated, that a patent for the British colonies was taken in 1817, and abandoned; such abandonment arose from several considerations; viz.

When the writer's attention was primarily drawn by the patentee, in 1817, to the consideration, or estimate of value of the process, his first thoughts diverged from England to the British colonies, where, as he then conceived, the pneumatic process ought to have birth; and he was led to this conclusion from the knowledge that each hogshead of raw sugar lost considerably by drainage after being landed in this country. Presuming that there must be a much greater drainage when the sugars are of a less age, he obtained the weights of about 100 hogsheads of raw sugar at the time of shipment, in Jamaica, and compared them with the landing weights in London, by which he ascertained that a loss of from two to three cwt. per hogshead, upon an average, had occurred during the voyage, which loss by drainage had been pumped with the bilge-water of the vessel into the sea. Upon the quantity imported annually, at the then supposed value of the product in the colonies, the enormous loss of upwards of 700,000*l.* appeared, independent of the loss to the owner of the ship, who received freight only on weight delivered from the ship.

These considerations led the writer to others which were connected with the revenue. By the Act of Parliament then in force, he found that raw or muscovado sugar, of the growth of the British plantations, paid about 6*s.* per cwt. less than clayed sugar; and as the entry, inwards, for muscovado sugar was particularly described by the additional words "not clayed," he believed that the improved sugar which the pneumatic process would produce

produce in the colonies, might, from its not being clayed (although it would be superior to clayed sugar), be introduced, at the rate of duty imposed specifically by the existing Acts of Parliament on muscovado sugar; and thereby, in addition to the saving of the drainage on the voyage, and the subsequent drainage in the warehouses after landing, render the pneumatic process a most important acquisition to the planter. But a moment's reflection showed that these advantages would be but temporary. The Legislature had imposed those duties upon importation, and it might (as no doubt it would, had the evasion been practised) have passed other Acts to secure the duty upon sugar resembling clayed, although not actually clayed.

Other questions presented themselves: was it probable that Government would injure the refineries of the mother country, by permitting the importation of such sugar as the pneumatic process would produce, (which, to the eye, is, when properly prepared, equal to ordinary refined lump sugar, and superior thereto for refining); and if such sugar was permitted to be warehoused for exportation only, would not the export trade of crushed refined sugar thereby be greatly injured? Or, should the pneumatic sugar be permitted to importation, even at the increased duty then chargeable on clayed sugar, would not the extra and peculiar saccharine properties which, when properly prepared, the pneumatic sugar possesses over every other sort of sugar, induce the consumers of sugar in this country to prefer this new manufacture to that of ordinary lump sugar, knowing, as they would soon do, that its peculiar refinement was effected by the operation of the purest elements of nature, air and water, so different from the putrid blood and other deleterious substances, then and still partially employed in the refining of sugar? And again, was it not likely that the Legislature, when they had a knowledge of the fact, that sugar which had undergone the process of curing, or been drained of the real molasses in the usual way, and afterwards cleared by the pneumatic process of the remaining colouring matter and other impurities, so as to render it equal, if not superior, to good ordinary lumps, would be permitted to importation into Great Britain at the duty of 27s. per cwt.; and that the same sugar when exported, in a similar condition and appearance (lumps crushed) as when imported, would be allowed the drawbacks of 41s. 5d. per cwt.; was it not probable, nay, would it not have been certain, that under such circumstances (and they are possible ones at this moment), the Legislature would, for the protection of this important branch of the revenue, have been compelled to re-model the scale of duties and drawbacks, in order to proportion and equalize (as they are now supposed to do) the one with the other, in lieu of allowing the drawback upon exportation so greatly to exceed the duty paid upon importation. In short, were the duties and drawbacks to remain as above stated, the writer, knowing, as he does from his extensive practice, that raw sugar, when properly operated upon by the pneumatic process, can be made in the colonies superior to single refined sugar of good ordinary quality, is enabled confidently to affirm that Government would be receiving, on the one hand, 27s. per cwt., and paying, on the other, only a few shillings per cwt. less than the drawbacks allowed on the exportation of the supposed products obtained from raw sugar;* whereas the difference between refining raw or muscovado, and this cleared pneumatic sugar, is only, as regards the latter, a deterioration by the renewed engenderment of molasses or colouring matter, in proportion to the action of heat employed in evaporating the solution of this already refined sugar to the point required for granulation; and this additional engenderment of molasses would now be but trivial, if the recently much-improved method of evaporating (noticed in the conclusion) were employed.

It is presumed that the foregoing remarks, and those which are about to be made, may have some weight in reference to the existing difficulties and opinions relative to the duties hereafter to be levied upon sugars imported, and drawbacks to be allowed upon the exportation of refined sugars. To put into a still more perspicuous point of view the comparative value (when used for refining) of raw or muscovado sugar and pneumatic sugar (such as can be imported from the British West India colonies under Mr. Innes' present exclusive right for 14 years, should no alteration of the duties take place), and also to show the relative position of the duties payable upon the importation of those sugars, and the drawbacks allowed on exportation of the refined products obtained therefrom, the following estimates are submitted:

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1st. As to value when used for refining:

167 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of raw muscovado sugar, which contains the molasses or colouring substance, is only equal to

112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar, which does not contain the like impurities;

Therefore, the refined products obtained from

112 lbs. of each must of course vary in proportion to the quantity of molasses or impurities contained in, or extracted from each sort.

2dly. As

* There has been a series of improvements in the art of refining sugar for the last 20 years, which have had for their object a superiority of quality, increased weight of crystals, and a decreased quantity of treacle. If those improvements have effected the desired objects, and most certainly they have to a very considerable extent, it seems strange that Government have not altered the scale of products supposed to be obtained 20 years ago from one cwt. of raw or muscovado sugar, refined, in order to meet those changes produced by the improvements in the manufacture of the refined products, and to prevent injury to the revenue, by paying more drawback than the duty received on the actual quantity of raw sugar required to produce the exportable products upon which the drawbacks are allowed.



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2dly. As to the relative position of the duties and drawbacks:

167 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, if imported in its natural state as heretofore, would pay at the rate of 27s. per cwt.	£.	s.	d.
112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar	-	-	-
Difference of Duty per Cwt.	£.	-	13 4

Which operates to the disadvantage of the revenue, and also of the importers of real muscovado sugar, particularly of those of inferior qualities.

112 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar, paying duty of	£.	1	7	-
Is estimated to yield, according to the quantities of products specified in the Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 93,				
61 lbs. of refined sugar, in loaves or lumps, on which the drawback allowed is 41s. 5d. per cwt.	£.	s.	d.	
18 lbs. of bastard sugar, 27s. per cwt.	-	-	-	4 4
28 lbs. of treacle	-	-	-	-
5 lbs. of waste	-	-	-	-
112	£.	1	7	-

Total drawback on 79 lbs. of products, equal to the duty paid on 112 lbs. of raw sugar.

But as

112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar is equal to
167 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of raw or muscovado of an average quality; and as it would require, according to the before-mentioned scale of products,
206 lbs. of raw or muscovado sugar to yield
112 lbs. of refined in loaves and lumps, it is evident that
112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar, when refined, will yield increased proportions of exportable products nearly equal to the quantities and qualities obtained from the same weight of ordinary lumps, because the said pneumatic sugar does not contain a greater portion of impurities than such lumps; therefore the products obtained from 112 lbs. of pneumatic sugar, or from 112 lbs. of ordinary lumps, would be as follows; viz.

— lbs. of double-refined in loaves, on which the drawback allowed would be 48l. 7s. per cwt.	£.	s.	d.
— lbs. of single refined, at 41s. 5d. per cwt.	-	-	-
— lbs. of bastard sugar, at 27s. per cwt.	-	-	-
— lbs. of treacle	-	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. waste	-	-	-
112*	Total Drawback on	lbs. Products	£.
	Duty payable on 112 lbs. pneumatic sugar, from which the above were obtained, would be only		1 7 -
	Being an Excess of Drawback above Duty per Cwt. of		-

Operating to the disadvantage of the revenue, and of those proprietors of West India estates who have not obtained a license to expel the molasses, and other impurities, from their raw sugar, previously to its shipment for this country. There are also other disadvantages in refining sugar not cleared from the molasses, &c., which are herein explained, and will be easily understood by those persons conversant in the art of refining.

It is further submitted that, as the Legislature formerly required (as before stated) that double loaves should be refined in a specific manner, to obtain the extra drawback allowed thereon, those restrictions were removed by the repeal of the late Acts, in order to encourage the refineries and to meet the advances which had been made in science by the various improvements in the art of refining; it would appear but equitable on the part of the Legislature to grant proportionate drawbacks upon the exportation of the products from raw sugar manufactured in Great Britain by the pneumatic process, because those products can be refined to the same extent as crushed lumps and bastard sugar, upon each of which drawbacks are allowed. Such a permission on the part of Government would add a new branch to our national industry, improve our commerce, and benefit all persons concerned in the manufacture of raw or refined sugar.

Possibly objections may be made to this proposition, because Government now require that lumps for crushing shall be delivered to the officers of the revenue, complete, or of a certain dimensions in height, proportionate to the face or base of the lump. But if pneumatic refined sugar were permitted to be exported for the drawback, restrictions and security

* The statement of weights was omitted by the special request of extensive refiners of sugar in London, by whom the writer was then employed in perfecting their machinery, &c.

to the revenue might be required and easily obtained by operating on the raw sugar under the King's lock, which operation could be effected with the same facility and nearly as expeditiously as lumps are crushed in the warehouses of the London docks.

There appears to be no good reason why a refiner should be compelled to make a lump of sugar by a tedious, expensive, and deteriorating process, and then forced to crush it into powder, when by an expeditious, beneficial, and not expensive operation, he can manufacture a sugar superior to crushed lumps, which would be preferred by the refiners of sugar on the continent of Europe, and supersede the consumption there of Brazilian and Havanah clayed sugars, which are invariably preferred to crushed lumps, for reasons obvious to every person acquainted with the art of refining.

These proposed advantages to the British refiner would not operate to the injury of the British planter; on the contrary, he would have encouragement to increase the growth of the cane. The shipping interest would be benefited, and Great Britain might then fairly compete with those foreign countries from which the Continent at present draws its chief supplies.

At all events, if the Legislature should deem the mode of paying the duties on the raw material, and allowing drawbacks on the exportation of the products of this pneumatic process, to be improper or insecure, there could not exist, it is conceived, any objection to the establishment of this new branch of manufacture in Great Britain, by permitting the raw material to be taken out of the warehouses upon bond being given to export certain specific products, similarly allowed and required by the Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 93, relative to the refining foreign sugars for exportation only.*

The process of claying raw sugar is so well known, that a description of it would be superfluous; suffice it to say, that claying is only adapted to the discharge of the molasses and colouring matter adherent to the crystals when new, or immediately after they have been obtained by evaporation; it is, therefore, suitable to the colonies only, and not to Europe. It was attempted in this country about 40 years ago, to discharge, by means of claying, the colour remaining in union with raw sugar; and it is remarkable that this attempt by claying was made in the very buildings then called the claying sugar-houses, and in the same rooms where the pneumatic process was first effectually employed; and the coincidence is still more striking, as nearly similar troughs or pans were employed. One hundred thousand pounds was expended, and the attempt abandoned after a few years of trial.

Thus, that which had been tediously and imperfectly performed by claying, and the action of gravity, was, 40 years afterwards, expeditiously and completely effected by the intervention of a well-known principle, by pure water, and by mechanical power.

In a previous part of this work, statements have been made as to the relative value of raw, pneumatic, and ordinary lump sugars, when used for refining; the advantages of separating the molasses or colouring substance from raw sugar previously to refining it into loaves and lumps; and also the disadvantageous action of heat upon saccharine solutions, varying according to the degree of heat applied, its duration and repetition, and the quantity of colouring substance contained in them. It may be asked, can such statements and reasonings be substantiated by practice? Investigation is therefore necessary, to ascertain whether such statements and reasonings are founded upon facts. It will be readily admitted by those gentlemen who are conversant with the principles of refining, that such is the case; but to those who have not a knowledge of the art, it may be needful to prove more clearly that the positions advanced are correct, by stating,

1st. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar, as imported, yields, by the old system of refining, by the use of a fire-pan, at a mean proof of 240 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer,
28 lbs. of treacle.

2dly. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar, in the same state, yields, by the improved system, by the use of vacuum-pan, at the proof of 155 degrees (afterwards raised in the granulating vessel to 180 degrees),
20 lbs of treacle.

3dly. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar (first partially cleared of the molasses by being made into meltings, and evaporated in the precise manner last-mentioned) yields
14 lbs. of treacle.

4thly. That

112 lbs. of raw sugar, operated upon or refined by the pneumatic process, to produce white crystals of the quality of ordinary lumps, and the extracted syrups therefrom, evaporated at 245 degrees of heat, will yield only
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of treacle or syrup.

By these comparisons, it appears that, by the first method, about
28 lbs. of treacle are produced when the molasses and colouring substance, in union with the sugar, is operated upon by 240 degrees of heat.

2d method

* The foregoing reasonings as to the advantages that might be derived by the sugar planter, and by establishing a new branch of manufacture in Great Britain, were applicable when the quantity of British plantation muscovado sugar imported was in excess of the consumption; but not so now, as the supply is not equal thereto.

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2d method, when in the same state, at 280 degrees,
20 lbs. of treacle.

3d method, a partial separation of the molasses, &c. having been effected by meltings,
and the same heat of 180 degrees applied,
14 lbs. of treacle.

And by the 4th method, evaporating the extracted syrup and the colouring matter in
a more concentrated state, even at 245 degrees of heat, only
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of treacle or syrup.

Thus showing that the degree of heat, and the repetition thereof, engenders an additional quantity of molasses, &c. to that which the raw sugar contained when imported; and that a lesser quantity is engendered when a separation of the molasses, &c. has been effected previously to the action of heat. It may therefore be presumed that raw sugar contains even less than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per cwt. of treacle, the least quantity obtained at the highest degree of heat employed for one evaporation.

As such, the planter and refiners could not fail to obtain considerable advantages if they adopted a better mode of evaporating the cane-juice and solutions of sugar to that which is now generally employed.

(B.)

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF *H. Crosley's* TESTING, with Pneumatic Apparatus, various Qualities of SUGAR, as follows: the Samples of the Sugar Tested, and the Products therefrom of Pure Sugar and of Impure in a state of Solution, accompanying the present, and delivered to the Honourable Committee on Sugar Planting; viz.

SUGARS denominated Muscovado or Raw, and also White, of the British Plantations and Dominions in the West and East Indies, and also those of Foreign Production.

No.	GROWTH OF	QUALITY.	PURE PRODUCT.
1	Jamaica - - -	fine - - - - -	78 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
2	Ditto - - -	ditto - - - - -	78 - - ditto.
3	Ditto - - -	less ditto - - - - -	68 - - ditto.
4	Ditto - - -	brown - - - - -	58 - - ditto.
5	The average of the British West India colonies, Barbadoes excepted.	average - - - - -	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
6	Barbadoes - - -	bright yellow, for grocery - - -	70 - - ditto.
7	Ditto - - -	less colour, and more grain - - -	71 $\frac{3}{4}$ - - ditto.
8	Antigua - - -	bright yellow, for grocery - - -	70 - - ditto.
9	Grenada - - -	middling - - - - -	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
10	The average of Trinidad.	average - - - - -	65 - - ditto.
11	Demerara - - -	white crystalline - - - - -	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs.
12	East India - - -	bright yellow ditto - - - - -	81 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
13	Ditto, Benares - - -	denominated brown, but yellow - - -	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
14	Ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto middling, but white - - -	96 lbs. from 112 lbs.
15	East India, Khaur - - -	dark brown and clammy - - -	56 lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
16	Madras - - -	ordinary ditto, but free - - -	68 - - ditto.
17	Penang - - -	ditto - ditto, very clammy - - -	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
18	Mauritius - - -	bright yellow - - - - -	70 - - ditto.
19	Ditto - - -	brown - - - - -	56 - - ditto.
20	{ Cuba - - - Havana - - -	{ A little less white than clayed, now admitted at the duty of 14s. per cwt., and 6s. per cwt., 20s. supposed protective duty.	{ 98 lbs. from 112 lbs. clayed.
21	Ditto - - -	- - yellow, denominated muscovado, but clayed.	84 - - ditto.
22	Ditto - - -	yellow - - - - -	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
23	Ditto - - -	inferior ditto - - - - -	70 - - ditto.
24	Brazil and Bahia - - -	- - yellow, denominated muscovado, but clayed - - - - -	84 lbs. from 112 lbs. clayed.
25	Ditto - - -	dark brown and clammy - - -	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. from 112 lbs. raw.
26	Porto Rico - - -	bright yellow - - - - -	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.
27	Santa Cruz - - -	- ditto - - - - -	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - ditto.

Samples of the sugars tested are in small boxes, labelled and numbered 1 to 27, and the impure part of each separated by the pneumatic process, and in a state of solution, are in bottles in a case, also marked No. 1 to 27.

Respectfully submitted.

Emerson-street, 3 April 1848.

(signed) *Henry Crosley.*

(C.)

TABLE of DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES proposed to be charged on SUGAR of various Growth and Qualities according to Statement of Tests made at the House of Commons with Pneumatic Apparatus by *Henry Crosley*, and by order of the Chairman and Select Committee on Sugar Planting; the said Duties not comprising any additional or protective Duty upon Foreign Sugars of Slave Production.

Tested Quantity of pure Product obtained from 112 lbs. of Sugar in its Natural State when Landed, the pure Product varying in Quality and Colour proportionately to that of the Sugar operated upon.	Rate of Duty on each 112 lbs. of Sugar in its Natural State when Landed, calculated at 70 lbs. the mean Purity of British Plantation Muscovado Sugar, the Range of pure Products therefrom being fixed from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. from each 112 lbs.
	s. d.
Pure product, 50 lbs. from 112 lbs. - - - - -	10 - per cwt.
Ditto - 51 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	10 2 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 52 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	10 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 53 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	10 7 - -
Ditto - 54 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	10 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - 55 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	11 - - -
Ditto - 56 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	11 2 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - 57 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	11 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 58 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	11 7 - -
Ditto - 59 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	11 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - ranging from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs.	14 - - -
Ditto - above 80 lbs. and 81 lbs. from 112 lbs.	16 2 ¹ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 82 lbs. from 112 lbs. - - - - -	16 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 83 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	16 7 - -
Ditto - 84 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	16 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - 85 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	17 - - -
Ditto - 86 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	17 2 ¹ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 87 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	17 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 88 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	17 7 - -
Ditto - 89 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	17 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - 90 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	18 - - -
Ditto - 91 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	18 2 ¹ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 92 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	18 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 93 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	18 7 - -
Ditto - 94 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	18 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - 95 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	19 - - -
Ditto - 96 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	19 2 ¹ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 97 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	19 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - 98 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	19 7 - -
Ditto - 99 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	19 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - 100 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	20 - - -
Ditto - above 101 lbs. from 112 lbs.	20 2 ¹ / ₄ - -
Ditto - - - 102 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	20 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - - - 103 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	20 7 - -
Ditto - - - 104 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	20 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - - - 105 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	21 - - -
Ditto - - - 106 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	21 2 ¹ / ₄ - -
Ditto - - - 107 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	21 4 ³ / ₄ - -
Ditto - - - 108 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	21 7 - -
Ditto - - - 109 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	21 9 ¹ / ₂ - -
Ditto - - - 110 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	22 - - -
Ditto - - - 111 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	- - -
Ditto - - - 112 lbs. - ditto - - - - -	- - -

Respectfully submitted.

(signed) *Henry Crosley.*

Emerson-street, }
3 April 1848. }

Appendix, No. 8.

Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

(D.)

TABLE of DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES proposed to be Charged on SUGARS of various Growth and Qualities, and by Averages, as follows:

Tested Quantity of Pure Product from 112 lbs. of Sugar in its Natural State, when Landed.	Rate of Duty on each 112 lbs. of Sugar, in its Natural State, when Landed, calculated upon Averages.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	
Products ranging from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. per 112 lbs. (or all less than 60 lbs.)	11 - per cwt.	-- Sugars of these qualities are of the very lowest description, and now are unsale- able.
Ditto from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs. inclu- sive.	14 - --	-- These are such as are generally imported from the British West India Colonies, real muscovado or raw, and in that state con- sumed extensively in Great Britain.
Ditto from 80 lbs. to 85 lbs. - -	16 6 --	-- These are superior to muscovado, and in most instances purified by some process, as claying, &c., to discharge the impure or carbonaceous coloured matter.
Ditto from 85 lbs. to 90 lbs. - -	17 6 --	-- The last remark applies to these qua- lities.
Ditto from 90 lbs. to 95 lbs. - -	18 6 --	Approximating to refined sugar.
Ditto from 95 lbs. to 100 lbs. - -	19 6 --	Ditto - - ditto - and more so.
Ditto from 100 lbs. to 105 lbs. - -	20 6 --	Ditto - - ditto - and more so.
Ditto from 105 lbs. to 110 lbs. - -	21 6 --	Ditto - - ditto - and more so.

Respectfully submitted.

Emerson-street, }
3 April 1848. }

(signed) Henry Crosley.

(E.)

TABLE showing, according to the Statements of Tests by the Pneumatic Process upon various Qualities of SUGAR, the proportionate Rate of Duty upon the pure Product obtained, and also upon the Products that might be obtained from the impure part in a state of Solution, by evaporating the Aqueous part, and thereby obtaining certain variable Quantities of regenerated Sugar, and of uncrystallizable Product, Molasses or Treacle.

The duty charged under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, on muscovado sugar, is - -	14 s. per cwt.
The duty proposed, calculated upon the pure product, viz. 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. pure, the average duty, as per Tables (C.) and (D.) - - - -	11 s. per cwt.
Average products: <i>s. d.</i>	
55 lbs. of pure sugar, at 14 s. - - - -	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
About $\frac{1}{3}$ or 19 lbs. of bastard, at 11 s. - - - -	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— $\frac{2}{3}$ or 38 lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d. - - - -	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
112 lbs.	10 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
The present duty charged on 112 lbs. - - - - -	14 s. per cwt.
The pure products varying from 60 lbs. to 80 lbs., as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	
Average products:	
Mean - 70 lbs. of pure, estimated from 80 lbs. to 85 lbs. <i>s. d.</i>	
at 16 s. 6 d. - - - - -	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
About $\frac{2}{3}$ or 28 lbs. of bastard sugar, at 11 s. - - - -	2 9
— $\frac{1}{3}$ or 14 lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d. - - - -	8
112 lbs.	13 s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.

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Report as to the Result of Testing Sugars.

From 80 lbs. to 85 lbs. of pure product :			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		16s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 82½ lbs. of pure, estimated from 85 lbs. to 95 lbs. at 18 s. 6d.	s. d. 13 7½	
About ⅔ or 19½ lbs. of bastard sugar, at 14 s.	- - - - -	2 5	
- ⅓ or 10 lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d.	- - - - -	5 ½	
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		16s. 6d. per cwt.
From 85 lbs. to 90 lbs. of pure product :			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		17s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 87½ lbs. of pure, estimated from 95 lbs. to 100 lbs. at 19 s. 6d.	s. d. 15 2¼	
About ⅔ or 16½ lbs. of bastard, at 14 s.	- - - - -	2 -	
- ⅓ or 8 lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d.	- - - - -	4 ½	
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		17s. 7¼d. per cwt.
From 90 lbs. to 95 lbs. of pure product :			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		18s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 92½ lbs. of pure sugar, estimated from 100 lbs. to 105 lbs., at 20 s. 6d.	s. d. 16 11	
About ⅔ or 13 lbs. of bastard, at 14 s.	- - - - -	1 7½	
- ⅓ or 6½ lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d.	- - - - -	3 ½	
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		18s. 10d. per cwt.
From 95 lbs. to 100 lbs. of pure product :			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		19s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 97½ lbs. of pure sugar, estimated at 21 s.	s. d. 18 3½	
8½ lbs of bastard, at 14 s.	- - - - -	1 -¾	
6 lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d.	- - - - -	3 ½	
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		19s. 7¼d. per cwt.
From 100 lbs. to 105 lbs. pure product :			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		20s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 102½ lbs. of pure sugar, at 21 s.	s. d. 19 2½	
6½ lbs. of bastard, at 14 s.	- - - - -	9 ¾	
3 lbs. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d.	- - - - -	1 ½	
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		20s. 1¾d. per cwt.
From 105 lbs. to 110 lbs. pure product :			
The duty as per Tables (C.) and (D.)	- - - - -		21s. 6d. per cwt.
Mean	- 107½ lbs. of pure sugar, at 21 s.	s. d. 20 1¾	
4 lbs. of bastard, at 14 s.	- - - - -	6	
½ lb. of molasses, at 5 s. 3 d.	- - - - -	-¾	
	<u>112 lbs.</u>		20s. 8½d. per cwt.

Respectfully submitted.

Henry Crosley.

Emerson-street, 3 April 1848.

(F.)

EXTRACT of a COMMUNICATION from Dr. Shier, now in Demerary, dated
3 February 1848.Report as to the
Result of Testing
Sugars.

"ON the preparation of well-clarified cane juice, concentrated so as to be transmitted home, I have made many experiments, and would have transmitted specimens had it been possible to do so with safety. I find that to preserve the syrup from fermentation it requires to be boiled so high, that in cooling down, it in a very short time deposits large crystals of candy; a difficulty would therefore at once arise regarding the levying of the duty, for it would arrive in England partly crystallized and partly syrup. Boiled up to this point but little more heat suffices to convert it into sugar; and planters will therefore, I believe, prefer to complete the process. Boiled to a lower density than this, it very rapidly runs into fermentation, especially if it is not struck hot into close vessels; exposed to the air, as it would be were it struck into an iron cooler, or even directly into a puncheon, it cannot be kept any length of time, say a few months, at an ordinary temperature, without fermenting, so as to start the bung, and overflow in a greater or less degree."

[The above is an extract from report by Dr. Shier, chemist, appointed and paid by the colonial government of British Guiana, and sent home to us.]

Glasgow, 25 March 1848.

John Campbell.

POINTS submitted by *Henry Crosley* in addition to the DOCUMENTS already presented.

Paris, 1 November 1817.

1. APPLICATION to the French government for a sealed patent to secure the improvements made by H. Crosley in operating by the pneumatic process.

2. Sealed or secret specifications to patents not granted to aliens, only to natives of France, on H. C.'s renewed petition, if he submitted the invention to a special committee of scientific members of the government Board of Arts and Sciences, and they should consider it of sufficient importance to warrant their recommending that H. C. should have a sealed patent, then it would be granted to him, but only for 10, and not 15 years, as petitioned for.

3. Committee appointed, consisting of M. Gay Lussac, chemist professor; M. Bardel, chief for determining variable duties chargeable on different articles, and then especially on sugar; M. ——— (name forgotten), a professor.

4. Plan and description of pneumatic process, and samples of product exhibited by H. C. to the said committee; highly approved of by them, and particularly by M. Gay Lussac. H. C.'s request acceded to for sealed patent. H. C. interrogated as to his engagements in England with respect to the pneumatic process, who was urgently invited to settle in France, and to introduce the pneumatic process, and other improvements, in manufacturing and refining sugar, as practised in England; promise given that if H. C. did so, all machinery, &c. should be admitted into France free of duty, and also articles for his private and household uses.

5. H. C. on that day invited to dine with M. Bardel, who upon H. C.'s arrival at M. Bardel's house, that gentleman took from his private repository a small apparatus, and remarked, "See how very near I have been to your invention; I use this for testing sugars of various

chemicals, qualities in preference to other means, which are * * * *," named to H. C. The small apparatus shown was a pneumatic machine, and the mode of operating H. C. had embraced in the specification of his French patent, considering, as he did when in England, that by such mode a similar effect would be produced on sugar, yet not equal to that other mode, which was suitable, but the other not so for operations on a business scale. The latter is by withdrawing the air from under the false bottom of the open pan in which the sugar is placed; and it should be in a dry and not moist state. The former, or small testing apparatus of M. Bardel, was a domed vessel, the sugar moistened ere put into it, and upon a filtering false bottom, somewhat similar to that used by H. C. Into this domed vessel, on the top a pipe was connected, which was attached to a small air-pump, and thus, in lieu of a vacuum being, as in the other case, created beneath the sugar, by this mode the air was forced and compressed upon it, and thus forced through the moistened sugar, carrying with it and separating the carbonaceous and coloured matter therefrom, as shown by H. C.'s late operations.

6. As to testing of sugar. Some sorts, such as khaur, &c., &c., the syrup from which it and any other sugar, even of finer sorts, have been made, the syrups have either not been properly cleansed, or they inherently contain coloured matter, or it is formed naturally by exposing the cane juice to the influence of the atmosphere; or too much temper or lime has been used, which compound turns vegetable substances of a reddish hue; hence the varied

varied complexions of sugar; pale yellow, bright yellow, greyish hue, orange, brown, dark brown; and if fine double leaves are to be made, or sugar equal in standard whiteness to that quality, then the solution of the raw sugar, or material to be so refined, no lime water is used, as it would cause the refined sugar to have a reddish tinge. Yet lime is a necessary evil in making sugar direct from cane juice. The foregoing remarks, and especially as to colour of various sorts of sugar, are made to account why all descriptions of raw sugar, when operated upon by the pneumatic process, do not yield white sugar. The use of the chemicals

* * * * * is not equal to the simple elements, pure air and water, for testing sugar, because the former (the chemical) might, and would in some cases, when admixed with the sugar, form new compounds, and therefore such mode of testing would not be so sure nor equal to the latter mode with air and water, which would separate the coloured matter better than the chemical, which might, and would separate in some instances one portion of the coloured matter in the sugar, and not attack and separate the other or inherent part, independently perhaps of creating other coloured matter.

Possibly by an union of the said two processes with judicious modifications, a superior test might be effected; but to ascertain whether this surmise is correct or not, a series of experimental testings must be made, which H. C. could effect in the course of a few days, say a week at most. However the pneumatic test, as exhibited, is simple and sure, and equal fully for the purpose proposed.

7. Comparison of workings of sugar canes in Cuba. H. C. can, if required, state some facts to show the advantages the Cuban planter has over the British.

8. H. C. was instrumental in causing the late Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards made ——— and Governor of Canada, to change the erroneous views he entertained and advocated in the House of Commons one Session, respecting the admission of foreign clayed sugar, and the next Session changed his view on the subject, which was caused, as H. C. believes, from his having written a somewhat voluminous tract upon the manufacture and refining of sugar, with statement of products, &c. &c., which said tract was presented to Mr. Poulett Thomson by a friend of H. C.'s, a merchant of London, of first-rate respectability, who was personally known to Mr. Poulett Thomson. H. C.'s friend (the merchant) was received graciously, and thanked for the tract; but H. C. had not that satisfaction, although eventually, as he believes, it caused Mr. P. Thomson to change his opinion.

9. In 1839, H. C. published his pamphlet, "Suggestions," to the West India Proprietary; and, among other matters relating to sugar, he suggested the expediency of reducing the duty on muscovado from 24 s. to 14 s. per cwt., and pointed out the equity of permitting the West India planter to export refined sugar (such as lumps crushed) to Great Britain; also as to the benefits that might arise to the West India proprietors by having a model and central establishment in the colonies there, to manufacture sugar for more estates than one, as then and now generally practised. The Right honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in 1845, adopted (but perhaps not from what H. C. had published in the said pamphlet, "Suggestions," five or six years previously) the duty of 14 s. per cwt., and also permitted British plantation refined sugar to be imported at a moderate duty; that priority having been 8l. 8 s. per cwt., or prohibitive, which took effect by the representations I made to the Treasury and Board of Trade, respecting the white crystalline sugar then being admitted at the same duty as muscovado or raw sugar; such white crystalline being (as admitted by the then chairman of the Committee of Sugar Refiners) a species of refined sugar which, as was then the law, although made in the British colonies, ranked as foreign refined sugar.

Appendix, No. 9.

SUGGESTIONS to the PROPRIETORS of ESTATES in the BRITISH WEST INDIES.

To the Right Hon. Lord *George Bentinck*, Chairman of the Select Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting.

My Lord,

House of Commons, Monday, 3 April 1848.

IN addition to the documents, &c. presented to your Lordship and the Honourable the Select Committee on Sugar Planting, I beg leave most respectfully to transmit herewith a note of points, No. 1 to 9, which detail information on the subject; also the pamphlet "Suggestions" to the proprietors of estates in the British West Indies, gratuitously presented to them in 1839; and also the plan of Pneumatic Apparatus on a business scale, the copy of that I exhibited in Paris, November 1817, to the Special Commission alluded to under the 1st to 4th points, and under which the Sealed Patent was granted to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Crosley.*

Appendix, No. 9.

Suggestions to the proprietors of estates in the British West Indies.

Appendix, No. 9.
 Suggestions to the
 proprietors of es-
 tates in the British
 West Indies.

It has been suggested, as an inducement for the formation of the West India Association, that the products of the sugar-cane can be considerably increased beyond what they now are, by the adoption of improved processes, not generally known and employed. It is therefore necessary to state what the improved processes are, and wherein they differ from those in use in the British West India colonies, in order that the parties who are most interested and best qualified by their practical experience may judge what the real merits of the questions are; for it is upon that judgment only, and not upon theoretical surmises, that the purposed association should be formed. But the success of the undertaking will mainly depend upon the aid of an efficient Board of Management, thoroughly conversant with the affairs of West India estates, and also with mercantile transactions.

First. As to the Manufacture of Raw or Muscovado Sugar.—The first operation is the extraction of the juice or saccharine matter contained in the sugar-cane, and this is now only partially effected by the best constructed horizontal sugar-mills. The mogoss, or trash, after it has passed through and been squeezed by the rollers of the mill, still contains in an absorbent state much saccharine matter; which as pressure cannot extract it, is left in the trash, which is thereby more combustible than it would otherwise be if the whole of the saccharine it contains were extracted. Much labour is required to dry, stack and house the trash for fuel for the boiling coppers, or battery of pans; and if the mogoss is dry, it answers well for that purpose, hung or set as the boiling coppers now are in all our West India sugar works. By a recent importation of well-ground canes, or mogoss, for the purpose of experiment, it has been ascertained that it contains a powerful acid, thereby proving that saccharine, which is the basis of acidity, existed in this mogoss. But there are other and stronger proofs that a considerable portion of saccharine matter is left in the cane trash; viz. by a recent invention it has been discovered that the whole of the saccharine in beet-root can be extracted; whereas by the modes previously employed of rasping the root, and then subjecting it to hydraulic pressure of great power, that nearly one-third of the saccharine matter contained in the root still remained in the pulp, which to appearance was dry.

The principle of the invention (which is simple in the extreme, and requires little labour and expense for apparatus) is applicable for extracting the whole of the saccharine in malt and grain for making beer, spirits, and vinegar; which, by the present modes of mashing, is only partially extracted; therefore there can be no doubt that the invention is equally applicable for extracting from the cane trash, or mogoss, the saccharine that remains therein after the canes have been ground; and such extract can be obtained by one operation, at the specific gravity or degree of concentration of syrup, suitable for the production of sugar; or the extract can be obtained, at a less degree, for fermentation and distillation for spirit, which spirit would be of an improved flavour in consequence of lime not having been used. Therefore, as this invention (which has been for the last two or three years, and still is, in extensive use in Germany) has proved the fact that the whole of the saccharine in beet-root and other vegetable substances can be extracted without pressure, it is concluded, by analogy, that as the canes do not undergo a pressure by the rollers of the mill equal to that which the rasped beet-root is subjected to by hydraulic pressure, which is insufficient, that the residuum saccharine in the mogoss (which possibly may be one-fourth of the whole contained in the sugar-cane) can also be extracted without pressure by the simple means employed for beet-root; consequently, if those means are employed in the West Indies, the yieldings from the cane would be increased probably in the proportions stated. Such, in reality, is the case in the yieldings of sugar and molasses from beet-root operated upon by the said invention.

The second operation, after the cane juice has been extracted by the mill, is tempering the juice with lime. This is sometimes done in the cisterns or receivers, and sometimes in the clarifiers, after the juice has been heated; but the latter mode is supposed to be the best, and if so, an improvement, not hitherto used for this operation, may be effected with considerable advantage in economising fuel and motive power by a high-pressure steam-engine, which is the most simple and suitable engine for colonial sugar works.

The third operation is the clarification of the juice in the siphons, or clarifying pans, which are generally heated by the fire, that acts under the whole of the coppers, or battery of pans, although sometimes a separate fire is used; but latterly, in Jamaica, steam has been employed under the siphons.

It has been recently stated by a gentleman who has been in the West Indies, and who is the patentee of an invention for purifying cane juice by the use of ferroeyanic acid (*ferro-prussic acid*) and sulphate of zinc, and with lime, that this method effects the desired object most completely; and, indeed, such is the opinion of some gentlemen who are proprietors of estates; but others, although they believe that by these means the cane juice may be divested in a great measure of the impurities it contains, consider that, in some respects, the sugar made from juice so operated upon by those chemicals does not partake of that quality which is best suited for refining. It may, or it may not, be so; but if the invention has the intrinsic worth it is supposed to have, it should be adopted after satisfactory trials upon a sufficient scale have been made of its efficacy in all respects. The use of chemicals in the manufacture of articles of food (and particularly those of a destructive nature) should always be employed with great care. They may, perhaps, be safely used by the philosopher or scientific operator; but the use of them, when intrusted to unskilful or common workmen, may be attended with danger. Simple substances and natural means, if they are efficacious, should be preferred in all operations for the manufacture of food. However, it

is absolutely needful to clarify the cane juice in some way, and certainly for this operation steam heat is decidedly preferable to that of naked fire, or the irregular heat obtained from the fire under the teache; because when steam is used under the clarifier, or in pipes within it, the heat is under control, and its action can be stopped by the shutting of a cock. The proper application of heat in clarifying cane juice is an important point. The quality of the sugar depends in a great measure upon this operation; for if too much or too little heat is employed, the juice will be deteriorated, and the subsequent operation of cleansing will require a longer period to effect it, which is injurious and attended with additional care and labour. Therefore, whether chemicals or the usual simple means are employed for the clarification or depuration of the juice, steam heat would certainly be an improvement in the operation.

The fourth operation is cleansing the cleared liquor, and concentrating it to the consistence of syrup in the boilers or coppers. These are generally worked by the fire under the skipping teache, which acts under the whole battery of pans. Cleansing the liquor is an important operation, and it is rarely performed effectually in consequence of the irregularity of the heat under the boilers. Many of the impurities remaining in the juice, after it has been well clarified, are acted upon by heat; therefore in this operation of cleansing, like that of clarifying, the heat under the boilers or cleansing coppers may be too powerful, or not sufficiently so; and if the former, the scum which arises to the surface of the liquor (which ought to be skimmed off) will be boiled up and mixed with it, and thereby the sugar will be deteriorated in quality; or in the latter case, if there be a deficiency of heat under the boilers, the impurities and feculencies in the liquor, which heat would separate and throw up and render visible, still remain, and the quality of the sugar would thereby be injured. Now as practice has demonstrated that the operation of cleansing the liquor is generally performed improperly by the present imperfect mode of obtaining heat under the boilers, and as heat of various degrees of intensity is required under the several boilers of the battery, according to the progressive state of cleansing the liquor, and as it would be impracticable to have separate fires under each boiler, it follows that this operation of cleansing the liquor can only be properly performed in boilers heated by steam.

The fifth operation should be filtering the partially concentrated liquor or syrup, through a bag filter, and also through a stratum of coarse-grained animal charcoal, by which not only the impurities and feculencies remaining in the liquor or syrup would be separated therefrom, but the syrup would be clear and bright, and a considerable portion of the colouring matter discharged, and the sugar would thereby be greatly improved in colour and quality. To the use of animal charcoal as a filter must be chiefly attributed that perfection or whiteness which refined sugars exhibit. This valuable appendage to the manufacture of refined sugar has not as yet (although introduced into the colonies) been successfully employed in making raw sugar; the want of knowledge of its use, and the great expense of the charcoal required for each operation, has doomed the filter to abandonment in the colonies. Until lately, animal charcoal, when used as a decolorant and filter for saccharine solutions, has been considered to exert its properties chemically and mechanically; but by a recent invention of a scientific gentleman of Marseilles it has been discovered, and proved, that the action of animal charcoal upon syrup is only mechanical, and not chemical; and this fact is exemplified by filters, once charged with animal charcoal, continuing to cleanse solutions of raw sugar and also West Indian molasses, and to discharge a great portion of the colouring matter therefrom, equally well as when charcoal is taken for each operation of filtering. The charcoal in these newly invented Perpetual Filters does not require cleansing after each operation, but on the contrary they may be used for five or six days, after which the cleansing or revivifying of the charcoal is effected by fermenting and washing it in, and without discharging it from the filter, which is hermetically closed. Consequently, by the adoption in the colonies of this perpetual filter (which is equally applicable for the drainage of molasses as for the syrup), the advantages of perfectly cleansing and decolouring the syrup and the drainage molasses, may be attained to a considerable extent.

The sixth operation is the final concentration of the cleansed liquor or syrup to the consistence or proof for crystallization. Of all the means devised and employed for effecting this very important operation, that which is now in general use in the colonies is the worst. Rapid evaporation is the object aimed at; and to a limited extent it is obtained, but not without great sacrifices both in quantity and quality of the sugar. The syrup, when at proof for striking, is at the high temperature of 250° to 260° of Fahrenheit, and even at higher temperatures. Consequently, carbonization takes place to a considerable extent, and it is increased during the period of striking or discharging the teache, which retains the heat from the furnace and fire over which it is placed.

It is little more than 20 years since the advantages of evaporating saccharine solutions at comparatively low temperatures were known even to the sugar refiners of London: previously they, like the sugar planters, employed naked fire heat under the clearing and evaporating pans, the bottoms of which, unlike the boilers or teaches of a West India sugar house, are nearly flat, or but slightly concave inside, and the fire acts under the bottom only, and not around the sides; and so far the refiner's pan is better than the pan or teache in the colonies, because carbonization or burning on the sides is prevented. Steam pans were next substituted, which produced an amelioration of the evil (the carbonization of the syrup); but still in both description of pans the temperature of the syrup, when at proof, is a high temperature. Next, and almost simultaneously with the introduction of steam pans, followed the very scientific invention of the domed or vacuum pan, which is also heated by steam; and as the pressure of the atmosphere by this arrangement is excluded

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from acting upon the syrup in the pan, the evaporation is effected at a comparatively low temperature, and thereby concomitant benefits are obtained.

The superiority of a heated medium, in lieu of a naked fire under a sugar pan, gave birth to many schemes, amongst which none stands more conspicuous than that which recommended the adoption of a heated chemical solution bath, which does not embrace in its use either the advantage or simplicity of steam heat. But this scheme of supposed improvement has long since been exploded; for independently of the cost and danger attendant upon the use of the chemical solution, both the syrup in the pan during evaporation and when at proof for crystallization, was at the same high temperature it would have been raised to if operated upon by the naked fire in the teache commonly used. The chief desideratum in evaporating syrup is the low temperature of the syrup when under the influence of heat, and not the low temperature of the heated medium; and although a heated medium (and none is equal to steam) is an advantage, it is only so because its action is equal and more under control than the heat of a naked fire. And again, as to the formation of an evaporating pan: certainly an open pan for colonial use is, on account of its simplicity, greatly preferable to a domed or covered pan, such as the vacuum pan, which although highly scientific, is nevertheless complicated in its management; and for this reason, and also on account of its cost, and of the apparatus requisite for the vacuo method of evaporation, this method has been but very partially adopted in colonial sugar works. But there are other considerations respecting the choice of method, besides that of evaporating to proof at a comparatively low temperature, viz. :—

Dispatch of operation.

Economy of motive power and manual labour.

Economy of fuel.

Economy in cost of an apparatus, simple and effectual.

Perfection in the quality, and increase in the quantity of sugar, and decrease of molasses.

Now these desiderata, combined with that of evaporating at a low temperature, can be obtained by the use of an open pan or teache, when either naked fire or steam heat is employed under it; therefore for general purposes, such a pan must be preferable to a vacuum pan, which is adapted to steam heat only. And that which adds to the benefits of this method of evaporating in an open pan, at comparatively low temperatures, say at about 100° Fahrenheit below the usual temperature of proof when the old method is used, is that the sugar made by this new method is dry, and of bold and brilliant crystals, and much sweeter than sugar made by any other method of evaporating, and particularly so when compared with sugar made in a vacuum or covered pan, which is less sweet than sugar made in the old way; and a stronger recommendation of the new method is that the agency which effects these united advantages can be employed in manufacturing a species of refined sugar, hereinafter alluded to, which would be in demand in the event of a sugar trade being opened between the British West India colonies and foreign countries.

The seventh operation is granulating, which hitherto has been imperfectly performed in the West India colonies. The native strength of the first crystallization of the juice of the sugar-cane is generally so satisfactory that it is concluded art can do little towards improvement. But such conclusion is erroneous, as will be more fully shown under the head of curing. If the high temperature or present method of evaporation is employed, the strikes are skipped alternately into wooden coolers, from which, in due time, and when at the supposed proper temperature, the partially imperfect crystallized mass is removed into hogsheds in the curing house. Heat, and a proper degree of heat, is requisite for a perfect crystallization; and such crystallization is better effected in a great mass than in a small one, because, in a great mass, and when a proper temperature is kept up, the first crystals formed (which are of greater gravity than the surrounding media or syrup) descend to the bottom of the vessel, and as crystallization proceeds the like takes place until the whole is complete. A contrary procedure, as by the customary mode of granulating in small masses, from the want of that proper heat, and also from a sufficient time not being allowed for crystallization, that portion of the mass which would crystallize if properly treated adheres to the external surface of the grains or crystals; and when heat subsequently acts upon the sugar in the hogsheds in the curing house, part of that coating of the crystals, called molasses, then drains from the sugar, and part when in the hold of the ship during the voyage, the hold being invariably at a temperature which accelerates the drainage of the raw sugar. Consequently, the quantity is less than it would be if the operation was properly performed.

Another drawback occasionally arises from the variableness in the quality of the cane juice, and the greater or less skill of the previous operations; all of which have an influence upon the crystallization. Some juice will crystallize more quickly than other, but the same period of time is allowed for the crystallization of all qualities of juice. The coolers or granulators must be emptied for the workings of the following day; and thus, by this injudicious mode of working, a less quantity of sugar of an inferior quality is made, and the drainage is increased. If the low temperature method of evaporation is employed, and the subsequent operation of crystallizing is properly performed, the contrast will be striking. The strikes*, in lieu of being put into and divided in wooden coolers, are discharged in suc-
cession

* If, however, the strikes are to be discharged into the coolers now used, even then it would be advisable to cover them with boards and mats, to keep the boiled mass warm, and not to cool it. The crystallization would thereby be improved.

cession into a copper heater, which is previously warmed by a gentle flow of steam in the iron case in which it is fixed; and the various strikes which are partially crystallized when discharged from the teache, should be kept in the heater at a proper temperature by steam, in order that the mass may not cool, and thereby prevent crystallization from proceeding as it would do if the temperature is kept up by the steam that surrounds the copper heater or granulating vessel. After the mass has remained in the heater for a certain period of time, which will vary according to the strength of the juice for crystallization, it should be removed, in its partially crystallized state, and when at the proper degree of temperature, into moulds or pyramidal-shaped vessels, properly arranged for draining the molasses; these vessels should be fixed and placed upon bearers in the curing house, which should be kept at a proper temperature continuously, and not intermittingly, as is now the case in all West India curing houses; and if these means are used, particularly the employment of a proper degree of heat, the raw sugar will be properly crystallized.

The 8th, and last operation, is curing, which cannot be completely effected in hogsheds or casks, even though they are placed in a curing house, which is kept at a proper and continuous temperature. The mass of sugar intermixed with the humid, or inferior part, and with the molasses, as it is termed, is removed from the coolers into hogsheds, whereby drainage immediately commences through the interstices of the staves, and the holes in the bottom of the hogsheds, which holes are partly closed by a plantain stalk, or other conductor, in order to accelerate the discharge of that portion of liquid matter which otherwise would in part be crystallized. It may be asked, why are the holes in the bottom of the hogshed partly closed? Is it suspected, that by permitting the molasses or liquid portion of the mass to remain with the sugar, the quantity is increased? If so, this is an admission that the granulation has been only partial, not complete; therefore tight casks, or vessels, should be used in lieu of open staved hogsheds. Or are the holes in the bottom of the hogshed merely to allow the half solid, half liquid mass to escape into the molasses cistern? In either case, it must be evident that the usual mode of granulating raw sugar is an imperfect mode.

Granulation, by the customary method of cooling the evaporized mass to a supposed proper temperature, is only a partial granulation, as shown by the reasonings under the seventh article. A complete crystallization, viz. regularly formed crystals (not grains or broken crystals), is only effected by heat, judiciously applied, when the evaporated mass is primarily crystallized in a heater, and subsequently completed in proper vessels in the curing house, which should be kept continuously at the temperature best suited to the quality of the sugar made.

But to proceed as to the best mode of curing raw sugar. The strikes or skipplings having been discharged into the steam heater, and therein crystallized to the extent required for filling in the curing house, the pyramidal vessels fixed therein, which are suitably constructed for subsequent operations, the partially crystallized mass, at a proper temperature, is then poured into the pyramidal vessels, and suffered to repose. No drainage takes place until the mass is firmly set, and even then it is prudent to ascertain, by the opening of the cock fixed at the apex of the vessel, that the crystallization is complete at the bottom as well as at the top of the vessel, after which the cock may be opened and the drainage permitted.

Notwithstanding the advantages to be derived by this mode of crystallizing and curing as described, a still further improvement may be made by using a magna or syrup, which will not only greatly accelerate the drainage of the molasses, but also cleanse the raw sugar from the mucous matter which adheres to the crystals, and by this process the complexion and colour of the sugar will be much improved; but a continuous and proper heat must be kept up in the curing house during the whole of the operations therein, and this can be easily effected (when the natural temperature is not sufficient) by steam circulating through pipes placed in the curing house. Again, by thus curing the sugar, the superior or upper part in the pyramidal vessels can be separated from the middle part, which will be of a somewhat inferior colour and bolder crystal, and the bottom part or point of a still darker colour and larger crystal; such variation in size of crystal originates from the causes stated under the seventh article on granulation. The sugar, so crystallized and cured by the improved means, will not drain in the hogsheds during the voyage, nor in the warehouses; and, moreover, the sugar in each hogshed will be of uniform quality throughout, and free from fatt. But it should however be remarked, that whether or not syrup or magna (which is a thick and humid mass of raw sugar) is used, the drainage or syrup therefrom should be filtered as before described, previously to its being evaporated for the production of sugar of a somewhat inferior quality, and the drainage or syrup from this sugar of second quality would be molasses, although in some instances it would yield sugar of a third quality; and thereby the quantity of molasses would be reduced. Perchance it may be remarked, that by the adoption of the improved method of crystallizing and curing, the manipulations would be increased, which is an object to be avoided in colonial sugar houses. An impartial review and consideration of the statements made, will, it is presumed, be convincing, that the labour would not be increased. Let us draw a comparison. By the old mode each strike or skipping is generally discharged into separate coolers; from thence, on the following day, or when at a supposed proper temperature, their contents are removed into the hogsheds. Now by the new mode all the strikes, if the workings are moderate, are discharged into one heater, and on the same day, and in the course of a few hours, the partially crystallized mass is removed into the pyramidal vessels in the curing house; so far the labour is not increased; and if magna or syrup is used for cleansing the sugar, the labour is trifling compared with the advantages obtained. The loss by drainage during the voyage is immense;

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in some instances two to three cwts. per hogshead. This waste is caused by the heat in the ship's hold, which is the place where the curing of British plantation raw sugar is principally effected. The amount of this unnecessary and annual loss by drainage is immense. This loss has long been deplored; but is it not wonderful that hitherto the evil has not been stopped? The principle or method of curing the bastard raw sugar of the refiners, even the lowest qualities, and such as is made from West India molasses, is well known in England; and such sugar will not drain if properly cured; why then, when so much is at stake, has not this principle or method of curing been adopted in the British sugar colonies? A similar question may be asked as to the shipment from some of the colonies of the drainage molasses, as it is termed. Such molasses is really a syrup, otherwise it would not yield, as it does when evaporated in England, a good and marketable raw sugar called bastard; but that yielding would be much better in the colonies, even if the present imperfect modes of evaporating, granulating and curing are continued, as the molasses would then not be deteriorated by fermentation and delay in evaporating it, which causes a considerable reduction in the quantity and quality of the raw or bastard sugar made therefrom; on the other hand, if the improved methods were adopted in all the operations detailed and recommended, the molasses (then really so, as no further crystallization could be effected) might be converted into rum, or shipped for consumption in England, as molasses or treacle, the quality of which would be superior in flavour to that now produced by the refining of sugar, and from sugar made in England from West India molasses.

Secondly. As to the Methods of Manufacturing Sugar suitable for the Markets of Continental Europe and elsewhere, as a Substitute for the Clayed Sugars of Havana and Brazil.—The only variations from the processes previously described for manufacturing raw or muscovado sugar would consist,

Firstly, In a more extensive application of the use of magna and liquor, or syrup, by which the whole of the colouring matter that envelopes each crystal of sugar would be separated and discharged, and thereby the sugar would be white, excepting at the tip or apex of the mould or pyramidal vessel, which for this purpose should be smaller than that used for the curing of raw sugar. The white sugar should be crushed, as is customary in Havana, and the tips, which would be of an inferior but strong quality, might either be crushed for sale, or made into meltings; wherefrom white sugar would be produced by the aid of magna and liquor.

Secondly, In having an additional curing house and drying stove for the sugar made by this method of operating; but if objections should be made to this method of making white sugar similar to clayed sugar, on account of the manual labour, another and a quicker process by mechanical power might be substituted.

As regards the adoption of this last-mentioned process, it is necessary, from the bias that has existed against its use, to make a few preliminary observations. The process is called the Pneumatic, for which a patent was taken for the British colonies in the year 1829, about the period when the term of the English patent expired. The introduction into the West India colonies of the process for extracting the molasses from raw sugar was unsuccessful, in consequence of the principle of this process not being understood. From this cause it was difficult to operate upon sugar of small and variable grain. And from the same reason, viz. want of knowledge of the principle of the process, the quantity of white or cleansed sugar was comparatively small and imperfectly dried.

The process was in consequence abandoned, excepting in British Guiana, where crystalline raw sugar was produced by the use of the vacuum pan or low temperature system of evaporation. This particular description of raw sugar, from the largeness of its crystals, is more easily operated upon by the pneumatic process, and the product is a crystalline or white candy sugar, which may with propriety be denominated refined sugar; for such in fact the British government considered it to be, having imposed upon its importation the prohibitory duty of 8*l.* 8*s.* per cwt. chargeable on foreign refined sugar, consequently the process is now used in Demerara to a very limited extent for the manufacture of white sugar, although some estates still continue to use this process for curing or separating a part of the coloured matter that coats the crystals of raw sugar; and such partially cleansed sugar sells in England at good prices for grocery use, for which it is more suitable than for refining.

It has been remarked under the sixth article on evaporation, that raw sugar, made at a low temperature in a vacuum or domed pan, is less sweet than sugar made by an improved method, at a low temperature, in an open pan; and that the latter sort, independently of its being sweeter than sugar made by any other method of evaporation, is of bold and brilliant crystals; consequently raw sugar made by this improved method would be suitable for operation by the pneumatic process, and as the sugar could be completely cleansed from the colouring matter that envelopes the crystal, and thereby made white; and as the quality or peculiar sweetness renders it more suitable for refining than vacuum pan sugar, such improved sugar, although if not admitted for consumption in Great Britain (of which there is now some doubt), would nevertheless be suitable for, and meet with a ready sale in the European continental markets and elsewhere. But under all circumstances, and in the event of it being absolutely needful that sugar, *bonâ fide* clayed (although equally good if operated upon by magna and liquor, or by the pneumatic process), could only be imported into Russia and Prussia; the method of claying might be used in the British West India colonies in a more judicious manner, and with better results than in Havana and Brazil, where the other improved and far more important methods of operation, as detailed, are not in use, nor are they likely to be so.

As regards clayed sugar imported into Great Britain, by the Act now in force the duty on British plantation sugar not refined is 24s. per cwt., consequently, as clayed sugar is not considered as refined sugar, the duty would be 24s. per cwt.

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Thirdly. As to Refining Sugar into Loaves, Lumps, &c.—The refining of sugar in Europe is effected in such a variety of ways, that to detail them would be irksome, and indeed it would be superfluous; suffice it to say that the operations, in addition to those described under the previous heads, are not numerous nor difficult; and in many respects colonial sugar refineries would have advantages not possessed by those in Europe. But the chief consideration should be, which description of refined sugar could be best made in the colonies, with reference to pecuniary advantages? The buildings on sugar estates are not like the sugar refineries in Europe, which are expensive erections, and of great capacity of floorage, on account of the variety of qualities and sizes of the loaves, lumps, &c., which vary from 7 lbs. to 60 lbs. or 70 lbs. weight each when discharged from the moulds. In the colonies such variety in quality and size would not be required, and therefore the superficies of floors in a colonial refinery would be considerably less than in an English refinery. Fine double loaves might be wanted for the consumption of the colony, but strong lumps crushed, fit for the refiner's use, would be the article chiefly required for exportation; and as lumps are of greater weight than loaves, a less space and much less labour would be needful for such manufactures, therefore a building of two stories above the ground floor, and a drying stove would be sufficient; and as the temperature of a West India climate is favourable for refining, the building might be constructed of wood, and thereby the outlay would be considerably less than that for a brick erection such as is used in England for a sugar refinery. Again, if the refinery was contiguous to the boiling house of the sugar works, the cane-juice, when concentrated to the consistence for clarification and filtering, might, without being converted into raw sugar, forthwith be made into refined lump sugar for crushing, which would be of a very superior strength for re-crystallization to such sort of lumps as are made in the refineries of England; the latter sort being generally made from the syrups of loaves of the first, second and third quality products of the refine, admixed occasionally with raw sugar, and thereby, as those syrups have, in the course of the refine, been repeatedly subjected to the action of heat for evaporation (which is injurious to crystallization), the material from which English lump sugar is made is inferior to the material from which West India lump sugar would be made; viz. from the cane-juice direct, and by one application only of heat for evaporation, consequently West India lump sugar would be of a very superior quality for refining to that made in England. The syrup from West India refined sugar (for the reasons stated) would be of greater strength for subsequent refinement into lumps of a second quality, or such syrup might be admixed with fresh concentrated cane-juice or syrup; and by thus continuing the refine, lumps could be made until the syrup therefrom would be only suitable for making raw sugar, the drainage from which might again be made (with or without the addition of fresh and cleansed cane-juice) into raw sugar of a second and third quality; and the residuum from these qualities would be molasses or treacle, in quantity less than that obtained by the usual mode of refining in England. It must therefore be evident that colonial sugar refineries would have advantages not possessed by those in Europe.

Other and material advantages would be derived from refining sugar in the colonies; viz. the raw sugar employed (from not having been fermented in a ship's hold, as all raw sugar refined in England is) would be superior, and therefore the yieldings would be better. The crop time for making raw sugar in most of the British colonies is confined to six months of operations; a sugar refinery might continue in activity during and after that period, or only after crop time, in which case the workmen of the raw-sugar house might conduct the refinery.

Fourthly. As to the Distillation of Rum.—Although the processes for obtaining this spirit are (it is presumed) well conducted in the West Indies, still it is reasonable to suppose that, by the employment of scientific persons accustomed to the management of distilleries in Great Britain, better results would be obtained, and especially if the most scientific apparatus were employed. The quality of British West India rum, although superior to that made in foreign sugar colonies and states, is nevertheless of various qualities—good, middling, and inferior; and this variation is attributed to the growth of the canes, and to the quality of the sugar made therefrom; and to a certain extent these conclusions are correct. The rum of Jamaica is considered to be the best; that of the Leeward Islands the worst; but that of Demerara approximates (according to the price at which it is sold) to Jamaica rum: indeed it has been asserted, that finer rum is made on some estates in Demerara than in Jamaica. Whence arises this difference in the qualities of rum? It is suspected that the variation is not wholly produced by variableness in the quality of the canes and sugar, as there are some sugars of the Leeward Islands superior to Demerara sugar, and fully equal to Jamaica sugar. And again, the sugar of Barbadoes, as regards colour, is generally superior to Jamaica sugar; but Barbadoes rum is inferior to Jamaica rum. May not the variation in the qualities of rum in part arise from the particular modes employed in manufacturing the sugar? The Demerara rum alluded to is made on an estate that works the striking teache by the low temperature system of evaporation; and therefore, as the raw sugar is better, from not having been carbonized or burnt, as it would have been if the high temperature system had been employed, the drainage, or molasses, from sugar so made at a low temperature is also superior, and consequently a better spirit is obtained from the molasses. It is a well known fact that rum is improved by keeping, and that old rum is

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Suggestions to the proprietors of estates in the British West Indies.

superior to new. The flavour of rum may be improved by the influence of atmospheric air; and, although it decreases the strength of the rum in a trifling degree, yet it mellows the flavour. This artificial improvement of the quality could be effected at a very trifling expense in the West Indies, with the machinery and apparatus required for evaporating at low temperatures in open pans. But, independently of the advantages that might be derived from a more scientific management and apparatus for distilling rum than that now used in the British West India colonies, the chief and most important benefit would arise, by extracting from the cane trash the residuum saccharine matter it contains, which is estimated at one-fourth of the whole quantity in the cane.

This subject has been noticed under the first head, or detail of operations, as applicable to increasing the quantity of sugar; but possibly the extra extract that could be obtained from the cane trash might be better appropriated for distilling, as a purer spirit might be made from such extract than by admixing it with the skimmings and drainage molasses, which, as they contain a portion of lime, would not yield so pure a spirit: and it is not improbable that by the aid of art, the purer sort of spirit that could be obtained from the saccharine left in the cane trash (now used as fuel) might be flavoured to resemble brandy; and if so, such British West India brandy would sell at higher prices than rum, as it would be greatly preferable to the British brandy made in England from corn, potatoes and mangel wuzel, which sorts of brandy sell at higher prices than common raw spirit. There is also another use to which the extra extract from the cane trash might be applied, viz. for the manufacture of vinegar; but whether this article, if made from the sugar cane (which it is presumed would be of a superior quality to that made in England from malt, cyder, &c.), would be of sufficient importance for consumption in the West Indies, or for exportation, is unknown.

Having thus detailed the present modes of manufacturing products from the sugar cane, and the improved methods which might be employed, it may be interesting to enumerate concisely the principal advantages that would arise by adopting the course suggested, not only by an association, but also by individual proprietors of estates in the British West India colonies; who, for various reasons, might not be able, or might not feel inclined, to embrace the benefits of having their crops of cane, or products therefrom, wholly or partially manufactured by the West India Association:

1. The products from the cane would be increased in proportion to the increased quantity of saccharine matter that can be obtained by extracting the residuum that is left in the trash.
2. The cost of manufacturing would be proportionately less upon the total and increased quantity of products.
3. The products would be of better quality, and more suitable for sale.
4. The loss by drainage of the molasses from raw sugar, during the voyage and in the warehouses, would be avoided.
5. The drainage, or molasses (left upon the estate, in lieu of being pumped into the sea), might be converted into a good and marketable raw sugar, or into rum.
6. The sugar, whether in a raw state, or partially or wholly refined, would realize higher prices, as the excess of raw sugar, above the consumption of that article in Great Britain, would no longer exist.
7. The markets of continental Europe, and of British North America, and the United States, would be open for the sale of British West India refined, and partially refined sugar.
8. The bonding system in Great Britain would be available for British West India crushed sugar, and for the clayed or partially refined sugar, although possibly the last-mentioned sorts might enter for consumption into Great Britain.
9. The cane trash might, in all probability, (after the saccharine it contains has been extracted) be sold in the colonies for exportation at a price equivalent to the cost of coals, which are to be preferred for fuel, if the steam system is adopted in manufacturing sugar.
10. The Shipping interest would be benefited in proportion to the extra quantity of products obtained, and also by the exportation of coals for fuel in lieu of cane trash, which would then be an article of importation.

Lastly. The Association, by establishing in one of the colonies sugar works and a distillery, upon the improved methods suggested, would thereby benefit the West India proprietary generally, as the operations by those methods, and the changes suggested as to markets for the sale of the products, would determine the most profitable and suitable course to pursue.

E I G H T H

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING;

TOGETHER WITH

A N A P P E N D I X .

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1848.

Veneris, 4^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with, and dependent on, SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief.

Lunæ, 7^o die Februarii, 1848.

Committee nominated :

Lord George Bentinck.	Mr. Philip Miles.
Mr. Labouchere.	Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. Goulburn.	Lord George Manners.
Mr. Milner Gibson.	Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Cardwell.	Sir John Pakington.
Sir Thomas Birch.	Mr. James Matheson.
Mr. Henry Hope.	Sir Edward Buxton.
Mr. Charles Villiers.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Martis, 15^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Ewart be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Moffatt be added thereto.

Jovis, 24^o die Februarii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to The House.

Lunæ, 29^o die Maii, 1848.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report their Opinion to The House.

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E I G H T H R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present Condition and Prospects of the Interests connected with and dependent on SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTING in Her Majesty's East and West Indian Possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what Measures can be adopted by Parliament for their Relief, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them, from time to time, to The House; and also their opinion thereupon:—HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR COMMITTEE have taken into consideration the subjects referred to them, and have agreed to the following RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee,—

1. That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of Sugar in the British Colonies.
2. That this distress has partially existed for several years; and though it has been much more severely experienced within the last 12 months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation.
3. That Slave Emancipation was carried into effect without sufficient provision having been made for providing many of the Colonies with an adequate command of free labour, and the rate of wages therein has consequently been very high, and the cost of production unduly enhanced.
4. That the late fall in the price of Sugar has led to a considerable diminution in the wages of labour in many of the British Tropical Colonies, which has been submitted to, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who, it may be hoped, will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony. And with respect to Jamaica, there is an absence of official reports as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates.
5. That the British possessions have capabilities for the supply of Sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market.
6. That the change made in the Sugar duties by the Act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British Colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes.
7. That many estates in the British Colonies have been already abandoned, that many more are now in course of abandonment, and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production.

production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of Sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of Sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade.

8. That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production, and, if such exists, of a higher price. That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection, established by the changes in the Sugar Duties by the Acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846.

9. That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief.

10. That from the evidence taken by the Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on Sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British Colonies.

11. That whereas considerable time must elapse before any measures proposed for securing an ample supply of Labour, or Laws to be enacted against Vagrancy and Squatting, can be carried into effect, and the success of those measures will depend mainly upon the co-operation and assistance of the resident planters and agents, and the state of distress to which the planters are now reduced is such as to preclude the possibility of any outlay on their parts for the reception, still more for the payment or maintenance, however short the contracts, of any Immigrants placed by the Government within their reach; and whereas they are unable at present to bear any portion of the expense of enforcing Laws for the suppression of Vagrancy, and the removal of persons from Lands of which they may have illegally taken possession, but on the contrary, they have in many instances, in order to prevent further loss, already determined upon abandoning their own properties: To meet these difficulties, Your Committee recommend a Differential Duty of 10 *s.* in favour of Sugar the produce of British Possessions, for a period of Six Years; being of opinion that this temporary encouragement would have the effect of preventing the immediate and otherwise inevitable abandonment of the majority of the estates, and secure time for bringing into operation the intended measures of relief.

12. That Your Committee are of opinion that in any system of Immigration which may be adopted, great care must be taken by Her Majesty's Government to prevent any renewal of African Slave Dealing.

29 *May* 1848.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mercurii, 23^o die Februarii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Wilson.
Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Moffatt.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. C. Villiers.

The Committee deliberated.

Motion made, "That the Chairman be instructed to move The House that the Committee have leave to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them from time to time to The House."—(Lord *G. Bentinck*.)

Question put and agreed to.

Motion made, "That the evidence respecting the East India part of the question be considered as closed."—(Lord *G. Bentinck*.)

Question put and negatived.

Motion made, "That the evidence hitherto taken before the Committee be reported to The House."—(Mr. *Labouchere*.)

Question put and agreed to.

First Report agreed to.

[Adjourned.]

Jovis, 24^o die Februarii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. H. Hope.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Matheson.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. C. Villiers.

Motion made and question put, "That the following Questions and Answers be struck out of the evidence; viz. 2150, 2151, 2152, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

[Adjourned.]

Sabbati, 26^o die Februarii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Mr. Moffatt.

Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. M. Gibson.

Motion made and question put, "That the statements read by Mr. Guthrie in this day's evidence be struck out."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 4.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 3.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. Jas. Matheson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

[Adjourned.]

Mercurii, 1^o die Martii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. Matheson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. M. Gibson.

Mr. Hope.
Lord G. Manners.
Mr. C. Villiers.

Motion made and question put, "That the evidence respecting the Mauritius be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.
(Second Report.)

[Adjourned.]

Sabbati, 11^o die Martii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Lord G. Manners.
Mr. Moffatt.

Motion made and question put, "That the evidence to this day, inclusive, be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.
(Third Report.)

[Adjourned.]

Veneris, 17^o die Martii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. M. Gibson.

Motion made and question put, "That the evidence to this day, inclusive, be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.
(Fourth Report.)

[Adjourned.]

Lunæ, 27^o die Martii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Cardwell.		Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Matheson.		Mr. Wilson.
Mr. H. Hope.		Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Moffatt.		Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. M. Gibson.		Mr. Goulburn.

Motion made and question put, "That the evidence to this day, inclusive, be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

(Fifth Report.)

[Adjourned.]

Lunæ, 3^o die Aprilis, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Matheson.		Sir T. Birch.
Mr. M. Gibson.		Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Cardwell.		Mr. H. Hope.
Sir E. Buxton.		Mr. Moffatt.

Motion made and question put, "That the evidence to this day, inclusive, be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

(Sixth Report.)

[Adjourned.]

Mercurii, 5^o die Aprilis, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Cardwell.		Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. M. Gibson.		Mr. H. Hope.
Sir T. Birch.		

Motion made and question put, "That the evidence to this day, inclusive, be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

(Seventh Report.)

[Adjourned.]

Lunæ, 22^o die Maii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson.		Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.		Mr. Matheson.
Sir T. Birch.		Mr. P. Miles.
Mr. Goulburn.		Sir E. Buxton.
Sir J. Pakington.		Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.		Mr. Moffatt.
Lord G. Manners.		Mr. C. Villiers.

The draft of Report* and Resolutions as prepared by the Chairman was read a first time, as followeth:

Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee—

1. "That the sugar-planting interests in Her Majesty's East and West Indian possessions and the Mauritius are suffering under the most grievous and unprecedented distress."

2. "That this distress arises from a fall in the price of sugar below the cost of its production in the free-labour possessions of the British Crown."

3. "That British plantation sugar, averaging in May 1846, 36 *l.* 10 *s.* a ton, fell, between that period and the 11th of September 1847, 10 *l.* 5 *s.* a ton; that consequent upon this fall in the value of their produce, Messrs. Gower, Nephews, & Co., a firm largely connected with sugar cultivation, on that day suspended payment. Messrs. Reid, Irving, & Co. followed on the 17th of September; Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, & Co. on the 15th of October; Messrs. Murray, Brothers, & Co. on the 18th; Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, & Co. on the 25th of October; Messrs. Barton, Irlam, & Higginson, on the 7th; Messrs. Trueman & Cook not till the 15th of November. That before Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, & Co. fell, British possession sugar had fallen 3 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* more, viz. to 22 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a ton. That the liabilities of these seven firms amounted to 3,249,000 *l.*"

4. "That Your Committee find that in May 1846, yellow Havannah sugar averaged 21 *s.* a cwt., British plantation 36 *s.* 6 *d.*; that between May and August, the Bill admitting slave-grown sugar having passed into a law, British plantation sugar fell to 32 *s.* 4 *d.*, while yellow Havannah rose to 27 *s.*; that in February 1847, when sugar was admitted for use in breweries, British plantation sugar upon the excitement rose for a brief period to 36 *s.* 4 *d.*, and yellow Havannah to 30 *s.* 9 *d.*"

5. "That Your Committee find that the average short price of yellow Havannah sugar for the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years antecedent to the introduction of the Bill admitting slave-grown sugar was 21 *s.*; that the average short price of British plantation sugar during the same period was 37 *s.* 8 *d.*; that the average short price of yellow Havannah sugar in December 1847 was 20 *s.* 6 *d.*; that of British plantation sugar 22 *s.* 6 *d.* a cwt."

6. "That Your Committee are of opinion, that inasmuch as causes common to British plantation and Havannah sugar lowered the price of Havannah sugar only 6 *d.* a cwt. in December 1847 as compared with May 1846, whilst British plantation sugar fell 15 *s.* 2 *d.*, the difference of 14 *s.* 8 *d.* in the action upon the price of British plantation sugar as compared with yellow Havannah sugar, must be looked for chiefly in causes extrinsic of the pressure of the Money Market, as well as in causes extrinsic of the general increase in the sugar production of the world in the year 1847."

7. "That Your Committee find that the importation of British plantation sugar in 1845, was 245,448 tons, and of free foreign 8,430 tons; that the home consumption of British plantation sugar was 240,122 tons, and of foreign sugar 3,867 tons, making an aggregate of 243,989 tons; that the British plantation sugar imported in 1847 had increased to 289,628 tons, showing an increase of 44,180 tons. That the home consumption had increased to 289,590 tons in 1847, showing an increase in the consumption of 45,601 tons in 1847, as a set-off against the increase of importations from the British colonies of 44,180 tons; the increased consumption having thus exceeded the increased supply of British sugar to the amount of 1,421 tons. Your Committee find, also, that the foreign sugar imported in 1845 was 45,596 tons; that which came into consumption being, with the exception of three tons and a half, free-labour sugar, was 3,867 tons. But in 1847, Your Committee find that the foreign sugar imported had increased to 120,184 tons; and that which came into consumption in competition with British sugar, instead of 3,867 tons, was 48,777 tons; whilst of 289,628 tons of British possessions sugar imported in 1847, only 240,813 tons got into home consumption."

8. "That 48,815 tons of British free-labour sugar was thus supplanted in the consumption of the home market by 48,777 tons of foreign sugar."

9. "That Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the large stock of British plantation sugar left on hand, its heavy depreciation in value, and the ruinous consequences to the British planters and merchants, must be ascribed in the main to the overwhelming competition with foreign sugar, under the Act of August 1846."

10. "That whilst the production of sugar in the British West Indies by free labour has considerably fallen off, the cost of production has doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled in some instances."

11. "That so long as the British colonies had the common benefit of slave-labour with foreign sugar-growing countries, they were able to compete successfully against all the sugar growers of the world."

12. "That up to the year 1825 the British West Indies, single-handed, supplied Great Britain with the whole of her consumption, together with a considerable surplus which

13. "That

* For the Chairman's Draft Report, *vide* SUPPLEMENT No. I.

entered into successful competition with the slave-grown sugars of foreign countries on the Continent of Europe."

13. "That the inability of the British planters to compete with slave-grown sugar arises from no want of energy, enterprise, skill, or efforts of improvement on their part."

14. "That up to the year 1846 the capital invested, and the improvements in machinery, and in agricultural implements in the British colonies had exceeded those in any other country."

15. "That the great mass of the evidence before Your Committee goes to prove that the estates of non-resident proprietors in the British West Indies are those which have been the most successfully cultivated."

16. "That absenteeism is not one of the evils to which the embarrassment of the British West Indies can with truth be ascribed."

17. "That central sugar manufactories are not establishments generally adapted or suitable to sugar-cane cultivation."

18. "That draining in wet, and irrigation in dry lands, where fresh water is accessible, are no doubt great engines, though by no means great secrets of success in sugar cultivation; but the success of either must depend on the cost, as compared with the fruits of the enterprise."

19. "That neither drainage or irrigation can be accomplished without a great outlay of capital; that capital, where it exists not, can only be obtained by credit; that capital is exhausted and credit broken down, by the depreciation of their produce, in the sugar-growing possessions of the British Crown."

20. "That capitalists unfortunately cannot be persuaded (and Your Committee are far from differing from them) that Jamaica, or any other portion of the British sugar-growing colonies, at this moment presents the part of the British dominions offering the greatest prospect of realizing a fortune, and the best field for the investment of capital."

21. "That Your Committee are not of opinion that a system of free trade and open competition is likely to prove most beneficial to all parties concerned in the British West Indies; that it will lead to greater economy of production; that it will be the means of embarking more capital in the growth and manufacture of sugar; or that it will tend to the general prosperity of the whole population in the sugar-growing colonies of the British Crown."

22. "That under the total prostration of all colonial credit, as a means of obtaining fresh capital to embark in the growth and manufacture of sugar in the free-labour colonies of the British Crown, extensive loans, to the amount of 2,000,000 *l.* or 3,000,000 *l.* sterling, at moderate interest, advanced by the mother country, would be a highly valuable mode of assistance to the suffering and almost bankrupt colonies; but Your Committee cannot honestly advise The House, that in becoming the mortgagee of free-labour sugar and coffee plantations exposed to an unequal competition with slave cultivation, the British Treasury would hold safe security for the repayment of such advances."

23. "That Your Committee are not of opinion that any relaxation of the Navigation Laws, unless it were limited to the British sugar-growing colonies, would be any advantage to the British West India planters."

23 *a.* "That from the destitution of national shipping belonging to Brazil and the Spanish colonies, the sugar-carrying trade with those countries, under the Navigation Laws, is practically very nearly a monopoly, six-sevenths of the whole being carried in British ships; only 68 foreign and 407 British ships having been engaged in that trade last year."

24. "That Your Committee are disposed, from the evidence laid before them, to think that a repeal of the Navigation Laws, whereby the carrying trade in sugar would be opened to the United States, would, for the present at least, fully as much favour, or more, Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico, than it would the British West Indies."

25. "That the custom of the British West Indies is to pack sugar in hogsheads; the practice of Cuba to pack sugar in boxes; that of Brazil to pack sugar in bags and in cases; that the present build of the American ships is ill calculated to carry the hogsheads of the British West Indies, but infinitely better calculated to carry the bags, boxes, and cases of Brazil, of Cuba, and Porto Rico."

26. "That the Mauritius make no complaints against, and ask no change in, the Navigation Laws."

27. "That Your Committee are not of opinion that the British West Indies have proved any just cause of complaint against the Navigation Laws; that if freights occasionally have been 'NOMINALLY' higher in Jamaica, in St. Kitt's, and elsewhere, than from Brazil, Cuba, and Santa Cruz, the complainants overlook that, under the generic and plausible name of 'freight' in the British West Indian islands, 'drogherage,' varying from 8*s.* 4*d.* to 15*s.* per hogshead; 'export and package taxes,' in some cases amounting to 3*s.* a ton; charges paid by the shipper in Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Santa Cruz, are charges included in the 'freight,' and paid by the shipowner from the British islands."

28. "That the regular West India trader, on condition of the higher freight home, takes the planter's coals, machinery, and other supplies out, sometimes free, generally at 8s. or 12 s. per ton."

29. "That the freight being charged on the net weight of sugar, exclusive of 'tare,' 4l. a ton on sugars in hogsheads, is a totally different thing from 4l. a ton on sugars in bags, boxes, and cases; that it was proved before Your Committee that the same ship, the 'Houghton-le-Spring,' on sugars packed in hogsheads, from St. Kitt's, receives freight upon 443 tons only; at Pernambuco, packed in bags, the same ship obtains freight upon 520 tons."

30. "That the detention, or 'layage,' in the British islands is frequently 70, 90, and 100 days, and even more, often in open roadsteads, waiting for cargoes from 20 or 30 different shippers; whilst in Brazil, and in the Spanish and Danish colonies, the ships can generally run alongside the quays, and find the sugars lying ready to ship on the wharfs."

31. "That the momentary high rates of sugar freights in the spring of last year must be considered as out of all regular rule; that these applied equally to Cuba and Brazil, and were occasioned by an unfounded cry of alarm set up that the ships of all the world would not suffice to bring the required bread stuffs to England."

R U M.

32. "That Your Committee are not of opinion that the British West Indians have established their case for putting the duties on rum and on British grain spirits on a 'nominal equality.'"

33. "That Your Committee have taken the utmost pains to distinguish between 'real' and 'nominal' equality."

34. "That Your Committee are bound to declare that, far from being a favoured or a protected interest, no trader that comes under the operation of the excise laws stands in so bad a position as the British malt and raw-grain distiller."

35. "That the malt distiller in England and in Ireland, exclusive of all estimate of excise restrictions, absolutely pays, in malt tax and spirit duty conjointly, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a gallon more than is charged on British colonial rum."

36. "That the malt distiller in Scotland is nominally charged with $\frac{3}{4}$ d. less duty per gallon upon his spirits consumed in Scotland than is charged upon colonial rum. That Your Committee are of opinion, however, when The House consider the disadvantages to which he is exposed in the export of his spirits to the colonies, as well as to foreign countries, the allowances for decreases and advantages of bonding conceded to the rum importer, but not enjoyed by the malt distiller, that The House will not be of opinion that the rum importer can set up any reasonable claim for bettering his position as against the malt distiller, in any division of the United Kingdom."

37. "That Your Committee have a much more difficult task in estimating 'practical equality' between the British raw grain distiller and the rum distiller, but looking at the costly increase of plant, the 51 penalties, the monstrous annoyances in raking out or damping-down fires 585 times in the course of the year, the annual sacrifice of 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ days and nights of unprofitable employment of the whole establishment in a British raw-grain distillery, in obedience to the requirements of the excise, the absolute prohibition to brew and distil at the same time, or to rectify within a quarter of a mile of the distillery, the obligation to purchase yeast, whilst his own is suffered to run into the gutter, the practical obligation to carry on a 'hand to mouth manufacture,' the virtual prohibition to export his spirits either to foreign countries or to the colonies, the permission to the colonists to bond their spirits, whilst the British raw-grain distiller is charged his duty at the 'worm end,' the average allowance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon to the rum importer upon the decreases in bond after arrival in England, altogether denied to the British distiller, together with the fact that the *ad valorem* duty on British raw-grain spirits exceeds the average *ad valorem* duty on West Indian rum, with the general admission that British raw-grain and British malt spirits are practically placed on an equal footing, Your Committee are of opinion that the actual difference (after reckoning in the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. admitted by all parties as paid in malt duty by the British raw-grain distiller) of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in favour of raw-grain spirits, countervailed by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a gallon virtual drawback allowed to the rum distiller on decreases, cannot be diminished in favour of the rum distiller, consistently with virtual equality."

38. "That the high price of free labour, as compared with slave labour, is the principal cause of the utter inability of the British colonies to compete with the slave-holding sugar-growing countries."

39. "That next to the high price of free labour, the capricious and discontinuous labour of freemen in tropical climates is one of the greatest disadvantages under which the British colonist labours."

40. "That

40. "That in the opinion of Your Committee, 20 millions sterling paid in compensation for the emancipation of their slaves, unaccompanied by simultaneous measures for the importation at the cheapest cost of the best class of free labourers, and unaccompanied by measures preventive of squatting amongst the emancipated negroes, and inductive to their application to industry in the cane fields, have rendered the 20 millions sterling a wholly inadequate compensation for the planter's deprivation of his property in slaves."

41. "That in 1824, under the Treaty of Ghent and Convention of St. Petersburg, the British nation compensated the 'Claims of American citizens upon Great Britain for 3,601 slaves captured during the war,' and emancipated, by a payment of 266,197 *l.* 10 *s.*, averaging 73 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* a head."

42. "That the special award under the same arrangement to the sugar-planting state of Louisiana for 263 slaves was 34,321 *l.* 10 *s.*, averaging 130 *l.* 10 *s.* a head."

43. "That, in 1833, 45 millions sterling was the national valuation put upon the slaves in the British colonies, the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, no regard being had to the depreciation of estates, the cultivation of which was wholly dependent upon the labour of those slaves, or upon some substitute for it."

44. "That 45,281,738 *l.* sterling on 780,993 slaves emancipated is a *per capita* valuation of 57 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*"

45. "That 45 millions being the nation's own valuation, without any umpire appointed on their behalf, of the damages due to the planters, the nation reconciled itself to the payment of a composition of 20 millions, or 8 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in the pound, being on an average 25 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a head, in the belief that free labour would be equally valuable to the planter with slave labour, coupled with the guarantee that for six years he should continue to enjoy the services of his slaves as apprentices; coupled also with an honourable understanding that the exclusive advantage of the home market should be continued to the British producer of sugar by free labour."

46. "That Your Committee find that the apprenticeship was nearly as efficient, and nearly as cheap to the British planters in the production of sugar, as slavery before had been."

47. "That the British planters, at the end of four years, were forcibly deprived of their apprenticeship without any compensation at all."

48. "That complete freedom was followed by a very serious diminution in the labour performed, as well as by a great deterioration in its quality, and consequently in the production and quality of sugar; that the production of sugar was not only diminished in quantity, but from year to year became deteriorated in quality, from the injury done to the canes in the cane field from want of proper care at due seasons, as well as to the manufacture of sugar, by the capricious working and want of continuous labour of the emancipated negroes."

49. "That from the moment of the complete emancipation of the slaves, the positions of master and negro were reversed, the negro immediately becoming the master of the planter."

50. "That utterly blind to this revolution in the relative circumstances of planter and husbandman, successive Colonial Ministers, urged on by a feeling of misplaced jealousy of the planter's tyranny over the labourer, in turn become himself the despot, continued to persecute the planter with harassing interferences between him and his labourer, too often encouraging the negro to unreasonable demands upon the planter."

51. "That no facilities were given to the planter to obtain free labourers in the cheapest market."

52. "That endless ill-advised restrictions were placed from time to time upon the importation of free labourers."

53. "That the result has been, that from year to year the labourers have more and more found that they had the planters at their mercy, and in proportion from year to year have raised their demands till the cost of producing sugar has been doubled, trebled, and in some cases quadrupled what it was during slavery."

54. "That the result of this mistaken policy has been, that 14 years have been lost, during which the British colonies should have been recruited with a great mass of free labourers, imported from foreign countries at a cheap cost, to break down the monopoly of the labour market possessed by the emancipated population."

55. "That one of the principal evils under which the British colonies have suffered has been the petty legislation, the meddling interference, and the spirit of over-governing, on the part of the Colonial Office at home."

56. "That the centralised administration of all the little detail of municipal and domestic affairs of islands and colonies, each differing from its neighbour in local circumstances, habits and laws, many in language and religion, by Ministers and Legislators in England, removed 5,000 miles from the nearest, and 13,000 miles from others, and unpossessed of all personal

and practical acquaintance with any of them, is ill calculated to accomplish the end of all good government,—the general prosperity, wealth, and happiness of the people governed.”

57. “That whilst the production of sugar has been thus diminished, the cost of its production enormously enhanced, and the profits of the planter reduced almost to nothing by this mismanagement and misgovernment, the expenses of the colonies have been increased in an inverse ratio to the diminished profits and diminished ability of the planters to meet their increased taxation.”

58. “That the expenditure of the colonies, which has been increased in none less than 50 per cent. and in some six and seven fold, is no longer to be endured, and ought to be diminished in due keeping with the diminished incomes of the planters.”

59. That every facility should be given to the British colonists to obtain free labour where the best labourers are to be obtained at the cheapest cost.”

60. “That one of the great evils of the immigration that has heretofore been permitted has consisted in the absence of women, and the shortness of contracts, the insecurity to the importer of reaping the benefit of the cost of his enterprise, but more than all in the unsettled disposition, which, for want of longer contracts and a more fixed attachment to individual estates, has been infused into the breast of the immigrant.”

61. “That it is of all importance at once to the planter and to the immigrant that every inducement should be held out to both to enter into long contracts, and to inspire the immigrant with settled and fixed habits.”

62. “That 14 years’ experience has proved it to be part and parcel of the nature of the Coolie and the Chinaman to make himself but a ‘sojourner,’ as distinguished from a ‘settler,’ in any foreign land to which, attracted by the desire of gold, he makes his migratory and transient visits.”

63. “That this inherent disinclination to become a permanent settler may be traced in the popular aversion of the Hindoo and Chinese nations to permit their women to accompany them in their migrations.”

64. “That this habit of leaving their women behind them has been proved, by evidence before Your Committee, to exist even more among the Chinese in the Straits of Malacca, and with the Malabars in Ceylon; that these last, to the number of 50,000 or 60,000, unaccompanied by their women, annually or biennially pay their yearly or two yearly visits to Ceylon, yet neither in the Straits of Malacca or in Ceylon do any government regulations interpose to facilitate and encourage the return of the immigrant back to the country of his birth, and to his native women.”

65. “That this inveterate aversion to settlement in a foreign country, possessing the minds and feelings of the only numerous class of immigrants to whom the planters have been hitherto permitted access, constitutes an impediment which has thus far defeated, and so long as it is endured must continue to smother all hope of the establishment in the British sugar-growing colonies of a ‘BREEDING POPULATION,’ hereafter to be creative of an indigenous and permanently increasing race of free labourers adequate to the wants of the British colonies.”

66. “That the evidence of Captain Matson, Senhor José Cliffe, and Dr. M’Crae, combine to satisfy Your Committee that, with the exception of the Kroo coast, the continent of Africa affords a cheaper market and greater facilities for the obtaining of female than of male immigrants. That no prejudice prevails among the nations of Africa south of the Kroo coast, or among their chiefs, against parting with their women.”

67. “That the negresses, from the circumstance of the great preference for men, and almost exclusive demand during a long period of years for men by the regular slave traders, very much outnumber the negroes, and consequently glutting, are a cheap drug in the African markets.”

68. “That the women in their native country are more cleanly, better conditioned and more industrious, and are made to do all the work in general for the men; that marriage is unknown, polygamy universal; that when tired of or displeased with their women, they are commonly sold off by the men who had previously cohabited with them; that one-half the Africans bought by the white slave traders are the children of these wretched mothers, sold by their putative fathers.”

69. “That humanity, charity, pity, and Christianity seem alike to point out the rescue, by almost any means, of these wretched women from their present abject situation and miserable lot; that their transfer to British rule and British freedom, though originating in a work of self-interest, would be hallowed by the higher considerations of immeasurable social and moral improvement.”

70. “That a further ill consequence of this restrictive and untoward selection of nations, has been, is, and during its lasting must be, whilst the first importation is enhanced, upon an average of return passages claimed, 50 per cent. in cost by the obligation imposed on the importing colony or planter to defray, on demand by the immigrant at the end of his five years’ industrial service, the expense of his home passage, that to maintain any given complement

plement of labourers a quinquennial recruiting from the same costly sources of immigration must necessarily recur."

71. "That assuming 15 years to be the average effective life of an adult able-bodied African labourer, every 10 *l.*, which, in 15 years, the 'PERMANENT SETTLER' from the coast of Africa would cost in 'OUTFIT' to a colony or planter in the British West Indies, grows in the Hindoo Coolie, whose average cost of bringing and sending home is 25 *l.*, under this limited and recruiting service, or 'FIVE YEARS' SOJOURN' system, to 75 *l.*; whilst the Hindoo fails to sow the seeds which the cheaper African settler would provide for generations yet to come."

72. "That it appears, from Lord Harris's late despatches, that the average cost of 2,110 Coolies 'remaining on estates' in Trinidad is 37 *l.*; that of 2,154 Africans 14*l.* 5*s.* a piece."

73. "That so far as Your Committee have obtained information upon these points, the continent of Africa and the island of Madagascar appear to be the sites whence the least difficulty would present itself to the obtainment of an equal or more than equal proportion of women."

74. "That the planters and merchants Your Committee have had before them have all expressed themselves most willing to be laid under an obligation to import an equal number of women with men, provided they be allowed to select the nations from which they should bring them, and to make their own contracts."

74 *a.* "That Your Committee are of opinion that in the existing laws, which might be rendered even more severe and stringent if necessary, making it felony for any British subject to deal or to possess any interest in slaves, coupled with the laws which make the evidence of the African good and equal *cæteris paribus* to that of the white man, afford ample security that no permission granted to British subjects to seek free labourers on the continent of Africa would entail the slightest possible risk of such a license being abused into a renewal of the British slave trade, even in the most modified shape."

75. "That 22 *s.* a cwt., free on board, appears to be the lowest price at which any great exportation of sugar is likely to continue from Bengal; that about 20 *s.* a cwt. would seem to be the lowest price at which, for many years to come, an exportation of sugar is likely to take place from Madras."

76. "That freight and charges from Bengal and Madras to England, averaging from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* a cwt. for sugar, a short price of from 30 *s.* to 32 *s.* in London, is necessary to the continuance on any large scale of the sugar trade between India and England."

77. "That it appears that the importations of British produce and manufactures into the East Indies is, to a great extent, regulated by the exportation of produce from the East Indies into Great Britain."

78. "That the public tribute of India amounts to 3,700,000 *l.*, and the private tribute to about half a million more."

79. "That the value of sugar exported from the East Indies in the years 1846 and 1847 had amounted to nearly 2,000,000 *l.* sterling a year. That this, with the exportation of rice to Mauritius to the value of 200,000 *l.*, converted afterwards into sugar exported to England, constitutes a very serious item in the means of remittance of the public and private tribute by India to England."

79 *a.* "That so late as 1816-17 India exported cotton manufactures to England to the amount of 1,659,438 *l.*; that these exports afforded a very beneficial mode of remittance of their annual tribute to England by the people of India."

79 *b.* "That the cotton manufactures of India were subsequently so overcome by British competition that the value of her exports was not only beat down to 16,961 *l.* in 1842-43, but the native manufacturers were overwhelmed by Manchester and Paisley goods in their own market to an extent which in 1846 reached 4,253,796 *l.*"

79 *c.* "That for this heavy blow and great discouragement to her manufacturing interests India looked for compensation in the increased exportation of the produce of her lands, and with especial hope to the new stimulus given to her sugar cultivation, by the long-deferred boon granted her in 1836, of being put upon an equal footing with the sugar planters of the British West Indies."

79 *d.* "That accordingly Bengal, which in 1835-36 only exported 7,184 tons of sugar not exceeding 165,232 *l.* in value, in 1846-47 shipped to Great Britain, from Calcutta alone, 61,910 tons of sugar, valued at 1,650,119 *l.*; being equal nearly in value to the entire exportation of all India in cotton manufactures in 1816-17."

80. "That the substitution of the sugars of Cuba and Brazil for the importations of sugar from India and the Mauritius, cannot fail to weaken the power of India to make her remittances."

81. "That Your Committee have learnt that at this very time half a million sterling of India's public tribute is in course of importation to England in the form of rupees, and

that it is commonly estimated that nearly 350,000 *l.* of private tribute is in course of remittance in a similar way."

82. "That Your Committee learn that 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* on every rupee, or nearly 5 per cent., is the dead loss, amounting on these two transactions to full 40,000 *l.*, arising out of this expensive mode of remittance."

83. "That your Committee, however, regard far more the injurious consequences to India of draining her of her treasure."

84. "That your Committee are of opinion, that in this early transaction future results consequent upon shutting up the export trade of India in sugar, in coffee, and in rice are made fearfully patent, and urgently call for the anxious consideration of The House."

85. "That 20 *s.* a cwt. appears to be the lowest price at which the Mauritius can afford to export sugar with a profit to England."

86. "That 8 *s.* a cwt. is the average rate of freight and charges, including export tax, between Mauritius and England."

87. "That the present prices of sugar cause a loss of 4 *s.* a cwt. upon the sugar exported from the Mauritius."

88. "That a continuance of the present state of prices must necessarily drive one-third at least, if not two-thirds of the sugar estates of the Mauritius, out of cultivation; that of 60,000 tons of sugar exported to England, the consignees of 28,000 tons are already commercially destroyed."

89. "That the island of Mauritius is entirely dependent upon sugar cultivation for its very existence."

90. "That since the year 1834, 93,000 Coolies and upwards have been imported into the Mauritius, of whom about 60,000 are supposed still to remain in the island. That if the sugar plantations should go out of cultivation, those Coolies must be thrown upon the Imperial Government to carry them back to India, or to maintain them at the public cost."

91. "That already the labouring population of the Mauritius, thrown out of employment by the impending abandonment of sugar cultivation, are being saved from starvation by employment upon 'public works,' and dependent upon imported rice for their subsistence; that rice has already been ordered to be conditionally imported from India at the expense of the Imperial Government, and the Coolies in the Mauritius are thus being fed by the hand of the mother country."

92. "That already the expenditure of the island amounts to nearly 300,000 *l.* a year; that one-half at least of that expenditure is an expenditure in which the planters have no interest."

93. "That for nearly 20 years, the island of Mauritius has maintained the entire of its civil and larger part of its military expenditure. That if the sugar cultivation of the island be ruined, a large portion of this expenditure must fall again, as it formerly fell, upon the mother country."

94. "That as regards the Mauritius, whilst the planter there suffers in common with the planter in the British West Indies, from want of continuousness, from capriciousness, and dearness of labour, it is not so much from want of numbers of labourers, but from want of efficient laws, and above all of a willing and efficient administration of laws 'buckling to work' the labourers they have, that the colony is suffering."

95. "That it is from idleness, from squatting, and from vagabondage, that the sugar plantations are deprived of their proper cultivation."

96. "That universal and excessive drunkenness is among the worst curses with which this ill-fated island is afflicted, arising apparently out of the cheapness of spirits, the multitude of ill-regulated rum shops and spirit retailers, unchecked by either sufficient fiscal licences or magisterial and police supervision and control. That high licences upon spirit retailers of every grade, coupled with or accompanied by strict regulations of police and securities for good and orderly conduct, appear to present themselves as the common-sense remedies for such evils."

97. "That instead of licences and restrictions on the retailers and spirit shops, the government of the Mauritius, in its wisdom, laid a tax of 300 *l.* upon stills; by which they succeeded to be sure in annihilating the growing export trade of the planter in rum, but left the island consumption, drunkenness, and debauchery, as rife and as rank as before."

98. "That the Mauritius being an island but 60 miles long and 30 miles wide, with a police establishment that costs upwards of 30,000 *l.* a year, a large portion of the interior of the island consisting of forest, possessing no attraction to the squatter, with 1,500 British troops ready to assist if necessary in supporting the police, that there should be, as variously
stated

stated, from 12,000 to 20,000 vagabonds wandering about the island, appears to be a great reflection upon the proper administration of the government of the island."

99. "That however difficult and objectionable it might be in Jamaica, in Trinidad, or in British Guiana to dispossess existing Creole squatters, or difficult to prevent new Creole squatters, no such difficulty can arise in the Mauritius, except in the want of energy and capacity of the government of the island."

100. "That though the emancipation of their slaves was felt as a great blow by the inhabitants of the Mauritius in 1834, by redoubled exertions, by the investment of new capital, and by an enormous importation of labourers under five years' contracts, the colony appeared to be in a fair way to prosper until in the year 1838, at one stroke the apprenticeship was cut short, the Order in Council permitting the immigration of Coolies rescinded, and the renewal of the five years' contracts prohibited."

101. "That Your Committee find that from these causes the planters of the Mauritius, in this year, were subjected to great suffering and great losses. The production of sugar fell off nearly one-third; the price of labour rose from 10 s. to 40 s. a month, and the planters were involved in the greatest distress, whilst from the year 1838 may be said to date the idleness, the immorality, and the vagabondage alike of the imported coolies and the emancipated negroes."

102. "That in 1843 permission to import immigrants was renewed, but coupled with a fatal condition limiting the contracts to a single year."

103. "That in the opinion of Your Committee, instead of impediments being thrown in the way of the planters in making long engagements with their labourers, long contracts seem essential to induce the immigrants to attach themselves to the soil, to locate themselves on sugar estates, to establish their garden grounds, to plant their bananas and fruit trees, to grow their vegetable roots, and to inspire them with the habits and the feelings of a fixed and a settled peasantry."

104. "That it being of importance to secure a settled instead of a migratory population, it is desirable that the immigrants should be obtained from nations disposed to bring their women with them, and from races not of a wandering character."

105. "That whilst Madras is from three to four weeks, and Calcutta from five to six weeks voyage from Mauritius, Madagascar, containing 5,000,000 of inhabitants, lies within 400 miles of the Mauritius; that all the witnesses Your Committee have examined on this point give their opinion that Madagascar would afford an easy and a cheap means of obtaining any number of labourers of a superior class, with a due proportion of sexes."

106. "That the trade in cattle and provisions being of vital importance to the Mauritius, Your Committee are of opinion no efforts should be left untried to restore a good understanding between the Queen of Madagascar and the British Government; and that under any circumstances, every facility should be given to induce that section of the people of Madagascar not under the dominion of the Queen, the Sakalivas, to migrate to and settle themselves, with their women and families, as free labourers in the Mauritius."

107. "That the Mauritius is the military key to the Indian seas and the British possessions in the East Indies; that as such it is of the highest importance to conciliate the attachment and secure the allegiance of its inhabitants."

108. "That Your Committee find that the British inhabitants, exclusive of its military establishment, exceed very little 1,000 in number, whilst the French inhabitants amount to no less than 20,000."

109. "That the Mauritius is within sight of the sister French colony of Bourbon, where they see, in galling contrast to their own condition, the subjects of France daily growing rich under a protection of 10 s. 9 d. a cwt. against the competing produce of foreign countries, enjoying a price in the ports of France of from 5 l. to 8 l. a ton beyond the price which the sugars of Mauritius obtain in England, with high profits, and a comparatively cheap government."

110. "That under such circumstances it is of vital importance to the best interests of the empire that in saving the colony from commercial ruin, the British Crown should be saved from the evil consequences naturally to be expected from the discontents of a ruined people."

WEST INDIES.

111. "That Your Committee find, that of all the West Indian colonies, Barbadoes, from the circumstances of her position, with a population more dense than that of China, driven in a great measure to the necessity of industry from the island not producing food enough for the subsistence of its people, is still unable, even with the nominal protection now existing, of 6s. a cwt., successfully to compete against the slave-grown sugar of Cuba and of Brazil."

112. "That 15s. 6½ d. a cwt. appears to be the average cost, leaving nothing for interest of capital or profit, at which sugar can be put free on board at Barbadoes; whilst the Windward and Leeward Islands, taking Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitt's and St. Vincent, seem to range from 17s. and 18s. in the three first, to 19s. 2½ d. in the last."

113. "That in the other colonies, 22s. 7½ d. per cwt. in Jamaica, and 25s. in Demerara, and 18s. 9d. in Trinidad,* appear to be the average prices, free on board, at which sugar cultivation can be carried on under the present state of the labour market."

114. "That averaging all the colonies by the relative cost and produce in each island or colony, it will be found that 20s. 11d. represents the average cost of every cwt. of sugar produced in the British West Indies."

115. "That the opinion of almost all of the many intelligent witnesses Your Committee have examined, appears to be, that by a sufficient importation of labourers of a good class, the cost of sugar production may be hereafter greatly reduced; and some intelligent and well-informed planters have expressed their opinion, that were such measures carried out, they might yet have a chance to compete with slave-holding countries."

116. "That Your Committee are of opinion, however, that to expect any sudden and large importation of labourers from the coast of Africa, must be altogether visionary. Your Committee hope that with preparation, and by well-considered operations and negotiations with the chiefs of Africa in time to come, a large and annual tide of African men and women may be induced to transplant themselves to the British colonies; and, regulated by proper industrial laws, which might without hardship, with justice and with facility, be applied to the immigrant, though it might be unjust, and would be difficult if not impracticable to apply them to the existing free Creoles and freeholders of the British West Indies,—may lay the foundation for a new, a rising, and indigenous generation of labourers, amply sufficient for the cultivation of all Her Majesty's colonies in the British West Indies."

117. "That in the interim, the very existence of the British West Indies must depend, equally with the existence of the Mauritius and of the export trade in sugar from Bengal and Madras, upon the maintenance of such a differential duty between British possessions and foreign sugar as will secure the British planter from being overwhelmed, as now, by the inundation of foreign sugar."

118. "That to effect this object, a protecting duty of 10s. a cwt., until such times as the British colonies shall be sufficiently supplied with additional labour, is absolutely necessary to prevent the abandonment of a large portion of the sugar estates."

119. "That if the slave-holding and slave-trading countries be permitted once 'to knock up' the competition of the free-labour British colonies, they could never rise again, and the certain effect would be to institute a new slave-holding monopoly, followed by a reaction to high prices of sugar, to the increased profit of Brazil and of Cuba."

120. "That Your Committee find that the average price of Brazil sugar in bond in London, under which its cultivation in Brazil has been annually increasing, was, in the four years ending with the year 1845 inclusive, 18s. 2½ d. In the same four years, the average prices of yellow Havannahs were 20s. 8½ d. In the 6½ years previous to the passing of the Act of 1846, the average price of yellow Havannah sugar, being of considerably higher quality than the average of British plantation sugar, was 21s., whilst the exports of sugar from Havannah and the Matanzas alone had increased under those prices from 80,500 tons in 1831, to 171,000 tons in 1844, and the export of the current year of Cuba is expected to be 265,000 tons."

121. "That Your Committee must conclude from this, that even after payment of a duty of 20s., the produce of a cultivation which has been so stimulated at a price in bond not exceeding

* Governor Lord Harris "averages the cost of production in Trinidad, leaving nothing for the interest of capital, reserve for loss, &c. &c. between 16s. 8d. and 20s. 10d. (i.e. 18s. 9d.)" He puts "the average range of all the English islands at 16s. 8d. to 29s. 2d. (i.e. 22s. 11d.)"

exceeding 21s., will continue to be imported in large quantities into Great Britain at a 'long price' not exceeding 41s."

122. "That Your Committee are of opinion, that looking to the superior quality of average Brazil and Cuba sugars, a 'long price' of 41s. for these sugars would be synonymous with a 'long price' of 38s. 8d. or less for British plantation sugars."

123. "That Your Committee find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1846 laid down the dogma that a long price of 45s., equal to 31s. *ex* duty, for British plantation sugar, was the price at which the consumption of sugar in this country would largely increase."

124. "That Your Committee therefore recommend, as the most certain method of rescuing the British interests connected with sugar planting from the ruin which has overtaken them, that the present duty on foreign sugar be maintained at 20s., and the duty on British colonial sugar be reduced to 10s.; a reduction in duty which, taking into consideration the stimulus that it would give to consumption, the use it would be of to the British planters in relieving them from their present heavy stock of sugar on hand, would practically, with the present prices, put the British planter in a better position than if the price of his sugar, by increasing the duty on foreign, were to be raised 4s. a cwt., whilst it would secure to the consumer a continuance of sugar at its present to him unprecedentedly low price."

124 a. "That Your Committee are of opinion, however, that a reduction equivalent to the foregoing recommendation might be effected in a mode more equal upon the various qualities of sugar, and more advantageous to British interests generally."

124 b. "That the duties on foreign sugar in the United States are levied *ad valorem*, national sugars paying none. That 30 per cent. is the American duty on foreign sugar. That the protecting duty in France to the sugars of Bourbon is 10s. 7d. a cwt., equal to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*."

124 c. "That a duty about 26½ per cent. *ad valorem* on British sugar, concrete, syrups, canejuice, and molasses, and 53 per cent. on foreign, assessed upon the 'long price,' would be equivalent to a differential duty under the present system raised to 10s., and would be an equitable mode of levying the duty, affording a just protection to free-labour against foreign produce; and putting the British West Indies on an equally favoured footing, in regard to foreigners, as though they were annexed to the United States, and the Mauritius as though she were restored to France."

124 d. "That Your Committee are aware that though united in favour of the fairness of the principle of an *ad valorem* duty, opinions have been expressed that there might be a difficulty in carrying such a plan into practice."

124 e. "That Your Committee recognize in the existing classification of duties a modified but imperfect attempt at an '*ad valorem*' mode of taxation."

124 f. That Your Committee, however, are of opinion, that by the plan hereafter explained, which will be found simple in itself, without annoyance to the trade, and secure for the revenue, every description of sugar, molasses, syrup, concrete, raw, clayed, and refined, might be brought under one specified rate per cent. of duty on their respective values."

124 g. "That Your Committee beg leave to acquaint Your House that six-sevenths of all the sugar consumed in the United Kingdom is first sold in the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Clyde; that nearly all the sugar brought to sale in this country passes through the hands of various sugar brokers for that purpose, and that it is the practice to furnish the buyer and seller each with a contract, which contract is binding upon both parties."

124 h. "That nothing more would be required than that it should be made compulsory upon the brokers to furnish the Custom-house with attested copies of all contracts made by

Note.—Messrs. Blyth & Greene imported *ex* "Rambler," a Mauritius, and sold on the 6th of April last, of Sugar—

TONS.	SHORT PRICE.	DUTY.	AD VALOREM DUTY.
	£.	£.	
58	11	14	127 p' cent.
46	13	14	107 „

by them during each day, setting forth, as is now the custom, the following particulars:—

Address and date.	Packages.
Name of the ship.	Price per cwt.
Place whence imported.	(And if considered necessary)
Marks.	Names of buyers and sellers."
Numbers.	

124 i. "That this document should be signed by the broker, who is by present custom a sworn agent, or by his authorised agent, accompanied by such declaration as the Custom-house authorities might deem requisite, and guarded by such penalties for fraud or evasion as might be thought necessary."

124 j. "That thus Your Committee would recommend that the certified contract of the completed sales should be the basis on which all charges of duty should be made, where the sale takes place by private contract; that where sales are made by public auction, the publicity of the transaction would afford its own security to the revenue."

124 k. "That Your Committee do not think it necessary to detail the simple methods which might be had recourse to in the exceptional and rare cases where sugar is imported by refiners or others for their own use, or for presents; these may be in each case provided for by the certificate of a disinterested broker, or in the ordinary way that other articles under *ad valorem* duties are charged."

124 l. "That with regard to cargoes sold afloat, the conditions must be specified on the contract, and as the duty is proposed to be levied on the 'long price,' the duty, together with the regular landing and other charges, must be included, so as to bring up the price to its equivalent value, supposing it to be lying in the bonding warehouse."

124 m. "That no analysis, as proposed by Mr. Crossley, no nice discrimination on the part of the Custom-house officers, of eye or of touch, influenced by brightness or darkness of day, or by dampness or dryness of atmosphere, would be required, as now under the existing classification system, to decide the amount of duty to be charged; the value of the article on which the *ad valorem* duty should be paid would be simply tested by its actual and previous sale."

124 n. "That Your Committee present two tables, the one showing the practical working upon an *ad valorem* duty of 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on British, and 53 per cent. on various descriptions of sugar-cane produce as compared with the present classification duties; the other a revenue table calculated upon an assumed consumption of 325,000 tons, consisting of 225,000 British and 100,000 tons of foreign sugar."

124 o. "That with regard to the exportation of refined sugar, the present system of refining in bond for exportation (which constitutes far the largest part of the business) would remain undisturbed; and in regard to the drawbacks granted on sugar refined in this country for exportation otherwise than in bond, the present system of two standards of quality established by the Customs to regulate the amount of drawback, one being for single refined or sugar equal thereto, the other double refined or its equivalent, with a further arrangement in respect to bastards or refined sugar broken in pieces, &c. &c. might be retained, readjusting the scale to the *ad valorem* principle; that as 14 s. per cwt. is now the drawback on bastards, 17 s. on single refined, and 20 s. on double refined, against a duty of 14 s. on raw sugar, a fixed rate of drawback in due keeping with a 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the long price of British plantation raw sugar, would be allowed upon the value of the refined sugar exported; the valuation of the exporter being required to be backed by the certificate of a sworn broker, guarded by a continuance of the liability to seizure and forfeiture now existing under sec. 8, cap. 92, 8 & 9 Viet., in case of sugar being unduly entered in order fraudulently to obtain a bounty on too high a class of sugar."

124 p. "That Your Committee are not in possession of the details and proper data on which to calculate the exact ratio which the *ad valorem* drawback on refined sugar exported should bear to the *ad valorem* duty on raw sugar; it would probably be something short of 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but the accurate proportion could easily be ascertained upon proper data."

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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XIX

TABLE I.

	Under the Present Scale of Classification.					Ad Valorem Scale of 26½ on British Possessions, and 53 per Cent. on Foreign.			
	Long Price.	British Possessions Duty.	Foreign Duty.	British Possessions Short Price.	Foreign Short Price.	26½ Per Cent Duty.	53 Per Cent. Duty.	British Possessions Short Price.	Foreign Short Price.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
West India Molasses, or Foreign equal to ditto -	17 -	5 3	7 6	11 9	9 6	4 6	9 -	12 6	8 -
Cane-juice or Syrup - -	22 -	-	-	-	-	5 10	11 8	16 2	10 4
Concrete - - - -	26 -	-	-	-	-	6 10 ½	13 9	19 1 ½	12 3
Low Madras or Khaur, or Foreign equal thereto -	28 -	14 -	20 -	14 -	8 -	7 5	14 10	20 7	13 2
Low Mauritius, or Foreign equal thereto - -	30 -	14 -	20 -	16 -	10 -	7 11 ½	15 10 ½	22 - ¾	14 1 ½
Average British Possessions, or Foreign equal to ditto	38 -	14 -	20 -	24 -	18 -	10 1	20 2	27 11	17 10
Vacuum Pan, British Possessions or Santa Cruz -	45 -	14 -	20 -	31 -	25 -	11 11	23 10 ¼	33 1	21 1 ¾
Clayed, British Possessions, or Foreign equal to ditto	46 -	16 4	23 4	29 8	22 8	12 2 ½	24 4 ½	33 9 ¾	21 7 ½
British Possessions, equal to single Refined, or Foreign equal to ditto - -	54 -	18 8	26 8	35 4	27 4	14 3 ¾	28 7 ½	39 8 ½	25 4 ½

TABLE II.

SCALE showing the Operation of Ad-valorem Duties on SUGAR.

Long Price.	BRITISH: 26½ per Cent.		FOREIGN: 53 per Cent.		Protection.	REVENUE.		
	Duty.	Short Price.	Duty.	Short Price.		British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	TOTAL.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.		£.	£.	£.
15 - -	3 19 6	11 - 6	7 19 -	7 1 -	3 19 6	894,375	795,000	1,689,375
15 10 -	4 2 2	11 7 10	8 4 4	7 5 8	4 2 2	924,375	821,666	1,746,041
16 - -	4 4 10	11 15 2	8 9 8	7 10 4	4 4 10	954,375	848,332	1,802,707
16 10 -	4 7 6	12 2 6	8 15 -	7 15 -	4 7 6	984,375	874,998	1,859,373
17 - -	4 10 1	12 9 11	9 - 2	7 19 10	4 10 1	1,013,438	900,833	1,914,271
17 10 -	4 12 6	12 17 6	9 5 6	8 4 6	4 12 6	1,040,626	927,499	1,968,125
18 - -	4 15 5	13 4 7	9 10 10	8 9 2	4 15 5	1,073,438	954,165	2,027,603
18 10 -	4 18 1	13 11 11	9 16 2	8 13 10	4 18 1	1,103,438	980,831	2,084,269
19 - -	5 - 8	13 19 4	10 1 4	8 18 8	5 - 8	1,132,500	1,006,664	2,139,164
19 10 -	5 3 4	14 6 8	10 6 8	9 3 4	5 3 4	1,162,500	1,033,330	2,195,830
20 - -	5 6 -	14 14 -	10 12 -	9 8 -	5 6 -	1,192,500	1,059,996	2,252,496
20 10 -	5 8 8	15 1 4	10 17 4	9 12 8	5 8 8	1,222,500	1,086,662	2,311,162
21 - -	5 11 4	15 8 8	11 2 8	9 17 4	5 11 4	1,252,500	1,113,328	2,365,828
21 10 -	5 14 -	15 16 -	11 8 -	10 2 -	5 14 -	1,282,500	1,139,994	2,422,494
22 - -	5 16 7	16 3 5	11 13 2	10 6 10	5 16 7	1,311,563	1,165,827	2,477,390
22 10 -	5 19 3	16 10 9	11 18 6	10 11 6	5 19 3	1,341,563	1,192,493	2,534,056
23 - -	6 1 11	16 18 1	12 3 10	10 16 2	6 1 11	1,371,563	1,219,159	2,590,722
23 10 -	6 4 7	17 5 5	12 9 2	11 - 10	6 4 7	1,401,563	1,245,825	2,647,388
24 - -	6 7 2	17 12 10	12 14 4	11 5 8	6 7 2	1,430,626	1,271,658	2,702,284
24 10 -	6 9 10	18 - 2	12 19 8	11 10 4	6 9 10	1,460,626	1,298,324	2,758,950
25 - -	6 12 6	18 7 6	13 5 -	11 15 -	6 12 6	1,490,626	1,324,990	2,815,616
25 10 -	6 15 2	18 14 10	13 10 4	11 19 8	6 15 2	1,520,626	1,351,656	2,872,282

Long Price.	BRITISH: 26½ per Cent.						FOREIGN: 53 per Cent.						REVENUE.							
	Duty.		Short Price.		Duty.		Short Price.		Protection.		British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	TOTAL.							
	Per Ton.	£. s. d.	Per Ton.	£. s. d.	Per Ton.	£. s. d.	Per Ton.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.								
26	-	-	6	17	10	19	2	2	13	15	8	12	4	4	6	17	10	1,550,626	1,378,322	2,928,948
26	10	-	7	-	6	19	9	6	14	1	-	12	9	-	7	-	6	1,580,626	1,404,988	2,985,614
27	-	-	7	3	1	19	6	11	14	6	2	12	13	10	7	3	1	1,609,689	1,430,821	3,040,510
27	10	-	7	5	9	20	4	3	14	11	6	12	18	6	7	5	9	1,639,689	1,457,487	3,097,176
28	-	-	7	8	5	20	11	1	14	16	10	13	3	2	7	8	5	1,669,689	1,484,153	3,153,842
28	10	-	7	11	1	20	18	11	15	2	2	13	7	10	7	11	1	1,699,689	1,510,819	3,210,508
29	-	-	7	13	8	21	6	4	15	7	4	13	12	8	7	13	8	1,728,752	1,536,652	3,265,404
29	10	-	7	16	4	21	13	8	15	12	8	13	17	4	7	16	4	1,758,752	1,563,318	3,322,070
30	-	-	7	19	-	22	1	-	15	18	-	14	2	-	7	19	-	1,788,752	1,589,984	3,378,736
30	10	-	8	1	8	22	7	8	16	2	4	14	7	8	8	1	2	1,818,752	1,616,650	3,435,402
31	-	-	8	4	4	22	15	4	16	8	8	14	11	4	8	4	4	1,848,752	1,643,316	3,492,068
31	10	-	8	6	6	23	3	6	16	13	-	14	17	-	8	6	6	1,873,127	1,669,982	3,543,109
32	-	-	8	9	7	23	10	5	16	19	2	15	-	10	8	9	7	1,907,864	1,695,815	3,603,679
32	10	-	8	12	3	23	17	9	17	4	6	15	5	6	8	12	3	1,937,864	1,722,481	3,660,345
33	-	-	8	14	11	24	5	1	17	9	10	15	10	2	8	14	11	1,967,864	1,749,147	3,717,011
33	10	-	8	17	6	24	12	6	17	15	6	15	14	6	8	17	6	1,996,927	1,775,813	3,772,740
34	-	-	9	-	2	24	19	10	18	-	4	15	19	8	9	-	2	2,026,927	1,801,646	3,828,573
34	10	-	9	2	10	25	7	2	18	5	8	16	4	4	9	2	10	2,056,927	1,828,312	3,885,239
35	-	-	9	5	6	25	14	6	18	11	-	16	9	-	9	5	6	2,086,875	1,855,000	3,941,875
35	10	-	9	8	2	26	1	10	18	16	4	16	13	8	9	8	2	2,116,875	1,881,666	3,998,541
36	-	-	9	10	10	26	9	2	19	1	8	16	18	4	9	10	10	2,146,875	1,908,332	4,055,207
36	10	-	9	13	6	26	16	10	19	7	-	17	3	-	9	13	6	2,176,875	1,935,000	4,111,875
37	-	-	9	16	1	27	3	11	19	12	2	17	7	10	9	16	1	2,205,937	1,960,833	4,166,770
37	10	-	9	18	9	27	11	3	19	17	6	17	12	6	9	18	9	2,235,937	1,987,500	4,223,437
38	-	-	10	1	5	27	18	7	20	2	10	17	17	2	10	1	5	2,265,937	2,014,166	4,280,103
38	10	-	10	4	1	28	5	11	20	8	2	18	1	10	10	4	1	2,295,937	2,040,832	4,336,769
39	-	-	10	6	8	28	13	4	20	13	4	18	6	8	10	6	8	2,325,000	2,060,600	4,385,600
39	10	-	10	9	4	29	-	8	20	18	8	18	11	4	10	9	4	2,355,000	2,093,332	4,448,332
40	-	-	10	12	-	29	8	-	21	4	-	18	16	-	10	12	-	2,385,000	2,120,000	4,505,000
40	10	-	10	14	8	29	15	4	21	9	4	19	-	8	10	14	8	2,415,000	2,146,666	4,561,666
41	-	-	10	17	4	30	2	8	21	14	8	19	5	4	10	17	4	2,445,000	2,173,333	4,618,333
41	10	-	11	-	-	30	10	-	22	-	-	19	10	-	11	-	-	2,475,000	2,200,000	4,675,000
42	-	-	11	2	8	30	17	4	22	5	4	19	14	8	11	2	8	2,505,000	2,226,333	4,731,333
42	10	-	11	5	3	31	4	9	22	10	6	19	10	6	11	5	3	2,534,063	2,252,166	4,786,226
43	-	-	11	7	11	31	12	1	22	15	10	20	4	2	11	7	11	2,564,063	2,278,832	4,842,895
43	10	-	11	10	6	31	19	6	23	1	-	20	9	-	11	10	6	2,593,125	2,304,665	4,897,790
44	-	-	11	13	2	32	6	10	23	6	4	20	13	8	11	13	2	2,623,125	2,331,066	4,954,790
44	10	-	11	15	10	32	14	2	23	11	8	20	18	4	11	15	10	2,653,125	2,358,333	5,011,458
45	-	-	11	18	6	33	1	6	23	17	-	21	3	-	11	18	6	2,683,125	2,385,000	5,068,125
45	10	-	12	1	2	33	8	10	24	2	4	21	7	8	12	1	2	2,713,125	2,411,666	5,124,791
46	-	-	12	3	10	33	16	2	24	7	8	21	12	4	12	3	10	2,743,125	2,438,333	5,181,458
46	10	-	12	6	6	34	3	6	24	13	-	21	17	-	12	6	6	2,773,125	2,465,000	5,238,125
47	-	-	12	9	1	34	10	11	24	18	2	22	1	10	12	9	1	2,802,188	2,490,833	5,293,021
47	10	-	12	11	9	34	18	3	25	3	6	22	6	6	12	11	9	2,832,188	2,517,500	5,349,688
48	-	-	12	14	5	35	5	7	25	8	10	22	11	2	12	14	5	2,862,188	2,544,166	5,406,354
48	10	-	12	17	-	35	13	-	25	14	-	22	16	-	12	17	-	2,891,250	2,570,000	5,461,250
49	-	-	12	19	8	36	-	4	25	19	4	23	-	8	12	19	8	2,921,250	2,596,666	5,517,916
49	10	-	13	2	4	36	7	8	26	4	8	23	5	4	13	2	4	2,951,250	2,623,333	5,574,583
50	-	-	13	5	-	36	15	-	26	10	-	23	10	-	13	5	-	2,981,250	2,650,000	5,631,250
50	10	-	13	7	8	37	2	4	26	15	4	23	14	8	13	7	8	3,011,250	2,676,666	5,687,916
51	-	-	13	10	4	37	9	8	27	-	8	23	10	4	13	10	4	3,041,250	2,703,333	5,744,583
51	10	-	13	13	-	37	17	-	27	6	-	24	4	-	13	13	-	3,071,250	2,730,000	5,801,250
52	-	-	13	15	8	38	4	4	27	11	4	24	8	8	13	15	8	3,101,250	2,756,666	5,857,916
52	10	-	13	18	4	38	11	8	27	16	8	24	13	4	13	18	4	3,131,250	2,783,333	5,914,583
53	-	-	14	-	11	38	19	11	28	1	10	24	18	2	14	-	11	3,160,312	2,809,166	5,969,478
53	10	-	14	3	6	39	6	6	28	7	-	25	3	6	14	3	6	3,189,375	2,835,000	6,024,375
54	-	-	14	6	1	39	13	11	28	12	2	25	7	10	14	6	1	3,218,438	2,860,833	6,089,271
54	10	-	14	8	9	40	1	3	28	17	6	25	12	6	14	8	9	3,248,438	2,887,500	6,135,938
55	-	-	14	11	5	40	8	7	29	2	10	25	17	2	14	11	5	3,278,438	2,914,166	6,192,604
55	10	-	14	14	1	40	15	11	29	8	2	26	1	10	14	14	1	3,308,438	2,940,833	6,249,271
56	-	-	14	16	10	41	3	2	29	13	8	26	6	4	14	16	10	3,339,375	2,968,333	6,307,708
56	10	-	14	19	6	41	10	6	29	19	-	26	11	-	14	19	-	3,369,375	2,995,000	6,364,375
57	-	-	15	2	1	41	17	11	30	4	2	26	15	10	15	2	1	3,398,438	3,020,833	6,419,271
57	10	-	15	4	9	42	5	3	30	9	6	27	-	6	15	4	9	3,428,438	3,047,500	6,475,938
58	-	-	15	7	5	42	12	7	30	14	10	27	5	2	15	7	5	3,458,438	3,074,166	6,532,604
58	10	-	15	10	-	43	-	-	31	-	-	27	10	-	15	10	-	3,487,500	3,100,000	6,587,500
59	-	-	15	12	8	43	7	4	31	5	4	27	14	8	15	12	8	3,517,500	3,126,666	6,644,166
59	10	-	15	15	4	43	14	8	31	10	8	27	19	4	15	15	4	3,547,500	3,153,333	6,700,833
60	-	-	15	18	-	44	2	-	31	16	-	28	4	-	15	18	-	3,577,500	3,180,000	6,757,500

125. "That Your Committee, in recommending a differential duty of 10 s., feel it their duty to express their opinion that all the evidence they have heard unites in showing that, from the superior quality of the Havannah and Brazil sugars, under the present classification of duties, they virtually come in at an *ad valorem* duty far below the ostensible differential duty of 6 s.; that, in point of fact, the intrinsic value of Havannah sugar is as 90 to 70 compared with the average of British West India plantation sugar; and that the colourable protection of 6 s. is, in fact, at most a virtual protection of 3 s. 8 d. against Havannah and Brazil, and considerably less, if indeed it is any protection at all (measured *ad valorem*), against the average of Java, Porto Rico, and Santa Cruz sugars."

126. "That as regards Penang and the very low qualities of Madras and Mauritius sugars, Your Committee have had evidence to prove that, *ex duty*, they are not worth more than 12 s. in the British market; that 14 s. duty upon Penang, "low Madras" and low Mauritius sugars, amounts to an *ad valorem* duty of 117 per cent., whilst the value of yellow Havannah being 20 s. 6 d., the nominal protective duty of 20 s. is only a duty *ad valorem* of 97½ per cent. upon the foreign sugar; so that, in point of fact, as against low British sugars, under the present classification of duties, yellow Havannahs are actually protected 19½ per cent."

126 a. "That Your Committee have had very valuable evidence in respect to the existing classification of duties, proving to Your Committee the great benefit that would accrue to the British colonies, where labour is scarce and dear, were it made equally advantageous to them to send their sugars home in a lower state of manufacture; that this important object would be much encouraged and greatly facilitated were the duties on the produce of the sugar-cane levied *ad valorem*."

126 b. "That Your Committee are likewise of opinion that at the same time that such an alteration of the law would advantage the planters, it would necessarily increase the business of the shipowner by largely adding to the bulk of the sugar-cane produce imported, whilst as a matter of course, it would lead to an immense extension of the British refining trade."

127. "That Your Committee find that in the first six months of last year, 31,114 tons of foreign sugar came into British consumption, at an average 'long price' of 51 l. 9 s. 10 d. a ton."

128. "That Your Committee find during the same period that 116,118 tons of British possession sugar came into consumption, at an average 'long price' of 46 l. 8 s. 5 d., showing a difference of 5 l. 1 s. 5 d. in the money value measure of the relative qualities of British and foreign sugars brought into home consumption."

129. "That Your Committee find that in the last six months of 1847, 17,663 tons of foreign sugar came into consumption at an average cost of 44 l. 18 s. 5 d. 'long price,' and 124,695 tons of British, at an average cost of 38 l. 11 s. per ton, showing a difference of 6 l. 7 s. 5 d. a ton."

130. "That Your Committee are of opinion, therefore, that they may fairly estimate the average 'long price' paid by the British public in 1847 at fully 43 l. 14 s. a ton upon the entire consumption, which, including 1,264 tons of refined sugar, represents 12,715,303 l. sterling expended upon sugar by the British public in 1847."

131. "That Your Committee would observe, however, that whilst the picked samples of foreign sugar, amounting to 48,777 tons, actually brought into consumption in 1847, averaged in quality 5 l. 14 s. 5 d. better than the average of British sugar, some of the evidence before Your Committee went to show, that the general average of foreign Havannah sugar imported, according to the market prices in bond, would not exceed the average of British plantation sugar more than 2 l. 6 s. 8 d. a ton (the superior qualities having come into home consumption, the inferior qualities having been chiefly re-exported)."

132. "That the average price of British sugar during the first three months of the present year appears to have been 37 l. 16 s. 8 d. a ton, and of foreign 41 l. 16 s. 8 d."

133. "That Your Committee are of opinion, that as the average long price of British plantation sugar in 1847 was 42 l. 10 s. per ton, whereas the average price of foreign and British sugar together has been shown to have been 43 l. 14 s. per ton, a difference of 1 l. 4 s. per ton upon the whole quantity was caused by the superior quality of that foreign sugar which entered into British consumption; that a similar rule applied to an estimate for 1848-49, will increase the British average to a general average of 39 l. 0 s. 8 d."

134. "That the difference between 39 l. 0 s. 8 d., the estimated price for 1848-49, as compared with 43 l. 14 s., the actual price paid in 1847, is 4 l. 13 s. 4 d."

135. "That 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. a ton on 43 l. 14 s. is a reduction of 10 $\frac{6}{10}$ per cent., a fraction above a halfpenny a pound in the price to the consumer."

136. "That taking into account that brokerage and commission charges are made upon the 'long price' of sugar, Your Committee are of opinion that the consumer would get the full benefit of a halfpenny reduction in price."

137. "That Your Committee are of opinion, that if the duty on British sugar were reduced to 10 s. a cwt., it would so far beat down and keep down the price of foreign sugar that both together would continue to be sold at about their present average 'long price,' not exceeding 39 l. 0 s. 8 d. a ton: and Your Committee are justified in this opinion by the fact that the

mere rumour in the sugar markets of London and Liverpool, of a probability that the duties on British possessions sugar would be reduced, and that on foreign sugar maintained, has beat down the 'long price' of foreign sugar 1s., and raised that of British sugar from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; whilst a corresponding feeling pervading the coffee market has influenced the relative values of British and foreign coffee in a similar way."

138. "That a saving of $10\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. to the consuming public on 12,715,803*l.* would amount to 1,347,870*l.*"

139. "That in the opinion of Your Committee 1,347,870*l.* so saved by the sugar consumers of England by the cheapening of sugar may be reasonably expected to be laid out afresh in an extended consumption of sugar at its lowered price."

140. "That 1,347,870*l.* at 39*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* 'long price,' would purchase 34,560 tons of sugar, and would increase the consumption of 1848-49 from 290,854, including refined, to 325,414 tons."

140*a.* "That Your Committee see in the experience of past effects of falls and rises in the price of sugar a further justification for their present anticipations."

140*b.* "That Your Committee find that the operation of price on the consumption of sugar has been as follows during the last 25 years:—

CONSUMPTION AND AVERAGE DUTY Paid, or "Long Price" of SUGAR in the United Kingdom, from 1823 to 1847 inclusive.

YEARS.	Duty-Paid Price.	Consumption.	Increase in Price.	Decrease in Consumption.	Decrease in Price.	Increase in Consumption.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1823	50 11	173,300	—	—	—	—
1824	58 6	179,500	- - -	- - -	1 5	6,200
1825	65 6	163,500	7 -	16,000	—	—
1826	57 7	189,400	- - -	- - -	7 11	25,900
1827	62 9	176,900	5 2	12,500	—	—
1828	58 8	193,900	- - -	- - -	4 1	17,000
1829	55 7	190,400	—	—	—	—
1830	50 5	202,800	- - -	- - -	5 2	12,400
1831	47 8	203,800	—	—	—	—
1832	51 8	198,900	4 -	4,900	—	—
1833	53 3	188,300	1 7	10,600	—	—
1834	53 5	196,400	- 2	Exceptional cases of increase in consumption notwithstanding increase of price	—	8,100
1835	57 5	201,100	4 -			4,700
1836	64 10	179,600	7 5	21,500	—	—
1837	58 7	202,400	- - -	- - -	6 3	22,800
1838	57 8	201,000	—	—	—	—
1839	63 2	191,500	5 6	9,500	—	—
1840	73 6	179,700	10 4	11,800	—	—
1841	64 10	202,800	- - -	- - -	8 8	23,100
1842	62 1	198,400	—	—	—	—
1843	58 11	201,400	—	—	—	—
1844	58 10	206,400	—	—	—	—
1845	47 1	244,000	- - -	- - -	11 9	38,600
1846	48 6	261,300	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,300
1847	42 6	290,700	- - -	- - -	6 -	29,400

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140 c. "That from the foregoing table, Your Committee have shown, that notwithstanding the bubble prosperity of that mad year,—

In		a rise of	s. d.		Tons.
1825	- - -	-	7 -	diminished consumption	16,000

"Whilst, notwithstanding the general distress in the following year consequent upon the panic of 1825,—

In			s. d.		Tons.
1826	- - -	a fall of	7 11	increased consumption	25,900
1827	- - -	a rise of	5 2	diminished ditto	12,500
1828	- - -	a fall of	4 1	increased ditto	17,000
1830	- - -	a further fall of	5 2	ditto - ditto	12,400
1836	- - -	a rise	7 5	diminished ditto	21,500
1837	- - -	a fall	6 3	increased ditto	22,800
1839	- - -	a rise	5 6	diminished ditto	9,500
1840	- - -	further rise	10 4	further diminished ditto	11,800
1841 (year of great distress)	- - -	a fall of	8 8	increased ditto	23,000
1845	- - -	a fall of	11 9	ditto - ditto	38,600
1846	- - -	fall maintained	- -	further increased ditto	17,300
1847	- - -	further fall	6 -	ditto - - - ditto	29,400

That the only exceptions are to be found in the years 1834-35, which years combined great domestic harvests, with prolific fruit seasons, and general prosperity, when—

In		a rise of	s. d.		Tons.
1834	- - -	-	- 2	did not prevent an increase of	8,100
1835	- - -	a rise of	4 -	ditto - ditto - ditto	4,700

140 c. 1. "That Your Committee are aware that extraordinary prosperity and prolific fruit seasons will, in exceptional cases, as in 1834 and 1835, countervail the natural effects of a high price of sugar upon the general consumption; but as a general rule, it may with great sureness be calculated that the consumption of sugar will decrease with any serious rise and increase in more than a proportionate per-centage with a decrease in price."

140 d. 1. "That Your Committee see ample scope for an increased consumption of sugar in the circumstance, that whilst the consumption of the United Kingdom only averages 22½ lbs. per head, that this is no more than the workhouse allowance for aged paupers, and considerably less than half the allowance per head in the merchants' service, which varies from 46½ to 52 lbs. a year."

140 c. 2. "That Your Committee more particularly find, that a fall of 17s. 9d. a cwt., being a fraction under 2d. a lb. in the three years 1845-6-7, increased the consumption of sugar 85,300 tons upon a quantity which had never before exceeded 206,000 tons."

140 d. 2. "That Your Committee now come to the current year, when Your Committee find, notwithstanding the unprecedented distress throughout the country, that in the three months ending the 5th of April last, 74,757 tons of sugar were consumed (exclusive of 10,010 tons of molasses), being an increase in molasses of no less than 2,234 tons, as compared with the consumption of the first quarter of 1847. Multiplied by four, this consumption of 74,757 tons for January, February, and March, would give for the year ending 31st of December next a consumption of sugar, exclusive of molasses, of 299,028 tons; but it will be found, upon a reference to previous years, that the first quarter of the year usually averages considerably below the average of the others which include the fruit season; thus the comparison between the promise of the first three months with the results of the entire years stands as follows, in the 17 years from 1831 to 1847 inclusive:—

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR First Three Months and Twelve Months compared.

Y E A R.	Duty Paid First Three Months.	Pro Rata for Twelve Months.	Actual Quantity on which Duty was Paid.	Excess on First Quarter's Promise.	Deficiency on First Quarter.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1831 - -	53,199	212,796	238,908	26,112	
1832 - -	51,366	205,464	221,665	16,201	
1833 - -	46,280	185,120	203,976	18,856	
1834 - -	51,106	204,424	220,748	16,324	
1835 - -	51,422	205,688	223,276	17,588	
1836 - -	44,992	179,968	196,257	16,289	
1837 - -	54,061	216,244	217,762	1,518	
1838 - -	42,976	171,904	218,655	46,751	
1839 - -	42,699	171,796	192,862	21,066	
1840* - -	48,918	195,672	180,042	- - -	15,630
1841 - -	44,400	177,600	203,298	25,698	
1842 - -	42,325	169,300	193,820	24,520	
1843 - -	48,623	194,492	201,899	7,407	
1844 - -	45,668	182,672	206,999	24,327	
1845 - -	49,054	196,136	243,900	47,764	
1846 - -	57,621	230,484	261,390	30,906	
1847 - -	72,726	290,904	289,590	- - -	1,314
	847,416			341,327	16,944
				16,944	
				324,383	
Average of 17 Years - -	49,848	Average Excess on First Quarter's Promise -	-	19,081	

That it appears from the foregoing table that a consumption of 49,848 tons in the first three months, on an average of 17 years, gave an average excess of 19,081 tons on the promise of the year's consumption; that duty was paid in the first quarter of 1848, in the United Kingdom, on 74,757 tons; that, adopting the experience of the last 17 years as the guide for the probable results of the current year, it is reasonable to calculate that this consumption of 74,757 tons in the first three months of 1848 would give an excess upon the year of 29,017 tons, which, added to 299,028, the quadruple of the first quarter's consumption, would give 328,035 tons of sugar as the consumption of the year ending December 31st, 1848, without calculating the increase on molasses, which, reckoning three tons of molasses as equal to one of sugar, would promise a further increase equal to nearly 3,000 tons of sugar."

140 e. 2. "That Your Committee, therefore, in estimating 325,000 tons of sugar as the probable consumption of the year ending 5th of July 1849 (a year six months further on,) with population daily increasing, are of opinion that they are not making an exaggerated or imprudent estimate of the revenue to be derived from sugar in that year under the reduction of duty which they have recommended."

140 f. 2. "That Your Committee think it necessary to observe, in respect of the very striking exception which the consumption of the last three quarters of 1847, under a great fall of price, presents to the early promise of the year and to the general rule of increasing consumption in the summer months, that 1847 was a year of peculiar circumstances: money was easy in the first three months of the year, encouraging retailers to lay in stocks; in April money suddenly became scarce and dear, obliging every one to live from hand to mouth, whilst the most exaggerated expectations had been created in the early part of the year, that 50,000 tons of sugar, or more, would be brought into consumption by the permission to use sugar in breweries and distilleries; that these sanguine expectations were almost entirely disappointed; that a notoriously bad fruit year added to the disappointment of the breweries and distilleries; whilst the unprecedented distress at the end of the year, by the check which it gave, completed the disappointment of its promise of sugar consumption. The exception in 1840 is clearly accounted for in the circumstance, that the 'long price' of sugar rose from 63s. 1d. in the first quarter to 77s. 6d. a cwt. in the last nine months of that year."

141. "That Your Committee are informed by the last advices, that the exportation of sugar from Calcutta, in the month of February of the current year, consequent upon the gloomy aspect of the sugar trade for British growers, had fallen off, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, 34 per cent., with every prospect of further decay."

142. "That

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142. "That 70,360 tons of sugar were last year imported from the British possessions in the East Indies. That should this decrease be continued throughout the coming sugar year, commencing the 5th of July next and ending 5th July 1849, a diminished importation of 24,000 tons of sugar must be expected from that quarter."

143. "That from the number of estates already in course of abandonment in the Mauritius, the consignees of 28,000 tons of sugar from that island having some months since suspended payments; and one of the largest surviving firms connected with the colony (the consignee of 19 more estates growing and exporting to England 12,000 tons of sugar) having within these few days determined to stop all further advances, Your Committee are of opinion, that a falling off in the importations of the Mauritius, to the extent of 24,000 or 25,000 tons, viz. from 59,702 in 1847, to 35,000 in 1848-49, is a favourable view of the case of Mauritius."

144. "That in addition to similar causes already in fearful operation in the British West Indies, of which Your Committee have notice, the difficulty of all planters to obtain money to carry on cultivation; the ruinous rate of interest in the colonies, stated by Lord Harris to be as high as 45 per cent. in Trinidad; the general 'strike' of 'work' by the creole population of British Guiana, combine to make Your Committee forebode that the importation of 159,557 tons of Sugar from the British West Indies in 1847 will droop to 120,000 tons in 1848-49."

145. "That Your Committee are thus of opinion, that the importations of British free-labour sugar must be expected to fall off in the current year between 80,000 and 90,000 tons, as compared with the last year."

146. "That the result of these speculations is, that Your Committee are of opinion, that the comparative importations into Great Britain from British possessions will stand as follows:—

	Year ending 5th January 1848.	Year ending 5th July 1849.
	Tons.	Tons.
British East Indies - - - - -	70,360	46,000
Mauritius - - - - -	59,702	35,000
British West Indies - - - - -	159,557	120,000
TOTAL - - - - -	289,619	201,000
Decrease - - - - -		88,619"

147. "That Your Committee believe, looking to the large surplus of British possessions sugar still remaining on hand from last year's importation, that the stock of British sugar available on the 5th of July next for the coming year may be estimated at between 60,000 and 65,000 tons; this being added to 201,000, would afford a supply of British sugar for the year 1848-49, of from 260,000 to 265,000 tons."

148. "That assuming a stock reduced as low as 35,000 on the 5th of July 1849, Your Committee reckon that there would remain an available consumption not exceeding 225,000 or 230,000 tons of British sugar for the year 1848-49."

149. "That to make up the quantity necessary to meet the estimated increase of consumption 100,414 tons of foreign sugar would be required."

150. "That the gross revenue derived from sugar in the year 1847 was 4,404,837*l.*"

151. "That the revenue for the year 1848-49 estimated upon the foregoing data would be,

225,000 tons British Sugar, at 10 <i>l.</i> - - -	£. 2,250,000
100,414 tons Foreign Sugar, at 20 <i>l.</i> - - -	2,008,280
	<u>4,233,280</u>
Loss to the Revenue - - -	<u>£. 171,557"</u>

152. "That Your Committee are of opinion that a loss of 171,557*l.* to the Exchequer would not be too high a price to pay of ransom from ruin the British colonists and British merchants still hanging on the brink of destruction."

153. "That Your Committee at the same time deprecating any deficiency in the Exchequer, humbly submit that there are articles of foreign produce and manufacture too bulky for the speculations of the smuggler, some altogether untaxed, all more lightly taxed, than coffee and sugar of British possessions, which, at no additional cost of collection, almost

unfelt, at any rate much less felt by the people of England, than 1½d. a pound on their sugar and 4d. a pound on their coffee, might be called in aid to supply a deficiency of less than half-a-million sterling, including the reduction of 2d. a pound on coffee hereafter recommended, when required for the prompt salvation of the finest possessions of the British Crown."

154. "That it is the opinion of Your Committee that the slave trade, under the stimulating effect of the high profits of sugar cultivation in Cuba and Brazil, fostered by the Act of 1846, has grown to a height unprecedented since the abolition of the British slave trade in 1808."

155. "That it is the opinion of Your Committee that the horrors of the middle passage, by the operation of the Slave Trade Abolition Blockade Service, have been grievously aggravated, and the sufferings and mortality of slaves increased to a degree perfectly unknown in the worst times of the slave trade."

156. "That the slave trade, which the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa in 1842, represented to be then '*diminishing altogether in amount, through the exertions and improved quality and system of our cruisers, and the depressed condition of the sugar planters of Cuba and Brazil,*' has, in the course of the last year and a half, been fearfully on the increase, and with every prospect of still further increasing."

157. "That it is the opinion of Your Committee that no armed exertions and no naval expenditure within reason, that can be undertaken by the British Government, in face of the new stimulus given to slavery and slave trading, would, on the balance, have any other effect than to aggravate the sufferings of the African race, whilst the cost of this service, originally undertaken in the cause of humanity, is a heavy tax to the British nation."

158. "That it is the opinion of this Committee, therefore, that the calls of humanity and consideration for the burdens of the people of England, alike require that this futile and costly attempt should no longer be persevered in; and thus that one resource, at least, without any fresh burden upon the people of this country, should be provided for supplying assistance, either in the immigration of free labourers, or in the reduction of duties upon his produce, to the British planter."

159. That Your Committee have learnt that 26 vessels of war, mounting in the whole 80 guns, would suffice to fulfil all the obligations of the slave trade treaties of Great Britain with Foreign Powers."

160. "That The House is already aware that the naval expenditure of the Slave Trade Abolition Service has not been less than 300,000*l.* a year."

161. "That Your Committee have learnt that the requirements of foreign treaties might be fulfilled for 147,042*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a year."

162. "That Your Committee have further learnt that an aggregate miscellaneous expenditure in the last four years, amounting in the whole to 758,095*l.*, and averaging 189,028*l.* a year, has taken place, a large portion of which might be reduced."

163. "That Your Committee are of opinion that out of these two items of expenditure a saving might easily be effected, amply sufficient to meet the estimated deficiency of 171,557*l.* to be created by Your Committee's recommendation to reduce the duties on colonial sugar to 10*l.* a ton, should other sources of revenue not meet with the approbation of The House."

COTTON.

164. "That Your Committee believe that one great moving inducement to the Imperial Legislature to pass the Sugar Duties Act of 1846 was to promote the cotton trade and manufactures of Lancashire, by further opening up to them the markets of Brazil, of Cuba, and Porto Rico."

165. "That Your Committee find that the exportations of cotton goods to Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico, have increased to the extent of 455,381*l.* of nominal value, in the 19 months following the Royal Assent to the Sugar Duties Act of 1846, as compared with the corresponding 19 months antecedent thereto."

166. "That Your Committee are of opinion that this apparent prosperity is more of seeming than reality; that it has been stated in evidence before Your Committee by a Liverpool merchant in the Brazilian trade, on the authority of his captain, for 20 years in the habit of going to Rio Janeiro, 'that he had never in his life seen in Rio Janeiro such a quantity of goods as there were then; he thought there must be enough to last them four or five years.'"

166*a.* "That Your Committee are sorry to find these evil anticipations of the Brazilian cotton trade confirmed by the comparative results of the first four months' trade of the present year, with the corresponding period of last year, and that they are but very poorly counterbalanced by the increased trade to Cuba."

	Calicoes, Plain.		Calicoes, Printed and Dyed.	
	1847.	1848.	1847.	1848.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Brazils - - -	25,153,708	12,699,453	19,825,571	8,902,881
Cuba - - -	955,066	1,140,278	874,930	1,283,547
TOTAL - - -	26,108,774	13,839,731	20,700,501	10,186,428
Aggregate Decrease - - -		12,369,043	Aggregate Decrease	10,514,073 "

167. "That Your Committee find that the seeming improvement in Brazil is fearfully countervailed by the sad reality of a diminished trade to the sugar-growing possessions of the British Crown, to the extent of 1,132,268 *l.*"

168. "That it has been proved before Your Committee, instead of a compensating prosperity to Lancashire attending the sacrifice of the British free-labour sugar-growing colonies, that the distress of Lancashire, alike in depth and duration, has far exceeded any former visitation within the memory of man."

169. "That Your Committee regret to state that to all this ruin and misery a galling contrast has been discovered to them in the extraordinary prosperity of Brazil, of Cuba, and Porto Rico, and in the unprecedented activity and golden harvests of the African coast traders."

170. "That in the opinion of Your Committee, one gratifying consolation at least presents itself, in the wonderful progress which the emancipated population of the British colonies in the West Indies have made in wealth, in comforts, in luxury, and general happiness."

"COFFEE PLANTING, AND CEYLON."

171. "That the condition of the coffee planters in the British West Indies and Ceylon is in no respect better than that of the sugar planters."

172. "That in the British West Indies the high price of labour consequent upon emancipation, has for the last 14 years been gradually driving coffee estates out of cultivation."

173. "That the coffee plant comes into partial bearing in three years, requires five to be brought to maturity; brought to maturity, if diligently nursed and weeded, it retains its vigour for 15 or 20 years, but is a tender plant, easily smothered by rank weeds, and if abandoned for 12 months, or even for six months where the weeds grow rankly, no efforts can restore it; that a coffee plantation so left to go wild is irrecoverable."

174. "That coffee planting in the West Indies, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the finer qualities of Jamaica coffee, is irremediably destroyed by the joint competition of Brazil, of Cuba, of Java, and of Ceylon coffee."

175. "That within the last 10 years between two and three millions sterling of British capital have been invested in coffee plantations in Ceylon."

176. "That at the present prices of coffee the planters of Ceylon are losing upon the average 15 *l.* a ton upon their coffee; this on a crop of 12,482 tons, equals a loss of 187,230 *l.* upon the year's produce."

177. "That the consequence is, that the greater part of the planters are ruined; and if present prices continue, two-thirds of the coffee plantations of the island must go out of cultivation, and two or three millions sterling be for ever lost."

178. "That the colonial revenue, which, whilst the coffee plantations were in a state of prosperity, exceeded the expenses of the island 54,469 *l.* 8s. 10d. in 1843, and 71,346 *l.* 9s. 3d. in 1844, leaving on the 31st of December 1845, 210,380 *l.* and on the 31st of March 1846, 207,878 *l.* in the Government cash-chest, in 1847 fell 84,742 *l.* 4s. 9d. below the expenditure; that no alternatives remain but for the Imperial Government to take upon itself a large part of the annual expenditure, grown to 796,307 *l.* 3s. 6d. in the year ending 30 June 1847, to abandon the colony, leaving it bankrupt, or else to rescue it by some immediate and effectual measure of commercial relief."

179. "That Ceylon is a colony peculiarly deserving of favour, as a singular example of a British colony from the period of its capture supporting itself, in addition to three-fifths of a large military force disposable when required for the service of India and of China, on

account of which, in the eight years ending with 1845, 555,669*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* were defrayed from the colonial funds."

179 *a.* "That Ceylon has another grave claim to consideration, based in the 'good faith' of the British Crown."

179 *b.* "That previously to the rise in the price of British coffee consequent on the high protective duties, simultaneously with the ruin of the coffee plantations in the British West Indies, through the emancipation of the Negroes, Crown lands in Ceylon previously sold at most for 5*s.* an acre, frequently given by the Government free of all duties for a certain number of years, in order to encourage people to accept and to cultivate them, were raised in price to 20*s.* an acre; and by this inducement, in the ten years from 1836 to 1845 inclusive, the Crown was enabled to sell lands which would otherwise have been worthless, for 195,667*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*"

179 *c.* "That Mr. Anstruther, Colonial Secretary during these transactions in Ceylon, gave it as his opinion 'that the Government which sold the land under protection for 23*s.* an acre, in common honesty, if they withdrew that protection, should give back the 20*s.*'"

180. "That the expenditure of Ceylon, which appears to have been 448,368*l.* 19*s.* in 1844-45, had grown to 796,307*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* in 1846-47; that of this the military expenditure was 120,232*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, the contribution from the colonial funds in 1845 being 75,899*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*"

181. "That Your Committee are of opinion that an annual expenditure of 796,307*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in a colony containing only one million and a half of people, is most extravagantly large, and ought to be rigorously cut down."

182. "That a witness, 15 years Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, has said, 'that he does not know that the colony would be worse administered at half the cost.'"

183. "That Your Committee have learnt from the same witness that the pay, with some perquisites, of the Dutch Governor was 400*l.* a year; the salary of Lord Torrington is 7,000*l.*"

184. "That it has been proved before Your Committee that little short of 300,000*l.* a year is paid by Ceylon to India for rice, a payment occasioned in a great degree by the necessities of the coffee cultivators."

185. "That it has been stated before Your Committee that between 50,000 and 60,000 Coolies annually come from and return to India; and it has been estimated that each Coolie saves 10*s.* a month out of his earnings, and carries back the same to India for the maintenance of his family, in silver coin."

186. "That such savings, if the estimate be correct, would represent from 300,000*l.* to 350,000*l.* a year."

187. "That large importations of cattle also are brought from India."

188. "That the major part of this one-sided balance of trade is paid to India by Ceylon in treasure, or in bills on England drawn against coffee."

189. "That the drying up of these rich sources of India's wealth will further cripple her facilities of remitting her annual tribute to England."

190. "That Your Committee have learnt that new modes of taxation, likely to be at once unprofitable and unpalatable to the people, are in the contemplation of the Colonial Office, by way of relief to her coffee cultivation and export trade."

191. "That the one is a tax of 1*s.* an acre on waste lands, and 3*s.* an acre on cultivated lands."

192. "That Your Committee are of opinion that the proprietors of waste lands will be little disposed to retain their possession, if charged with a land tax."

193. "That Your Committee have been told that the tax on cultivated lands, from the great multitude of little native proprietors, will be difficult to collect, and will lead to discontent."

194. "That Your Committee have heard that a capitation tax is in contemplation; that Your Committee are of opinion that any such tax will be distasteful in a great degree to the natives, and that it will scarcely be leviable at all from the Coolies."

195. "That Your Committee are told that, rather than submit to a poll-tax, the Malabar Coolies, eschewing Ceylon, would stay at home; that such a result would prove a finishing blow to the already fainting colony."

196. "That 12,482 tons of coffee were imported from Ceylon in 1847."

197. "That the prices per ton of Ceylon native coffee have been as follows, in the Port of London, in the months of March of each year:—

1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 80
1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
1848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 to £. 32."

197 a. "That the duty is 4*d.* per pound on British Colonial, and 6*d.* per pound on Foreign coffee; that the duty, from 1826 to 1835, was 6*d.* on British West Indian, 9*d.* on East India and Ceylon, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound on Foreign coffee; in 1836 the duty on Ceylon coffee was equalized with British West Indian; that in 1842 the duty on Foreign coffee was reduced to 8*d.*, and that on British to 4*d.*; that in 1844 the differential duty between British and Foreign coffee was further reduced by 2*d.* a pound; Foreign coffee being reduced to 6*d.*, and no relief extended to Colonial coffee."

197 b. "That simultaneously with this last reduction in the protective duty accorded to coffee of British colonial growth, Ceylon coffee fell in the British market 22*l.* a ton; viz. from 68 *l.* to 46 *l.*"

198. "That British plantation coffee usually ranges about 33 per cent. higher than native Ceylon."

199. "That the present price is 15 *l.* per ton less than the cost of cultivation, with freight and charges to England."

200. "That it is not in the nature of any commerce or cultivation that it should be continued for any length of time after it has ceased to repay its cost."

201. "That it follows of course, that unless relief be given by fiscal interposition, that such an amount of coffee plantations must be thrown out of cultivation as shall, by curtailing supply, restore prices to a point repaying, with a reasonable profit, the cultivation of coffee by the surviving estates."

202. "That a reaction in prices to a profitable standard must soon or late recur."

203. "That coffee plantations once abandoned, are unsusceptible of restoration, and five years being required to bring new plantations into full bearing, the abandonment of two-thirds of the British plantations would invest the remainder, but more especially the slave-cultivated coffee plantations, with a species of monopoly."

204. "That it has been proved before Your Committee that slave labour, as compared with free labour, in the Tropics, is almost as advantageous in coffee as in sugar plantations."

204 a. "That St. Domingo, under slave cultivation, exported in 1791, 42,000 tons of coffee to France alone; with freedom, in 1836, her entire exportation had fallen to 16,200 tons."

205. "That Brazil, the greatest slave-trader of all the nations of the earth, having exported no more than 60,000 tons in 1837, last year exported 123,784 tons of coffee, paying the entire interest of her foreign debt with the income derived from the export duties on coffee."

206. "That unless the competition of British coffee planters be kept alive by timely relief, it follows, that whilst the foreign slave-holder will profit by a renewal of high prices, the enjoyment by the British consuming public of these momentary low prices will be of short continuance."

207. "That the 'short' prices are now 28 per cent. below the prices of 1847, and 33 per cent. below those of 1845 and 1846; 55 per cent. below those of 1844."

208. "That the 'long price' of British plantation coffee is 82 *l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and of native Ceylon coffee 68 *l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that 7-12ths of coffee from Ceylon, consisting of native coffee, 74 *l.* per ton may be taken to be the average 'long price' of all Ceylon coffee imported into England."

209. "That the duty of 4*d.* per lb. (37 *l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton) on British coffee, is an *ad valorem* duty of cent. per cent. upon the average of British coffee."

210. "That to secure at once to the British planter such a reasonable profit as would induce him to continue his competition, and to the British consumer his present low 'duty-paid' price of coffee, it would be sufficient to reduce the duty on British possessions coffee 2*d.* per pound, maintaining the 6*d.* duty on coffee of foreign growth."

211. "That a reduction of duty of 2*d.* a pound on Colonial coffee (18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton), on 12,482 tons, would amount to 232,997*l.*; that, if all the reduction were reaped by the planters, this would change the position of the coffee planters of Ceylon from being losers to the extent of 187,230*l.*, to gainers of 45,767*l.*; that 45,767*l.* is about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the present 'long price' of all the coffee imported from Ceylon; that so large a profit would doubtless restore the whole island of Ceylon to a very flourishing condition."

212. "That Your Committee, however, are of opinion that the consumer would obtain the benefit of any surplus beyond the absolute requirements of the planters to continue their cultivation."

213. "That 15,200 tons of coffee was the aggregate importation from all British possessions in the year 1847."

214. "That the entire consumption of Great Britain in 1847 was 16,677 tons; viz. 12,067 British, and 4,610 tons Foreign coffee."

215. "That 3,133 tons of British possessions coffee were thus thrown out of consumption by Foreign coffee."

216. "That a reduction of 2*d.* per lb., or 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, on British Colonial coffee, would be a reduction of 25 per cent. on the long price of average coffee."

217. "That it would not be unreasonable to suppose that a reduction of 25 per cent. in the 'long price' of an article in such general consumption, would increase that consumption 25 per cent."

217*a.* "That Your Committee learn from the American State Papers that the consumption of coffee by the Anglo-Americans of the United States in 1830, when the duty on coffee was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a lb., being 60 $\frac{31}{100}$ per cent. upon its value, was 38,363,687 lbs. (17,171 tons); that the duty being subsequently altogether removed, its consumption rose, in the year ending 30th of June 1847, to 150,332,992 lbs. (67,112 tons)."

217*b.* "That Your Committee, seeing that a people of the same blood, and pretty nearly of the same habits and tastes with ourselves, scarcely exceeding two-thirds of our numbers, consequent upon its cheapness consume four times the amount of coffee that we do, and nearly four times the amount of coffee they themselves consumed 17 years before, when its price was raised by taxation 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a lb., do not think they are too sanguine in calculating that a reduction of 2*d.* a lb. on Colonial coffee would induce the people of the old country to add 20 per cent. to their consumption of that popular beverage."

218. "That Your Committee, however, assume that the consumer has (in the present ruinous prices) obtained by anticipation 14 per cent. of the contemplated reduction; that, with the exception of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., Your Committee have allotted to the planter the advantage of the proposed relief of 2*d.* per lb. in the duty; Your Committee, therefore, can only credit the consumer with 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., inclusive of that which he already enjoys as the permanent diminution in the 'long price' of coffee to be secured to him by this reduction of duty."

219. "That an increase in the present consumption (viz. 16,670 tons), of 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., would be 3,108 tons."

220. "That a preference of 4*d.* instead of 2*d.* a pound on Colonial coffee, might be reckoned upon to bring into consumption the British Colonial, now pushed out by Foreign coffee, affording vast and opportune relief to the British colonists."

221. "That Your Committee are of opinion, that 3,108 additional tons of coffee could not be consumed, without carrying with it a corresponding increase in the consumption of sugar."

222. "That Your Committee believe that two pounds of sugar for each pound of coffee is a proper estimate."

223. "That in such case, an increased consumption of 3,108 tons of coffee would entail a simultaneous demand for 6,216 tons of sugar."

224. "That Your Committee have already shown that this extra consumption must be drawn from foreign sugar, which at 20*l.* a ton would bring 124,240*l.* sterling into the Exchequer; that Your Committee, however, consider that they have already taken credit for the major part of this increase of sugar consumption and revenue in the sugar account."

225. "That assuming the foregoing data to be correct, the balance of loss and gain would stand as follows:—

Dr.		£.	s.	d.
12,067 tons of coffee, at 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. (37 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per ton)	- - -	450,501	-	-
15,175 ditto, at 2 <i>d.</i> per lb. (18 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per ton)	- - -	283,266	-	-
Loss - - -	- £.	167,235	-	-

226. "That Your Committee have not forgotten, in taking credit for an increased consumption of 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in coffee, consequent upon the consumer's saving of 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

cent. in his last year's outlay on coffee, that sugar constitutes one half the cost of every drinkable cup of coffee."

227. "That Your Committee, however, think that in their antecedent recommendation to reduce the duty on colonial sugar 4*l.* a ton, they secure to the coffee-drinkers a continued saving, which would be short short-lived else, of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a ton on 33,340 tons of sugar, which, at the rate of two pounds to one, must have been used along with 16,670 tons of coffee in 1847."

228. "That a saving of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on 33,340 tons of sugar, amounts to 155,586*l.*, and would furnish the coffee consumers with the means, short only by 87,045*l.*, of paying for their increased consumption of sugar, which, at the 'long price' assumed of 39*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, would cost 242,641*l.*"

229. "That Your Committee find that the average 'long price' of British plantation coffee in 1847 was about 100*l.*; of Native Ceylon, 80*l.*; of the two, 90*l.*; and of sugar, 43*l.* 14*s.*"

230. "That the outlay of the coffee-drinkers in 1847, at these prices, may be roughly estimated as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
16,670 tons of Coffee at 90 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-
33,340 tons of Sugar at 43 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-
Total	£.	2,957,258	- - "

231. "That 87,045*l.* being less than three per cent. on this amount, Your Committee are of opinion that they are not making too sanguine an estimate, when, taking into calculation the progressive increase of population, amounting to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, they calculate that a reduction of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the 'long price' of coffee, and of a halfpenny a pound on sugar, without the creation of any new wealth among the masses, may allure that sum, now probably expended on porridge, potatoes, and buttermilk (which pay no revenue duties), to the more grateful diet of taxed sugar and coffee."

232. "That Your Committee are of opinion that this apparent sacrifice of 167,235*l.* to the revenue, cannot, however, be regarded by any means as an uncompensated drain upon the Imperial Exchequer."

233. "That Your Committee, on the contrary, are of opinion that this moderate sacrifice, would be in a great measure compensated by averting from the Imperial finances the certain alternative of having to bear the burden of that part of the military establishment in Ceylon now borne by the colony, amounting in 1845 to 75,899*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, thus practically creating a deficiency little more than double the contemplated surrender to the copper smelter of the revenues at present derived from foreign ores."

234. "That Your Committee, therefore, with the fullest confidence in its efficacy, its cheapness, and its general expediency, recommend as a sure remedy against the ruin that impends over the coffee planters of Ceylon, "THAT, RETAINING THE DUTY OF 6*d.* ON FOREIGN COFFEE, THE DUTY ON COLONIAL COFFEE BE REDUCED TO 2*d.* A POUND."

The draft of Report* and Resolutions as prepared by Mr. Wilson was read a first time, as followeth:—

1. "That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British colonies."

2. "That this distress has partially existed for several years, and though it has become more general and much aggravated by the concurrent effect of various circumstances within the last 12 months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation."

3. "That one of the effects of the protecting duties levied upon foreign sugar has been to promote undue competition for labour in our colonies, to raise the wages of labour, and thus to enhance the cost of production, without an equivalent benefit to the planters."

4. "That the late fall in the price of sugar has already led to a very considerable diminution in the wages of labour in the British tropical colonies, and in some of those colonies this fall has been met by greater exertion on the part of the labourers, thus increasing the total amount of labour at the command of the planters."

5. "That notwithstanding this fall in wages, agricultural labour is still more highly paid, and the advantages enjoyed by the labourers are greater in those colonies than in almost any other part of the world."

6. "That

* For Mr. Wilson's Draft Report, vide SUPPLEMENT No. II.

6. "That there is every reason to anticipate that when the rate of wages shall be fairly adjusted to the altered state of the market, and such an efficient control obtained over the labourer's exertions, as competition for employment in a sufficiently supplied labour market is likely to afford, the cost of producing sugar will undergo a reduction proportioned to the lower price it commands."

7. "That looking to the extensive capabilities of the British colonies to produce sugar in quantities far exceeding the consumption of this country, when their resources are fully developed, and to such an extent as to render cultivation profitable, there is no safety for those engaged in this culture, but in being placed in such a condition as will enable them ultimately to produce sugar in open competition with foreign countries, relying only on the natural price of the world for their remuneration."

8. "That if the protecting duties levied upon foreign sugar were now to be increased, and the price of sugar in the British market were in consequence to be artificially raised, the efforts now being made by the British planter to lessen the cost of his sugar by a reduction of wages and other means of economy would be impeded, wages would again be raised in the colonies, and the cost of production increased."

9. "That the effect of any increased protection would also stimulate the production of sugar to such an extent that the supply would speedily exceed the demand of the British market, compelling the importer to seek a market abroad, and thereby would at once bring him into direct competition with the producers of Cuba and Brazil."

10. "That British sugar being thus again brought into competition with foreign sugar, its price would consequently be reduced to that at which foreign sugar can be sold; thus renewed distress would be occasioned to the British producers who had grown sugar in the expectation of receiving prices maintained at an artificial rate by protection."

11. "That taking the annual consumption of sugar in this country at 290,000 tons (its amount during the last year), every shilling per cwt. that the price of sugar would be raised by increased protection, would be equivalent to the imposition of a tax upon the British consumer, of 290,000 *l.* per annum."

12. "That a protecting duty upon foreign sugar can be of no advantage to the British planter, except by raising the price of sugar in this market; hence the imposition of a protecting duty of 10 *s.* per cwt. (which some of the witnesses have asserted to be the lowest which can enable the British colonies to continue to produce sugar) would have the effect of taxing this country to the amount of 2,900,000 *l.* a year, if its operation in raising the price of sugar should be that which is contemplated."

13. "That this tax, which would press heavily upon the labouring classes in this country, would probably afford either no advantage, or at most a very slight and temporary one, to the planters, but would principally go to increase the already high wages of the labourers in the sugar-growing colonies."

14. "That this Committee is of opinion that the colonial legislatures should be strongly recommended, in raising their local revenue, to do so by such means as are least calculated to withdraw labour from the sugar-field to provision-grounds; and particularly that those sources of revenue, where they now exist, which consist of export duties on the produce of the colonies, should be as quickly as possible abandoned."

15. "That, from the evidence taken by this Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar without a sufficient regard to the variations of quality, imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British colonies."

16. "That inasmuch as some of the chief causes of the existing distress in the sugar colonies are to be traced to the restrictions which public opinion has considered necessary in order to guarantee the integrity of the Act of Emancipation, and which have interfered with a continuous supply of free labour to the sugar colonies, and the fair exercise of the rights of employers, which restrictions, in combination with the stimulus to production that has been given during that period by a virtual monopoly of the home market, have resulted in a great addition to the cost of sugar, first by inducing to a high rate of wages, and next by leading to a smaller quantity of work performed, this Committee is of opinion that Parliament should now be called upon to take such means as will as far as possible remedy these great and pressing evils."

17. "That if Parliament should agree with the opinion of this Committee, that it is incumbent upon it to grant relief to the sugar-growing colonies, it should be afforded at once, and in such a way as to be made directly and effectually available to the actual planters themselves, and in those possessions only which are suffering from high wages and a want of labour brought about by the causes referred to; and that especial attention should be had in affording such relief to the necessity of placing the colonies in such a position as will ultimately enable them successfully to compete with the cheapest sugar-growing countries."

18. "That the Committee, looking to the very numerous and various suggestions which have been made to effect those objects, feel that the selection of the remedies which are most effectually calculated to promote the end in view, is rather a matter for the Executive Government to decide, than for this Committee; but they would suggest that no aid will be sufficient unless it is accompanied by the means for securing an ample supply of labour, a power

to enter into contracts consistent with the interests of the employer and the labourer, the removal of all existing restrictions, of whatever kind, imposed on colonial productions, the enforcement of a wise economy by a large reduction of the present colonial expenditure wherever practicable, and a firm administration of the law against vagrancy and squatting."

The draft of Resolutions as prepared by Sir *E. Burton* was read a first time, as followeth:

1. "That the British sugar-growing colonies are suffering under great depression and distress."
2. "That this depression and distress arise from the inadequacy of the price of sugar, which at present prevails, to cover the cost of production and mercantile charges."
3. "That the lowness of price results in great measure from the supply of sugar consequent upon the opening afforded by the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 22, for the introduction, for home consumption, of foreign sugars."
4. "That under present circumstances the British sugar-growers are unable to compete with foreigners, who raise their produce by slaves, whose numbers are kept up and augmented, if required, by the slave trade."
5. "That in consequence of the introduction of foreign sugar, nearly the whole of which has been slave produce, the foreign African slave trade has been greatly increased, and slavery in Brazil and the Spanish colonies strengthened and extended."
6. "That unless the British growers of sugar are immediately and effectually relieved, a still greater extension will be given to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and consequently a still greater impetus imparted to the slave trade and slavery."

"That Your Committee therefore recommend—

1. "The entire exclusion of slave-grown sugars from the British market, and the admission only of those which are free-grown to competition with those from the British plantations and possessions abroad."
2. "The removal of all restrictions on the trade and commerce of the colonies, which fetter its development and otherwise impede its extension."
3. "The reduction of the duties on free-grown sugars, whether from British possessions or foreign countries, as soon as the Imperial Treasury will permit the experiment, with a view of increasing their consumption."
4. "The thorough revision of the whole system of colonial taxation, having for its object as large a reduction in its amount as is compatible with the efficient working of the local government."

"In reference to the immigration of foreign labourers into the colonies, the Committee recommend—

1. "That the supply should be drawn exclusively from free countries."
2. "That the expense of their introduction should be defrayed either by the immigrants themselves or by those for whose immediate benefit they are introduced. In the latter case the importers to have a lien on their labour, until the expenses of introduction are fully discharged; provided that all immigration be perfectly voluntary, and the terms upon which the immigrants are to repay the expense of immigration be made known to them before they leave their own homes, and be previously approved of by Her Majesty's Government."
3. "That it be made a condition of any extensive importation of labourers, that there be proper proportions of the sexes, or that they be introduced in families, with a view to their final settlement in the colonies."
4. "That they be subject to no exceptional legislation, but having discharged their obligations to the original importers, they be perfectly free to select their employments and employers."

"In case the Committee should refuse to recommend the exclusion of slave-grown sugars, and the introduction of free-grown (foreign), to compete with those from the British possessions, then to suggest that the present differential duties of 6 s. per cwt. on foreign sugars be continued on such as are free-grown, until the year 1851, and from that time to recede at and after the rate of 2 s. per cwt. per annum, till they become equalized with those from the British plantations and possessions abroad; and that a permanent differential duty of 10 s. per cwt. be levied henceforth on all foreign sugars the produce of slave-holding countries.

"The other propositions to remain."

The draft of Resolutions as proposed by Mr. *Goulburn* was read a first time, as followeth:

1. "That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British colonies."

2. "That this distress has partially existed for several years; and though it has become more general and much aggravated by the concurrent effect of various circumstances within the last two years, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation."

3. "That slave emancipation was carried into effect without any provision having been made for providing the planters with an adequate command of free labour, and the rate of wages has consequently been immoderate and the cost of production unduly enhanced."

4. "That the late fall in the price of sugar has led to great exertions on the part of the planters to reduce the rate of wages, which in some of the colonies have been attended with partial success, but in others, and those the most considerable, have been followed by resistance or disorder, and do not appear likely to succeed."

5. "That even where the experiment has been successful, agricultural labour is still more highly paid, and the advantages enjoyed by the labourers are greater in proportion to the labour done than in almost any other part of the world."

6. "That the British colonies possess capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market."

7. "That the change made in the sugar duties by the Act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes."

8. "That many estates in the British colonies have been already abandoned, and that many more are now in course of abandonment, and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade."

9. "That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief."

10. "That the Committee, looking to the very numerous and various suggestions which have been made, feel that the selection of the remedies which are most effectually calculated to promote the end in view, is rather a matter for the Executive Government than for this Committee. That the necessity for some temporary encouragement in the way of differential duty is admitted, even by the descending scale provided in the Act of 1846. That an increase of this duty, as regards both duration and amount, has been prominently brought under the notice of Your Committee. That Your Committee are of opinion, that the question of temporary encouragement is inseparable from a consideration of the general measures by which the permanent welfare of the colonies is to be secured, and have therefore abstained from offering any recommendation as to the precise amount and duration of such encouragement; but they would suggest that no aid will be sufficient, unless it be accompanied by the means of receiving an ample supply of labour; a power to enter into contracts consistent with the interests of the employer and the labourer; the removal of all existing restrictions imposed on colonial productions; the enforcement of a wise economy by a large reduction of the present colonial expenditure, wherever practicable; and a firm administration of laws against vagrancy and squatting."

The draft of Resolutions as prepared by Mr. *Moffatt* was read a first time, as followeth:

1. "That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British colonies."

2. "That this distress has partially existed for many years, and though it has become more general and much aggravated by the concurrent effect of various circumstances within the last four years, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation."

3. "That one of the effects of the protecting duties levied upon foreign sugar has been to promote undue competition for labour in our colonies, to raise the wages of labour, and thus to enhance the cost of production, without an equivalent benefit to the planters. That the wages of labour have been further increased, and the cost of production unduly enhanced, by slave emancipation having been carried into effect without sufficient provision having been made for supplying the planters with an adequate command of free labour."

4. "That the late fall in the price of sugar has already led to a very considerable diminution in the wages of labour in the British tropical colonies, which has been submitted to without opposition, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who there is reason to expect will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony. In some of those colonies this fall has been met by greater exertion on the part of the labourers, thus increasing the total amount of labour at the command of the planters."

5. "That notwithstanding this fall in wages, agricultural labour is still more highly paid, and the advantages enjoyed by the labourers are greater in those colonies than in almost any other part of the world."

6. "That

6. "That the changes in the sugar duties made in recent years, first by the Act of 1844, by which the protective duty on foreign free-labour sugar was reduced from 63s. to 34s.; and again by the Act of 1845, by which, while the duty on colonial sugar was reduced to 14s., that on foreign free-labour sugar was reduced to 23s. 4d.; and lastly, by the Act of 1846, by which the protective duty of 9s. 4d. was further reduced to 7s., with a provision for its gradual reduction until equalized in 1851, should have been preceded by remedies for the evils under which the British colonies laboured from the foregoing causes. But at the same time it is evident that the sugar planter has been greatly benefited by the increased consumption of sugar consequent on these Acts."

7. "That during late years many of the most inferior estates have been abandoned, and that others are now in the total course of abandonment; and that from this cause a diminution may possibly occur in the total amount of production, although such does not appear to have been the case up to this time. That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production, and, if such exists, of a higher price. That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection, established by the changes in the sugar duties by the Acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846."

8. "That there is every reason to anticipate that when the rate of wages shall be fairly adjusted to the altered state of the market, and such an efficient control obtained over the labourers' exertions, as competition for employment in a sufficiently supplied labour market is likely to afford, the cost of producing sugar will undergo a reduction proportioned to the lower price it commands."

9. "That looking to the extensive capabilities of the British colonies to produce sugar in quantities far exceeding the consumption of this country, when their resources are fully developed, and to such an extent as to render cultivation profitable, there is no safety for those engaged in this culture, but in being placed in such a condition as will enable them ultimately to produce sugar in open competition with foreign countries, relying only on the natural price of the world for their remuneration."

10. "That if the protecting duties levied upon foreign sugar were now to be increased, and the price of sugar in the British market were in consequence to be artificially raised, the efforts now being made by the British planter to lessen the cost of his sugar by a reduction of wages and other means of economy would be impeded, wages would again be raised in the colonies, and the cost of production increased."

11. "That the effect of any increased protection would also stimulate the production of sugar to such an extent, that the supply would speedily exceed the demand of the British market, compelling the importer to seek a market abroad, and thereby would at once bring him into direct competition with the producers of Cuba and Brazil."

12. "That British sugar being thus again brought into competition with foreign sugar its price would consequently be reduced to that at which foreign sugar can be sold; thus renewed distress would be occasioned to the British producers who had grown sugar in the expectation of receiving prices maintained at an artificial rate by protection."

13. "That taking the annual consumption of sugar in this country at 290,000 tons (its amount during the last year), every shilling per cwt. that the price of Sugar would be raised by increased protection, would be equivalent to the imposition of a tax upon the British consumer, of 290,000 *l.* per annum."

14. "That a protecting duty upon foreign sugar can be of no advantage to the British planter, except by raising the price of sugar in this market; hence the imposition of a protecting duty of 10 *s.* per cwt. (which some of the witnesses have asserted to be the lowest which can enable the British colonies to continue to produce sugar), would have the effect of taxing this country to the amount of 2,900,000 *l.* a year, if its operation in raising the price of sugar should be that which is contemplated."

15. "That this tax, which would press heavily upon the labouring classes in this country, would probably afford either no advantage, or at most a very slight and temporary one, to the planters, but would principally go to increase the already high wages of the labourers in the sugar-growing colonies."

16. "That this Committee is of opinion that the Colonial Legislatures should be strongly recommended, in raising their local revenue, to do so by such means as are least calculated to withdraw labour from the sugar-field to provision-grounds; and particularly that those sources of revenue, where they now exist, which consist of export duties on the produce of the colonies should be as quickly as possible abandoned."

17. "That, from the evidence taken by this Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British colonies."

18. "That inasmuch as some of the chief causes of the existing distress in the sugar colonies are to be traced to the restrictions which public opinion has considered necessary in order to guarantee the integrity of the Act of Emancipation, and which have interfered with a continuous supply of free labour to the sugar colonies, and the fair exercise of the rights

of employers, which restrictions, in combination with the stimulus to production that has been given during that period by a virtual monopoly of the home market, have resulted in a great addition to the cost of sugar, first by inducing to a high rate of wages, and next by leading to a smaller quantity of work performed, this Committee is of opinion that Parliament should now be called upon to take such means as will as far as possible remedy these great and pressing evils."

19. "That an increase of the present differential duty, both as regards amount and duration, has been prominently suggested by many of the witnesses; but Your Committee are of opinion, that while it is incumbent upon Parliament to grant relief to the sugar-growing colonies, and that without delay, it should be afforded in such a way as to be made directly and effectually available to the actual planters themselves, and to those possessions only which are suffering from high wages and a want of labour, brought about by the causes referred to; and that especial attention should be had, in affording such relief, to the necessity of placing the colonies in such a position as will ultimately enable them successfully to compete with the cheapest sugar-growing countries."

20. "That the Committee, looking to the very numerous and various suggestions which have been made to effect those objects, feel that the selection of the remedies which are most effectually calculated to promote the end in view, is rather a matter for the Executive Government to decide, than for this Committee; but they would suggest that no aid will be sufficient unless it is accompanied by the means for securing an ample supply of labour, a power to enter into contracts consistent with the interests of the employer and the labourer, the removal of all existing restrictions, of whatever kind, imposed on colonial productions, the enforcement of a wise economy by a large reduction of the present colonial expenditure wherever practicable, and a firm administration of the law against vagrancy and squatting."

The question was put, "That the draft of Resolutions as prepared by the Chairman be now read a second time."

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 9.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. James Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was put, "That the draft of Resolutions as prepared by Mr. *James Wilson* be now read a second time."

The Committee divided:

Ayes.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. James Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman decided with the Noes.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was put, "That the Draft of Resolutions as prepared by Sir *E. Buxton* be now read a second time."

It passed in the negative.

The question was put, "That the draft of Resolutions as prepared by Mr. *Goulburn* be now read a second time."

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Gord George Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 6.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Mr. James Wilson.
Mr. James Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The proposed Resolutions of Mr. *Goulburn* were again read paragraph by paragraph.

The First Resolution was read and agreed to, and is as follows :

1. "That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British colonies."

The Second Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* was read as follows :

2. "That this distress has partially existed for several years ; and though it has become more general and much aggravated by the concurrent effect of various circumstances within the last two years, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation."

An amendment was proposed to be made, by leaving out all the words after the word "years" in the first line, for the purpose of inserting, "in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of the British Legislature towards our colonial fellow-subjects; and though it cannot be exclusively attributed to the Bill of 1846, it has undoubtedly become more general during the last year, and been much aggravated by the operation of that measure," instead thereof.—(Mr. *P. Miles*.)

The question was put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Another amendment was proposed by leaving out the words, "become more general and much aggravated by the effect of various circumstances within the last two years," for the purpose of inserting, "been much more severely experienced within the last 12 months," instead thereof.—(Mr. *C. Villiers*.)

The question was put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

It passed in the negative.

Proposed words added :

2. "That this distress has partially existed for several years ; and though it has been much more severely experienced within the last 12 months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation."

Second Resolution as amended, read and agreed to.

Third Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* amended and agreed to.

Fourth Resolution as proposed by Mr. *Goulburn* was withdrawn.

Fourth Resolution of Mr. *Moffatt* was again read ; several verbal amendments were made.

4. Question put, "That the late fall in the price of sugar has already led to a very considerable diminution in the wages of labour in the British tropical colonies, which has been submitted to without opposition, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who there is reason to expect will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony."

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out all the words, from the word "colonies" to the end of the proposed Resolution.—(Mr. *Goulburn*.)

The question was put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. M. Gibson.

Sir T. Birch.

Mr. C. Villiers.

Mr. Jas. Wilson.

Sir E. Buxton.

Mr. *Moffatt*.

Noes, 6.

Mr. *Goulburn*.

Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. *P. Miles*.

Lord Geo. Manners.

Sir J. Pakington.

Mr. Jas. Matheson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

An amendment was proposed at the end of the Resolution to insert the words, "And with respect to Jamaica there is an absence of official reports as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates."—(Mr. *Goulburn*.)

Question put, "That these words be here added"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Fourth Resolution of Mr. *Moffatt* amended, again read and agreed to, and is as followeth :

4. "That the late fall in the price of sugar has led to a considerable diminution in the wages of labour in many of the British tropical colonies, which has been submitted to, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who, it may be hoped, will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony. And with respect to Jamaica, there is an absence of official reports as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates."

The Fifth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* was again read, and negatived.

Sixth Resolution was again read, as follows :

6. "That the British colonies possess capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market."

In the first line an amendment was made, by leaving out "colonies possess," and inserting "possessions have."

An amendment was proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "Kingdom," for the purpose of inserting, "but there is no reason to suppose that they can compete with those countries who raise their produce by slaves, whose numbers are kept up and augmented by the slave trade," instead thereof.—(Sir *E. Buxton*.)

The question was put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Goulburn.

Mr. M. Gibson.

Mr. Cardwell.

Sir T. Birch.

Mr. C. Villiers.

Mr. Jas. Wilson.

Sir J. Pakington.

Mr. Jas. Matheson.

Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 3.

Mr. P. Miles.

Lord G. Manners.

Sir E. Buxton.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question again stated.

Another amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out all the words after the word "producers," in the third line.—(Sir *J. Pakington*.)

The question was put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Goulburn.

Mr. M. Gibson.

Mr. Cardwell.

Sir T. Birch.

Mr. C. Villiers.

Mr. Jas. Wilson.

Mr. Jas. Matheson.

Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 4.

Mr. P. Miles.

Lord G. Manners.

Sir J. Pakington.

Sir E. Buxton.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out the words "any permanent."—(Mr. *C. Villiers*.)

[Adjourned to Thursday.]

Jovis, 25^o die Maii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson.

Mr. H. Hope.

Sir T. Birch.

Mr. Goulburn.

Sir J. Pakington.

Mr. M. Gibson.

Lord G. Manners.

Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Matheson.

Mr. P. Miles.

Sir E. Buxton.

Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Moffatt.

Mr. C. Villiers.

Question put, "That the words 'any permanent' stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes,

Ayes, 9.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Mr. Jas. Matheson.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 4.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Moffatt.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Sixth Resolution as amended, read and agreed to, and is as follows:—

6. “*Resolved*,—That the British possessions have capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market.”

Seventh Resolution of Mr. Goulburn read, as follows:—

7. “That the change made in the sugar duties by the Act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes.”

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out all the words from the first word, “That,” for the purpose of inserting,

6. “The changes in the sugar duties made in recent years, first by the Act of 1844,—by which the protective duty on foreign free-labour sugar was reduced from 63 s. to 34 s.; and again by the Act of 1845, by which, while the duty on colonial sugar was reduced to 14 s., that on foreign free-labour sugar was reduced to 23 s. 4 d.; and lastly, by the Act of 1846, by which the protective duty of 9 s. 4 d. was further reduced to 7 s., with a provision for its gradual reduction until equalized in 1851,—should have been preceded by remedies for the evils under which the British colonies laboured from the foregoing causes. But at the same time it is evident that the sugar planter has been greatly benefited by the increased consumption of sugar consequent on these Acts,” instead thereof.—(Mr. Moffatt.)

Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question.”

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 6.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put, “That the Seventh Resolution of Mr. Goulburn be agreed to.”

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 6.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Seventh Resolution was again read and agreed to, and is as follows:

7. “That the change made in the sugar duties by the Act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes.”

The Fifth Resolution of Sir E. Buxton was read a second time, as follows:

5th. “That in consequence of the introduction of foreign sugar, nearly the whole of which has been slave produce, the foreign African slave trade has been greatly increased, and slavery in Brazil and the Spanish colonies strengthened and extended.”

Question put, “That this Resolution be agreed to.”

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
 Mr. Goulburn.
 Mr. M. Gibson.
 Mr. P. Miles.
 Lord George Manners.
 Sir J. Pakington.
 Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 8.
 Mr. Labouchere.
 M. M. Gibson.
 Sir T. Birch.
 Mr. H. Hope.
 Mr. C. Villiers.
 Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. Matheson.
 Mr. Moffatt.

So it passed in the negative.

The Eighth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* was again read, as follows :

8. "That many estates in the British colonies have been already abandoned, and that many more are now in course of abandonment ; and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade."

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question by leaving out these words, "And that from this cause," for the purpose of inserting "That most of the estates are incumbered with debt and other charges of a private nature ; that on many of them great waste, unnecessary expenditure and mismanagement have taken place, and that from these causes, and if the greatest skill and economy is not observed in future in the culture of the soil and the manufacture of sugar, a serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production."—(Mr. C. *Villiers*.)

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 7.
 Mr. Goulburn.
 Mr. Cardwell.
 Mr. H. Hope.
 Mr. P. Miles.
 Lord G. Manners.
 Sir J. Pakington.
 Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 7.
 Mr. Labouchere.
 Mr. M. Gibson.
 Sir T. Birch.
 Mr. Villiers.
 Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. Matheson.
 Mr. Moffatt.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman decided with the Ayes.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put, "That the Eighth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* be agreed to."

Ayes, 8.
 Mr. Goulburn.
 Mr. Cardwell.
 Sir T. Birch.
 Mr. H. Hope.
 Mr. P. Miles.
 Lord George Manners.
 Sir J. Pakington.
 Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 6.
 Mr. Labouchere.
 Mr. M. Gibson.
 Mr. Villiers.
 Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. Matheson.
 Mr. Moffatt.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Resolution is as follows :

8. "That many estates in the British colonies have been already abandoned, and that many more are now in course of abandonment ; and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade."

The Seventh Resolution of Mr. *Moffatt* was again read as follows :

7. "That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production, and, if such exists, of a higher price. That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection, established by the changes in the sugar duties by the Acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846."

Question put, "That this Resolution be agreed to."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Villiers.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 6.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Ninth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* was read :

9. "That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief."

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question by adding these words: "And that no relief can be at once effectual which does not include such a temporary increase of differential duty between foreign sugar and sugar of British possessions (which should be effected by lowering the duty upon the latter), as will secure the British planter from being overwhelmed, as he now is, by the introduction of the slave-grown sugar of foreign countries."
—(Sir *J. Pakington*.)

Question put, "That these words be here added."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes, 8.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Villiers.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

So it passed in the negative.

Ninth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* again read, and agreed to, and is as follows :

"That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief."

The Seventeenth Resolution of Mr. *Moffatt* was again read, as follows :

17. "That, from the evidence taken by this Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British colonies."

Question put, "That this Resolution be agreed to."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The Tenth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* was again read, as follows :

10. "That the Committee, looking to the very numerous and various suggestions which have been made, feel that the selection of the remedies which are most effectually calculated to promote the end in view, is rather a matter for the Executive Government than for this Committee. That the necessity for some temporary encouragement in the way of differential duty is admitted, even by the descending scale provided in the Act of 1846. That an increase of this duty, as regards both duration and amount, has been prominently brought under the notice of the Committee. That the Committee are of opinion, that the question of temporary encouragement is inseparable from a consideration of the general measures by which the permanent welfare of the Colonies is to be secured, and have therefore abstained from offering any recommendation as to the precise amount and duration of such encouragement; but they would suggest that no aid will be sufficient, unless it be accompanied by the means of receiving an ample supply of labour; a power to enter into contracts consistent with the interests of the employer and the labourer; the removal of all existing restrictions imposed on colonial productions; the enforcement of a wise economy by a large reduction of the present colonial expenditure, wherever practicable; and a firm administration of laws against vagrancy and squatting."

The question was put, "That this Resolution be agreed to."

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out from the first word, "That," to the end of the question, for the purpose of inserting, "It is the opinion of this Committee that the differential duty between foreign sugar and sugar of British possessions ought not at present to be less than 10s. per cwt.; and that it is also necessary, with a view both to the relief now required, and to ultimate fair and open competition between British possessions and foreign countries, that the British planter should be

enabled to receive an ample supply of labour; that he should be aided by power to enter into contracts consistent with the interests of the employer and the labourer, by the removal of all existing restrictions imposed on Colonial productions, by the enforcement of a wise economy, by a large reduction of the present Colonial expenditure, wherever practicable, and by a firm administration of laws against vagrancy and squatting."—(Sir J. Pakington.)

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Villiers.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 6.

Sir T. Birch.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Another amendment was proposed to be made to the question by leaving out from "feel" in second line to "Committee" in fourth line.

Question put, "That those words stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Villiers.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 6.

Sir T. Birch.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put, "That the word 'specific' be inserted before 'remedies.'"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put, "That the word 'specially' be inserted before 'imposed.'"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The Tenth Resolution of Mr. *Goulburn* was again read.

Question put, "That this Resolution be agreed to."

The Committee divided :

Ayes.

Mr. Goulburn.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir E. Buxton.

Noes.

Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Villiers.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Moffatt.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman decided with the Noes.

So it passed in the negative.

Luna, 29^o die Maii, 1848.

PRESENT :

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson.
Mr. H. Hope.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. Moffatt.
Sir J. Pakington.
Mr. M. Gibson.

Lord G. Manners.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Miles.
Sir E. Buxton.
Mr. C. Villiers.

Question put, "That the 20th Resolution of Mr. *Moffatt* be now read a second time." The

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 7.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Mr. Cardwell.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 6.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Mr. Matheson.
Sir E. Buxton.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and is as follows :

20. "That the Committee, looking to the very numerous and various suggestions which have been made to effect those objects, feel that the selection of the remedies which are most effectually calculated to promote the end in view, is rather a matter for the Executive Government to decide, than for this Committee; but they would suggest that no aid will be sufficient unless it is accompanied by the means for securing an ample supply of labour, a power to enter into contracts consistent with the interests of the employer and the labourer, the removal of all existing restrictions, of whatever kind, imposed on colonial productions, the enforcement of a wise economy by a large reduction of the present colonial expenditure wherever practicable, and a firm administration of the law against vagrancy and squatting."

Several verbal amendments were made to the Resolution.

In the second line by leaving out "effect these objects," and inserting "it."

In the second line by inserting "specific" before "remedies."

In the seventh line by inserting "specially" after "kind."

Another amendment was proposed to be made to the question by adding the following words: "That the necessity for some temporary encouragement in the way of differential duty is admitted even by the descending scale provided in the Act of 1846; that the increase of this duty has been strongly urged upon the Committee, but the Committee, considering the question of temporary encouragement inseparably connected with the more general measures for the relief of the sugar colonies, have thought it right to abstain from any specific recommendation as to the precise amount or duration of temporary encouragement."—(Mr. Cardwell.)

The question was put, "That these words be added at the end of Mr. Moffatt's 20th Resolution."

It passed in the negative.

The question was put, "That Mr. Moffatt's 20th Resolution, as amended, be agreed to."

The Committee divided :

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. M. Gibson.
Sir T. Birch.
Mr. C. Villiers.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. Moffatt.

Noes, 7.
Mr. Cardwell.
Mr. H. Hope.
Mr. P. Miles.
Lord G. Manners.
Sir J. Pakington.
Mr. Matheson.
Sir E. Buxton.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was put, "That the following Resolution, as proposed by Sir T. Birch, be read a first time."

It was resolved in the affirmative, and is as follows :

"That whereas considerable time must elapse before any measures proposed for securing an ample supply of labour, or laws to be enacted against vagrancy and squatting, can be carried into effect, and the success of those measures will depend mainly upon the co-operation and assistance of the resident planters and agents, and the state of distress to which the planters are now reduced is such as to preclude the possibility of any outlay on their parts for the reception, still more for the payment or maintenance, however short the contracts, of any immigrants placed by the Government within their reach; and whereas they are unable at present to bear any portion of the expense of enforcing laws for the suppression of vagrancy, and the removal of persons from lands of which they may have illegally taken possession, but on the contrary, they have in many instances, in order to prevent further loss, already determined upon abandoning their own properties: To meet these difficulties, Your Committee recommend a differential duty of 10 s. in favour of sugar the produce of British Possessions, for a period of six years; being of opinion that this temporary encouragement would have the effect of preventing the immediate and otherwise inevitable abandonment of the majority of the estates, and secure time for bringing into operation the intended measures of relief."

Question put, "That this Resolution be now read a second time."

The Committee divided :

Ayes 7.
 Sir T. Birch.
 Mr. H. Hope.
 Mr. P. Miles.
 Lord G. Manners.
 Sir J. Pakington.
 Mr. Matheson.
 Sir E. Buxton.

Noes 5.
 Mr. Labouchere.
 Mr. M. Gibson.
 Mr. C. Villiers.
 Mr. J. Wilson.
 Mr. Moffatt.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the question by leaving out from the word "difficulties" in the eleventh line to the end of the question, for the purpose of inserting the following words, "That no relief will be effectual while the British planter must necessarily bring forward his produce at a loss under the disadvantage of legislative disabilities and burdens from which he is suffering in competition with the greater cheapness of slave labour, and that the descending scale of duty on foreign sugar be now suspended," instead thereof.—(Mr. Matheson.)

The question was put, "That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question."

The Committee divided :

Ayes.
 Sir T. Birch.
 Mr. H. Hope.
 Mr. P. Miles.
 Lord G. Manners.
 Sir J. Pakington.
 Sir E. Buxton.

Noes.
 Mr. Labouchere.
 Mr. M. Gibson.
 Mr. C. Villiers.
 Mr. J. Wilson.
 Mr. Matheson.
 Mr. Moffatt.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman decided with the Ayes.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was put, "That the Resolution as proposed by Sir T. Birch be agreed to."

The Committee divided :

Ayes.
 Sir T. Birch.
 Mr. H. Hope.
 Mr. P. Miles.
 Lord G. Manners.
 Sir J. Pakington.
 Sir E. Buxton.

Noes.
 Mr. Labouchere.
 Mr. M. Gibson.
 Mr. C. Villiers.
 Mr. J. Wilson.
 Mr. Matheson.
 Mr. Moffatt.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman decided with the Ayes.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put, that Mr. Moffatt's 16th Resolution be read a second time, as follows :

"That this Committee is of opinion that the Colonial Legislatures should be strongly recommended, in raising their local revenue, to do so by such means as are least calculated to withdraw labour from the sugar-field to provision-grounds; and particularly that those sources of revenue, where they now exist, which consist of export duties on the produce of the Colonies, should be as quickly as possible abandoned."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

An amendment was made to the Resolution by leaving out the word "particularly" in the fourth line.

Question put, "That this Resolution as amended be agreed to."

It passed in the negative.

The following Resolution, as proposed by Mr. Moffatt, was read a first time, as follows :

"That the production of coffee in the British West Indies has of late years greatly decreased, but this diminution has been more than counterbalanced by the large increase in the production of Ceylon; it also appears that the late decline in the prices of the home market

market has entailed considerable loss on the recent imports from Ceylon, although there is an abundant supply of labour in that colony, and coffee the produce of British possessions is favoured by a differential duty of 50 per cent."

Question put, "That this Resolution be read a second time."

It passed in the negative.

Question put, "That the following Resolution, as proposed by Sir *E. Buxton*, be read a first time."

12. "That Your Committee are of opinion that in any system of immigration which may be adopted, great care must be taken by Her Majesty's Government to prevent any renewal of African slave dealing."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The Resolution was afterwards read a second time, and then agreed to.

The following Resolutions, proposed by Mr. *P. Miles*, were read a first time :

1. "That it has not been proved, by any evidence taken before this Committee, that free labour, as it at present exists, can compete with slave labour."

2. "That until it is placed upon confessedly equal terms, and a fair time allowed for the operation of the system, an adequate protection should be granted to the Colonies."

3. "Nothing but practical experience will prove its success or failure."

4. "That the only effectual way of suppressing slavery and the slave trade is, by proving to the world that free labour is cheaper than slave labour."

5. "That the present distress of the West Indies has already effectually checked this supposition, and if allowed to continue, would fully confirm the failure of this experiment."

Question put, "That these Resolutions be read a second time."

It passed in the negative.

The question was put, "That the Resolutions as agreed to by the Committee be reported to The House."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The Resolutions as amended are as follows :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee,—

1. "That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British Colonies."

2. "That this distress has partially existed for several years; and though it has been much more severely experienced within the last 12 months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation."

3. "That slave emancipation was carried into effect without sufficient provision having been made for providing many of the colonies with an adequate command of free labour, and the rate of wages therein has consequently been very high, and the cost of production unduly enhanced."

4. "That the late fall in the price of sugar has led to a considerable diminution in the wages of labour in many of the British tropical colonies, which has been submitted to, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who, it may be hoped, will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony. And with respect to Jamaica, there is an absence of official reports as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates."

5. "That the British possessions have capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market."

6. "That the change made in the sugar duties by the Act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes."

7. "That many estates in the British colonies have been already abandoned, that many more are now in course of abandonment, and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade."

8. "That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production, and, if such exists, of a higher price. That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection, established by the changes in the sugar duties by the Acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846."

9. "That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief."

10. "That from the evidence taken by the Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British colonies."

11. "That whereas considerable time must elapse before any measures proposed for securing an ample supply of labour, or laws to be enacted against vagrancy and squatting, can be carried into effect, and the success of those measures will depend mainly upon the co-operation and assistance of the resident planters and agents, and the state of distress to which the planters are now reduced is such as to preclude the possibility of any outlay on their parts for the reception, still more for the payment or maintenance, however short the contracts, of any immigrants placed by the Government within their reach; and whereas they are unable at present to bear any portion of the expense of enforcing laws for the suppression of vagrancy, and the removal of persons from lands of which they may have illegally taken possession, but on the contrary, they have in many instances, in order to prevent further loss, already determined upon abandoning their own properties: To meet these difficulties, Your Committee recommend a differential duty of 10 s. in favour of sugar the produce of British Possessions, for a period of six years; being of opinion that this temporary encouragement would have the effect of preventing the immediate and otherwise inevitable abandonment of the majority of the estates, and secure time for bringing into operation the intended measures of relief."

12. "That Your Committee are of opinion that in any system of immigration which may be adopted, great care must be taken by Her Majesty's Government to prevent any renewal of African slave dealing."

Question put, "That the Chairman do leave the Chair."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

To Report.

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A P P E N D I X.

Appendix I.

THE following CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS were delivered in to the Committee on the 4th May.

— 1. —

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S REMITTANCE of PUBLIC TRIBUTE to *England*.

Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lord George Bentinck, M. P.

Appendix I.

My Lord,

East India House, 3 May 1848.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's note of yesterday, requesting me to state whether "the march of events enabled me to furnish the Committee with any facts illustrative of my evidence already given, that any serious depreciation of the staple productions of India, and more particularly of sugar, would be calculated injuriously to affect the power of India to make the remittance of her annual tribute to England?"

It would ill become me to indulge in speculations, which might create uneasiness and alarm; nor should I be justified, as an individual, in pronouncing a judgment on the commercial policy which should be pursued by the Legislature of this country with relation to our Indian dependencies; but I do not hesitate to declare, that I have seen no reason whatever to retract or to modify any of the opinions and statements which I ventured to submit in my examination before the Committee.

On the contrary, my apprehensions of the difficulty which we are likely to experience in effecting our accustomed remittances from India, have lately much increased.

1st. Because, notwithstanding the late reduction in the exchange of our bills on India from 1 s. 10 d. the rupee to 1 s. 9 ½ d., the demand for these bills has been very inconsiderable.

2dly. Because, from the latest accounts which I have received from Calcutta, bearing date the 21st March, I am led to believe that our remittances by means of hypothecation are likely to be very deficient in the present year. It is observed, "You will learn from the despatch that, finding the advances on hypothecation come in very slow, we amended the terms by advancing to the extent of three-fourths. This improvement of the terms has, I am sorry to say, produced no sensible effect."

3dly. Because the late sales of sugar, consigned to the Court in the last year under hypothecation, have been attended with an actual loss, estimated at about one-fourth of the amount of the bills drawn upon such consignments.

4thly. Because it has been found necessary to resort to a remittance of bullion from India, in order to supply a portion of the deficiency in the commercial remittance.

It is scarcely necessary for me to observe, that a remittance in specie or bullion cannot be resorted to with advantage, except for the purpose of adjusting a balance on the commercial and political debts and credits of two or more countries; and I can state, from my own experience, that any large abstraction of the precious metals from India is likely to occasion great public inconvenience. That country possesses no mines of those metals; the importations have much diminished of late, as our Mint records and other accounts tend to show; there is an exportation to the countries beyond the Jumna in payment for salt and other articles; no inconsiderable amount is absorbed in the manufacture of plate, trinkets, &c. by the natives; and our metallic currency is little assisted by a paper currency, which cannot enter largely into the very minute transactions of the native population, and which is liable to expose them, from their ignorance, to frauds and impositions.

Under these circumstances, I can state confidently that we cannot often have recourse to a remittance in specie or bullion from India, without the risk of financial derangement. The wealthy natives, under any alarm, are very apt to withhold specie from circulation; and its abstraction is liable to affect public credit, and to prevent the Government from raising the funds, which may from time to time be required for the public service, at a moderate rate of interest.

Appendix I.

I need scarcely repeat that India can only discharge her annual tribute to the mother country for a continuance, by means of her produce and manufactures, and if this country will not receive that produce at remunerating prices, the same amount of tribute cannot be realized. I have stated that sugar appears to me our most promising article of export from India, but at the present prices in this market, it cannot be exported with advantage; and if the supply should cease, or be materially curtailed (which is certainly to be apprehended), I know not where a substitute is to be found. Cotton may, by and by, furnish a very important resource, and our attention has been directed for many years past to this great national object; but we are not yet in a condition to compete successfully with the cotton from the United States. Indigo, I fear, has reached its maximum. Silk is not improving, and the indirect remittance in opium through China, is likely to be much diminished, in consequence of the late fall in the price of the article in Calcutta.

Again, I would urge, without presuming to point out the *quo modo*, that one of the greatest benefits which the British Legislature could confer on India and on the East India Company, would be, to encourage, by whatever means, the importation of sugar from our Indian territories.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry St. G. Tucker.

STATEMENT showing the Net Imports of TREASURE into India, from 1836-37 to 1845-46.

1836-37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,77,22,332
1837-38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,29,94,450
1838-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,66,30,137
1839-40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,47,47,411
1840-41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,41,97,673
1841-42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,32,62,596
1842-43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,22,74,950
1843-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,04,86,018
1844-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,64,56,316
1845-46	Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,39,266	
	„ Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,94,704	
									1,72,33,970

Madras books for this year have not yet been received.

ACCOUNT.—SALE OF SUGAR.

THE amount of advances on sugars, the bills against which have been dishonoured, amount to, 41,039 *l*.

Of which have been sold or ordered to be sold (amount of the bills), 36,421 *l*.

The loss upon which is estimated to amount to 8,549 *l*.

And the loss upon the remainder, unless the markets materially improve, will probably be in the same proportion, about one-fourth.

2 May 1848.

RATES OF BULLION REMITTANCE.

ESTIMATED Net Out-turn per Rupee of the 50 Lacs of BULLION consigned to the Court by the Bengal Government in January and February 1848 (expected to arrive in the Month of May).

Bullion value of a rupee, full weight, at 4s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. standard, the latest quoted price	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 1 10'065
Deduct freight, insurance, loss of weight by circulation of the rupee, melting, cartage, and other charges, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	'551
Net out-turn, exclusive of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 9'514
Interest from the date of shipment to the date of realization of the proceeds, four months, at 5 per cent. per annum (the present rate of the loan in India now open)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	'367
Probable net out-turn, deducting interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 9'147

2 May 1848.

Reduced 15th March: Since received 102,473 *l*. 12s. 4d. in six weeks; usual amount monthly is from 200,000 *l*. to 250,000 *l*.

— 2. —

LETTER from *James Blyth*, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lord *George Bentinck*, M.P.

My Lord,

Austin Friars, 29 April 1848.

I CANNOT find that any authentic data has reached this country showing the exact value of rupees exported from India as remittances to England, the printed papers merely mentioning the number of packages shipped, without specifying the value.

As respects the remittances on account of the East India Company, no doubt can exist that Mr. St. John Tucker's estimate of 500,000 *l.* is correct, and I believe the estimate you have adopted of 350,000 *l.*, as the amount of remittances on account of merchants and private individuals, is as near an approximation to the fact as can be made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Blyth*.

— 3. —

CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS presented by *B. B. Greene*, Esq.

My Lord,

Austin Friars, London, 2 May 1848.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship, as Chairman of the Sugar and Coffee Committee, statements showing the monthly value of all sugars taken into consumption in the United Kingdom during the year 1847, distinguishing foreign from British.

The quantities put down against each month are taken from the monthly Board of Trade returns. The prices at which the sugar from British possessions sold, are taken from the averages published in the "London Gazette," and by adding the duty of 14 *s.* per cwt. thereto, gives the long price at which the sugar went into consumption.

The prices of the foreign are ascertained from actual transactions in the London market, and I enclose, in confirmation of my estimate, letters from Mr. F. H. Mitchell, Messrs. Kembles & Trower, and Mr. James Cook, sugar brokers in Mincing-lane. These prices are the average obtained upon such sugar only as came into consumption.

From these statements it will be seen that during the first six months of 1847, 31,114 tons of foreign sugar came into home consumption at an average long, or duty-paid, price of 51 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.* per ton, and during the same period, 116,118 tons of British sugar were taken at an average long price of 46 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* per ton, exhibiting a difference of 5 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* per ton excess in value upon foreign as compared with British.

Taking the last six months, it will be found that only 17,663 tons of foreign sugar were taken into consumption, at an average long price of 44 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.*, and 124,695 tons of British, at an average long price of 38 *l.* 11 *s.*, showing in this case an excess in value upon foreign of 6 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.* per ton.

I also enclose a statement of the weekly average price of East and West India and Mauritius sugar conjointly, from the 1st January last, including the last return as taken from the "London Gazette," adding in each case 14 *s.* per cwt.

From which it will be seen that the average of the 16 weeks is 37 *s.* 10 *d.* per cwt., or 37 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* per ton. During the same period foreign sugar taken into home consumption has averaged about 4 *s.* per cwt. more than British, which will make the average of the foreign about 41 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* I may here explain that the comparative reduction in the difference of price between foreign and British arises principally from the fine sugar of Santa Croix and Porto Rico not having yet been brought to market; later in the season, when these sugars shall have arrived, the difference will no doubt increase.

The stock of British plantation sugar on the 1st May in Great Britain, is—

Estimated at	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	55,000
Estimated importation for the two months ending 5th July							50,000

							105,000
Estimated consumption, 5th July	-	-	-	-	-		45,000

Estimated stock British possession sugar, 5th July	-	Tons	60,000 to 65,000
--	---	------	------------------

From the best information I can obtain, I am of opinion that we shall import the following quantities of British plantation sugar between 5th July 1848 and 5th July 1849, say—

From the West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	120,000
„ Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-		35,000
„ East Indies	-	-	-	-	-		40,000

Tons	195,000
------	---------

Appendix I.

I beg to observe that the importation from the East Indies is very uncertain, depending as it does entirely upon its value in the London market. Should the Act of 1846 continue in full force, I do not think we shall have so large an import as here estimated from that source.

From the Trade and Navigation Returns it appears that the total gross amount of duty received in 1847 amounted to—

On unrefined sugar - - - - -	£. 4,382,469
And on refined - - - - -	31,266
Making a Total of - - - - -	£. 4,413,735

I also take leave to enclose herewith contracts of sale, dated 6th and 21st April last, of part of the cargo ex "Rambler," from Mauritius, comprising 886 bags, weighing 1,107 cwt. at 25 s. duty paid, and 746 bags, weighing 932 cwt. at 27 s. duty paid, leaving the price in bond in the one case at 11 s., and in the other at 13 s. per cwt., upon which a duty of 14 s. per cwt. was paid, being no less than 127 per cent. upon the 11 s. sugar. I can produce many instances in which the same duty is charged, the short price of which was only 8 s. per cwt.; and to mention an extreme case, an instance has recently occurred to my firm, in which the duty of 14 s. is insisted upon by the Commissioners of Customs on an article not worth more than from 2 s. to 3 s. per cwt. in bond. I enclose herewith a copy of a petition addressed by my firm to the Commissioners of Customs on this subject, stating our intention to abandon the produce if obliged to pay the 14 s. duty.

Yet on the 13th April 143 cases of Bahia, ex "Siren," weighing about 100 tons, were sold at 42 s. to 43 s. 6 d., paying a duty of 20 s. per cwt., which, taking the short price at 23 s., would amount to 87 per cent. only; proving that in these instances British sugar was taxed 40 per cent. more than foreign.

Having made inquiry into the subject, I learn that not less than from 5,000 to 7,000 tons of Mauritius sugar of last crop has been sold at from 22 l. per ton to 28 l. per ton, duty paid, leaving a short price of 8 l. to 14 l. Of East India sugar there has been a very large importation of the low quality called Khaur, which I estimate to amount to at least 7,000 or 8,000 tons, which sold at 22 s. to 30 s., duty paid.

To show how ineffectually the present protection on British sugar operates, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact, that an export of 940 tons of British sugar took place in 1847, thereby proving that this sugar was entirely unprotected, and could command a better price, low as that might be, in the continental markets than in England. I extract the following from the trade and Navigation Returns.

Exports for the year ending 5th January 1848, sugar unrefined of British possessions, viz.

America - - - - -	Cwt. 12
Mauritius - - - - -	9,935
East Indies - - - - -	8,867
TOTAL - - - - -	Cwt. 18,814

Being - - - - - 940 tons.

I send your Lordship herewith a printed statement, recently received by my firm from Rio de Janeiro, showing the total exports of coffee from that port in the year 1847 to have amounted to 1,631,234 bags and barrels, of the estimated weight of 122,342 tons, besides a large quantity, not ascertained, used for the consumption of Brazil.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Geo. Bentinck, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Benj. B. Greene.*

My dear Sir,

I ENCLOSE you a statement of what I believe to have been the average prices of foreign sugar sold in this market for home consumption throughout the year 1847, excluding all that which was purchased for exportation or for refining in bond.

I remain, &c.

B. B. Greene, Esq.

(signed) *F. H. Mitchell.*

2, Hammond's-court, Mincing-lane,
1 May 1848.

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

STATEMENT of FOREIGN SUGAR taken into Home Consumption in each Month during 1847, with their respective Average Values.

	Monthly Consumption.	For the Six Months.	Value Per Ton.	Amount.	Amounts for the Half Years.	Average Value for each Six Months Per Ton.
1847:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
January - - - -	6,924	- - -	53 - -	366,972		
February - - - -	5,451	- - -	52 - -	283,452		
March - - - -	5,534	- - -	53 - -	293,302		
April - - - -	4,624	- - -	52 - -	240,648		
May - - - -	6,001	- - -	49 - -	294,049		
June - - - -	2,580	- - -	48 - -	123,840		
First Six Months -		31,114			602,263	51 9 10
July - - - -	5,486	- - -	46 - -	252,356		
August - - - -	3,582	- - -	46 - -	164,772		
September - - - -	3,175	- - -	46 - -	146,050		
October - - - -	1,671	- - -	43 - -	71,853		
November - - - -	1,774	- - -	42 - -	74,508		
December - - - -	1,975	- - -	42 10 -	83,937		
Second Six Months -		17,663			793,476	44 18 5
		48,777			1,395,739	

STATEMENT of BRITISH SUGAR taken into Home Consumption in each Month during 1847, with their respective Average Values.

	Monthly Consumption.	For the Six Months.	Value Per Ton.	Amount.	Amounts for the Half Years.	Average Value for each Six Months Per Ton.
1847:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
January - - - -	22,544	- - -	47 10 5	1,071,309		
February - - - -	15,558	- - -	50 7 6	783,733		
March - - - -	16,715	- - -	47 18 9	801,273		
April - - - -	17,850	- - -	46 14 7	834,116		
May - - - -	22,457	- - -	44 4 2	992,786		
June - - - -	20,994	- - -	42 15 -	897,493		
First Six Months -		116,118			5,380,710	46 8 5
July - - - -	23,368	- - -	40 16 3	953,706		
August - - - -	20,942	- - -	39 15 -	832,444		
September - - - -	25,289	- - -	39 11 8	1,000,921		
October - - - -	17,254	- - -	36 14 2	633,365		
November - - - -	19,579	- - -	36 15 10	720,341		
December - - - -	18,253	- - -	36 9 2	665,837		
Second Six Months -		124,695			4,806,614	38 11 -
		240,813			10,187,324	

Appendix I.

AVERAGE Price of SUGAR, West India, East India, and Mauritius, conjointly, taken from the "London Gazette."

Weeks ending		Price per Cwt.		
		£.	s.	d.
1848:	4 January - - - - -	Nil.		
"	11 January - - - - -	1	3	7 ¹ / ₂
"	18 January - - - - -	1	4	7 ³ / ₄
"	25 January - - - - -	1	4	3 ³ / ₄
"	1 February - - - - -	1	4	1 ¹ / ₂
"	8 February - - - - -	1	6	- ² / ₂
"	15 February - - - - -	1	5	5 ¹ / ₄
"	22 February - - - - -	1	4	11 ¹ / ₂
"	29 February - - - - -	1	4	8 ¹ / ₂
"	7 March - - - - -	1	4	10
"	14 March - - - - -	1	2	11 ¹ / ₂
"	21 March - - - - -	1	4	8
"	28 March - - - - -	1	4	2 ¹ / ₂
"	1 April - - - - -	1	2	5
"	8 April - - - - -	1	2	- ¹ / ₄
"	18 April - - - - -	1	2	2 ¹ / ₂
"	25 April - - - - -	1	1	3
Average of the 16 weeks, per ton		23	16	8
Add Duty		14	-	-
		£.	37	16 8

Gentlemen,

40 Mincing-lane, 2 May 1848.

In reply to your inquiry, I find that the home consumption of foreign sugar in the United Kingdom amounted to, in 1847, 48,700 tons; the quantity of foreign raw sugar exported to the Continent of Europe was 37,000 tons; these together, say 85,700 tons, were disposed of in the London market, chiefly at 2s. 6d. per cwt. above the rates ruling for British colonial sugar. It is, however, important to remark, that the 48,700 tons used in this country, and which were imported principally from the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Java, (occasionally also parcels of Brazil were cleared) were sold 4s. 6d. per cwt. above British colonial sugar; and very early in the autumn of the year, the difference in prices were, for very extensive sales made, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

So far during the present year the quotation is 4s. in favour of foreign.

Messrs. H. D. & J. Blyth and Greene,
Austin Friars.

I am, &c.
(signed) James Cook.

Dear Sir,

Mincing-lane, 1 May 1848.

On looking over our market report book, we find that prices of foreign sugar last year ruled on an average generally from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. above the rates of British plantation; but within the last few months we think the difference has not been more than 4s.

B. B. Greene, Esq.

Believe us, &c.
(signed) Kembles & Trower.

AVERAGE Prices of Foreign SUGAR sold for Home Consumption in the Year 1847-

	s.	s.
January - - - - -	52	to 54
February - - - - -	51	to 53
March - - - - -	52	to 54
April - - - - -	52	to 54
May - - - - -	49	to 50
June - - - - -	48	to 49
July - - - - -	46	to 47
August - - - - -	46	to 47
September - - - - -	46	to 47
October - - - - -	44	to 45
November - - - - -	42	to 43
December - - - - -	43	to 44

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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London, 6 April 1848.

Sold for Account of Messrs. *H. D. & J. Blyth & Greene*, per "Rambler."

24 J. Rorgault S	}	Pile - -	1/4	Dock Lot	1/20	-	563	Bags syrupy	- - -	at 25/ per cwt.	
		" - -	5	" - "	21	-	5	" washed	- - -	" 25/ "	
7 Mervin	}	" - -	19	" - "	40/5	-	161	" syrupy	- - -	" 25/ "	
		" - -	20	" - "	46	-	4	" washed	- - -	" 25/ "	
14 Le Breton	}	" - -	23/26	" - "	56/68	-	354	" syrupy	- - -	" 27/ "	
		" - -	27	" - "	69	-	1	" sugar, dr. damaged	- - -	" 27/ "	
4		" - -	28/9	" - "	70/1	-	15	" washed	- - -	" 27/ "	
35 St. Antoine Chazal S	}	Pile - -	47/50	Dock Lot	105/9	-	87	" syrupy	- - -	" 27/ per cwt.	
		" - -	51/2	" - "	110/11	-	2	" washed	- - -	" 27/ "	
20 Beau Rivage	}	" - -	82/3	" - "	148/51	-	110	" syrupy	- - -	" 25/ "	
		" - -	84	" - "	152	-	29	" syrupy	- - -	" 25/ "	
22 W. Foster	}	" - -	85/6	" - "	153/4	-	14	" - - - - -	- - -	" 25/ "	
23 La Caroline											
							1,345	Bags Mauritius Sugar.			

Usual terms and conditions.

(signed) *Cook, Windsor & Co.*

London, 18 April 1848.

Sold for Account of Messrs. *H. D. & J. Blyth & Greene*, per "Rambler."

40 St. Felix Père	}	Dock Lot	189	-	6	Bags syrupy.
		" - -	190	-	1	" P. O.
43 St. Antoine Chazal	}	" - -	191/2	-	14	" syrupy.
		" - -	193	-	2	" drainage-damaged.
39 Solitude		" - -	194	-	7	" syrupy.
37 Mont Piton S	}	" - -	224	-	19	" syrupy.
		" - -	225/8	-	53	" syrupy.
37 Cottage S	}	" - -	229	-	32	" washed.
		" - -	230/2	-	4	" washed and tar-damaged.
31 Foster S		" - -	244/5	-	28	" syrupy.

	◇		-	"	-	251/2	-	22	"	syrupey.
Le Breton	19	-	-	"	-	253	-	1	"	drainage-damaged.
	2	-	-	"	-	254	-	2	"	washed.
	◇									
	◇		-	"	-	258/9	-	43	"	syrupey.
Forbach	15	-	-	"	-	260/1	-	11	"	syrupey.
	S	-	-	"	-	262	-	5	"	washed.
	◇									
	◇		-	"	-	268/9	-	5	"	G. O.
Roché Terre	41	-	-	"	-	270/1	-	33	"	syrupey.
		-	-	"	-	272	-	1	"	washed.

289 Bags Mauritius Sugar, at 27/ per cwt.

Usual terms and conditions.

(signed) Cook, Windsor & Co.

Honourable Sirs,

London Dock, 19 January 1848.

By the "Eleanor," Miles, a' Mauritius, 15th November 1847, we have, amongst a parcel of 411 barrels molasses ◇, 1 barrel which has been placed under stop by your Honors' officers, as containing sugar.

We beg to inform your Honourable Board that the contents of the cask in question are merely sediment of molasses, and will not bear a higher duty than that levied on molasses. We therefore respectfully request your Honourable Board will order the same to be delivered.

We are, &c.

To the Hon. Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Customs.

(signed) H. D. & Jas. Blyth & Greene.

The reply of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs was, that we must pay the sugar duty.

Honourable Sirs,

London Dock, 3 May 1848.

BEGGING reference to our petition, No. , 19th January last, wherein we applied for the release of a cask of sediment of molasses, ex "Eleanor," Miles, a' Mauritius, 15th November 1847, placed under stop by your Honors' officers, as containing sugar, and upon which your Honors have imposed the duty payable upon that article, we now have to inform your Honourable Board that the goods in question will not in our opinion realize more than from 2 s. to 3 s. per cwt. beyond the sugar duty, and that if called upon to pay 14 s. per cwt., we shall be under the necessity of abandoning them.

We are, &c.

To the Hon. Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Customs.

(signed) H. D. & Jas. Blyth & Greene.

Gentlemen,

London Dock, 19 April 1848.

WITH reference to one barrel of sugar, No. 389, ◇, ex "Eleanor," Miles, a' Mauritius, entered as molasses, put under stop 27/11/47, I beg to say that the Board's order of 1/2/48 is, that the entry is to be amended as sugar, therefore I shall be greatly obliged by your attending to it as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Blyth & Co.

(signed) B. Moss, L. W.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

27/9

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of COFFEE, from *Rio de Janeiro*, with its Destinations, during the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.

	1847.	1846.	1845.		1847.	1846.	1845.
	Bags and Barrels of Coffee.	Bags and Barrels of Coffee.	Bags and Barrels of Coffee.		Bags and Barrels of Coffee.	Bags and Barrels of Coffee.	Bags and Barrels of Coffee.
UNITED STATES:				BALTIC:			
Baltimore - - - - -	116,494	154,403	118,064	Abo - - - - -	3,171	3,110	2,098
Boston - - - - -	40,022	73,825	54,754	Borgo - - - - -	-	4,209	-
Charleston - - - - -	16,748	7,811	2,604	Copenhagen - - - - -	19,500	22,357	16,805
Mobile - - - - -	9,200	5,858	5,501	Flensburg - - - - -	-	2,056	-
New Orleans - - - - -	265,237	230,138	161,668	Gothenberg - - - - -	10,364	15,485	14,583
New York - - - - -	255,580	210,437	174,294	Helsingfors - - - - -	-	5,910	6,326
Philadelphia - - - - -	20,703	42,944	31,868	Lubeck - - - - -	-	-	1,501
	723,984	725,416	548,813	Lovisa - - - - -	1,990	1,860	-
				Norköping - - - - -	-	2,072	1,928
				Stettin - - - - -	-	8,352	8,019
				Stockholm - - - - -	21,973	26,260	14,117
				Wyburg - - - - -	1,120	-	1,610
					58,118	91,671	67,877
MEDITERRANEAN:				PORTUGAL:			
Cadiz - - - - -	-	-	-	Africa - - - - -	433	41	60
Constantinople - - - - -	39,903	9,441	12,141	Lisbon - - - - -	16,244	17,293	17,144
Corfu - - - - -	10,796	6,253	2,582	Oporto - - - - -	3,697	1,762	2,127
Genoa - - - - -	12,146	8,953	8,211		20,374	19,066	19,331
Gibraltar - - - - -	3,200	1,282	2,455	Antwerp - - - - -	137,587	58,028	78,522
Malaga - - - - -	-	1,802	-	Bremen - - - - -	23,560	22,255	27,144
Malta - - - - -	17,863	55,224	39,612	Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	18,342	23,574	12,596
Marseilles - - - - -	71,622	68,812	50,257	Channel, for orders - - - - -	54,917	64,119	52,073
Naples - - - - -	-	1,731	437	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-
Patras - - - - -	-	400	-	Glasgow - - - - -	-	-	-
Salonica - - - - -	-	1,037	-	Hamburg and Altona - - - - -	260,720	191,230	159,114
Sicily - - - - -	-	12,108	865	Havre - - - - -	53,376	37,723	35,728
Syra - - - - -	500	1,548	-	Liverpool - - - - -	12,476	9,261	9,801
Trieste - - - - -	107,183	77,328	54,012	London - - - - -	1,893	8,476	7,311
Venice - - - - -	-	-	3,489	Malvinas - - - - -	100	10	-
	263,213	245,031	175,600	New Holland - - - - -	-	3	-
				River Plate - - - - -	2,465	1,561	1,180
				St. Helena - - - - -	3	35	-
				Valparaiso - - - - -	106	17	1
					565,545	416,292	383,470
				TOTAL - - - - -	1,631,234	1,497,476	1,195,100

Total.

Barrels and Bags of Coffee, estimated together as averaging - 1 1/4 cwt. = 122,342 tons.

CLEARANCES of COFFEE during December 1847.

United States:	Bags.	Bags.	Brought forward	Bags.
Baltimore - - - - -	12,337			137,722
Boston - - - - -	6,083			
Mobile - - - - -	6,250			
New Orleans - - - - -	62,438			
New York - - - - -	23,236			
Philadelphia - - - - -	2,523			
		112,867		
Mediterranean:				
Genoa - - - - -	1,522			
Gibraltar - - - - -	3,200			
Malta - - - - -	1,980			
Marseilles - - - - -	2,061			
Trieste - - - - -	16,092			
		24,855		
Carried forward - - - - -		137,722		
			TOTAL - - - - -	230,082

Appendix I.

PRICES of EXPORTS free on Board ex Freight, 26 January 1848.

Coffee, Superior	-	-	29/2 to 30/5	Sugar White	25/-	Hides, Rio Grande,
Good first	-	-	27/- to 27/10	Brown	16/4	451 d. per lb.
Ordinary first	-	-	25/4 to 25/9			

Exchange on London, per \$	27 3/4 d.	Spanish Doubloons	\$ 28,500 to \$ 29,000 each.
on Paris, per franc	340 rs.	Patriot ditto	- - - \$ 28,000 each.
on Hamburg per M. Ba.	628 rs	Ditto Dollars	- - - \$ 1,820 each.
6 per cent Stock	- -	- - -	87 1/2 to 88 per cent.

Freights to the North and Mediterranean, 50 s. per ton.

TOTALS of the Average Value of British and Foreign SUGAR consumed in the United Kingdom in 1847.

	Tons.		£.	£.	
Foreign Clayed -	648	averaging 54 l.	- - =	34,992	
Muscovado	48,129	averaging 49 l. 2 s. 3 d.	- - =	2,363,735	
		48,777		2,398,727	
British Muscovado -	239,739	averaging 42 l. 10 s.	=	10,188,907	
Clayed -	1,074	averaging 52 l. 10 s.	=	56,385	
		240,813		10,245,290	
Total unrefined	- - -	289,590		12,644,017	
Refined -	- - -	1,264	averaging 56 l.	=	71,784
TOTAL TONS	- - -	290,854		£. 12,715,103	

The average of the whole being 43 l. 14 s. per ton.

- 4. -

Note from *J. Parker, Esq. M.P.*, to the Right Hon. Lord *George Bentinck, M.P.*, enclosing a Return of Expenses connected with Measures for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

MR. PARKER presents his compliments to Lord George Bentinck, and encloses an account, which has been prepared at the Audit-office, of expenses connected with measures for the abolition of the slave trade, so far as the information can be supplied by that department.

The account of naval expenditure has not yet been received from the Admiralty, but shall be forwarded to Lord George Bentinck the moment it arrives.

Mr. Parker has communicated with the War-office and the Paymaster-general, and has ascertained that no military expenditure is incurred for the suppression of the slave trade, the detachments stationed on the West Coast of Africa being almost entirely engaged in procuring recruits for the three West India regiments.

Lord George Bentinck will observe that the payments for some services, stipendiary justices in the West Indies, for instance, vary considerably from year to year: this is in consequence of there being some uncertainty as to the precise period at which the accounts are adjusted, nearly two years' payments having in two instances been brought to account in one year.

The average yearly expenditure under this head, according to the statement enclosed, has been about 44,000 l.

Treasury Chambers, }
27 April 1848. }

— 5. —

BRITISH GUIANA.—DISTRICT OF BERBICE.

EXTRACT of Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate *Strutt's* Half-yearly Report, dated Berbice, 31st December 1847; transmitted in Governor Light's Despatch, dated Demerara, 12th March 1848. (Received 24th April 1848.)

At plantation "Friends" the method of manufacturing sugar, by what is called Bradbury and Evans's patent, continues in operation with the most satisfactory results. The produce of this estate realized in England, so lately as October last, over 20 *l.* per hogshead, when sugar of the neighbouring plantations, of the same weight, brought only 10 *l.* per hogshead; thus the crop of 500 hogsheads, made by the "Friends," equals in value 1,000 hogsheads made by other plantations.

I am at a loss to know why machinery of this kind, or what is stated to be as good, the vacuum pan process, is not adopted generally. It may be said that some proprietors are too poor to make the outlay of money which the machinery costs (from 1,000 *l.* to 2,000 *l.*): admitted; but all proprietors are not so circumstanced; many proprietors have the means, and I could name them; but they have, what they should not have, especially in times like the present, apathy! If this country is to be continued as a sugar-producing country the quality of the produce must be improved, there must be less inertness on the part of the proprietors, and more activity; and instead of such frequent appeals to the Government for relief, there should be more frequent consultations with agricultural chemists, and with practical engineers.

It is a melancholy and a disgraceful fact, that with the solitary exception of plantation "Friends," and in the face of all the scientific improvements of the present century, the method of manufacturing sugar now in Berbice is the same precisely as it was 30 years ago. The agricultural part of the business is understood by parties in charge of estates; fine canes are grown, and abundance of them; but when they are brought to the buildings, there is neither skill nor machinery there capable of converting the cane-juice into good sugar.

If a tenth part of the money spent in bringing Portuguese and Coolies here had been expended in introducing machinery and sugar boilers, there would not be a tithe of the distress existing here which does exist.

— 6. —

LETTERS and PAPERS relative to ENGLISH RAW GRAIN SPIRITS.

My Lord,

Bromley, 1 May 1848.

I BEG to inform your Lordship that the price at which raw grain spirits have been selling in England to the rectifier for the last three months, has been (exclusive of the duty of 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, and the malt duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*), 2 *s.* — $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per gallon, proof. On the 28th April, the price was raised to 2 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, at which it will probably, from the present appearance of the corn market, continue.

I have, &c.

The Lord George Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Currie.*

My Lord,

Glasgow, 28 April 1848.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's two notes of the 26th inst., and the enclosure.

I am much concerned that your Lordship has had so much trouble with my evidence.

The prices I gave in to the Committee are the wholesale prices, paid by extensive dealers, in cash; and are quite correct. When I gave evidence, the price of good Low Country Scotch malt whiskey was 7 *s.* per gallon, 11 o. p., duty paid.

This

475

This is equal to	- - - - -	s. d.	6 3 ⁷ / ₁₀ proof gn.
The spirit duty is	- - - - -	s. d.	3 8
The malt duty	- - - - -	- 8	
In invoicing Low Country whiskey, a gallon is allowed on each puncheon, which is equal to	- - - - -	- ⁶ / ₁₀	
			4 4 ⁶ / ₁₀
The net price, ex duty, to the distiller is	- - - - -		1 11 ¹ / ₁₀ ditto.

Considerable sales were made at the above price, and I know of some having been made at 6 s. 10 d.

In Highland whiskey there is a considerable range of prices. Taking the average of Campbellton and Islay, the price here, at the same time, was not more than 8 s. per gallon, 11 o. p., duty paid.

This is equal to 7 s. 2 ⁵ / ₁₀ d. per proof gallon, say	- - - - -	s. d.	7 2 ⁵ / ₁₀ proof gn.
The spirit duty is	- - - - -	s. d.	3 8
The malt duty	- - - - -	- 8	
			4 4
Net price, ex duty, to distiller	- - - - -		2 10 ⁵ / ₁₀ ditto.

I have not so good an opportunity of ascertaining the exact prices of Highland whiskey as of Low Country, but I am quite certain that the above price is rather above than below truth.

The price of raw grain spirits at present here is 6 s. per gallon, 11 o. p.,

Which is equal to	- - - - -	s. d.	5 4 ⁹ / ₁₀ per proof gn.
The spirit duty is	- - - - -	s. d.	3 8
The malt duty is	- - - - -	- 1 ⁵ / ₁₀	
Proportion of the gallon allowed to each puncheon	- - - - -	- ⁵ / ₁₀	
			3 10
Net price, ex duty, to distiller	- - - - -		1 6 ⁹ / ₁₀ ditto.

It is said, in Report, p. 171, near the foot, that the malt distiller claims 3 ¹/₂ d. per gallon for the allowance made to the colonial producer, for the duty on the decreases in warehouse. The advantage enjoyed by the colonial producer only amounts to 3 ¹/₂ d. per gallon, when the duty is at the rate of 8 s. 7 d. a gallon. In Scotland, with a duty of 4 s. 5 d., and Ireland, of 3 s. 5 d., although the decreases in respect to quantity of spirits may be as great, yet, from the duty being low, the rate per gallon is much less.

The only point in my evidence, and it is not important, that I would like to have modified is in answer to question No. 9297. I think that for small quantities of old fine Highland malt whiskey, one would have to pay about 10 s. a gallon; I mentioned 9 s.

The most extensive dealer in fine rum in the West of Scotland confirms my statement that fine rum is very scarce.

Your Lordship may place the most entire reliance in the foregoing prices of Low Country malt and raw grain spirits. They are made from facts within my own knowledge. The price of Highland malt spirits is, I have no doubt, rather above than below the average. The prices of the whole refer to newly made spirits.

The quantity of Low Country malt whiskey is much greater than of Highland.

I feel under the greatest obligations to your Lordship for the very great trouble you have taken on a question involving so many technical details. When the subject is to come on for discussion, if your Lordship thinks I can be of any use to you or your friends, I shall have much pleasure in going to town for that purpose.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Gray.

Appendix I.

My Lord,

I SHOULD have mentioned in my letter of this date, that the Leith Price Current is no sort of authority for the price of British spirits in this market. Indeed, for myself, I never saw it.

I am, &c.

To the Lord George Bentinck, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Charles Gray.

Glasgow, 29 April 1848.
(After post hour.)

My Lord,

REFERRING to my note to your Lordship of this date, allow me to mention that for the purpose of comparing the *ad valorem* rates of duty on fine Jamaica rum and Highland malt whiskey, the insertion in the table contained in the report of the per-centage rate on Highland malt whiskey, valued at 2 s. 10 d., ex duty, per proof gallon, is all that is necessary to make it quite complete. The *ad valorem* rate in England will be 324 per cent. The term "good malt whiskey" is invariably applied in the trade to Low Country made spirits.

I have no means of ascertaining exactly the relative quantities of Highland and Low Country spirits, but the proportion of Highland is small. Of rum, on the contrary, I should think that the large proportion retained for consumption in this country is Jamaica.

I am quite ashamed that so much explanation should be necessary, but I am anxious to be plain.

I am, &c.

To the Lord George Bentinck, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Charles Gray.

My Lord,

Glasgow, 8 May 1848.

I HOPE that the explanations I had the honour to send to your Lordship were satisfactory.

In his supplementary evidence, Mr. Wood attempts to account for the decrease (wastage) found in the casks of spirits imported by the "Victoria" steam-packet into London from Leith, by saying that they had been "imported in the hold of a steam-vessel, and were consequently exposed to great heat and loss *in transitu*." A moment's reflection will, I am sure, convince Mr. Wood that had those casks been imported in a sailing vessel, with anything like the ordinary length of voyage, the deficiency would have been much greater.

Your Lordship may not be aware that a change has been made in the rates of Canadian duties. The enclosed scale came into operation on the 5th April last. You will observe that rum is charged 1 s. 3 d. per old wine gallon, and that all other spirits are charged 2 s. for the same gallon; and that sweetened or mixed spirits, including bitters, are charged 3 s.

I am, &c.

To the Lord George Bentinck, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Charles Gray,

MACDOUGALL & GLASS'S CIRCULAR.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

IMPORTED into *Canada* by Sea, from 1838 to 1847, inclusive.

YEARS.	Vessels with Cargo, and in Ballast.	Wines.	East India and British Plantation Rum.	Foreign Spirits.	Whiskey.	Molasses.	SUGARS.	
							Refined.	Muscovado and Bastard.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1838	1,091	268,419	682,736	362,735	15,371	69,257	1,769,247	4,772,863
1839	1,147	392,994	159,628	601,729	16,193	82,920	1,675,697	5,340,301
1840	1,432	310,956	59,021	535,174	23,783	146,379	1,745,822	7,471,317
1841	1,458	214,721	106,487	282,889	167	78,691	2,878,717	9,548,119
1842	1,081	300,462	52,346	221,873	9,066	117,966	1,911,670	6,857,940
1843	1,419	266,213	31,712	149,215	572	137,540	273,131	7,927,535
1844	1,420	333,271	123,687	342,794	6,423	222,836	1,610,659	11,513,684
1845	1,699	204,116	137,879	242,175	828	352,970	1,448,840	5,025,748
1846	1,699	313,076	63,389	159,547	4,058	151,675	895,046	8,546,982
1847	1,434	229,595	102,767	185,367	683	365,450	880,305	8,719,099

Montreal, 25 March 1848.

TABLE of CUSTOMS DUTIES, under the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 31 and 32, for Repealing and Consolidating the Present Duties of Customs in the Province of *Canada*, and for other Purposes therein mentioned; to take effect on 5th April 1848.

ARTICLES.	CURRENCY.		
	£.	s.	d.
Coffee:			
Green, the lb.	-	-	1 ½
Roasted, the lb.	-	-	2 ½
Ground, the lb.	-	-	4
Rum:			
For every gallon (of old wine measure) proof by Sykes' hydrometer, all Spirits above that strength to be reduced to equivalent of proof -	-	1	3
Sweetened or Mixed, per gallon	-	3	-
Spirits:			
Except Rum, as of proof, the old wine gallon	-	2	-
Sweetened or Mixed, including Bitters, per gallon	-	3	-
Sugar:			
Refined or Candy, per cwt.	-	7	6
Muscovado, per cwt.	-	15	3
Clayed Sugar (10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>), and per cwt.	-	15	3
Bastard, per cwt. (and 10 <i>l.</i> for every 100 <i>l.</i> value)	-	12	-
In which are Preserves, per cwt.	-	1	6 6
Succades, including Confectionary, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and on the lb.	-	-	2
Syrups, except Spirits, the gallon	-	1	-
Tea, the lb.	-	-	2 ½

Articles subject to a Duty of 10 per Cent.

Bastard Sugar, together with 12 s. per cwt., and Clayed Sugar, with 15 s. 3 d. per cwt.

Articles subject to a Duty of 20 per Cent.

Succades and Confectionary made of Sugar, either in whole or in part, in addition to 2 d. per lb.
o.32.

Appendix I.

Montreal, Saturday Evening, 25 March 1848.

HAVING at length obtained official data to complete our statement of imports and exports, we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of publishing our annual circular and comparative tables.

This year, we may remark, we have much satisfaction in being able to give the imports inland in addition to those by sea, to the latter of which our tables have hitherto been exclusively confined.

The imports inland, of sugar, coffee, tea and tobacco, it will be observed, are in most instances much larger than by sea, while in all articles they form a large proportion of the whole import of the province; thus showing that the markets of the United States are the cheapest and most convenient that the merchants of Canada can resort to.

On comparing the importations of a few of the more important articles by sea for the past two years, we obtain the following results:—Against 313,076 gallons of wine imported in 1846, we have 229,595 gallons in 1847. In spirits of all kinds, exclusive of whiskey, and East and West India rum, we have 159,547 gallons in 1846, against 185,367 gallons in 1847. In molasses, 151,675 gallons, against 365,450 gallons. In refined sugar, 895,046 lbs. against 880,305 lbs. In muscovado and bastard sugars, 8,546,982 lbs. against 8,719,099 lbs. In coffee, 105,282 lbs. against 261,444 lbs. In tea, 603,038 lbs. against 816,866 lbs. In salt, 345,396 bushels (equal to 11,513 tons) against 87,880 bushels (equal to 2,929 tons). And in goods paying *ad valorem* duties, 2,241,154 *l.* sterling against 1,783,682 *l.* sterling.

IMPORTS Inland in 1847, in addition to those by Sea.

Wine	- - - - -	gallons	6,136
Spirits	- - - - -	"	67,769
Molasses	- - - - -	"	121,805
Sugar,—			
Refined	- - - - -	lbs.	107,730
Muscovado	- - - - -	"	5,426,914
Coffee	- - - - -	"	829,368

Macdougall & Glass,

Brokers.

Leith Commercial List Office,

8 May 1848.

My Lord,

WE are in receipt of your favour of 26th April, which we have delayed answering until we should have obtained the fullest information possible in explanation of your queries respecting the prices of Scotch spirits.

Having made the necessary inquiries, we beg to submit to your Lordship the following statement, obtained from an authority upon which we can rely:—

“The prices of whiskey quoted in the Leith Price Current of 14 April 1848 are perfectly correct. Fine malt whiskey costs no more to manufacture than plain malt whiskey. It brings a high price because there is only a limited quantity of it, just as some kinds of Rhenish wine sell very high, from the limited quantity and the reputation they have obtained. If those who make fine malt whiskey were to make a much greater quantity of it, the price would soon fall to the price of plain malt whiskey.

“Lord George Bentinck is wrong in supposing that if the prices of—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Highland malt whiskey be - - - - -	3	4	a gallon.
Lowland - ditto - be - - - - -	2	-	"

Therefore the average price is - - - - - 2 8 "

The average in all probability will not exceed 2 *s.* 1 *d.* a gallon, for there are 20 gallons of Lowland sold for one gallon of Highland.

“The prices quoted in the Price Current are for spirits 11 per cent. overproof, and for spirits on which the full duties of excise had been paid. We may take them to be—

Raw grain whiskey	- - - - -	6/3 or 75 pence.
Malt whiskey	- - - - -	7/ or 84 "

Reducing these to their equivalent prices at proof, we have—

Raw Grain.

As 111 : 100 :: 75 : 67.567 or $57\frac{567}{1000}$

Malt.

As 111 : 100 :: 84 : 75.675 or $63\frac{675}{1000}$

1179

Now, the Excise duties on malt whiskey are, per proof gallon (in Scotland),

	s.	d.
Spirit duty - - - - -	3	8
Malt duty - - - - -	7	$\frac{875}{1000}$
In all - - - - -	4	$3\frac{875}{1000}$

The price quoted was - - - - - 6 3 $\frac{675}{1000}$

and deducting 4s. 3 $\frac{875}{1000}$ d. of duties from this, leaves 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{10}$ d. as the price of the whiskey. Mr. Gray calls it 1s. 11d. (no great difference).

“Again, as to raw grain whiskey, the Excise duties are,

	s.	d.
Spirit duty - - - - -	3	8
Malt duty from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d., say - - -	-	2
	3	10

And deducting this from 5s. 7 $\frac{567}{1000}$ d. (the price quoted), leaves 1s. 9 $\frac{567}{1000}$ d. as the price of the spirits, exclusive of Excise duties.

“If we exclude the Excise duties, the cost of making malt whiskey and raw grain whiskey is very nearly the same. The raw grain distillers were confessedly at the time in question selling their spirits considerably below prime cost, in consequence of the interference of rum and other things. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that several large establishments have within the last few weeks relinquished their operations, and retired in disgust from the trade.”

In addition to the above, we beg to state that the prices quoted in the Prices Current referred to are the prices actually realized in the market, and if necessary we are ready to refer you to the parties who obtained them.

To the Right Hon. Lord George Bentinck,
Harcourt House, London.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Reid & Son.*

— 7. —

LETTER and PAPERS relative to the NAVIGATION LAWS.

W. Imrie, Esq. to the Right Honourable Lord George Bentinck, M. P.

My Lord,

Liverpool, 22 April 1848.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing you, as Chairman of the “Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting,” with the latest information on the subject of freight from the foreign and British colonies, and from Brazil to this country, &c. The rates as quoted are those paid to ships seeking freight, and have no reference to the rate paid in this country to ships sent out as chartered vessels. In the hope it may be useful to the Committee,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Imrie.*

LIST of FREIGHTS in February and March 1848.

Porto Rico to United Kingdom - - - - -	2 l. 10 s. per ton, sugar.
Demerara to - - ditto - - - - -	2 l. - - ditto.
Jamaica to - - ditto - - - - -	2 l. - - ditto - for one ship.
Barbadoes to - - ditto - (no quotation for seeking ships.)	
Havannah to - - ditto - - - - -	55 s. to 62 s. 6 d. per ton, sugar.
Ditto to - Continent - - - - -	65 s. to 70 s. - - ditto.
Bahia to - - ditto - - - - -	80 s. - - ditto.
Ditto, to United Kingdom - - - - -	65 s. to 70 s. - - ditto.
Pernambuco to - ditto - - - - -	70 s. - - ditto.
Ditto - - to Continent - - - - -	80 s. - - ditto.
Mauritius, in January, to United Kingdom,	75 s. to 80 s. - - ditto.
Calcutta, in February, - - ditto - - - - -	105 s. - - ditto.

Appendix I.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS in which SUGAR was Imported into *Great Britain or Ireland* from the Spanish Colonies, distinguishing *British* from *Spanish* or other Foreign Ships, in the Year 1847.

Also, a similar RETURN as regards SUGAR Imported from *Brazil* and *Venezuela*.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE SHIPS BELONGED.	NUMBER OF SHIPS.		
	From Spanish Colonies.	From Brazil.	From Venezuela.
United Kingdom - - - - -	242	159	6
Spain - - - - -	60	—	—
Hambro' - - - - -	1	—	—
Brazil - - - - -	—	3	—
Sweden - - - - -	—	2	—
Denmark - - - - -	—	1	—
France - - - - -	—	2	—
Custom-House, London, } 2 May 1848.	W. H. Cross, Registrar-General Shipping.		

Appendix II.

Appendix II.

SUGAR CULTIVATION at *Para*.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 28 April 1848.

WITH reference to my letters of the 28th of March and 15th instant, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's consul at *Para*, containing a Report upon the cultivation of sugar in that province.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) E. J. Stanley.

Enclosure.

My Lord,

Para, 3 March 1848.

I HAD the honour to receive, on the 19th of last month, a despatch, marked No. 3, addressed to me, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, by Her Majesty's Superintendent of the Consular Service, J. Bedwell, esq., demanding answers to several questions inserted in said despatch, regarding the cultivation of sugar in this province.

I hasten now, my Lord, to forward herewith to your Lordship, in the accompanying voucher, my answers to all said questions.

I believe, my Lord, that your Lordship will find in my said answers all the information that can be given on the subject in question.

What I have added, at the bottom of said questions, I hope may be found useful.

The Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Richard Ryan.

Q. 1. What is the extent and cost of slave cultivation in your consulate, stating as nearly as may be possible the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar which make up its total cost to the producer?—A. The cultivation of sugar in this province is so limited in quantity, that supplies are constantly received from *Pernambuco* for its wants. Raw sugar can be sold at 1,200 reis the arroba, barely to remunerate the cultivator, and this price brings the English cwt. to about 10 s. British, at the exchange of 27 d. the 1,000 reis.

Q. 2. Whether any, and what proportion, if any, of the sugar produced is raised by free labour, working for wages or otherwise?—A. All the sugar produced in this province is planted and manufactured exclusively by slaves, as no coloured free men can be induced to undertake such work at any wages.

Q. 3. The cost of any given quantity of work by slaves or free men by the task or job, for instance, the digging any number of cane holes of a given size?—A. Canes are never planted

planted in this province by either task work or job; each owner of a sugar estate only employs for the purpose his own slaves.

Task work in this province is limited to the manufacture of bricks, tiles for house tops, and cutting fire-wood.

The nature of the earth on the entire extent of its cultivated surface being flat and low, is naturally damp, and so soft that one stroke of the hoe makes a cane hole sufficiently large for all purposes of planting, and therefore no account is kept of the number of such holes made by one man.

Q. 4. Give the present price of a slave, and say whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, and the cause assigned for it; also the average duration of the life of a slave?—A. The present average price of slaves (males and females) from 18 to 35 years of age, is about 500,000 reis, or 56 l. each; formerly such could be purchased at 35 l. to 40 l., but the total want of this importation from Africa in this province since 1836, has caused their rapid decrease, and consequently augmentation of value.

The average duration of the lives of slaves in this province is from 50 to 55 years.

Q. 5. What is the present condition of sugar cultivation generally, the relation of the slave population to the proprietary body, and whether there is tranquillity and security of property prevailing?—A. The cultivation of sugar in this province is at present lucrative, in this province particularly so, as it is in few hands, and owing to constant home demand for consumption.

The largest proprietor of a sugar estate in this province holds about 200 slaves; other holders of such property vary; some hold 50, some 100, and others from this latter number hold 150.

Property of all descriptions in this province, owing to its continued tranquillity since 1836, is considered safe.

Q. 6. What is the internal taxation and the export duty on sugar, stated in English money?—A. The internal taxation on sugar for home consumption is 5%, and for exportation 12%, both calculated on a weekly valuation made on all the provincial produce and manufactures, as well as on all merchandize imported for the purpose of levying export and import duties as well as internal ones.

The present cost of raw sugar, including the foregoing 12% duty of export, brings its value to about 13s. British the English cwt., free on board at this port.

I take the liberty to add to the foregoing answers, that the hire of house slaves (males and females) is about 1s. a day, with food; the same price would be paid for field slaves were such to be had in the country localities.

The yearly cost to his owner of a slave for food and raiment is about 10l. British. The free coloured natives can only be induced to act as sailors in river boats to make Indian rubber and to pick cocoa nuts, nuts and cotton taxes, and extract oils from those that produce such in the forests, and fish in rivers and lakes.

British Consulate, Para,
3 March 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) Richard Ryan, Consul.

Appendix III.

AN ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL COST of maintaining 26 Ships of War on the Coast of Africa of the smallest Calibre calculated for such a Service.

Appendix III.

Estimated Annual Cost of maintaining 26 Ten-gun Brigs on the Coast of Africa, being Ships of the smallest Calibre considered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty calculated for such service, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Wages and Victuals	115,780	-	-
Wear and tear of the Hulls, Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Stores, according to the opinion of the Surveyor of the Navy	30,732	-	-
Medicines and Necessaries, according to the opinion of the Medical Director-General	537	19	8
Total Estimated Annual Cost	£. 147,049	19	8

Admiralty, 5 May 1848.

J. T. Briggs,
Accountant-General of the Navy.

Appendix IV.

Appendix IV.

FURTHER PAPERS furnished by *Henry Crosley, Esq.*

SCHEDULE of ACTS of PARLIAMENT regulating the Duties upon the Importation of SUGAR, and Drawbacks or Bounty upon the Exportation of REFINED SUGAR.

The Acts marked * have especial reference to the question as to differential duties, according to quality of sugar proposed to be henceforth charged on all descriptions imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

DATE OF ACTS.	DUTIES, &c.																												
* Act 49 Geo. 3, c. 98. 10 June 1809. (No. 1.)	The Duties on Sugar not of the British Plantations: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Of the British Plantations:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> </table>		£.	s.	d.	White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	3	-	-	Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	2	5	-		£.	s.	d.	White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	1	3	11	Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	1	-	6				
	£.	s.	d.																										
White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	3	-	-																										
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White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	1	3	11																										
Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	1	-	6																										
* Act 59 Geo. 3, c. 52. 2 July 1819. (No. 2.)	Repeals the several Duties of Customs, and grants other Duties, viz., on Sugar not of the British Plantations: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Of the British Plantations:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refined sugar - - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> </table>		£.	s.	d.	White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	4	6	8	Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	3	3	-		£.	s.	d.	White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	1	15	-	Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	1	10	-	Refined sugar - - - - -	8	8	-
	£.	s.	d.																										
White or clayed sugar, per cwt. - - - -	4	6	8																										
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Brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	1	10	-																										
Refined sugar - - - - -	8	8	-																										
* Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 48. 26 May 1826. (No. 3.)	An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs Duties, as follows: on Sugar, until the 5th July 1827, and no longer. <p style="text-align: center;">Not of the British Plantations:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Sugar, brown or muscovado, or clayed, not being refined, the cwt. - - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Of the British Plantations:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Brown or muscovado, or clayed, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, as above, per cwt. - - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> </table>	Sugar, brown or muscovado, or clayed, not being refined, the cwt. - - - - -	3	3	-	Brown or muscovado, or clayed, per cwt. - - - -	1	7	-	From British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, as above, per cwt. - - - -	1	17	-																
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From British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, as above, per cwt. - - - -	1	17	-																										
Act. Date about. (No. 4.)	Not procured.																												
* Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 93. 28 July 1828. (No. 5.)	To allow a limited quantity of foreign muscovado or clayed sugars upon payment of the duty of 27 s. per cwt., and upon bond being given to export such sugars when refined, viz. <p style="margin-left: 2em;">For each cwt. 61 lbs. of refined. " 18 lbs. of bastard. " 28 lbs. of treacle.</p>																												
Act of 10 Geo. 4, c. 39. 19 June 1829. (No. 6.)	The duties on sugar, by Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 48, further continued till 5th July 1830.																												

DATE OF ACTS.	DUTIES, &c.
Act 1 Will. 4, c. 50. 16 July 1830. (No. 7.)	<p>Duty on Sugar Imported, viz.</p> <p>Brown muscovado or clayed, West Indies or Mauritius, 24 s. per cwt. East Indies - - - - - 32 s. ” Any other place - - - - - 63 s. ”</p> <p>Bounties in part continued as per Acts— 6 Geo. 4, c. 104 (in part). 9 Geo. 4, c. 76.</p>
Act 1 Will. 4, c. 23. 30 March 1831. (No. 8.)	Duties on sugar continued as per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 50, until April 1832.
Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 95. 9 August 1832. (No. 9.)	Duties on sugar continued as per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 50, until April 1833.
Act 3 Will. 4, c. 3. 29 March 1833. (No. 10.)	Duties on sugar continued as per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 50, until April 1834.
* Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58. 28 August 1833. (No. 11.)	The Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 113, and the Acts since passed in relation to bounties and allowances of customs on sugar, consolidated, and to remain the same so long as the duty on importation is unaltered.
Act 4 Will. 4, c. 5. 26 March 1834. (No. 12.)	Duties on sugars continued as per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 50, until July 1835.
Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 12. 3 July 1835. (No. 13.)	Duties on sugars continued as per Act, 1 Will. 4, c. 50, until July 1836.
* Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26. 4 July 1836. (No. 14.)	<p>The Duties on Sugar, from 5th July 1836 until 5th July 1837, not of the British Plantations.</p> <p>Sugar, brown or muscovado, or clayed, not being refined, per cwt. - - - - - 3 3 -</p>
	Of the British Plantations :
	<p>Sugar, brown or muscovado, or clayed, per cwt. - - - 1 4 - Ditto, the growth of any British plantation within the limits, of the East India Company's Charter into which the importation of foreign sugar may be, by this Act, prohibited, and imported from thence, per cwt. - - - 1 4 - Ditto, the growth of any other British possession, per cwt. 1 12 - On molasses, per cwt. - - - - - 1 3 9 On molasses, produce of, and imported from, any British possession, per cwt. - - - - - 9 - On refined sugar, per cwt. - - - - - 8 8 - On candy, brown, per cwt. - - - - - 5 12 - On candy, white, per cwt. - - - - - 8 -</p>
	<p>Foreign Sugar not to be Imported into certain British Possessions. Bounties continued as per Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58.</p>
Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33. 4 July 1838. (No. 15.)	<p>Duties on sugar continued, as per Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26, until July 1839.</p> <p>Drawbacks and bounty, as per Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58, to cease and to be paid as per this Act.</p>
Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 21. 4 July 1839. (No. 16.)	Duties as per Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26, to be continued till July 1840. Drawbacks and bounties continued.
Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 23. 3 July 1840. (No. 17.)	<p>Duties continued as per Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26, till July 1841.</p> <p>Drawbacks and bounties continued, as per Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58 ; 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33.</p> <p>The importation of sugar, the growth of certain British possessions, to be allowed at a lower rate of duty.</p>

(continued)

Appendix IV.

DATE OF ACTS.	DUTIES, &c.																										
Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 29. 21 June 1841. (No. 18.)	Duties on sugar continued as per Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26, till July 1842. Drawbacks and bounties continued as per Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33. The importation of sugar the growth of certain British possessions, to be allowed at a lower rate of duty.																										
Act 5 Vict. Sess. 2, c. 34. 18 June 1842. (No. 19.)	Duties on sugar continued as per Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 27, till July 1843. Drawbacks and bounties continued as per Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33. The importation of sugar the growth of certain British possessions to be allowed at a lower rate of duty.																										
Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 27. 4 July 1843. (No. 20.)	Duties on sugars continued as per Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26, till July 1844. Drawbacks and bounties continued as per Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 58, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 33. The importation of sugar the growth of certain British possessions to be allowed at a lower rate of duty.																										
*Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 28. 4 July 1844. (No. 21.)	Duties imposed by Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 26, and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17, continued till 10th November 1844, and from and after that date until the 5th July 1845 the following duties, that is to say, viz. <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Foreign :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£. s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugar, brown or muscovado, or clayed, not being refined</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 3 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugar, growth of any British possessions in America, and imported from thence, the cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 4 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugar, the growth of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited, and imported from thence, the cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 4 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugar, the growth of any other British possession within those limits, and imported from thence, the cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 12 -</td> </tr> </table> <p>And on sugar of any other foreign country and not the produce of free labour, and which shall be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the following duties, viz.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Brown or muscovado, or clayed, per cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£. 1 14 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molasses, per cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 3 9</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">The Produce of any British Possession :</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Molasses, per cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugar, refined, per cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8 8 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candy, brown, per cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 12 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ white, per cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8 8 -</td> </tr> </table> <p>And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a cwt., together with an additional duty of 5 per cent. on such aforesaid rates of duty.</p> Duties imposed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 28, repealed, and the following Duties charged : Sugar, the produce of the British possessions in America, or of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign Sugar is prohibited, and imported— <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£. 1 1 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other refined sugar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18 3</td> </tr> </table>	Foreign :	£. s. d.	Sugar, brown or muscovado, or clayed, not being refined	3 3 -	Sugar, growth of any British possessions in America, and imported from thence, the cwt.	1 4 -	Sugar, the growth of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited, and imported from thence, the cwt.	1 4 -	Sugar, the growth of any other British possession within those limits, and imported from thence, the cwt.	1 12 -	Brown or muscovado, or clayed, per cwt.	£. 1 14 -	Molasses, per cwt.	1 3 9	Molasses, per cwt.	9 -	Sugar, refined, per cwt.	8 8 -	Candy, brown, per cwt.	5 12 -	„ white, per cwt.	8 8 -	Double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.	£. 1 1 -	Other refined sugar	18 3
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Double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.	£. 1 1 -																										
Other refined sugar	18 3																										
*Act 8 Vict. c. 5. 24 April 1845. (No. 22.)	Duties imposed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 28, repealed, and the following Duties charged : Sugar, the produce of the British possessions in America, or of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign Sugar is prohibited, and imported— <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£. 1 1 -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other refined sugar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18 3</td> </tr> </table>	Double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.	£. 1 1 -	Other refined sugar	18 3																						
Double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.	£. 1 1 -																										
Other refined sugar	18 3																										

DATE OF ACTS.	DUTIES, &c.	£. s. d.
*Act 8 Vict. c. 5— <i>continued</i> .	White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, for every cwt. - - - - - Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed, for every cwt. - - - - - Candy, brown, for every cwt. - - - - - „ white, - ditto - - - - - Molasses, for every cwt. - - - - -	16 4 14 - 1 6 - 1 15 - 5 3
	On Sugar the Growth and Produce of any other British Possession :	
	White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, per cwt. - - - - - Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed, for every cwt. - - - - -	1 1 9 18 8
	On Sugar the Produce of any Foreign Country, not being Free Labour, and imported into the United Kingdom, viz.	
	White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, for every cwt. - - - - - Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other not being equal in quality to white clayed, per cwt. - - - - - Molasses, per cwt. - - - - -	1 8 - 1 3 4 8 9
	On all other Sugars not otherwise charged with Duty :	
	Refined sugar, per cwt. - - - - - Brown or muscovado, or clayed, not being refined, per cwt. - - - - - Molasses, per cwt. - - - - - Candy, brown, per cwt. - - - - - Candy, white, per cwt. - - - - -	8 8 - 3 3 - 1 3 9 5 12 - 8 8 -
	Bonded Act :	
*Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 91. 4 August 1845. (No. 23.)	Foreign sugars; any quantity without payment of duty to be refined in bonded sugar-houses, and under bond to export all the products.	
Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 29. 3 July 1846. (No. 24.)	Duties imposed on sugar by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 5, continued till 5th August 1846.	
*Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63. 18 August 1846. (No. 25.)	Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 5, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 29, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 41, repealed, and in lieu thereof the duties following levied; sugars and molasses of any British possession in America, and within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar is prohibited, and imported from thence :—	
	Candy, brown or white, double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, per cwt. - - - - - Other refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, per cwt. - - - - - White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, per cwt. - - - - - Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed, per cwt. - - - - - Molasses - - - - -	£. 1 1 - 18 8 16 4 14 - 5 3

(continued)

Appendix IV.

DATE OF ACTS.

DUTIES, &c.

* 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63—
continued.

On Sugar or Molasses, the Growth and Produce of any other British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter :

	From and after the passing of this Act to 5 July 1847, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1847 to 5 July 1848, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1848 to 5 July 1849, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1849 to 5 July 1850, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1850 to 5 July 1851, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1851.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Candy, brown or white, double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 4 4	1 3 3	1 2 -	The same duties as on candy, sugar, and molasses, the produce of other British colonies.
Other refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt. - -	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 1 8	1 - 8	- 19 8	
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, for every cwt.	1 - 5	- 19 10	- 18 11	- 18 1	- 17 2	
Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed, for every cwt. - - -	- 17 6	- 17 -	- 16 3	- 15 6	- 14 9	
Molasses, for every cwt. - - -	- 6 6	- 6 4	- 6 1	- 5 9	- 5 6	

On Sugar or Molasses, the Growth and Produce of any Foreign Country :

	From and after the passing of this Act to 5 July 1847, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1847 to 5 July 1848, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1848 to 5 July 1849, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1849 to 5 July 1850, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1850 to 5 July 1851, inclusive.	From and after 5 July 1851.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Candy, brown or white, double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, for every cwt.	1 11 6	1 10 -	1 7 9	1 5 6	1 3 3	The same duties as on candy, sugar, and molasses, the produce of British colonies.
Other refined sugars, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt. - -	1 8 -	1 6 8	1 4 8	1 2 8	1 - 8	
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, for every cwt.	1 4 6	1 3 4	1 1 7	- 19 10	- 18 1	
Brown sugar, being muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to white clayed, for every cwt. - - -	1 1 -	1 - -	- 18 6	- 17 -	- 15 6	
Molasses, for every cwt. - - -	- 7 10	- 7 6	- 6 11	- 6 4	- 5 9	

DATE OF ACTS.	DUTIES, &c.
*9 & 10 Vict. c. 63— <i>continued.</i>	On all Foreign Sugar or Molasses, not otherwise charged with Duty, the Duties following: <p style="text-align: right;">£. s. d.</p> Refined sugar or sugar candy, the cwt. - - - 3 3 - Brown muscovado or clayed sugar, not being refined, the cwt. - - - - - 2 2 - Molasses, the cwt. - - - - - 15 8 Bounties allowed upon the exportation of refined sugar.

London, 15 April 1848.

Henry Crosley.

TO the Right Honourable Lord *George Bentinck*, M.P., Chairman of the Honourable the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

My Lord,

Emerson Street, Southwark, 15 April 1848.

CONSIDERING with reference to the question as to differential duties upon sugar, and to the evidence I have given, and to the documents I have presented to your Lordship and the Honourable the Select Committee, that a review of the subject, and of those Acts of Parliament which have regulated the duties, drawbacks, &c. upon sugar may be acceptable to your Lordship and the Honourable Committee, I take the liberty most respectfully to transmit herewith a Schedule, and also the Acts from 49 Geo. 3, c. 98 (10 June 1809), to the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63 (18 August 1846), which have reference to the duties, &c. upon sugar; and permit me to direct your Lordship and the Committee to notice the Act of 7 Geo. 4, c. 48 (Table of New Duties, 26 May 1826), which, and for the first time, classed and admitted clayed sugars with, and at the same rate of duty as brown or muscovado raw; and also to the Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 39 (28 July 1828), which permitted limited quantities of foreign sugar, or of sugar the produce of the East Indies, to be taken for refinement upon payment of the duty of 27 s. per cwt., (the then rate of duty on British plantation or clayed) or an increased rate of duty, according as the average price of sugar increased; and upon giving bond to export, or to deliver within four months into warehouse to be exported, specified quantities of products from such foreign or East India sugar, viz.—

From each cwt. or 112 lbs.:

“ 61 lbs. of refined sugar in loaves or lumps.

“ 18 lbs. of bastard ditto, and

“ 28 lbs. of treacle. These quantities to be increased and decreased.

“ 3 lbs. more of refined sugar.

“ 1 lb. less of bastard ditto.

“ 2 lbs. less of treacle.

“ For every shilling by which such sugar shall be entered as being of greater value than such the average price of sugars sold for, the average to be taken ‘ as provided for by the said Act;’ and upon exportation or delivery into warehouse to be exported, of the said products of refinement, the duty which has been paid upon entry of such foreign or East India sugar was then to be returned to the proprietor.”

The said Act of the 9 Geo. 4 enabled the refiners most profitably to select for refinement the best sorts of foreign sugar, and white clayed in particular; from which and other sorts they obtained a much greater quantity of refined and bastard sugar than could be obtained from brown muscovado; and as the quantities of solid products of refined and bastard sugar to be exported according to the said Act were miscalculated to be only equal to the products from the refinement of brown muscovado as previously stated, which were then the basis upon which drawbacks were allowed when British Plantation brown muscovado was refined and exported, and the same rate of duty of 27 s. per cwt. paid thereon; and even then, as the products of refined and bastard sugar from brown muscovado were less than the quantity actually obtained, it followed as a matter of course that, when foreign white clayed or other sugar, even muscovado, was refined for exportation under the said Act, that the solid products of refined and bastard sugar therefrom would be in still greater excess; viz., as per estimate, as follows:—

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From 1 cwt. of fine white clayed, 106 lbs. of loaf, lump, and bastard sugar.
 But according to the said Act of 9 Geo. 4, c. 39, the refiner had to export only
 79 lbs. of loaf, lump, and bastard sugar.

The difference in excess, about 27 lbs., escaped payment of duty, and either entered into home consumption duty free, or was exported for the drawback.

The Government having been apprised of the injurious effect of this Act of the 9 Geo. 4, c. 93, by which the revenue sustained an immense loss, they were induced to pass another Act which was confirmed by the warehousing Act of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 91, ss. 42 & 43, which is still in force, and by which "any quantity" (not limited as previously) "of foreign sugar, or of sugar the produce of any British possessions, might be delivered without payment of duty" (but priorly on payment of duty) "into bonded sugar houses" (in places named), "to be there refined under the locks of the Crown for exportation only."

Now, although it was then, and it is now supposed, that the revenue is protected from loss by the existing regulations respecting foreign sugars refined in bonded sugar houses under bond to export the whole of the products, no such protection in reality exists, nor has it existed since passing the Act of the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63; because by that Act, foreign clayed, or any other sugar "not being equal to white clayed," is permitted to be imported for home consumption (and therefore for refinement and the supply of refined sugar in Great Britain, or exportation for drawback or bounty) at the duty of 14 s. per cwt. plus 6s. the supposed protection, or 20 s. per cwt., consequently as such clayed sugar, when refined, yields much greater quantities of loaf, lump, and bastard sugar than brown muscovado, and only a little less than white clayed, the Government by passing the said Act of 9 & 10 Vict. virtually, and to a considerable extent, but in a different form (the supply of refined sugar for home consumption), nullified the Act now in force, which it is supposed protects the revenue from loss when foreign sugar is refined in bonded sugar houses for exportation of all the products, which products, from foreign sugar, actually supply the demand for and consumption in all the British West India colonies, and other British possessions to which refined sugar is exported, and likewise stores of British and other ships; consequently, the growth and production of sugar in the British West India colonies and possessions is discouraged, and by this strange anomaly the colonists and our shipping on foreign voyages are supplied with refined loaf and lump sugar, made from foreign slave grown sugar.

It must therefore be evident that independently of this anomaly, and for the reasons previously stated, that the revenue is incalculably injured by admitting those foreign, and all but white clayed sugars to consumption at the disproportionate duty of 20 s. per cwt.

From the date of that Act of the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63 (18 August 1846) up to the present moment, a powerful and additional stimulus was, and is now, given to import the slave grown sugars at Brazil and Cuba, and especially that quality just admissible at the duty of 20 s. per cwt., which has operated, and still operates in a great measure to ruin the British producers of sugar, and simultaneously to injure the revenue to a very great extent.

The protection of the revenue, and also protection of British interests, has naturally and justly been the professed intention and aim of the Legislature respecting sugar, as is proved by all the Acts of Parliament that have been passed during the last 40 years and more; therefore, such protection is an admitted principle, and now it is only equitable that it should be acted upon, because, as it has been found expedient occasionally, for the protection of the revenue (if no other consideration were taken into account), to alter and amend certain Acts regulating the duties to be paid, or not to be paid on sugar for refinement; and also, to vary the rates of drawback or bounty on the exportation of refined sugar; because, it was accidentally or otherwise ascertained by Government, that those duties and rates were founded upon a false basis, and on an erroneous scale, miscalculating the qualities of sugars imported, and the quantities of loaf, lump, and bastard sugar obtained by refinement of one cwt. of the raw material operated upon. Surely it is but equitable, in accordance with the admitted principle of protection, now to alter and amend the law of charging duties upon all descriptions of sugar, British or Foreign, according to the real and intrinsic, and not, as hitherto, supposed quality of purity incontestably proved, by the exhibition of tests before your Lordship and the Hon. the Select Committee; which tests, showed, that sugars such as are imported, varied in pure product from 50 to about 102 lbs. from each hundredweight of sugar in the state when landed; yet, both extremes of quality are charged at the same rate of duty!

I have, &c.
 (signed) Henry Crosley.

Appendix V.

MAURITIUS.

(No. 3.—Immigration.)

COPY of a LETTER from Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.

Appendix V.

MAURITIUS.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 3 January 1848.

(Received 18 April 1848.)

I HAVE the honour to submit the copy of an address, presented to me by numerous planters, merchants, proprietors, and others, soliciting relief from the payment of the export duty on sugars of the present crop, and the suspension of the stamp duty on all contracts of service with immigrants for a space of four months.

I submit, also, a copy of the reply which I have considered it my duty to return to that address.

I have endeavoured to enumerate, in that reply, some of the difficulties which I experienced while seeking to assist the petitioners in the modes proposed; but others present themselves, and are equally worthy of consideration, as I regard them.

Some of these will be already before your Lordship, in my despatch, No. 299, of 28th ultimo; the experience of the wholesome working of both duties, levied under Ordinance No. 22 of last year, of the number.

I trust I shall not be laying myself open to the imputation, while scrutinising, as I am doing, the alleged necessity for the proposed concessions, that I am thereby showing myself insensible to the difficulties to which parties in the colony will be really subjected by the recent reverses in England, so far as they are known (for I believe their extent is very conjecturally estimated in the best informed circles in the island up to the present moment); but I have experience of the habit in the colony to rest extravagant demands upon temporary embarrassment, and to make pretension to, and build hopes upon, a permanency of concession, where it has been *bonâ fide* granted for a season; and I am loath to encourage self-deception to the extent now projected, while granting the temporary relief professed to be sought for; bearing in mind, also, that there is a vast amount of treasure in kind stored up in the colony at this hour, admitted in the petition, which can be made available under the circumstances through mercantile transaction, but quite foreign to the functions of government to have anything to do with, and of which the island journals of the day furnish more than one prospectus for the acceptance of parties interested; I refer particularly to the "Mauricien" of the 17th, and "Cernien" of the 16th and 21st ultimo.

Moreover, some eight or nine vessels are just leaving the colony simultaneously, charged with sugar for the home market, indicative of a first alarm subsiding, or of encouragement held out since the petition was drafted, upward of a fortnight past.

Neither can I conceal from myself, while wishing to oblige, that the parties who would mainly benefit through any partial concession of the nature proposed, are those who have created the monetary difficulties of the moment by the profitable introduction of rupees, and would thus be enjoying a double premium upon a proceeding from which the public at large are only experiencing the attendant inconvenience.

Nor ought it to be left out of consideration by the Government, while pressed upon to make these broad concessions, represented as imperatively called for by the exigencies of the hour, that while the difficulties to be encountered will hardly fail of being much too extensive, there is strong reason for hoping, as already expressed in my despatch above cited, No. 299, that they will be far from universal.

I have said that I apprehended the building of ulterior expectations upon limited concession. The petitioners call for the remission of the sugar export duty on the present crop, and a suspension for four months of the stamp duty upon engagements.

But in the same hour in which they make these requisitions, they are petitioning The Queen for the total abolition of the sugar duty, and relief from all imposts interfering with unlimited immigration.

Appendix V.
 MAURITIUS.

I may, therefore, reasonably anticipate their further requisitions to be made in due season, for the local government's refraining from reimposing these duties, pending the remainder of the term which must necessarily elapse before the reply to their petition to the Crown can be received; and thus these interests would be relieved through a term extending probably to eight or nine months from every public charge on account of immigration as of all else, explicitly shown in the report forwarded in my despatch, No. 289, of 14th ultimo, the whole burthen being fastened meantime upon the rest of the community—chief sufferers, moreover, from the speculations of the same parties, through their profuse introduction of the Indian coin.

This colony, its government, at least, is disadvantageously situated in all such junctures, through its remoteness from the seat of supreme direction, and the length of time which must necessarily elapse, under ordinary circumstances, before it can be furnished with instructions on any question of moment referred home for decision by the local authorities; and applications for concession by it are freely indulged in, in proportion, pending the season of uncertainty.

The occasional abridgment of this term, through the overland channel, serves but to furnish additional stimulus to the prosecution of their systematic demands upon the local government, opening, as it is represented to do, a prospect of its responsibilities, when giving in to proposals of doubtful issue, being earlier set at rest than heretofore; and holding out encouragement to it, therefore, to incur the risks of disallowance, which will probably set matters to right before they shall have proceeded too far in a course of policy disapproved of at home.

But the chief incentive to demands of this nature consists in the much greater probability that a sufficiency of time will have elapsed to have confirmed matters in the desired course much too inextricably to disentangle when the moment of promulgated disapproval and the instructions to retrace steps with it arrives.

A regular steam communication established with the colony will go far to bring this system of strategy, practised upon the government, into disuse.

The petition is numerously signed, and some highly respectable names are appended to it, but not to any remarkable extent; perhaps the reverse; and these are merged in a crowd of less considerable ones, those of clerks, Malabars, ex-apprentices and others, obtained, it would appear from report, at the breaking up of the public and necessarily promiscuous meeting of Thursday last.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

Enclosure, No. 1.

To his Excellency Sir *William Gomm*, Governor of Mauritius, in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned Planters, Merchants, Proprietors, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Island, respectively,

Showeth,

THAT several of the principal houses of agency in London connected with this colony, have lately suspended their payments in consequence of the financial crisis which prevails in Great Britain.

That a very large number of sugar estates which met their current expenses by advances received from the said houses, or from their agents in this colony, are now placed in the most difficult situation.

That a great proportion of the sugars of the present crop are in store in Port Louis, and cannot be sold for want of purchasers, nor shipped for England on account of the failure of the ordinary consignees.

Thus with valuable produce actually in their hands, the planters find the greatest difficulty in barely procuring the monthly money wages, and the necessities of life required for their labourers. In such a situation it would be utterly impossible for them to bear the actual heavy charges without certain ruin, particularly with the present reduced prices of sugar, even in England.

Your petitioners are informed by letters lately received from London, that the principal merchants connected with this island have had an interview on this subject with Mr. Hawes, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and they have been assured by him that Government would do all in its power to alleviate the sufferings of the colony under such a momentous crisis.

Your petitioners cannot but hope that your Excellency will likewise be disposed to afford every relief which lies in your power.

The

The most effectual means of alleviating the heavy burdens now pressing upon the agricultural interest (upon which all other interests are dependent in this community), would, undoubtedly, be to suspend, upon the present crop, the duty of 20s. per ton, levied on all exported sugar, as well as the stamp-tax duty on the engagement of emigrants during a period of four months.

It has ever been the liberal and enlightened policy of the British Government to reduce the public burdens in times of great calamity; and none can deny that the colony is in such a situation as loudly calls for such relief.

Your petitioners are aware that public imposts are required for the purpose of meeting the public expenditure; but, as they are informed by certain members of the Legislative Council, there now exists in the Treasury, after providing for all expenses already voted, a clear unappropriated balance of 100,000 l. sterling in specie; that is to say, a sum far exceeding the amount of the relief hereby solicited by the undersigned.

And if, as a further security, your Excellency should deem it prudent to suspend the execution of certain public works not urgently required, the funds at present reserved in the Treasury to pay for such works to a considerable amount, might, in case of need (however improbable the supposition), be applied to meet the current public expenses, until the ordinary taxes had again filled the government coffers.

In despatches addressed to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and lately made public, your Excellency, if your petitioners mistake not, has officially informed Her Majesty's Government, that this colony is "overburdened" with taxes; and a committee has been lately appointed in the Legislative Council for the express purpose of reducing the said taxes.

Under such circumstances your petitioners feel confident that the temporary relief here requested is both opportune and urgent.

Wherefore your petitioners respectively pray that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to order that the export duty of 20s. per ton on sugar shall not be levied on the sugars of this present crop; and that the stamp tax on all contracts of service with emigrants shall be suspended during four months.

Port Louis, 15 December 1847.

(signed)

Pierre Diore.	A. Collard.	Ernest Leclozie.
E. Dupont.	Ch. Lienard.	Bebzim.
E. Pougnet.	Prevost de Lacroix.	R. Jack & Co.
Duclos.	— Yein.	E. Pipon.
Lamarre.	F. Leclecio.	G. L'Estrange.
Ulcoq.	Chas. Enouf.	N. Savy.
E. H. André.	J. Mailhul.	— Hardy.
Eug. Piston.	J. Sornay.	C. Deville & Co.
Charles Desgranges.	— Curé.	E. Rouillard.
L. Letard.	Ls. Raffray.	— Anselme.
J. D. Paris.	D. Pelegrin.	Alex. Gerard.
T. Gautray.	— Cauve.	F. Lionnet.
A. C. Barclay.	E. Pigneguy fils.	D. A. Fontaney.
A. Girandeau.	A. Brodier.	P. Caqueray.
H. Saundby.	Jules Jeery.	E. S. Eelix.
C. Pitot.	Alf. E. C. Rouget.	— Pigneguy.
N. Fleuriau.	— Rampal.	Ardr. Collard.
Hy. Yappin de Foudauniere.	— Morel.	Numa Desjardins.
Chas. Icery.	J. Senneville.	— Tourrette.
A. Lagesse.	Jh. Diore.	J. H. MacCann.
L. E. Brun.	P. Laffargue.	— Pilliet.
Bourgault du Coudray frères.	O. Rolando.	A. Malgontier.
F. B. Serindat.	Hunter Arbuthnot.	— Chauvin.
C. Bourgault.	C. Pitot.	Aug. Hugues.
D. Lailvaux.	F. Beguinot.	Jh. André.
Alloway Lacoste.	F. Poupinel.	A. Paillette.
Vor. de Robillard.	P. Meslin.	J. Pigneguy.
Bertrand.	T. Raynal.	E. Duvivier.
Scott & Co.	A. Desenne.	E. Duvivier.
Ed. Bourran.	A. Maurel.	J. De Souza.
Chauvin freres & Co.	— Lachiche.	— Deglos.
J. G. Cannonville.	E. de Lachenardiere.	Clod. Jamin.
— Hegnemans.	N. Bestal.	E. Caillaud.
— Fortier.	T. Villecollet.	E. Perille.
L. G. Hily.	Thos. Rose.	F. Malvezzy.
John A. Brodie.	Adzian.	L. Adler.
Gustave Brouard.	A. Lalouette.	Chas. Castellan.
L. Cantuille.	Chas. Lesur.	L. Lechelle.
Evenor Mamet.	P. Elias.	Ad. Bertin.
— Couvois.	E. Lucas.	G. Courson.
— Bertrand.	D'Hotman and Maigrot.	E. Beaugeard.
— Espitalier.	Pe. Guichard.	A. Sornay.
— Macquet Jeune.	— Boy.	D. Mackay.
R. Gouges.	Arnal N. Cayroux.	C. Marnet.

Appendix V.
MAURITIUS.

P. P. Lexieux.	B. Labutte.	Is. Emile.
Ed. Geffroy.	— Dumenton.	Alcide Demay.
M. Audibert.	C. Gaud.	Ed. Dennie.
— Barraud.	L. Francois.	R. Ducasse.
Eug. Herchenroder.	Eug. Leonce.	T. Dupont.
— Lanaugetedé.	A. Hardouim.	T. Smith.
A. B. Mécé.	T. Brochin.	F. Pragassa.
Is. Adrien.	Nemours Cochant.	— Hervé.
Lemiere Gouges & Co.	H. Baya.	— Frappier.
T. Rousset & Co.	P. Marello.	— Dupavillo.
Em. Labat.	T. Are. Asquasciati.	G. Bonnet.
T. Brun.	E. Bertrand.	A. St. Georges.
F. Chardoillet.	Eug. Folin.	Dorval Manclot.
B. Bernard.	L. Lalouette.	Ed. Mamet.
Emin. Desvaux.	— Dumazel.	— Fontenay.
A. Garrean.	— Chauvineau.	D. E. Sandapa.
Webb Brothers.	— Desvaux.	A. Seclin.
C. C. Brownrigg.	— Dubignon.	P. Loumeau.
A. Mallac.	Thomi Lindor.	— Bell.
T. Meét. A. Serving.	Tm. Cly. Belleville.	Jean Louis.
V. de Robillard fils.	E. André.	A. Zamudio.
H. Girandeau.	D. Lebrass.	— Lolliot.
T. O. Lavel.	C. G. Rodriga.	H. Folliard.
D. Constantin & Lourd.	T. Falconnet.	E. Gaud.
T. Gachet.	E. Bestel.	Lec. Coup.
— Montochio freres.	A. de Pitray.	H. Larché.
— Daubin.	N. O. Sughrué.	F. André.
A. Hodoul.	Jules Pitot.	A. Colombo.
P. Barbean fils.	T. J. Pierrette.	E. Monvoisin.
E. Marriette.	T. Pellitier.	Seneque Cadé.
Macquet aîné.	A. Harter.	— Paillette.
W. E. Vigoureaux.	Fia. Bussier.	E. Edouard.
Ed. Osierre.	Eug. Malier.	— Aristide.
K/vren J. Jk. Moon.	— Maingard.	Vor. Marot.
Ade. Meistre.	E. Dombreaux.	Hy. Merle.
P. Gachet.	E. Deschliens.	Germain aîné.
— Pitot.	P. Bastien.	Jasmin père.
— Clement.	A. Langlois.	T. Enouf.
P. A. Rurère.	E. Charreton.	Felix Toubert.
J. Maingard.	G. Serret.	— Damist.
A. W. D. Beyts.	B. Papin.	— Paskin.
Eugene Serret.	A. Chaillig.	J. A. Renny.
F. Keonig, /.	F. Is. Neptune.	— Terrière.
T. C. Nativel.	— Dumont.	A. Richard.
C. Drokhone.	F. Malepa.	Dalmasie Père.
Isidore Camoin.	H. Guibert.	F. Matthieu.
H. Gouin.	E. Sugor.	J. Is. Nanette.
P. Gerard.	Dr. Mongueret.	Ely. Honder.
E. Harel.	T. Fritchot.	E. Enouf.
A. Abraham Arlanda.	T. Renaud.	P. Fovoy.
Th. Carosin.	A. Hubert.	— Rusticelli.
Dsie. Theophile.	Clodomor Loubert.	A. Legentil.
C. Chelin.	E. Merle.	Lis. Nadean.
T. Lamarre.	Adei. Loustan.	R. Jack.
Eug. Thomy.	—	E. Sandapa fils.
Geo. Raffin.	T. B. Lasavanne.	

Enclosure No. 2.

To Messieurs *Morel, Dupont, Diore, Malvezzy, Sanneville, Castellán, Lafargue, Rolando, Arbutnot, Ulcoq, Bertin, &c. &c. &c.*

Gentlemen,

Réduit, 3 January 1848.

In replying to your address, dated the 15th December last, which came to my hands only on the 31st ultimo, I would be permitted to express to you at the outset my deep concern at the colony's receipt of tidings from home, of events fraught with such embarrassing, and, I fear in no few instances, distressing consequences to various interests in our community; and my honest desire to afford you every immediate relief which I can satisfy myself to be within my power and means legitimately to accord.

You counsel me in this emergency to lay before the Legislature proposals for suspending the payment of the export duty on sugars of the present crop, and for the remission of the stamp duty on emigrant labour for a space of four months, upon the ground,—

1. Of communications made to your correspondents in London by direction of the Secretary of State, expressive of the Government's desire to afford to the colony all the assistance which it is competently within the power of Government to contribute in such junctures; and,

2. The reported competency of the Treasury at this hour to admit of such sacrifice.

The active interest taken by the Secretary of State in all the concerns of the colony, so repeatedly manifested by his Lordship, furnishes us with a sufficient guarantee that there will

will be no delay in the communication to this government of any assurances which may have been given by Lord Grey's direction to parties addressing him on an occasion so momentous, or on the forwarding of any instructions corresponding with those assurances.

But I apprehend it is not the part of the local government to anticipate the receipt of any such instructions, or to proceed to originate measures properly referable to the supreme authority for previous sanction, and to proceed to carry them into execution, resting upon the sole presumption that they are about to be countenanced from such authority.

With regard to the second argument adduced in favour of the proposed concession, the condition of the Treasury will be presently exposed to the public by my invitation; and its state of preparation for making extraordinary sacrifices consistently with the principles laid down in Earl Grey's despatches recently given to the public, tested.

The ample guarantee, however, of the Treasury being able to afford these concessions, the expediency is suggested of deferring the prosecution of certain public works on hand.

But these consist, chiefly, all the most expensive of them, of provision for the indigent sick—very defective at this hour—the infirm and helpless, unprovided with any sort of refuge; the insane, still most miserably disposed of, and increasing in numbers among us; the female prisoners, for whom we have to this day no decent receptacle or provision whatever; and none for the effectual classification of convicted offenders of either sex, an object of primary importance with all governments; and these in addition to the indispensable necessity of extensively repairing highways and bridges, constitute calls which I feel assured, gentlemen, you will be as little ready as myself to postpone attending to in favour of any other considerations, however pressing or prominent in importance at the moment.

Nor will you, I apprehend, require me to deal partially in your favour, to the prejudice of other interests in the community; or to suspend the operation of the stamp duty without making a corresponding concession to the payers of the monthly tax.

But this remission, for however limited a season, would work most prejudicially to your own proper interests; especially so at this busy period of the year, since it is universally admitted, and tested by the vouchers of all competent reporters, that the effect of levying the monthly tax has been to institute a more active police system among the Indians, so generally called for, and to reclaim numerous stragglers and fugitives from any fixed employment to labour upon the sugar estates; and these would most surely return to their independent habits so soon as the contemplated immunity contingent upon the remission of the stamp duty should be granted.

You quote correctly, gentlemen, from portions of my published despatches, in which I am bound to say that the colony is sorely burdened with taxation, and it will be most satisfactory to me to be able shortly to redeem the pledge tendered to the colony some time since, that I would exert myself to effect a lightening of these burdens where found most practicable and most required.

A specification of duties proposed to be reduced or modified is already drafted, and should the Council be consenting to the measure, will be submitted without delay for the sanction of the Secretary of State, calculated, it is believed, to afford no inconsiderable relief to the public at large; comprising also a diminution, for the term contemplated, of the export duty on sugar.

And I beg you to rest assured, gentlemen, that no effort of mine shall still be wanting further to reduce these charges upon the public at large as the opportunities present themselves, and the means of availing myself of them are furnished to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,
Lieutenant-general.

Appendix VI.

RETURNS of the Amount derived from all TAXES, RATES, and DUES, Public and Parochial, including Amount expended towards Maintenance of SCHOOLS and various CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS in the several *West India Islands* and the *Mauritius*, for the Years 1823, 1834, 1838, and 1846.—(Abstracted from the Blue Books.)

A N T I G U A.

1 8 2 3.			1 8 3 4.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Record Tax - - - - -	456	15 9½	Record tax - - - - -	273	11 7
Deficiency of white servants - -	4,185	- -	Tax on deficiency of white servants - -	92	15 0½
Militia fines - - - - -	795	14 10	Street tax - - - - -	290	3 10
Colonial duty on liquors imported -	485	15 -	Colonial duty on liquors imported - -	142	6 7
Assessment of six per cent. on houses, stores, &c., under Street Act - -	1,792	15 -	Duty on sugar retailed - - - - -	1	2 -½
Assessment on dwelling-houses, under Cistern Act - - - - -	79	15 1	Import duty on merchandize - - - - -	3,304	14 11½
Duty on sugar retailed - - - - -	3	7 2½	Duty on liquor licences - - - - -	1,467	7 6
Powder duty - - - - -	64	11 5½	Receipts from His Majesty's customs -	4,271	13 9½
Licences under Act for Shooting Game, &c. - - - - -	176	8 -	Powder duty - - - - -	217	12 10½
Assessment to two per cent. on consigned and transient merchandize - -	2,500	19 7½	Rent of public offices - - - - -	14	12 6
Duty on licences for retailing liquors -	1,521	- -	Duty on licences to peddlers - - - - -	36	8 4
Duty on rum retailed - - - - -	979	14 4	Public fines - - - - -	32	15 2½
Sale of liquors - - - - -	15	6 -	Amount received from Commissioners under a recent Act of the Legislature "for the immediate relief of the slave population," being a repayment for advances made to distressed planters in the course of the past year - -	717	17 9
Duty on imports from America - -	5,107	2 6½	Amount drawn from Coutts & Co. on account of judgment recovered in the case of <i>Mugrave v. Wyke</i> , for customs duties retained - - - - -	770	8 3
£.	18,280	5 9¾	Local Revenues.—Tax on Slaves and Land:		
			St. John's - - - - -	1,571	- 7½
			St. George's - - - - -	531	8 -
			St. Peter's - - - - -	437	9 4½
			St. Philip's - - - - -	567	18 11
			St. Paul's - - - - -	635	2 6
			St. Mary's - - - - -	742	10 -
			£.	16,119	- 2
			Ecclesiastical:		
			St. John's - - - - -	357	- -
			St. George's - - - - -	253	- -
			St. Peter's - - - - -	238	- -
			St. Philip's - - - - -	266	- -
			St. Paul's - - - - -	238	- -
			St. Mary's - - - - -	219	- -
			£.	1,571	- -
			Schools:		
			St. John's - - - - -	400	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	72	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	72	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	100	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	20	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	75	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	50	- -
			St. Paul's - - - - -	50	- -
			Ditto - - - - -	30	- -
			St. John's - - - - -	20	- -
			St. Mary's - - - - -	20	- -
			St. Philip's - - - - -	20	- -
			St. John's (no extra pay) - - - - -	-	- -
			£.	909	- -

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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A N T I G U A—continued.

1838.			1846.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Record tax	213	9 10	Record tax	469	4 3½
Street tax	432	13 1	Street tax	488	9 11½
Colonial duty on liquors imported	270	10 ½	Duty on sugar retailed	7	10 6
Duty on sugar retailed	4	10 11	Duty on liquor licences	1,345	10 -
Import duty on merchandize	3,210	17 7	Receipts of foreign duties from Her Majesty's Customs	5,545	12 10½
Duty on liquor licences	950	12 6	Ditto from harbour masters	23	7 4
Receipts from Her Majesty's Customs	5,285	17 9	Duty on pedlers' licences	71	10 4
Ditto from harbour masters	19	3 11	Duty on shooting licences	64	14 4
Duty on pedlers' licences	50	4 ½	Public fines	1,197	18 7
Ditto on shooting licences	74	11 9	Tariff duties	18,281	- 2½
Public fines	267	- 5	Receipts from powder officer	148	11 4
Public loan	2,001	14 1½	Ditto from Her Majesty's Customs, being surplus of tonnage duty	1,595	11 2½
Receipts from powder officer	40	1 4½	Interest account	481	12 6
Proceeds of sale of old cage	19	2 8½	Cistern tax	9	18 11
Export duty on produce	4,210	10 9			
Tax on houses and stores	540	11 8			
Tax on uncultivated land	111	- 5			
Local Revenues:			Local Revenues:		
St. Peter's	580	18 1½	St. John's parish	4,740	19 1
St. George's	450	8 -	St. Peter's (no return).		
St. Mary's	519	19 -	St. Philip's	505	19 1
St. Paul's	690	11 -	St. George's	673	19 10
St. John's	1,960	5 5	St. Mary's	619	12 6
St. Philip's (no return).			St. Paul's	827	- -
£.	18,904	1 7	£.	36,997	11 6½
Ecclesiastical:			Ecclesiastical:		
St. John's	383	- -	St. John's	460	- -
St. Mary's	230	- -	St. Mary's	330	- -
St. Paul's	275	- -	St. George's	300	- -
St. Peter's	300	- -	St. Peter's	300	- -
St. George's	266	- -	St. Philip's	321	16 5½
St. Philip's	288	- -	St. Paul's	300	- -
£.	1,742	- -	£.	2,011	16 5½
Schools:			Schools:		
St. John's	150	- -	St. John's	250	- -
"	11	5 -	"	150	- -
"	6	15 -	"	26	13 4
"	100	- -	St. Peter's	25	- -
"	6	6 -	St. Mary's	25	- -
"	100	- -	"	24	- -
"	75	- -	"	12	- -
"	9	12 -	St. George's	2	10 -
"	9	12 -	St. Philip's	10	- -
"	9	12 -	"	37	10 -
"	9	12 -	St. Paul's	82	- -
"	25	- -	Mico schools	181	- -
"	7	10 -			
St. Mary's	25	- -	£.	825	13 4
"	7	10 -			
St. Paul's	25	- -			
"	25	- -			
"	25	- -			
"	10	- -			
St. Peter's	10	- -			
"	2	10 -			
"	2	10 -			
"	40	- -			
St. George's	10	- -			
"	10	- -			
"	8	6 8			
"	5	- -			
"	3	6 -			
St. Philip's	10	- -			
"	10	- -			
"	3	6 -			
"	3	6 -			
"	5	6 -			
£.	761	4 8			

B A H A M A S.

1 8 2 3.			1 8 3 4.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
On imports per annual Act - - -	16,461	6 8	On imports - - - - -	13,736	13 11
On exports „ - - - - -	4,328	4 7	On exports - - - - -	1,414	14 -
In virtue of certain other Colonial Acts	7,467	15 -	Receipts by virtue of colonial Acts - -	4,238	12 6
Income-tax 10 per cent. on salaries of public officers - - - - -	1,248	2 -	£.	19,390	- 5
	£.	29,505 8 3	Local:		
Grants to churches - - - - -	2,626	8 6	Rents of pews in Christ-church parish for the year 1834 - - - - -	133	7 2
			Rents of pews in St. Mathew's parish for the year 1834 - - - - -	37	1 9½
			£.	170	8 11½
			Schools:		
			Christ-church parish - - - - -	227	10 -
			St. John's - - - - -	140	16 8
			St. Patrick - - - - -	140	16 8
			St. Thomas - - - - -	133	19 1
			St. Peter - - - - -	125	6 -
			£.	768	8 5
			Ecclesiastical:		
			Christ-church living - - - - -	365	12 3
			St. Mathew's „ - - - - -	352	4 2
			St. Thomas' „ - - - - -	283	3 8
			£.	1,001	- 1
1 8 3 8.			1 8 4 6.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
On imports - - - - -	21,883	12 2	Import duties - - - - -	13,848	14 7
On exports and taxes - - - - -	4,681	3 2	Export duty on salt - - - - -	2,081	9 3
Quit rents - - - - -	1	2 4	Tonnage duty - - - - -	2,063	12 -
	£.	26,565 17 8	Anchorage, harbour fees, fee of 12 s. 6 d. on each vessel - - - - -	347	- 6
Local:			Same at Turk's Islands - - - - -	59	2 3
Rent of pews in St. Mathew's Church £.	106	- 6	Export duty on Bahama produce except salt - - - - -	73	16 1
			Fees from police office - - - - -	17	4 6
			Tax on licences to hawk goods - - - - -	17	10 -
			Pew rents from St. Andrew's Church - - - - -	434	3 11
			Salt pond shares - - - - -	120	13 9½
			Queen's fines - - - - -	277	6 7
			Interest from public bank - - - - -	329	14 4
			Vendue tax - - - - -	1,064	14 9½
			Liquor licence tax - - - - -	365	- -
			Assessed tax on horses, carriages, and dogs - - - - -	287	1 -
			Fees on licences to pilots - - - - -	4	- -
			Penalty for violation of Colonial Revenue Act - - - - -	100	- -
			Tax on licence to dispense medicines - - - - -	10	- -
			Receipts from Custom-house - - - - -	4,211	15 9
			Proceeds of seizure under Colonial Revenue Laws - - - - -	42	17 3
			Market rates and tolls - - - - -	348	11 3
			Tax on salaries of officers under Pension Act - - - - -	78	11 2
			Crown rents from lessees of ponds, Turk's Islands - - - - -	1,197	1 9
			£.	27,379	19 10½
			Schools - - - - -	£.	1,118 8 8
			Ecclesiastical:		
			Christ Church - - - - -	333	5 -
			St. Mathew's - - - - -	327	16 3
			Harbour Island - - - - -	273	8 9
			St. Ann's - - - - -	300	- -
			St. Thomas - - - - -	247	8 11
			£.	1,481	18 11

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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BARBADOS.

1823.			1834.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Fixed during the administration of Governor Sir Henry Warde - - -	5,500	- -	Tax raised on slaves, 1s. 3d. currency, or 10 d. sterling each - - -	3,483	16 8
4s. acre on land for the allowance of 150 l. per annum to each rector, being 11 in number - - -	1,595	19 4	" on sugar mills - - -	266	13 4
Amount of duties on articles brought from America, according to Act of Parliament, from 5 September 1822 to 10 October 1823 - - -	13,612	1 5½	" on four-wheel carriages - - -	82	- -
Fines incurred for the non-attendance of jurors - - -	20	- -	" on two-wheel ditto - - -	114	13 4
Market toll, &c. - - -	247	8 1½	Licences - - -	181	13 4
A fine incurred by I. J. Finling, for the non-registration of a slave - - -	50	- -	Fines - - -	80	2 11
Duty received on wine, brandy, and gin imported - - -	3,499	11 7½	Stamp duty - - -	41	2 2
Tonnage of 2s. 6d. per ton on all shipping trading to the island - - -	4,905	17 6	Net proceeds fugitive slaves - - -	47	13 5
	£.	29,430 18 -½	Fees collected by the town clerk - - -	183	17 -
Central school - - - - -	£.	800 - -	This sum received from the secretary of the island, being the balance of the half year's proceeds of his office - - -	537	10 -
			Received from the collector of Her Majesty's customs for the port of Bridgetown for duties collected under Acts of Parliament, after deducting sundry amounts by virtue of a Treasury Minute Received by order of the Commissioners of the Customs on account of foreign duties retained - - -	4,602	1 11
			Received for duties on wine, brandy, gin, and other spirituous liquors - - -	14,423	1 7
			This amount levied on the inhabitants of Bridgetown towards defraying the expenses of a town police, after deducting the amount allowed the churchwarden for the rent of station houses - - -	2,343	19 7
			Tonnage duty on shipping - - -	1,103	17 10
			Received from the Mole head officer for duties - - -	4,029	19 11
			Received from the respective churchwardens - - -	200	17 3
				110	1 8
				£.	31,842 1 11
			Central school - - - - -	800	- -
			Parochial schools (uncertain).		
			11 clergy at 500 l. currency - - -	5,500	- -

1838.		
	£.	s. d.
Tax on mills, carriages, horses, and dogs	4,365	18 2
Tax on land - - - - -	479	17 5
Licences - - - - -	2,842	14 8
Stamp duty and market tolls - - -	560	12 4
Deposits - - - - -	20	- -
Fees collected by the town clerk - - -	811	1 1
Fees, &c. paid in by the stipendiary justices - - - - -	118	3 4
Ditto by justices of the peace - - -	125	13 -
Ditto by the Speights and Hide Town police - - - - -	88	12 7
Fines paid in by the inspector of rural police - - - - -	16	1 6
Bridgetown police tax, paid over by the churchwarden - - - - -	1,005	5 11
Short gauge - - - - -	7	13 4
Collected by virtue of executions directed to the provost marshal, &c. - - -	147	10 6
Incidental receipts - - - - -	3	4 1
Received from the collector of Her Majesty's customs, balance of tonnage and Crown duties - - - - -	7,128	3 9
Received from the colonial secretary - - -	306	2 6
Duties on liquors - - - - -	6,625	1 8
Tonnage - - - - -	2,135	11 11
Duties collected by the Mole head officer - - -	274	12 2
	£.	27,061 19 11
Central school - - - - -	533	6 8

1846.		
	£.	s. d.
Surplus tonnage and Crown duties - - -	12,235	- 9
Imports - - - - -	15,946	13 2½
Exports - - - - -	3,538	- -
Market toll - - - - -	470	15 5½
Licences - - - - -	3,886	12 11½
Receipts from the churchwarden of St. Michael on account of police assessment	1,935	13 2
Excise - - - - -	2,389	15 11
Receipts on account of road tax - - -	3,087	- -
Ditto amount of church tax in the parish of St. Andrew, 9d. currency per acre on land, and parish of St. Peter, 6d. currency per acre - - - - -	324	1 4½
Fees and fines - - - - -	3,196	4 7
Hospital stoppages - - - - -	226	9 -
Poundage - - - - -	7	18 4
Net proceeds of the seizure sloop "Amelia" - - -	102	8 6
Militia exemptions - - - - -	19	4 7
Levy collected by virtue of exceptions - - -	2	17 3
Receipts from churchwarden of St. Lucy, in full of loan - - - - -	35	12 11½
Receipts for subsistence of lunatics - - -	46	17 6
Receipts from the secretary of police board - - -	7	5 -
Drawn from deposits in the chartered banks	35,416	13 4
Receipts from the churchwarden of St. Michael, on account of the Fire Indemnity Fund - - - - -	291	- 3
First instalment from St. Andrew's - - -	83	6 8
	£.	83,149 10 9½

BARBADOS—continued.

1838—continued.		1846—continued.	
Established clergy - - - -	£. s. d. 3,666 13 4	Local Revenues :	
Grant to the parish of St. Joseph, to complete the church - - - -	333 6 8	Parish of St. Peter - - - -	currency £. 1,400 19 - ¹ / ₂
£.	4,000 - -	" St. John - - - -	\$ 2,797 40
		" St. James - - - -	" 2,333 24 ¹ / ₂
		" St. George - - - -	" 4,631 78
		" St. Joseph - - - -	" 2,075 6 ¹ / ₂
		" St. Lucy - - - -	" 1,976 43
		" St. Michael - - - -	£. 23,026 3 3 ¹ / ₂
		" St. Thomas - - - -	" 581 16 2
		" Christ Church - - - -	" 903 10 2 ¹ / ₂
		" St. Philip - - - -	\$ 4,077 37
		" St. Andrew - - - -	" 2,038 -
		Central schools - - - -	£. 512 16 4
		Education grant - - - -	- 375 - -
			£. 887 16 4
		Established clergy - - - -	- 3,525 12 10
		Curates - - - -	- 1,270 16 -
			£. 4,796 8 10

BRITISH GUIANA.

DISTRICT OF DEMERARA ONLY.

1823.		1834.	
Capitation tax - - - -	f. 113,066 17 8	Beacon and tonnage duty - - - -	£. s. d. 2,021 9 6 ² / ₃
Acro money - - - -	1,272 17 -	Cart licences - - - -	133 11 5 ² / ₃
Licences to wood-cutters - - - -	6,680 - -	Liquor, petty grog shop, and billiard-table licences - - - -	1,021 8 6 ¹ / ₂
Duty on wines and spirits, and tax on transient traders - - - -	14,592 10 -	Huckster licences - - - -	44 12 10 ⁴ / ₃
Beacon and tonnage duty - - - -	25,471 - -	Colonial duties on wines and spirits - - - -	5,379 10 - ¹ / ₂
Huckster licences - - - -	3,421 - -	Transient traders' tax - - - -	131 16 7 ¹ / ₁₀
Income tax - - - -	32,724 - -	Tax on slaves - - - -	1,012 10 -
Tax on slaves - - - -	14,112 - -	Tax on horses and carriages - - - -	2,288 17 1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
" horses and carriages - - - -	12,996 - -	Tax on income - - - -	3,662 17 1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
" produce of estates - - - -	119,148 - 8	Tax on produce - - - -	23,144 14 9
" liquor licences - - - -	2,696 10 -	Surplus of gaol fees - - - -	572 18 10 ⁴ / ₃
One year's hire Demerara Ferry - - - -	5,000 - -	Board of Police, on account of advances to the colony workhouse - - - -	251 8 6 ² / ₃
Petty grog shop licences - - - -	2,980 1 -	Deposits in the savings bank of slaves - - - -	84 1 5 ² / ₃
Cart licences - - - -	1,100 - -	Received at the rate of 10 stivers for each man on board of vessels clearing from this port, being hospital money, and which was formerly paid to the treasurer of the Poor Fund - - - -	139 13 2 ⁵ / ₃
£.	355,260 16 4	Collected fines - - - -	141 13 11 ² / ₃
		Nett proceeds of old Orphan Chamber - - - -	61 1 5 ² / ₃
		Nett proceeds of St. George's parsonage - - - -	266 13 3 ¹ / ₂
		Nett proceeds of Scotch parsonage - - - -	196 8 6 ¹ / ₂
		Local taxes, Georgetown - - - -	2,800 1 1
		Market fees and rent of stalls - - - -	226 14 3
		Amount from colony for repairs of roads through town - - - -	589 5 8
		Ditto for clearing and weeding Parade-ground, digging trenches - - - -	472 11 4
		Ditto for repairing Ferry-road - - - -	71 8 6
		Ditto for work done by labourers of the town gang - - - -	81 18 -
		Ditto for a tunnel sold - - - -	130 19 -
			£. 44,928 4 6
		Ecclesiastical :	
		St. John, Essequibo - - - -	428 11 5 ¹ / ₃
		Trinity parish - - - -	428 11 5 ¹ / ₃
			£. 857 2 10 ¹ / ₃

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING

1499
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BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

DISTRICT OF DEMERARA ONLY.			DISTRICTS OF DEMERARA AND BERBICE.		
1838.			1846.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Tax on horses and carriages	2,355	11 5 ²	Horse and carriage tax	656	17 6
Tax on Income	5,139	5 8 ⁵	Income tax	1,828	1 - ²
Tax on produce	30,038	5 6	Produce tax	4,036	9 4 ²
Poll tax	53	7 1 ¹⁰	Gun licences	149	3 4
Gun licences	163	8 6 ¹²	Wine and spirit duties	22,173	18 4
Wine and spirit duties	9,928	6 1 ¹⁰	Beacon and tonnage duties	7,793	- 4 ²
Beacon and tonnage duties	5,018	9 3 ⁹	Hospital money	153	15 3
Hospital money	181	3 6 ¹²	Import duties	70,368	2 10 ²
Import duties	23,893	3 -	Liquor licences	401	- 10
Huckster licences	284	- -	Retail spirit licences	7,250	- -
Spirit licences	1,414	5 8 ⁸	Retail spirit ditto, rural districts	7,948	12 3 ²
Liquor licences	375	- -	Rum duty	28,554	5 5
Cart licences	204	5 8 ⁸	Surplus duties from Her Majesty's customs	15,013	3 9
Rum duties	1,321	1 8 ⁹	Wood-cutting licences	1,151	16 11
Custom-house duties	9,334	9 7 ¹⁰	Acre money	153	12 6 ²
Wood-cutting licences	287	7 3 ¹²	Cart licences	494	15 10
Acre money	292	15 4 ⁴	Huckster licences	1,702	1 8
Collected fines	313	12 10 ⁴	Shop licences	2,602	9 5 ²
Nett proceeds of Scotch parsonage	62	10 -	Auction duties, 2 per cent.	468	11 - ²
Militia fines	43	2 10 ⁴	Ditto - - 1 per cent.	234	7 3 ²
Law expenses recovered	17	2 10 ⁴	Ditto licences	104	3 4
Savings accrued from Provost Marshal Hammill's salary	166	8 6 ¹²	Cart tax	50	- -
Defaulters per ordinance, No. 17	42	17 1 ¹⁰	Berbice vendue tax	42	2 1
Received in part of the loan to the mayor and town council	1,107	2 10 ⁴	Collected fines	1,746	11 10 ²
Received from Commissioners' department, repayment of the issues made in 1836 for defraying expenses of military convicts	71	4 2 ²	Unexpended balance of civil list	304	10 10
Unexpended balance of civil list, 1837	50	14 6 ¹²	Grants of land	373	8 6 ²
Sundry deposits of appraisements of the services of app. lors.	2,169	12 10 ⁴	Police reward fund fines	226	3 6 ²
Surplus fees of registrar's office	6,667	9 9 ⁹	Interest on saving bank loan	216	17 1 ²
Ditto - marshal's office	5,023	15 6 ¹²	Receipts of overland mail	890	13 4
Fees of government secretary	1,791	- 8 ⁸	Penal settlement receipts	253	3 8
Fees of secretary to chief justice	550	9 3 ⁶	Commissioners of roads and bridges	247	15 11 ²
Fees of high sheriff's office	265	1 5 ²	Mud lots, New Amsterdam	104	3 4
Amount of taxes, Georgetown	4,817	11 -	Commissary contracts for roads and bridges	456	1 - ²
Market fees and rent of stalls	606	15 -	Licences for public entertainments	39	11 8
Amount received from the colony for keeping in repair the main street through Georgetown	982	2 10	Loan for public bridges	11,530	16 8
Amount received from ditto, for keeping in repair the ferry road	250	- 6	Mahaica bridge tolls	121	17 11
Loan from colony in aid of town funds	3,571	8 10	Auction duties, Berbice	28	13 1 ²
Fines received from mayor's court	366	16 5	Unclaimed balances of estates from administrator-general	4,865	5 5 ²
Fine from George Booker, for objecting to continue his seat as town councillor	50	- -	Ditto - ditto, Berbice	889	8 1 ²
Received for a coker sold belonging to the town	400	- -	Loan in aid of the introduction of Portuguese emigrants	1,571	17 6
	£.	120,610 4 3	Immigration purposes on account rice sold	211	4 2
Ecclesiastical:			Fees, secretary to chief justice	164	4 2
Established church	5,815	- -	Government secretary's office	1,563	8 9
Church of Scotland	4,515	- -	High sheriff's office	175	16 8
Reformed Church of Holland	735	- -	Registrar's office, Berbice	1,319	12 3 ²
Roman Catholic	1,080	- -	Assistant government secretary's office	78	16 3
Church Missionary Society	-	- -	Sheriff's office	45	4 7
	£.	12,245 - -	Registrar's office, Georgetown	5,619	14 5
Boys' free school in Georgetown	157	12 -	Marshal's office, Georgetown	3,922	19 2 ²
Girls' ditto - ditto	not stated.		Interests on deposits in savings bank	6	11 9
			Rent of town lands	5	4 2
			Rental of market, slaughter-house, &c.	2,359	19 11
			Police fines	406	9 2
			£.	219,176	15 8
			Ecclesiastical:		
			St. George	700	- -
			St. Paul's	535	- -
			St. Matthew's	535	- -
			St. Swithin's		
			St. Luke's		not stated.
			St. James's		
			St. Peter's	535	- -
			St. John's	535	- -
			Trinity	535	- -
			St. Patrick's	416	13 4
			All Saint's	591	5 8
			St. Michael		
			St. Saviour's		not stated.
			St. Clement's		
			Different Scotch churches	4,751	4 9
			Schools:	9,134	3 9
			34 Church of England; 20 Scotch Church; 5 Wesleyan; 21 London Missionary		Amounts not given in most cases.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

DISTRICT OF BERBICE.

1823.		1834.	
Head money - - - -	f. 48,582 10 -	Vendue tax - - - -	f. 613 9 6
Plantation money - - - -	13,159 4 6	Lastage, anchor, and flag money - - - -	998 19 3
Weigh money - - - -	81,046 9 9	Hospital money - - - -	39 5 8
Vendue duty - - - -	20,675 2 12	Assistant government secretary's office - - - -	312 12 1
Last, anchor, and flag money - - - -	13,524 - -	Registrar's office - - - -	2,074 2 5
Hospital money - - - -	575 - -	Receiver-general's fees on vessels - - - -	84 1 5
Church money - - - -	5,661 8 8	Petty duty office - - - -	579 6 9
Transient tax - - - -	17 11 -	Fiscal's and sheriff's department - - - -	33 8 6
Duty on liquors imported - - - -	4,176 17 -	Income tax - - - -	1,748 7 1
Ditto stamps - - - -	1,726 - -	Tax on slaves - - - -	343 1 5
Ditto licence to retail spirits - - - -	750 - -	Tax on produce - - - -	8,375 18 10
Ditto manumission - - - -	2,400 - -	Tax on cattle and plantains - - - -	482 19 2
Town assessment - - - -	24,143 17 -	Taxes on horses and carriages - - - -	545 2 10
Road and bridge money - - - -	2,431 - -	Miscellaneous receipts - - - -	303 15 1
Militia exception fines - - - -	1,885 13 -	Capitulation tax - - - -	3,713 5 8
Overplus fees from the secretary's office - - - -	9,982 5 12	Fines into the colony chest - - - -	11 - 5
Custom-house duties - - - -	4,633 5 -	Aere money - - - -	892 9 3
Fines and penalties (petty duties) - - - -	75 - -	Fines paid into king's chest - - - -	31 7 10
	f. 235,440 101 45		f. 21,775 140 108
		Local Revenues:	
		Poor's fund, New Amsterdam - - - -	239 11 -
		Board of police - - - -	1,094 2 5
			f. 1,333 13 5
		Ecclesiastical:	
		New Amsterdam - - - -	guilders 7,000 - -
		Free schools - - - -	200 - -
1838.		1846.	
Colonial import duty - - - -	f. 71,440 6 6	<i>See DEMERARA.</i>	
Wine and spirit duty - - - -	20,194 10 -		
Tonnage duty and river fee - - - -	17,900 - -		
Liquor licences - - - -	3,975 - -		
Wood-cutting ditto - - - -	2,064 - -		
Saving bank deposits - - - -	12,339 11 -		
Deposits - - - -	9,096 - -		
Fines - - - -	1,096 - -		
Arrear taxes - - - -	5,360 6 -		
Gun licences - - - -	484 - -		
Rum duties - - - -	855 5 -		
Hucksters' passes - - - -	846 - -		
Income tax - - - -	25,176 10 -		
Produce tax - - - -	168,595 15 9		
Horse and carriage tax - - - -	5,478 - -		
Poll tax - - - -	2,058 - -		
Registrar's office - - - -	25,584 15 12		
Sworn accountant's office - - - -	2,370 2 -		
Sheriff's office - - - -	891 7 -		
Vendue tax - - - -	10,860 - -		
Cart licences - - - -	3,000 - -		
Public stellings - - - -	220 - -		
	f. 389,881 87 27		
Local:			
Board of police, New Amsterdam - - - -	- - -		
Church and poor's fund - - - -	- - -		
Deposit in British Guiana Bank - - - -	2,857 2 10		
Fines levied in the district - - - -	468 14 4		
	f. 3,325 16 14		
Schools:			
All Saints national school - - - -	£. 200 - -		
" infant school - - - -	" 200 - -		
Brunswick chapel schools - - - -	f. 1,000 - -		
Fraser chapel - - - -	f. 1,000 - -		
Hanover chapel - - - -	" 1,000 - -		
Perseverance chapel - - - -	about £. 110 - -		
Union chapel - - - -	" 100 - -		
	£. 2,610 - -		

DOMINICA.

1823.		1834.	
	Currency.		Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Manumissions - - - - -	627 - -	Licences for retailing spirits - - -	320 10 2
Tippling licences - - - - -	792 - -	Duties on wines and spirits - - -	351 17 9
Transient duties - - - - -	142 6 6	Income tax - - - - -	410 13 2
American Act - - - - -	6,047 - 1	Tax on slaves - - - - -	2,808 - -
Tax on exportation of slaves - - -	915 - -	Fines - - - - -	14 16 -
Capitation tax, 3s. on slaves, for repairing roads - - - - -	2,327 17 -	Duties under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59 - -	637 8 -
Duties on wines, spirits and tea - -	1,231 - -		£. 4,543 5 1
	£. 12,082 3 7	Assessment of two per cent. on the rental of houses and lots in the town of Roseau, by virtue of the Town Warden Act - - - - -	£. 169 8 2
		Schoolmaster - - - - -	50 - -
		Schoolmistress - - - - -	50 - -
			£. 100 - -
Three instalments for building church -	1,255 15 -	Clergyman - - - - -	£. 240 - -
1838.		1846.	
	Sterling.		Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Licences for retailing spirits and wine -	380 - -	Licences for boats and canoes - - -	207 - -
Duties on wines and spirits imported -	626 19 3	Licences for hawkers and pedlers - -	34 12 -
Assessments on houses and lots in Roseau	357 13 10	Licences for auctioneers - - - - -	4 - -
Fines - - - - -	56 10 -	Licences for owners of seines - - -	16 9 8
Customs duties (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59) -	1,179 12 8	Duty on exports - - - - -	730 - -
Ditto - (18 Geo. 3) - - - - -	61 4 11	Tax on sales at auction - - - - -	12 7 7
Ditto - half per cent. for collection	123 3 8	Taxes on incomes, saddle horses, dogs, and servants - - - - -	769 11 4
Ditto - under colonial authority -	744 4 6	Certificates to porters and boatmen -	11 5 9
	£. 3,529 8 10	Boats and canoes registered - - -	13 12 4
		Duties under Rum Duty Bill - - -	1,369 1 10
Assessment of 2½ per cent. on the town of Roseau, by virtue of the Town Wardens' Act, and half per cent. more by virtue of the Town Police Act -	357 13 10	Fines - - - - -	206 8 6
		From the town wardens, on account of the loan from the colony - - - -	40 - -
Schoolmaster, St. George - - - - -	50 - -	Licence to a non-resident to retail goods	10 - -
Schoolmistress, Roseau - - - - -	48 - -	Under Classical Seminary Act - - -	15 - -
Schoolmistress, infant school, Roseau -	26 - -	Received from seizures - - - - -	10 4 5
	£. 124 - -	Under Act now 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93 - -	1,597 19 5
		Under Act of 22 February 1832, tonnage	835 14 6
Clergyman - - - - -	240 - -	Under Act of 23 January 1845, import -	6,301 4 2
House rent, ditto - - - - -	60 - -		£. 12,184 10 8
	£. 300 - -	Schoolmasters and } - - - - -	£. 605 2 -
		Schoolmistresses - }	
		Clergyman, St. George - - - - -	£. 320 - -

G R E N A D A.

1823.			1834.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Taxes on produce imposed by Money Bill - - - - -	12,385	17 1	Tax on rents of houses, 2 ½ per cent. - - - - -	325	16 8
Powder duty collected - - - - -	1,830	6 -	Tax on unattached slaves - - - - -	512	4 5
Duty on wines imported - - - - -	231	2 1	Tax on saddle horses - - - - -	263	6 8
Seven licences to retail spirituous liquors - - - - -	700	- -	Tax on sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, coffee, and cocoa, 2 ¼ per cent. - - - - -	5,831	9 1
Fines for non-attendance at militia and troop musters - - - - -	188	2 -	Powder duty - - - - -	592	14 8
Fines imposed for deficiency of labour upon the public roads - - - - -	42	- -	Duty on wines - - - - -	436	14 8
Fines for selling bread deficient in weight - - - - -	4	11 -	Tax on tea - - - - -	60	- -
Balance of harbour duties paid over by the Commissioners - - - - -	638	12 4	Tax on refined sugar - - - - -	102	4 5 ½
Balance of canal duties, ditto - - - - -	368	6 2	Tax on gin and brandy - - - - -	165	9 6 ½
Net proceeds of old Court House - - - - -	22	18 6	Tax on vendue sales - - - - -	22	4 5 ½
Duties imposed by virtue of 3 Geo. 4, c. 44 & 48, for 12 months - - - - -	6,900	13 8	Tax on transient traders - - - - -	80	- -
			Tax on tobacco - - - - -	102	4 5 ½
	£.	23,312 8 11	Fines for non-attendance at troop and militia musters - - - - -	41	16 -
			Ditto, imposed by magistrates - - - - -	37	14 8
Clergy of the colony - - - - -	2,080	- -	Licences to retail spirituous liquors - - - - -	422	4 5
Clerks of the different parishes - - - - -	214	10 -	Balance canal duties - - - - -	78	15 8 ½
Organist of the church of St. George - - - - -	200	13 8	Balance harbour duties - - - - -	134	- 3 ½
	£.	2,494 10 -	Tonnage duties - - - - -	2,024	2 6
			Local revenues - - - - -	142	16 -
				£.	11,375 18 10 ½
			Schools, Government grant, and contributions - - - - -	246	- -
			Clergyman, St. George - - - - -	286	10 1
			Ditto - - St. John and St. Mark - - - - -	286	10 1
			Ditto - - St. Patrick - - - - -	200	- -
			Ditto - - St. Andrew and St. David's - - - - -	286	10 1
			Ditto - - Carriacou - - - - -	286	10 1
				£.	1,347 16 4
1838.			1846.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Tax on unattached slaves, at 2s. - - - - -	146	8 -	Taxes on horses and mules, at 20s. each, and on assessed value of houses, at 1 ½ per cent. - - - - -	881	4 4
Tax on horses, at 20s. - - - - -	510	- -	Duties of 15 per cent. on tobacco, snuff, and cigars imported - - - - -	137	2 5
Tax on gigs and carriages, at 40s. - - - - -	32	- -	Duties of 7 ½ on wines imported - - - - -	231	2 2
Tax on value of houses, at 1 ¾ per cent. - - - - -	285	8 9	Duties of 2s. per gallon on spirits and cordials imported - - - - -	216	7 6
Tax on sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, cotton, 1 ¾ per cent. - - - - -	3,976	6 7	Duties of 10s. each on horned cattle imported - - - - -	70	- -
Duty on wines imported - - - - -	449	1 8	Duties of 20s. each on horses imported - - - - -	68	- -
Duty on foreign spirits, ditto - - - - -	204	8 6	Duties of 3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on sundry articles imported - - - - -	1,378	9 1
Duty on tobacco, ditto - - - - -	46	15 7	Duties on exports - - - - -	1,832	12 10
Duty on horses, ditto - - - - -	22	- -	Duties of 3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on sundry exports not enumerated above - - - - -	23	- 9
Duty on mules, ditto - - - - -	51	10 -	Duties on imports - - - - -	3,664	3 3
Duty on cattle ditto - - - - -	1	- -	Licences to retail spirits and spirituous liquors - - - - -	730	- -
Tax on vendue sales - - - - -	55	7 2	Licences to hucksters, hawkers, and pedlers - - - - -	123	- -
Fines for non-attendance at troop and militia musters - - - - -	84	9 7	Licences to auctioneers and vendue masters - - - - -	80	- -

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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GRENADA—continued.

1838—continued.		1846—continued.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Fines imposed by the Supreme Court of Judicature - - - - -	49 16 3	Licences for boats and canoes - - -	54 6 4
Fines imposed by special and local magistrates - - - - -	138 3 -	Water tax on proprietors of houses in the town of St. George, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on assessed value; and 2d. per ton on shipping (except R. M. steamers and vessels bringing coals for them) - - -	189 13 -
Forfeited recognizances - - - - -	40 - - -	Duties from H. M.'s customs, levied under 4 Geo. 4, c. 114, and subsequent Acts -	1,812 4 2
Assessed value of the unexpired services of a non-prædial apprenticed labourer - - - - -	3 19 2	Market fees collected in the town of St. George and other towns in the colony -	134 7 9
Licences to retail spirituous liquors - -	320 - - -	Fines imposed by magistrates of the colony	301 8 -
Licences to hawkers and pedlers - - -	95 - - -	Fees collected by the police magistrates -	7 8 -
Licences to vendue masters - - - - -	60 - - -	Fines imposed by the Supreme Court of Judicature - - - - -	14 9 -
Duties from customs - - - - -	1,436 9 8	Soldiers' subsistence, under Mutiny Acts, collected by the provost marshal - - -	36 8 6
Harbour duties - - - - -	73 6 4	Public taxes collected by ditto - - - -	21 7 2
Balance of water duties - - - - -	205 7 8	Water tax collected by - ditto - - - -	2 6 4
Tax warrants recovered by the provost marshal - - - - -	23 10 9	Public taxes collected by constables - -	14 10 11
Sale of stolen sugar, rum, and boards -	10 7 7	Duty on rum consumed and delivered for consumption in the island - - - - -	2,767 1 6
	£. 8,320 16 3		£. 14,790 13 -
Local revenues - - - - -	871 18 4	Local revenues - - - - -	789 15 8
Schools (Government aid and voluntary contributions) - - - - -	585 - - -	Schools (Government aid and voluntary contributions) - - - - -	928 8 5
Clergyman, St. George - - - - -	277 4 -	Clergyman, St. George - - - - -	350 - - -
Ditto - St. John - - - - -	264 - - -	Ditto - St. John and St. Mark - - - -	264 - - -
Ditto - Carriacou - - - - -	288 - - -	Ditto - St. Patrick - - - - -	264 - - -
	£. 1,414 4 -	Ditto - St. Andrew and St. David - - -	319 - - -
		Ditto - Carriacou - - - - -	286 16 8
		Ditto - St. George (Presbyterian) - - -	267 - - -
			£. 1,750 16 8

HONDURAS.

1823.		1834.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Duties and taxes - - - - -	17,186 11 10	Taxes and duties - - - - -	17,441 5 - $\frac{1}{2}$
Deposited in the public treasury until the right of property is proved - - -	1,732 15 8	Fines and forfeitures - - - - -	61 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fines and forfeitures - - - - -	12 - - -	Hire of public boat - - - - -	4 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rent of market house - - - - -	65 - - -		£. 17,507 2 9
Salvage of Spanish "Aguidinte" - - -	50 - - -		
	£. 19,046 7 6	Free schools - - - - -	335 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allowance in aid of subscription to the free school - - - - -	352 10 -	Chaplain's income - - - - -	646 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schoolmaster - - - - -	101 2 3	Church clerk - - - - -	60 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 453 12 3	Sexton - - - - -	28 - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chaplain to the settlement - - - - -	420 - - -		£. 1,071 - 1
Church clerk - - - - -	70 - - -		
	£. 490 - - -		

HONDURAS—continued.

1838.			1846.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Duties and taxes - - - Sterling	15,438	- 11	Import duty on coffee - - - -	338	8 -
Fines, confiscations, &c. - - - -	67	8 -	" cigars - - - -	297	10 3
Sales of public property - - - -	233	18 3	" cattle - - - -	547	- -
			" foreign crafts - - - -	51	4 -
			" horses and mules - - - -	27	12 -
			" lumber - - - -	386	10 6
			" malt liquor and cider - - - -	834	17 0
			" molasses - - - -	10	14 -
	£.	15,739 7 2	" sugar - - - -	1,225	7 -
			" shingles - - - -	126	11 -
			" spirits - - - -	6,319	8 3
			" wines - - - -	1,034	10 -
			" tobacco - - - -	169	11 -
			" tea - - - -	206	18 -
			" tonnage - - - -	3,058	8 -
Schoolmaster - - - - - Currency	300	- -	" unrated articles - - - -	2,340	3 1
Schoolmistress - - - - - - - -	150	- -	Tax on carriage wheels - - - -	12	- -
			" horses kept in town - - - -	22	16 -
			" licences to retail spirituous liquors - - - -	690	- -
	£.	450 - -	Fees of colonial secretary's office - - - -	1,532	3 -
			" clerk of court's ditto - - - -	250	18 -
			" provost marshal general's ditto - - - -	50	19 3
			" police office - - - -	299	17 -
			" church - - - -	58	16 -
			" market - - - -	338	17 -
			" hospital - - - -	272	3 -
Chaplain's income - - - - - Sterling	651	6 2	Harbour dues on shipping - - - -	186	6 -
			Sales of public property - - - -	48	14 -
			Rent of council chamber - - - -	132	12 -
			Storage of gunpowder - - - -	353	9 6
			Fines and confiscations - - - -	363	6 9
			Rent of bonded store - - - -	64	11 -
			Fees of gaol - - - -	15	4 6
				£.	21,667 5 10
			Rector - - - - -	600	- -
			Organist, 90L.; clerk, 90L.; sexton, 36L. - - - -	216	- -
				£.	816 - -
			Free school establishment - - - -	680	15 -

JAMAICA.

1823.			1834.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Poll tax law - - - - -	31,059	14 8	Act 1 Geo. 2, c. 1, for the support of Her Majesty's Government, including gunpowder, tonnage, and quit rents - - - -	13,577	7 3
Land tax - - - - -	7,696	1 9	Transient poor's tax - - - -	2,020	18 2
Deficiency tax - - - - -	8,404	3 3	Customs tonnage, 11 Geo. 4, c. 1 - - - -	17,206	- 8
Arrears of taxes, 1822 - - - - -	5,901	15 1	Stamp duties - - - - -	9,539	14 6
Ditto - ditto - former years - - - - -	343	7 11	Additional duties - - - - -	8,230	8 6
American duties - - - - -	34,359	14 9	American duties - - - - -	31,282	9 8
Loan account at 6 per cent. - - - - -	60,000	- -	Foreign goods - - - - -	3,321	5 3
Bonus on ditto - - - - -	3,003	- -	Tea - - - - -	622	11 5
Rum duty - - - - -	2,644	10 -	Cattle - - - - -	286	16 -
Additional duties - - - - -	16,633	11 7	Rum tax - - - - -	11,903	15 5
Tax upon tonnage - - - - -	3,311	2 9	Tax upon tonnage - - - - -	1,895	4 5
Transient poor's tax - - - - -	3,629	9 8	Poll tax - - - - -	90,764	11 8
Duty on tea - - - - -	2,690	4 2	Land tax - - - - -	13,279	13 5
Stamp duty law - - - - -	22,745	1 9	Deficiency - - - - -	4,467	9 4
Duty on cattle - - - - -	1,079	6 1	Tax on public offices - - - - -	144	- -
Tax on slaves for Surrey court-house - - - - -	2,714	7 8	Ditto transient traders - - - - -	70	19 -
Contribution for Rio Mino bridge - - - - -	2,418	10 10	Tax in aid of Surrey county buildings - - - - -	730	- 3
Arms and gunpowder - - - - -	627	- -	Surplus duties from customs - - - - -	7	19 -
Tax upon transient traders - - - - -	1,706	13 4	Fees on private bills - - - - -	132	- -
Presbyterian institution - - - - -	3,500	- -	Ditto of chief justice - - - - -	350	7 3
Manning's free school - - - - -	265	- -		£.	209,715 11 2
High Court of Chancery - - - - -	4,479	5 -			

(continued)

(continued)

JAMAICA—continued.

1823—continued.

1834—continued.

1823—continued.		1834—continued.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Fees on Private Bills - - - -	460 - -	Arrears of duties, 1831 -	2,804 7 3
Arrears of rum duty, 1822 - - -	6,514 8 8	Ditto - - - 1832 -	1,572 9 11
Costs of suit and interest on judgments at the suit of the Crown - - -	113 - 7	Ditto taxes - 1831 -	127 10 2
Surplus of Her Majesty's Revenue -	13,766 19 1	Ditto - - - 1832 -	2,819 3 2
	£. 240,102 1 7	Ditto - - - 1833 -	5,669 7 5
Ch Churches and Livings :		Loans raised and issues of paper currency	12,992 18 9
St. Catherine - - - - Currency	238 3 10	Deposits from courts of law	245,493 16 -
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - - - -	433 13 4	Arms issued from Island arsenal - - - -	17,168 9 10
St. John - - - - - - - -	250 19 1	Ferry toll - - - -	£. s. d. 355 1 4
St. Dorothy - - - - - - - -	628 - -	From vestry clerks, for reg- istry returns, 1832 -	1,500 6 11
Clarendon - - - - - - - -	591 13 4	Net proceeds of sales of con- victed slaves, who have re- ceived free pardons from the Executive - - - -	419 13 7
Vere - - - - - - - - - -	318 - -	Apprentice valuations dis- puted - - - - - - - -	1,213 4 11
Manchester - - - - - - - -	108 7 6	Manning's Free School - - -	213 - -
St. Mary - - - - - - - - -	556 17 6	Balance of the subsistence of Her Majesty's troops, of the grant paid to the De- puty Commissary-general for 1832, after deducting island pay and lodging money - - - - - - - -	387 17 3
St. Ann - - - - - - - - - -	546 - -		8,501 12 8
Kingston - - - - - - - - -	1,427 13 4		£. 12,590 16 8
Port-Royal (vacant) - - - - -	- - - -		£. 497,961 12 5
St. Andrew's - - - - - - - -	665 16 8	Local Revenues :	
St. Thomas-in-the-East (absent)	- - - -	Kingston - - - - - - - -	29,926 16 11
St. David - - - - - - - - -	451 3 4	St. Andrew's - - - - - - - -	4,531 15 -
Portland - - - - - - - - - -	478 - -	Port Royal - - - - - - - -	2,490 13 2
St. George - - - - - - - - -	519 15 -	St. Thomas-in-the-East - - -	11,423 - 7
St. Elizabeth - - - - - - - -	704 10 2	Portland - - - - - - - - - -	2,280 8 9
Westmoreland - - - - - - - -	557 3 4	St. Anne - - - - - - - - - -	14,617 2 6
Hanover (dead, no return) - - -	- - - -	Manchester - - - - - - - -	4,835 4 3
St. James - - - - - - - - - -	703 12 4	Vere - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,591 7 11
Trelawney - - - - - - - - - -	643 - -	St. Mary - - - - - - - - - -	12,748 - 10
	£. 9,822 8 7	Clarendon - - - - - - - - -	9,534 12 6
		Hanover - - - - - - - - - -	8,799 19 -
		St. George - - - - - - - - -	5,500 - -
		Trelawney - - - - - - - - -	18,988 1 10
		St. James - - - - - - - - - -	9,800 - -
		Westmoreland - - - - - - - -	5,108 11 -
		St. Elizabeth - - - - - - - -	10,114 - -
			£. 153,289 14 3
Local Revenues :		Ch Churches and Livings :*	
No return.		Kingston - - - - - - - - - -	Local currency 560 - -
Schools :		St. Andrew's - - - - - - - -	560 - -
No return.		Port Royal - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. David's - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Thomas-in-the-East - - -	560 - -
		Portland - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. George's - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Catherine - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Dorothy - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - - -	560 - -
		Clarendon - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Andrew's - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		Manchester - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. John's - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Mary's - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. James - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		Trelawney - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		St. Elizabeth - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		Westmoreland - - - - - - - -	560 - -
		Hanover - - - - - - - - - - -	560 - -
			£. 11,200 - -

* Fees to be added.

JAMAICA—continued.

1838.			1846.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Additional duties - - - -	13,680	- -	Customs tonnage - - - -	13,621	14 3
Customs tonnage - - - -	15,185	- -	Docket fees - - - -	138	12 -
Apprentice valuations - - -	657	- -	Fees of the Chief Justice - - -	259	14 2
Cattle duty - - - -	742	- -	Fees of the registrar of Court of Chancery	334	5 10
Ferry toll - - - -	630	- -	Fees on Private Bills, House of Assembly	252	- -
Horse and mule duty - - - -	3,506	- -	Fines of courts, &c. - - - -	46	19 -
Foreign goods duties - - - -	35,544	- -	His Excellency the Governor's proportion of seizures	171	17 5
Rum duty - - - -	24,864	- -	Gunpowder Tonnage Act - - - -	3,453	17 8
Surplus of Her Majesty's revenue -	5,195	- -	Health officer's fees - - - -	331	8 -
Stamp duties - - - -	9,012	- -	Import Duty Act - - - -	179,828	9 8
Transient trade tax - - - -	84	- -	Land tax - - - -	8,082	19 7
Tax on public officers - - - -	36	- -	Lighthouse dues - - - -	1,516	13 1
Tax upon tonnage - - - -	2,856	- -	The ordinary's fees - - - -	753	15 6
Tea duty - - - -	480	- -	Rum Duty Act - - - -	39,639	6 4
Transient poor's tax - - - -	1,248	- -	Stamp Duty Act - - - -	13,143	7 3
Deficiency, 1837 - - - -	11,904	- -	Sugar Duty Act of 1841 - - - -	107	14 -
Land tax - - - -	17,400	- -	Taxes on public offices - - - -	36	- -
Tax on stock, wheels, &c. - - - -	19,260	- -	Tax upon tonnage, or forts and fortifications	1,813	18 6
	£.	162,283 - -	Tax on stock, wheels, rent, trade, or poll tax	7,040	13 3
			Transient poor - - - -	2,142	8 8
			Transient trades' tax - - - -	16	11 11
				£.	272,971 18 9
Local Revenues :			Local Revenues :		
Trelawney - - - -	21,500	- -	St. Andrew - - - -	6,710	11 -
St. James - - - -	17,252	11 4	St. David - - - -	1,774	10 9
Hanover - - - -	5,400	- -	Kingston - - - -	14,760	- -
Westmoreland - - - -	14,797	14 6	Port Royal - - - -	1,626	8 2
St. Elizabeth - - - -	7,804	- -	St. George - - - -	2,352	2 -
St. John - - - -	1,884	2 -	St. Thomas-in-the-East - - - -	5,580	- -
St. Catherine - - - -	9,509	3 4	Metcalfe - - - -	3,801	16 10
St. Dorothy - - - -	2,381	19 1	Portland - - - -	2,485	4 11
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	8,824	- -	Manchester - - - -	5,345	- -
St. Ann - - - -	4,589	11 11	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - - - -	3,887	16 5
St. Mary - - - -	7,973	12 6	Clarendon - - - -	4,446	3 9
Vere - - - -	3,043	10 6	St. Anne - - - -	9,898	7 -
Clarendon - - - -	7,919	7 3	St. Mary - - - -	6,516	1 10
Manchester - - - -	5,100	- -	St. Catherine - - - -	6,205	4 8
Kingston - - - -	22,828	12 2	St. John - - - -	2,726	4 -
Port Royal - - - -	1,658	6 -	St. Dorothy - - - -	2,281	5 7
St. Andrew's - - - -	4,894	- 6	St. James - - - -	9,943	1 6
St. George's - - - -	3,893	4 2	Westmoreland - - - -	8,975	9 1
St. Thomas-in-the-East	11,790	- -	St. Elizabeth - - - -	6,171	2 6
Portland - - - -	2,565	6 8	Trelawney - - - -	11,127	- -
	£.	165,609 1 11	Vere and Hanover are wanting.		
				£.	116,613 10 -
			Gross amount of Expenses incident to Schools, as far as can be gathered from Returns :		
			Schools under management of Wesleyans	2,881	9 4½
			Schools conducted on the British and Foreign School systems, and principally by Baptists - - - -	406	- -
			Schools conducted on the Glasgow and Edinburgh training systems, and principally by Presbyterians - - - -	2,420	16 -
				£.	5,718 5 4½

(continued)

(continued)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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JAMAICA—continued.

1838—continued.

1846—continued.

Churches and Livings :		£.	s.	d.	Churches and Livings :		£.	s.	d.
					Name of Parish :	Population.			
Vere - - -	with fees in addition	350	-	-	Vere - - -	8,454	617	-	-
Manchester - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Catherine - - -	12,795	720	16	-
St. John's - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Dorothy - - -	5,265	516	16	-
Trelawney - - -	"	350	-	-	St. John - - -	8,185	464	16	-
St. Elizabeth - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - - -	15,700	682	16	-
Westmoreland - - -	"	350	-	-	Clarendon - - -	17,373	-	-	-
Hanover - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Mary - - -	15,730	498	-	-
St. James's - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Anne - - -	25,823	510	-	-
Kingston - - -	"	350	-	-	Manchester - - -	22,089	472	-	-
St. Andrew - - -	"	350	-	-	Kingston - - -	32,943	866	-	-
Port Royal - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Andrew's - - -	15,375	844	16	-
St. David's - - -	"	350	-	-	Port Royal - - -	6,856	472	16	-
St. Thomas-in-the-East - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Thomas-in-the-East - - -	25,312	604	16	-
St. George - - -	"	350	-	-	Portland - - -	8,541	466	16	-
Portland - - -	"	350	-	-	St. George - - -	8,756	634	16	-
St. Catherine - - -	"	350	-	-	Metcalfe - - -	13,845	590	-	-
St. Dorothy - - -	"	350	-	-	St. Elizabeth - - -	25,446	870	18	3
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - - -	"	350	-	-	Westmoreland - - -	24,600	490	16	-
Clarendon - - -	"	350	-	-	Hanover - - -	21,575	485	-	-
St. Anne's - - -	"	350	-	-	Trelawney - - -	27,019	600	-	-
St. Mary - - -	"	350	-	-	St. James - - -	25,542	575	-	-
		£.	7,350	-			11,973	18	3

MAURITIUS.

1823.

1834.

No Blue Book for this year.

	£.	s.	d.
Import duties - - - - -	36,716	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Export ditto - - - - -	36,095	15	11
Port collections - - - - -	9,104	12	10
Tonnage : Import - - - - -	£. 2,065	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Export - - - - -	2,021	18	9
	4,086	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Licensed boats - - - - -	439	11	8
Coasting dues - - - - -	459	-	-
Direct impositions - - - - -	20,004	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maronnage - - - - -	5,233	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamps - - - - -	2,937	4	4
Ditto fees - - - - -	544	16	-
Patents and licences - - - - -	6,921	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Distillery duties - - - - -	1,441	18	$\frac{1}{2}$
Canteens in Port Louis - - - - -	8,942	6	8
Ditto country - - - - -	143	-	-
Bazar duties - - - - -	4,016	12	-
Registration fees - - - - -	12,799	4	4
Mortgage duties - - - - -	1,267	7	-
Conservator of duties' fees - - - - -	269	11	3
Post-office - - - - -	743	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customs at Seychelles - - - - -	65	4	3
Port charges, ditto - - - - -	166	17	2
Direct taxes, ditto - - - - -	232	4	-
Stamps - - - - -	107	14	7
Registration fees - - - - -	146	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wharfage dues - - - - -	5,948	14	$\frac{1}{2}$
Church - - - - -	1,653	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vaccination - - - - -	866	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corvee Districts - - - - -	4,748	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Port Louis - - - - -	4,672	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dredging vessels - - - - -	1,028	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total fixed Revenue - - - - -	£. 171,803	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

MAURITIUS—continued.

1823—continued.			1834—continued.		
No Blue Book for this year.			Incidental :		
				£.	s. d.
			Crown lands and concessions - - -	1,614	16 1 ¹ / ₂
			Duty on advertisements - - -	288	11 3 ¹ / ₂
			Fees on registration of slaves - - -	732	7 7
			Ditto, marine registry - - -	197	6 -
			Ditto, on small captures, collections on account of grand maroons, &c. &c. - -	751	11 7
			Fees for permission of residence - - -	43	5 -
			Received for ship registry papers, &c. -	36	16 -
			Police collections - - -	75	12 5
			Law charges and fines recovered - - -	384	11 2
			Canal Dayot - - -	50	- -
			Bathurst Canal - - -	542	14 6
			Rent, customs warehouse - - -	448	12 10 ¹ / ₂
			Ditto, public buildings - - -	43	1 11 ¹ / ₂
			Government property sold and recovered -	1,611	10 9 ¹ / ₂
			Theatre, on account of - - -	2,111	3 7 ¹ / ₂
			Civil hospital - - -	1,250	1 4 ¹ / ₂
			Medical stores sold to Government ser- vants - - -	116	4 3
			Repayment of loans - - -	8,021	4 10 ³ / ₄
			Interest on ditto - - -	5,733	12 1 ¹ / ₂
			Ditto, on purchase of lot of ground - -	30	- -
			Gain on bill drawn - - -	6	9 2
			Net proceeds of a piroque - - -	2	10 -
			Money found on a convict - - -	11	19 11 ¹ / ₂
			Civil storekeeper, rations advanced - -	44	12 1 ¹ / ₂
			Hire of Government slaves - - -	172	4 -
			Recovery by audit (errors) - - -	2	- -
			Surcharges recovered - - -	220	- -
			Saving from salaries of officers absent on leave - - -	643	13 10 ¹ / ₂
			Total Revenue and Receipts - £.	196,988	3 10
			Church Establishment :		
			Protestant - - -	1,048	- -
			Roman Catholic - - -	2,200	- -
			£.	3,248	- -
			Expense of Schools :		
			No return.		
			Local Revenues :		
			None.		
1838.			1846.		
				£.	s. d.
Arrears of customs - - -		436	7	2	
Ditto - - internal revenue - - -	14,109	19	5	3 ¹ / ₂	
Ditto - - incidental ditto - - -	100	5	5	3 ¹ / ₂	
Ditto - - incidental receipts - - -	1,217	-	-	-	
Ditto - - church taxes - - -	311	9	3	3 ¹ / ₂	
Ditto - - corvée tax, Port Louis - -	1,936	5	9	3 ¹ / ₂	
Imports - - -	80,551	7	1		
Exports - - -	37,189	19	-		
Port collections - - -	13,721	18	1	1 ¹ / ₂	
Wharfage dues - - -	9,473	10	11		
Tonnage dues - - -	6,093	19	5	3 ¹ / ₂	
Coasting dues - - -	543	12	-		
Boat licences - - -	701	6	2	1 ¹ / ₂	
Direct taxes - - -	10,550	4	4		
Licences for shops, game, &c. - - -	10,144	19	3		
Bazaar - - -	3,340	-	-		
			(continued)		
Arrears of internal revenues - - -			5,453	10	1 ¹ / ₂
Ditto - church taxes - - -			2	19	10
Ditto - corvée tax, Port Louis - - -			608	17	11
Ditto - incidental revenue - - -			956	19	-
Ditto - ditto - receipts - - -			3	10	-
Imports - - -	48,261	9	4		
Exports - - -	61,779	13	5		
Port collections - - -	15,995	12	1		
Wharfage dues - - -	10,762	10	11	1 ¹ / ₂	
Tonnage dues - - -	7,436	12	1		
Coasting dues - - -	819	14	-		
Boat licences - - -	608	18	-		
Seychelles, port collections - - -	12	2	1		
Direct taxes - - -	6,739	3	4	1 ¹ / ₂	
Licences - - -	33,389	19	1		
			(continued)		

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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MAURITIUS—continued.

1838—continued.			1846—continued.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Canteens - - - - -	10,595	12 -	Bazaar - - - - -	3,173	3 6
Distillery duties - - - - -	465	1 5	Canteens - - - - -	15,743	9 -
Stamps - - - - -	4,795	4 1½	Distillery duties - - - - -	502	12 1
Registration fees - - - - -	23,950	7 -	Stamps - - - - -	5,279	19 8½
Mortgages, including fees of conservator -	4,100	18 3½	Registration fees - - - - -	27,057	9 6
Post Office - - - - -	1,388	19 3	Mortgages, including fees of conservator -	2,655	8 -¼
Seychelles, direct taxes, stamps, &c. -	1,186	15 2	Post Office - - - - -	1,110	15 6
Church taxes - - - - -	380	5 -	Seychelles - - - - -	126	2 7
Corvee tax, Port Louis - - - - -	1,759	18 7½	Church taxes - - - - -	304	18 2¼
Burying ground, Port Louis - - - - -	700	8 10½	Corvee tax, Port Louis - - - - -	1,092	18 1
			Burying ground, Port Louis - - - - -	546	- 4
Total Fixed Revenue - - - - -	£. 221,634	6 1	Immigration { Customs - £. 19,160 3 8 Internal revenue 42,014 3 6½ Miscellaneous - 1,216 2 -	62,390	9 2½
			Nouvelle Decouverte Road Tax - - - - -	7	16 -
			Total Fixed Revenue - - - - -	£. 305,796	11 1¾
Incidental:			Incidental:		
Crown lands and rent of Government buildings - - - - -	2,880	16 6½	Crown lands and rent of Government buildings - - - - -	950	13 6½
Rent of customs warehouse, &c. - - - - -	652	6 -	Rent of customs warehouse, &c. - - - - -	347	16 6
Fees on marine registry - - - - -	256	16 -	Fees on marine registry - - - - -	235	16 -
Ship registry papers - - - - -	56	12 -	Permits of residence - - - - -	263	15 -
Permits of residence - - - - -	51	12 6	Canal Dayot - - - - -	242	- -
Press - - - - -	938	9 9½	Theatre - - - - -	85	2 -
Bathurst and Dayot Canals - - - - -	2,230	- -	Press - - - - -	1,020	2 9½
Law charges and fines recovered - - - - -	1,511	7 4¾	Law charges and fines recovered - - - - -	2,889	12 11½
Civil hospital - - - - -	1,243	2 2½	Court of First Instance, registry fees -	3,756	16 3¾
Expense of a will recovered in England -	8	4 -	Civil hospital - - - - -	414	- 3
Police collections - - - - -	70	10 1	Police collections - - - - -	4	1 10
Medical storekeeper - - - - -	158	11 11¾	Government property sold - - - - -	895	14 10½
Government property sold - - - - -	80	3 11½	Colonial archivist - - - - -	11	18 -
Colonial archivist fees - - - - -	14	14 -	Committee of prisons - - - - -	999	19 -
Committee of prisons - - - - -	662	10 5½	Medical storekeeper - - - - -	54	3 7¾
Patent for purifying the juice of sugar cane - - - - -	20	- -	Civil storekeeper - - - - -	267	7 8
Interest on loans - - - - -	928	2 0½	Naturalization - - - - -	344	- -
Difference of exchange written back - -	-	5 5½	Collector of customs, excess of salary -	22	8 4
Over paid by collector of internal revenues -	-	- -½	Mr. Gardyne, for board and lodging -	10	16 -
Total Revenue and Receipts - - - - -	£. 233,398	11 3	Surveyor-general for allègements - - -	2	- -
			Premium on bills, and interest on loans -	1,722	8 8½
			Interest on taxes recovered - - - - -	49	8 10
			Proceeds of goods escheated to Crown -	9	17 4
			Miscellaneous - - - - -	88	4 8
			Agent in England, drawback on stationery -	98	15 7
			Ditto, premium and interest on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	775	4 5
			Total Revenue and Receipts - - - - -	£. 321,358	15 4½
Church Establishment:			Expenses of Schools:		
Protestant Church - - - - -	1,081	12 -	Government schools - - - - -	4,404	6 4
Roman Catholic - - - - -	2,520	- -	Missionary societies' ditto - - - - -	366	- -
	£. 3,601	12 -	Free schools - - - - -	379	4 -
				£. 5,149	10 4
Expense of Schools:			Churches:		
No return.			Port Louis - - - - -	1,000	- -
Local Revenues:			St. Francois - - - - -	200	- -
None, there being no regularly constituted municipal body.			Rivière du Rempart - - - - -	200	- -
			St. Julien - - - - -	200	- -
			Notre Dame - - - - -	200	- -
			Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	200	- -
			Savanne - - - - -	- -	- -
			Rio Noire - - - - -	- -	- -
			Peter Moka - - - - -	- -	- -
				£. 1,000	- -
					2,520 - -
			Local Revenues:		
			No return.		

MONTSERRAT.

1823.		1834.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Annual rent of land - - - -	16 10 -	Annual rent of land - - - -	16 10 -
Mill tax - - - - -	268 - -	Capitation tax - - - - -	291 - -
Transient tax - - - - -	262 3 8	Mill tax - - - - -	197 16 -
Assessment on houses - - - -	309 10 -	Income tax - - - - -	278 4 -
Poll tax of 2s. each raised on 5,964 slaves - - - - -	596 8 -	Apprenticed labourers - - - - -	1,250 15 -
Ditto - of 9s. 6d. produce raised on ditto - - - - -	2,832 18 -	Assessment on houses - - - - -	212 5 -
Ditto - raised per West India Inter-course Act - - - - -	506 10 6	Carriage tax - - - - -	31 10 -
	£. 4,792 - 2	Tax on horses - - - - -	131 - -
		Liquor Act - - - - -	96 8 -
Clergy - - - - -	500 - -	Transient tax - - - - -	600 - -
Parish clerks - - - - -	80 - -	Colonial duty - - - - -	446 - -
	£. 580 - -	Excess of revenue of last year - - - - -	271 - -
			£. 3,822 8 -
		Schoolmaster and Mistress:	
		Parish of St. Anthony - - - - -	100 - -
		Ditto - St. Peter - - - - -	50 - -
			£. 150 - -
		Clergy - - - - -	800 - -
1838.		1846.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Transient tax - - - - -	466 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Consolidated import and export duties - - - - -	1,205 16 1
Import duty - - - - -	830 7 6	House and land tax - - - - -	1,515 8 4
Duty on brandy and gin - - - -	63 10 -	Tax on horses, mules, asses, and neat cattle - - - - -	704 11 3
Export duty - - - - -	780 12 9	Imperial duties of Customs - - - - -	240 7 3
Liquor licences - - - - -	279 8 -	Liquor licences - - - - -	66 13 4
Public fines inflicted by magistrates - - - - -	128 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fines imposed by police magistrates - - - - -	16 1 4
Colonial duties received from the Customs - - - - -	836 6 6	Interest on cash deposits in the West India Bank - - - - -	25 - 5
Property tax on lands, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	2,827 4 -		£. 3,773 18 -
Income tax at 1 per cent. - - - - -	213 6 -		
Tax on horses - - - - -	138 - -	Schools (Established Church) - - - - -	119 - -
Tax on gigs - - - - -	24 15 -	Ditto - (Wesleyans) - - - - -	120 6 -
Porters and watermen's badges - - - - -	13 19 -		£. 239 6 -
	£. 6,601 14 6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		Clergyman, St. Anthony's and St. Patrick's - - - - -	177 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - - - - -	120 - -	Ditto - St. Peter's - - - - -	177 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Reader, St. George's - - - - -	50 - -
Clergy - - - - -	846 - -		£. 405 11 1

N E V I S.

1823.		1834.	
<i>Vide</i> Statement for St. Christopher's.		No account of Taxes, Rates, &c. given in Blue Book for 1834.	£. s. d.
		Schools, expenses of - - - -	167 9 -
		Clergyman, St. Paul's, Charles Town -	162 - -
		" St. Thomas - - - -	162 - -
		" St. James - - - -	162 - -
		" St. George - - - -	162 - -
		" St. John - - - -	162 - -
		£.	810 - -
1838.		1846.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
By Export duties - - - -	1,620 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown import duties - - - -	714 8 11
Import - - - -	844 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colonial import duties - - - -	2,728 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customs received for Her Majesty's collector - - - -	506 4 9	Spirit licences - - - -	184 - -
Income tax, 5 per cent. - - - -		Horse and carriage tax - - - -	157 12 6
Houses - 5 per cent. - - - -		Shooting licences - - - -	1 - -
Horses and ponies - - - -	1,331 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colonial export duties - - - -	267 15 6
Carriages - - - -		10 per cent. on 714 l. 11 s. 3 d., amount of duties collected under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93	71 9 3
Mules - - - -		Tonnage duty - - - -	467 17 -
Shooting licences - - - -	23 12 6	This sum paid out of Customs revenue of Great Britain - - - -	- 17 5
Rum and spirit licences - - - -	225 - -	Judicial fines - - - -	85 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fines imposed by justices - - - -	19 8 -	Interest on monies in West India Bank -	10 - 1
Received from marshal under execution - - - -	54 - -	£.	4,688 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
£.	4,024 6 11		
Schools, contributions, &c. - - - -	158 15 8	Schools, contributions, &c. - - - -	331 12 -
Clergyman, St. Paul's - - - -			
Clerk - - - -	265 - -	Clergyman, St. Paul's - - - -	254 8 10
Sexton - - - -		" St. Thomas - - - -	156 6 8
Clergyman, St. Thomas - - - -		" St. James - - - -	162 6 8
Clerk - - - -	76 10 10	" St. George - - - -	179 7 4
Sexton - - - -		" St. John's - - - -	171 6 8
Clergyman, St. George - - - -		5 clerks - - - -	74 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clerk - - - -	209 5 8	5 sextons - - - -	53 6 8
Sexton - - - -		£.	1,051 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clergyman, St. John - - - -			
Clerk - - - -	290 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Organist - - - -			
Sexton - - - -			
Clergyman, St. James - - - -			
Clerk, &c. - - - -	101 - -		
£.	1,032 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S (including NEVIS and TORTOLA).

1823.		1834.	
ST. CHRISTOPHER.		£. s. d. Customs duties - - - - - 1,725 10 6½ Duty on island produce - - - - - 1,431 - - - Colonial Act, called Wine and Spirituous Liquor Act - - - - - 481 14 2 £. 3,638 4 6½	
Tax for persons to sell and bake bread -	£. s. d. 274 16 3	Local Revenues:	
Rum licences - - - - -	550 17 2	St. George's, Basseterre - - - - -	1,182 17 10
Auction licence and duty - - - - -	226 3 9	St. Peter - - - - -	784 16 1
Customs duties - - - - -	5,174 3 6	St. Mary - - - - -	372 1 8
£. 6,226 - 8		St. Paul, Capisterre - - - - -	297 - - -
NEVIS.		St. Ann, Sandy Point - - - - -	219 6 6
No revenue raised.		St. Thomas, Middle Island - - - - -	362 8 11
TORTOLA.		Trinity, Palmetto Point - - - - -	158 7 6
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	£. 3,376 18 6	
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	Ecclesiastical:	
£. 1,465 3 7		St. George, Basseterre - - - - -	350 - - -
NEVIS.		St. Peter, Basseterre - - - - -	175 - - -
TORTOLA.		St. Mary, Cayon - - - - -	175 - - -
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	Christ Church - - - - -	175 - - -
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	St. John's, Capisterre - - - - -	175 - - -
£. 1,465 3 7		St. Paul's, Capisterre - - - - -	80 - - -
TORTOLA.		St. Ann, Sandy Point - - - - -	210 - - -
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	St. Thomas, Middle Island - - - - -	175 - - -
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	Trinity, Palmetto Point - - - - -	175 - - -
£. 1,465 3 7		£. 1,690 - - -	
NEVIS.		Schools:	
TORTOLA.		St. George's, national - - - - -	250 - - -
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	St. Thomas - - - - -	60 - - -
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	St. Ann - - - - -	60 - - -
£. 1,465 3 7		St. John - - - - -	30 - - -
NEVIS.		£. 400 - - -	
TORTOLA.		1838.	
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	£. s. d. Customs duties - - - - - 1,639 8 9	£. s. d. Customs duties - - - - - 11,782 7 11
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	Colonial Act for duty on produce shipped - - - - - 1,144 13 3½	Duties on spirit licences - - - - - 775 - 2
£. 1,465 3 7		Colonial Act, called Hawkers' and Ped- lers' Act - - - - - 38 14 -	Ditto - hawkers' - - - - - 17 10 -
NEVIS.		Colonial Act, called Vagrant - - - - - 15 13 10½	Ditto - Game Act - - - - - 16 3 -
TORTOLA.		Colonial Act on horses and carriages and incomes - - - - - 1,514 16 6	Fines and police fees - - - - - 469 7 7
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	Colonial Act on sugars exported - - - - - 1,736 14 2	£. 13,060 7 8
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	Amount received for sundry fines - - - - - 235 2 2¼	
£. 1,465 3 7		Sale of public furniture - - - - - 9 9 2½	
NEVIS.		Hire of penal gang - - - - - 21 18 -	
TORTOLA.		£. 6,356 9 11½	
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	Local:	
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9	St. George's, Basseterre - - - - -	976 7 -
£. 1,465 3 7		St. Thomas, Middle Island - - - - -	132 - 10
NEVIS.		Trinity, Palmetto Point - - - - -	348 4 8
TORTOLA.		Other districts, amount not stated.	
Revenue arising from a tax of 2s. per poll on slaves, and duty on American imports - - - - -	1,014 12 10	£. 1,456 12 6	
Fixed revenue - - - - -	450 10 9		
£. 1,465 3 7			

(continued)

(continued)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

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51

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S—continued.

1838—continued.		1846—continued.	
Ecclesiastical:		Churches:	
St. George's, Basseterre	£. s. d. 400 - -	St. George, Basseterre	£. s. d. 312 10 -
St. Peter, Basseterre	177 10 -	St. Peter, Basseterre	230 - -
St. Mary, Cayon	175 - -	St. Mary, Cayon	230 - -
Christ Church	175 - -	Christ Church	230 - -
St. John, Capisterre	175 - -	St. John, Capisterre	230 - -
St. Paul, Capisterre	225 - -	St. Paul, Capisterre	230 - -
St. Ann, Sandy Point	210 - -	St. Ann, Sandy Point	230 - -
St. Thomas, Middle Island	175 - -	St. Thomas, Middle Island	230 - -
Trinity, Palmetto Point	175 - -	Trinity, Palmetto Point	230 - -
	£. 1,887 10 -		£. 2,152 10 -
Schools:		Schools:	
National schools	63 10 -	National and infant	406 18 4
Wesleyan „	209 8 -	Wesleyan	155 - -
(Other schools, amounts not stated.)		(Nine Sabbath schools, not stated.)	
	£. 272 18 -	Moravian mission	80 - -
			£. 641 18 4

S T. L U C I A.

1823.		1834.	
	<i>Livres. so. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>
Capitation tax on negroes	119,710 - -	Poll tax	1 19 -
Tax of 5 per cent. upon the rent of houses in the towns of Castries and Soufriere	15,396 4 -	Capitation tax	25 2 8
Duty on exportation of 6,061,702 lbs. of sugar, 362,129 lbs. coffee, 1,950 lbs. cotton, 31,950 gallons rum, and 198,900 gallons molasses, 45,881 lbs. cocoa	147,991 13 -	Professional tax	734 16 6
Duty on the importation of 48 puncheons rum	1,296 - -	House tax	269 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duty on the importation of foreign vessels of 615,694 feet lumber, 1,994 barrels flour, 412 bushels peas, 33,200 lbs. rice, 105,045 staves, 316,500 shingles, 10,500 hoops, 500 barrels and 15 kegs biscuits, 47 horses, 215 head horned cattle	74,177 7 -	Duties on export of produce	6,040 16 6
Duty on foreign tonnage	5,412 - -	Duties on import of produce	163 5 4
Duty on licences; viz., 6 butchers, 14 bakers, 18 hawkers, 5 public-houses, 2 billiard tables, and 13 piroques	19,800 - -	Licences	421 17 4
Duty on approval of securities for vessels and passengers	15,740 - -	Stamps	374 3 8
Duty on appeals from the Senechassee	3,564 - -	Tonnage duty	808 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on stamps	8,973 - -	Duty on spirits imported	24 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on goods retailed by transient traders	2,189 10 -	Fines by order of the Court	198 9 7
Received on the manumission of 155 slaves	38,339 - -	Fines received by the greffier	178 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£. 452,567 34 -	Patent to foreigners to trade	5 4 -
			£. 9,246 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Schools; Government grant and contributions	138 - -
			<i>Livres. so. d.</i>
		Priest of the town of Vieuxfort	6,000 - -

ST. LUCIA—continued.

1838.		1846.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Tax of 5 per cent. upon the rent of houses in the town of Castries, Soufriere, and Vieuxfort - - - - -	391 10 5½	A tax of 5 per cent. upon the rent of all houses, stores, warehouses, &c. in the towns of Castries, Soufriere, Vieuxfort, Gros Islet, Auselakaye, Choiseul, and Laborie - - - - -	703 18 2½
Duty on exportation of 5,533,320 lbs. sugar, 110,102 gallons molasses, 15,800 gallons rum, 135,008 lbs. coffee, 38,520 lbs. cocoa, 180 tons logwood, 60 tons sulphur, 738 barrels coals - - - - -	4,104 1 6½	A tax of 4s. on each acre of cultivated land - - - - -	1,100 5 7
Import duty 5 per cent. on articles imported - - - - -	1,510 10 7½	Duty on the exportation of 5,597,425 lbs. of sugar, 1,045 puncheons of molasses, 30¼ puncheons rum, 69,381 lbs. of coffee, 121,253 lbs. cocoa, 261½ cords firewood, 116½ tons logwood, 137 barrels coals, and 444 hides - - - - -	1,175 17 6½
Tonnage duty on all vessels of 80 tons and upwards, 7s. per ton; under 80, 1s. per ton - - - - -	1,168 9 5½	Tonnage duty - - - - -	764 14 3
Duty on licences - - - - -	599 6 2	Imports - - - - -	3,778 3 9½
Duty on stamped paper - - - - -	343 - 7½	Passports - - - - -	26 8 -
Fines imposed by justices of the peace -	52 16 10	Fines - - - - -	525 - 8
Return of the registrar for fees received by him - - - - -	609 14 1	Boat licence - - - - -	8 10 -
Returns of Her Majesty's Customs -	1,052 9 6	Dog licence - - - - -	30 15 -
Returns of the provost marshal - -	706 5 9½	Duty on rum - - - - -	3,122 15 -
Passports for Martinique - - - - -	36 16 10	Licence account - - - - -	785 - -
Deposit - - - - -	135 - 7	Hucksters' licence - - - - -	133 18 -
Badges issued to porters and jobbers -	33 7 4	Stamp account - - - - -	174 1 -
		Fire arms - - - - -	87 7 -
		Powder licence - - - - -	12 - -
£.	10,743 18 9¾	Billiard licence - - - - -	1 - -
		Quarantine regulations - - - - -	- 8 -
		Marriage licence - - - - -	- 5 -
		Returns of the provost marshal - - - - -	186 17 2½
		Returns of the registrar - - - - -	242 14 7
		Vielle Ville estate - - - - -	98 13 5
		Now domiciled traders - - - - -	10 - -
		Incidental receipts - - - - -	11 19 1
		Vacant successions - - - - -	229 2 11
		Roads penalties - - - - -	2 14 -
		Wharfage accounts - - - - -	350 2 9
		£.	13,562 11 -
Clergyman, Castries - - - - -	300 - -	Schools; Government grants and contributions - - - - - £.	1,156 12 -
Priest, Vieuxfort - - - - -	125 - -		
£.	425 - -	Clergyman, Castries - - - - -	300 - -
		„ Soufriere, Choiseul - - - - -	300 - -
		Priest, St. Florent - - - - -	247 - -
		„ Auselakaye - - - - -	100 - -
		„ Gros Islet - - - - -	200 - -
		„ Notre Dame de l'Assomption, Soufriere - - - - -	175 - -
		„ Parish of Choiseul - - - - -	145 - -
		„ Vieuxfort - - - - -	100 - -
		„ Parish of Assomption, Micoud - - - - -	180 - -
		„ Parish of St. Peter, Denuery - - - - -	140 - -
		Parish clerk and vestry, ditto - - - - -	104 3 4
		Organist, &c. - - - - -	152 6 7
		£.	2,143 9 11

ST. VINCENT.

1824.		1834.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Produce - - - - -	10,818 - -	Deficiency of white servants - - -	1,364 2 8
Poll or income - - - - -	1,316 - -	Gunpowder tax on vessels - - -	384 1 9
Houses - - - - -	102 - -	Transient traders - - - - -	166 11 4
Negroes not attached to plantations -	213 5 10	Licences for retailing liquors - - -	828 15 -
Duties on all bottled liquor, 2s. per dozen, and brandy and gin, 4s. per gallon - - - - -	150 - -	Produce tax - - - - -	3,803 9 3
Also, under the first, deficiency of white servants - - - - -	2,293 - -	Poll or income tax - - - - -	1,282 10 3
And under the gunpowder tax, exclusive of commutation - - - - -	667 2 3	House tax - - - - -	69 10 1
American Intercourse Acts - - -	5,000 - -	Tax on negroes not attached to plantations	208 4 4
Transient Traders' Act - - -	113 6 4	Duties on liquors - - - - -	255 6 8
		Arrears of taxes - - - - -	423 14 2
		Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, received from - - - - -	81 12 9
		Fines on sundry delinquents - - -	23 4 1
		Muskets belonging to colony disposed of -	4 6 8
		Porters' licences - - - - -	26 - -
		Balance due the public by late treasurer -	1,220 16 3
			£. 10,142 5 3
	£. 20,073 14 5	Schools; Government grants and contributions - - - - -	£. 280 - -
		Clergymen, St. George and St. Andrew -	663 3 -
		" Charlotte parish, Chacail county - - - - -	242 13 4
		" St. Patrick and St. David - - - - -	242 13 4
		" Bequia in the Grenadines - - - - -	300 - -
		Clerk, St. George and St. Andrew - -	43 6 8
		Organist - - - - -	130 - -
		Clerk, Charlotte parish - - - - -	28 12 -
		" Leward parishes - - - - -	} 19 17 4
		" Grenadines - - - - -	
			£. 1,070 5 8
1838.		1846.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Liquor Licence Act - - - - -	1,334 7 6	Liquor licences - - - - -	1,203 17 7
Produce - - - - -	2,908 12 11	Hucksters - - - - -	23 - -
Income - - - - -	832 18 4	Sugar - - - - -	8 6 8
House - - - - -	27 16 3	Charcoal - - - - -	5 - -
Horses - - - - -	168 6 8	Import duties - - - - -	7,469 - 10
Carriages - - - - -	22 10 -	Tax on produce - - - - -	3,395 1 10
Poll tax - - - - -	65 - -	" income - - - - -	850 8 10
Hucksters - - - - -	87 10 -	" horses and carriages - - - - -	173 - -
Duties on liquors imported - - - - -	425 12 6	" boats - - - - -	36 7 10
Porters' licences - - - - -	12 10 -	" freeholds and leaseholds - - - - -	276 4 5
Judicial fines - - - - -	73 6 8	" transient traders - - - - -	40 - -
	(continued)		(continued)

S T. V I N C E N T—*continued.*

1838— <i>continued.</i>		1846— <i>continued.</i>	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Muskets issued - - - - -	4 3 4	From collector of Her Majesty's Customs :	
Transient traders' tax - - - - -	18 19 2	Tonnage - - - - -	1,639 17 6
Casualties - - - - -	4,457 17 4	Duties collected, less 10 per cent. - - -	2,842 1 6
Collector of customs - - - - -	2,097 18 1	From Her Majesty's Government :	
£.	12,537 8 9	His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor	1,300 - -
Schools; Government grant, and contributions - - - - -	£. 415 - -	The stipendiary justices - - - - -	1,300 - -
		Post-office - - - - -	200 - -
Rector of St. George and St. Andrew -	458 6 8	From the Island :	
Clerk - - - - -	41 15 4	Marshal's-office - - - - -	39 11 8
Organist - - - - -	125 - -	Judicial fines - - - - -	434 12 2
Rector of Charlotte parish - - - - -	291 13 4	£.	21,245 10 10
Clerk - - - - -	27 10 -	Schools; Government grants and contributions - - - - -	£. 300 - -
Rector of St. Patrick and St. David -	291 13 4		
Clerks - - - - -	27 10 -	Ecclesiastical - - - - -	£. 2,640 4 1
Rector of Grenadines - - - - -	218 15 -		
Clerk - - - - -	6 17 6		
£.	1,489 1 2		

T O B A G O.

1823.		1834.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Poll tax, assessed on 14,000 slaves, at 10 s. per head - - - - -	7,030 - -	Poll tax assessed on 11,596 slaves, at 6 s. per head - - - - -	4,058 12 -
Deficiency of white servants required on the estates - - - - -	2,034 11 10	Road tax - ditto - at 1 s. ditto, less credit given on road labour - - - - -	778 17 5
Taxes levied on merchants, shopkeepers, and barristers - - - - -	690 - -	House tax - - - - -	122 - -
Taxes levied on houses of 100 l. rent per annum - - - - -	109 16 -	Tonnage duties - - - - -	690 12 -
Taxes levied on attornies and receivers of estates - - - - -	330 - -	Incidental revenue - - - - -	149 10 8
Taxes raised under the Tippling Act -	375 - -	£.	5,799 12 1
Duties raised under the Intercourse Acts	1,925 15 10	Schools; Government grants and contributions - - - - -	£. 228 - -
Voluntary contributions received from the Governor - - - - -	687 10 -		
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	23 12 -	Rector - - - - -	400 - -
£.	13,296 5 8	Clerk of the church - - - - -	30 - -
Rector - - - - -	605 8 -	Sexton - - - - -	20 - -
Clerk of the church - - - - -	72 - -	£.	450 - -
Sexton - - - - -	72 - -		
Organist - - - - -	36 - -		
£.	775 8 -		

TRINIDAD—continued.

1823—continued.		1834—continued.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Alguazil mayor, his retired allowance -	122 10 -	Fees of Attorney-general - - -	8 12 10
Hire of Government negro - - -	3 3 -	Fees of Governor and Colonial Secretary -	403 6 6
Manumission of two Government negroes - - - - -	128 - -	Fees in Court of Intendant - - -	92 9 8
Hire of a Government mechanic - - -	13 18 -	Fees of Chief Judge - - -	627 2 3
Sums received from Philip Reneigle, surcharged by colonial auditors -	566 10 -	Fees of Judicial Referee and Taxador -	384 16 7
		Fees of Registrar of Deeds - - -	1,212 14 2
		Fees of Escribano - - -	1,639 3 7
		Excess of receipts over payments of deposits in savings banks - - -	1,019 3 2 ⁸ / ₁₀
		Local rates from Cabilde - - -	7,695 - 8 ³ / ₁₀
		Local rates from St. Joseph's - - -	1,518 19 5
		Local rates from Savonetta - - -	454 6 4
	£. 102,516 16 9 ¹ / ₄		£. 47,641 8 10
		Protestant churches - - - - -	489 4 -
		Roman-catholic churches - - - - -	1,296 - -
			£. 1,785 4 -
		National schools - - - - -	564 18 8
		Free school for Indians—no return of amount.	
1838.		1846.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Customs duties - - - - -	23,292 13 3	Customs duties, import - - - - -	4,209 13 10
Wine and spirits - - - - -	1,514 3 1	Customs duties, export - - - - -	17,205 4 7
Tonnage duty - - - - -	3,256 5 7	Foreign duties - - - - -	9,720 3 5
Wharf dues - - - - -	154 10 11	Colonial ditto - - - - -	953 13 2
San Fernando duties - - - - -	213 14 9	Wharf dues - - - - -	455 5 5
Foreign duties on imports - - - - -	5,770 11 4	Tonnage duty - - - - -	4,537 10 -
Fees of public offices - - - - -	3,196 3 9	Fees of public offices and fines -	4,108 6 5 ¹ / ₂
Royal gaol from Alcaide - - - - -	51 2 1 ⁵ / ₁₀	Spirit licences - - - - -	5,005 12 3 ¹ / ₂
Fines under Slave Abolition Act - - -	18 8 8	Crown lands - - - - -	642 5 6
Ditto rural police regulations - - -	36 - 6 ¹ / ₂	Fees on commissions - - - - -	33 16 6
Licence for retailing spirits - - - -	27,560 - 7	Maintenance of military prisoners -	21 18 -
Police fines - - - - -	275 9 9	Gunpowder dues - - - - -	64 1 9
Gunpowder seized and sold - - - - -	168 10 10	Fines collected by gaol keeper - - -	13 16 8
Fees on appointment of new escribano -	11 5 6	For subsistence of seamen in Colonial Hospital - - - - -	56 2 11
House tax - - - - -	1,578 18 3	Rent of news room in Queen's Wharf -	50 - -
Apprentice tax - - - - -	1,403 9 -	Fees - - - - -	13 1 8 ¹ / ₂
Quit rent - - - - -	7 3 -	Rent of Queen's Park - - - - -	125 - -
Advances recovered - - - - -	2,480 14 10	Premium on doubloons exchanged with Colonial Bank - - - - -	24 17 3
Colonial revenue, exchange of coin received on account of former treasurers - - - - -	1,500 - -	Subscriptions in aid of All Saints Chapel St. Michael's Church - - - - -	8 6 8
Difference in sundry payments and deposits through alteration of coin -	1,073 13 2	Local taxes, Port of Spain - - - - -	100 - -
	£. 79,851 - -	Local taxes, San Fernando - - - - -	5,716 - -
			519 11 1
			£. 53,584 8 2
Local Revenues - - - - -	11,320 11 3	Ecclesiastical :	
Schools :		Church of England - - - - -	2,650 - -
Protestants - - - - -	1,540 6 8	Church of Rome - - - - -	3,385 18 -
Catholic, not stated.		Church of Scotland } Amounts not stated.	
		Wesleyans - - - - - }	
		Baptists - - - - - }	
			£. 6,035 18 -
Churches :		Schools :	
The value of the livings, in many instances, are not stated.		Amounts not stated.	

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1823.		1834.	
<i>Vide Statement for St. Christopher's.</i>		No account of Taxes, Rates, &c. given in Blue Book for 1834.	£. s. d.
		Rector of St. George - - - Currency	400 - -
		Ditto, for house - - - - -	100 - -
		Sexton - - - - -	30 - -
		£.	530 - -
1838.		1846.	
	Currency.		Sterling.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bread licences - - - - -	8 2 -	Duties raised under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93 - - - - -	286 13 4
Liquor and sugar licences - - -	22 14 -	Ditto, Colonial Import Act - - -	386 16 5
Export duty on horses, horned cattle, and sheep - - - - -	35 5 -	Taxes raised under General Tax Act - - -	744 10 8½
Vessels, canoes, and row-boat licences -	179 7 1½	Ditto, Cattle Tax Act - - - - -	209 10 3½
Stamp duty - - - - -	251 8 9	Ditto, Boat Licence Act - - - - -	105 - -
Hawkers' and pedlers' licence - - -	43 - -	Ditto, Hawkers' and Pedlers' Act - - -	7 8 6
Auctioneers' licences and returns - -	110 12 3	Amount raised under Endowed School Act - - - - -	43 15 -
Liquor and sugar returns - - - - -	215 10 10¼	Ditto, Spirit Licence Act - - - - -	107 17 2¼
Duty on flour - - - - -	14 2 6	Ditto, Auctioneers' Act - - - - -	10 5 -¾
Received from the collector and comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs -	174 17 4	Fines inflicted by Court of Queen's Bench and by magistrates - - - - -	20 7 9
Amount of sales of pews in St. George's church - - - - -	46 13 1½	£.	1,922 4 4½
House tax, income tax, produce tax, and duties - - - - -	2,975 2 10¼	Schoolmaster, Road Town - - - - -	45 - -
Fines received from sundry magistrates - - - - -	103 8 3	Ditto - - - St. Paul's - - - - -	15 - -
Ditto, police magistrates - - - - -	26 2 6	Ditto - - - St. Philip's - - - - -	15 - -
Ditto, stipendiary magistrates - - -	4 16 -	Ditto - - - East End - - - - -	10 - -
Executions collected, received from provost marshal - - - - -	186 19 3¼	Schoolmistress, Virgin Gorda - - - - -	15 - -
Fine received from provost marshal -	- 6 -	Schoolmaster, Salt Island - - - - -	10 - -
£.	4,398 7 9¾	Endowed grammar school for boys, Road Town - - - - -	135 - -
		£.	245 - -
		Rector of the parish, including clerk and sexton - - - - -	400 - -

Appendix VII.

THE following PAPERS were delivered in by the *Chairman*.SCALE showing the Operation of *Ad-valorem* Duties on SUGAR.

Long Price.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			Protection.	REVENUE.		
	Duty, 27 ½ per Cent.		Short Price.	Duty, 55 per Cent.		Short Price.		British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	Total Tons.
<i>Per Ton.</i>	<i>Per Ton.</i>		<i>Per Ton.</i>							
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	
15 - -	4 2 6	10 17 6	8 5 -	6 15 -	4 2 6	928,125	825,000	1,753,125		
15 10 -	4 5 3	11 4 9	8 10 6	6 19 6	4 5 3	959,062	852,500	1,811,562		
16 - -	4 8 -	11 12 -	8 10 -	7 4 -	4 8 -	989,999	880,000	1,869,999		
16 10 -	4 10 9	11 19 3	9 1 6	7 8 6	4 10 9	1,020,936	907,500	1,928,436		
17 - -	4 13 6	12 6 6	9 7 -	7 13 -	4 13 6	1,051,873	935,000	1,986,873		
17 10 -	4 16 3	12 13 9	9 12 6	7 17 6	4 16 3	1,082,810	962,500	1,945,310		
18 - -	4 19 -	13 1 -	9 18 -	8 2 -	4 19 -	1,113,747	990,000	2,003,747		
18 10 -	5 1 9	13 8 3	10 3 6	8 6 6	5 1 3	1,144,684	1,017,500	2,162,184		
19 - -	5 4 6	13 15 6	10 9 -	8 11 -	5 4 6	1,175,621	1,045,000	2,220,621		
19 10 -	5 7 3	14 2 9	10 14 6	8 15 6	5 7 3	1,206,558	1,072,500	2,279,058		
20 - -	5 10 -	14 10 -	11 - -	9 - -	5 10 -	1,237,500	1,100,000	2,337,500		
20 10 -	5 12 9	14 17 3	11 5 6	9 4 6	5 12 9	1,268,437	1,127,500	2,395,937		
21 - -	5 15 6	15 4 6	11 11 -	9 9 -	5 15 6	1,299,374	1,155,000	2,454,374		
21 10 -	5 18 3	15 11 9	11 16 6	9 13 6	5 18 3	1,330,311	1,182,500	2,512,811		
22 - -	6 1 -	15 19 -	12 2 -	9 18 -	6 1 -	1,361,248	1,210,000	2,571,248		
22 10 -	6 3 9	16 6 3	12 7 6	10 2 6	6 3 9	1,392,185	1,237,500	2,629,685		
23 - -	6 6 6	16 13 6	12 19 -	10 7 -	6 6 6	1,423,122	1,265,000	2,688,122		
23 10 -	6 9 3	17 - 9	12 18 6	10 11 6	6 9 3	1,454,059	1,292,500	2,746,559		
24 - -	6 12 -	17 8 -	13 4 -	10 16 -	6 12 -	1,484,996	1,320,000	2,804,996		
24 10 -	6 14 9	17 15 3	13 9 6	11 6	6 14 9	1,515,933	1,347,500	2,863,433		
25 - -	6 17 6	18 2 6	13 15 -	11 5 -	6 17 6	1,546,870	1,375,000	2,921,870		
25 10 -	7 - 3	18 9 9	14 - 6	11 9 6	7 - 3	1,577,807	1,402,500	2,980,307		
26 - -	7 3 -	18 17 -	14 6 -	11 14 -	7 3 -	1,608,744	1,430,000	3,038,744		
26 10 -	7 5 9	19 4 3	14 11 6	11 18 6	7 5 9	1,639,681	1,457,500	3,097,181		
27 - -	7 8 6	19 11 6	14 17 -	12 3 -	7 8 6	1,670,618	1,485,000	3,155,618		
27 10 -	7 11 3	19 18 9	15 2 6	12 7 6	7 11 3	1,701,555	1,512,500	3,214,055		
28 - -	7 14 -	20 6 -	15 8 -	12 12 -	7 14 -	1,732,492	1,540,000	3,272,492		
28 10 -	7 16 9	20 13 3	15 13 6	12 16 6	7 16 9	1,763,429	1,567,500	3,330,929		
29 - -	7 19 6	21 - 6	15 19 -	13 1 -	7 19 6	1,794,366	1,595,000	3,389,366		
29 10 -	8 2 3	21 7 9	16 4 6	13 5 6	8 2 3	1,825,303	1,622,500	3,447,803		
30 - -	8 5 -	21 15 -	16 10 -	13 10 -	8 5 -	1,856,240	1,650,000	3,506,240		
30 10 -	8 7 9	22 2 3	16 15 6	13 14 6	8 7 9	1,887,177	1,677,500	3,564,677		
31 - -	8 10 6	22 9 6	17 1 -	13 19 -	8 10 6	1,918,114	1,705,000	3,623,114		
31 10 -	8 13 3	22 16 9	17 6 6	14 3 6	8 13 3	1,949,051	1,732,500	3,681,551		
32 - -	8 16 -	23 4 -	17 12 -	14 8 -	8 16 -	1,979,988	1,760,000	3,739,988		
32 10 -	8 18 9	23 11 3	17 17 6	14 12 6	8 18 9	2,010,925	1,787,500	3,798,425		
33 - -	9 1 6	23 18 6	18 3 -	14 17 -	9 1 6	2,041,862	1,815,000	3,856,862		
33 10 -	9 4 3	24 5 9	18 18 6	15 1 6	9 4 3	2,072,799	1,842,500	3,915,299		
34 - -	9 7 -	24 13 -	18 14 -	15 6 -	9 7 -	2,103,736	1,870,000	3,973,736		
34 10 -	9 9 9	25 - 3	18 19 6	15 10 6	9 9 9	2,134,673	1,897,500	4,032,173		
35 - -	9 12 6	25 7 6	19 5 -	15 15 -	9 12 6	2,165,610	1,925,000	4,090,610		
35 10 -	9 15 3	25 14 9	19 10 6	15 19 6	9 15 3	2,196,547	1,952,500	4,149,047		
36 - -	9 18 -	26 2 -	19 16 -	16 4 -	9 18 -	2,227,484	1,980,000	4,207,484		
36 10 -	10 - 9	26 9 3	20 1 6	16 8 6	10 - 9	2,258,421	2,007,500	4,265,921		

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

521
59

Long Price.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			Protection.	REVENUE.		
	Duty, 27 ½ per Cent.	Short Price.		Duty, 55 per Cent.	Short Price.			British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	Total Tons.
Per Ton.	Per Ton.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Per Ton.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
37 - -	10 3 6	26 16 6	20 7 -	16 13 -	10 3 6	2,289,358	2,035,000	4,324,358		
37 10 -	10 6 3	27 3 9	20 12 6	16 17 6	10 6 3	2,320,295	2,062,500	4,382,795		
38 - -	10 9 -	27 11 -	20 18 -	17 2 -	10 9 -	2,351,232	2,090,000	4,441,232		
38 10 -	10 11 9	27 18 3	21 3 6	17 6 6	10 11 9	2,382,169	2,117,500	4,499,669		
39 - -	10 14 6	28 5 6	21 9 -	17 11 -	10 14 6	2,413,106	2,145,000	4,558,106		
39 10 -	10 17 3	28 12 9	21 14 6	17 15 6	10 17 3	2,444,043	2,172,500	4,616,543		
40 - -	11 - -	29 - -	22 - -	18 - -	11 - -	2,474,980	2,200,000	4,674,980		
40 10 -	11 2 9	29 7 3	22 5 8	18 4 6	11 2 9	2,505,917	2,227,500	4,728,417		
41 - -	11 5 6	29 14 6	22 11 -	18 9 -	11 5 6	2,536,854	2,255,000	4,791,854		
41 10 -	11 8 3	30 1 9	22 16 6	18 13 6	11 8 3	2,567,791	2,282,500	4,850,291		
42 - -	11 11 -	30 9 -	23 2 -	18 18 -	11 11 -	2,598,728	2,310,000	4,908,728		
42 10 -	11 13 9	30 16 3	23 7 6	19 2 6	11 13 9	2,629,665	2,337,500	4,967,165		
43 - -	11 16 6	31 3 6	23 13 -	19 7 -	11 16 6	2,660,602	2,365,000	5,025,602		
43 10 -	11 19 3	31 10 9	23 18 6	19 11 6	11 19 3	2,691,539	2,392,500	5,084,039		
44 - -	12 2 -	31 18 -	24 4 -	19 16 -	12 2 -	2,722,476	2,420,000	5,142,476		
44 10 -	12 4 9	32 5 3	24 9 6	20 - 6	12 4 9	2,753,413	2,447,500	5,200,913		
45 - -	12 7 6	32 12 6	24 15 -	20 5 -	12 7 6	2,784,350	2,475,000	5,259,350		
45 10 -	12 10 3	32 19 9	25 - 6	20 9 6	12 10 3	2,815,287	2,502,500	5,317,787		
46 - -	12 13 -	33 7 -	25 6 6	20 14 -	12 13 -	2,846,224	2,530,000	5,376,224		
46 10 -	12 15 9	33 14 3	25 11 6	20 18 6	12 15 9	2,877,161	2,557,500	5,434,661		
47 - -	12 18 6	34 1 6	25 17 -	21 3 -	12 18 6	2,908,098	2,585,000	5,493,098		
47 10 -	13 1 3	34 8 9	26 2 6	21 7 6	13 1 3	2,939,035	2,612,500	5,551,535		
48 - -	13 4 -	34 16 -	26 8 -	21 12 -	13 4 -	2,969,972	2,640,000	5,609,972		
48 10 -	13 6 9	35 3 3	26 13 6	21 16 6	13 6 9	3,000,909	2,667,500	5,668,409		
49 - -	13 9 6	35 10 6	26 19 -	22 1 -	13 9 6	3,031,846	2,695,000	5,726,846		
49 10 -	13 12 3	35 17 9	27 4 6	22 5 6	13 12 3	3,062,783	2,722,500	5,785,283		
50 - -	13 15 -	36 5 -	27 10 -	22 10 -	13 15 -	3,093,720	2,750,000	5,843,720		
50 10 -	13 17 9	36 12 3	27 15 6	22 14 6	13 17 9	3,124,657	2,777,500	5,902,157		
51 - -	14 - 6	36 19 6	28 1 -	22 19 -	14 - 6	3,155,594	2,805,000	5,960,594		
51 10 -	14 3 3	37 6 9	28 6 6	23 3 6	14 3 3	3,186,531	2,832,500	6,019,031		
52 - -	14 6 -	37 14 -	28 12 -	23 8 -	14 6 -	3,217,468	2,860,000	6,077,468		
52 10 -	14 8 9	38 1 3	28 17 6	23 12 6	14 8 9	3,248,405	2,887,500	6,135,905		
53 - -	14 11 6	38 8 6	29 3 -	23 17 -	14 11 6	3,279,342	2,915,000	6,194,342		
53 10 -	14 14 3	38 15 9	29 8 6	24 1 6	14 14 3	3,310,279	2,942,500	6,252,779		
54 - -	14 17 -	39 3 -	29 14 -	24 6 -	14 17 -	3,341,216	2,970,000	6,311,216		
54 10 -	14 19 9	39 10 3	29 19 6	24 10 6	14 19 9	3,372,153	2,997,500	6,369,653		
55 - -	15 2 6	39 17 6	30 5 -	24 15 -	15 2 6	3,403,090	3,025,000	6,428,090		
55 10 -	15 5 3	40 4 9	30 10 6	24 19 6	15 5 3	3,434,027	3,052,500	6,486,527		
56 - -	15 8 -	40 12 -	30 16 -	25 4 -	15 8 -	3,464,964	3,080,000	6,544,964		
56 10 -	15 10 9	40 19 3	31 1 6	25 8 6	15 10 9	3,495,901	3,107,500	6,603,401		
57 - -	15 13 6	41 6 6	31 7 -	25 13 -	15 13 6	3,526,838	3,135,000	6,661,838		
57 10 -	15 16 3	41 13 9	31 12 6	25 17 6	15 16 3	3,557,775	3,162,500	6,720,275		
58 - -	15 19 -	42 1 -	31 18 -	26 2 -	15 19 -	3,588,712	3,190,000	6,778,712		
58 10 -	16 1 9	42 8 3	32 3 6	26 6 6	16 1 9	3,619,649	3,217,500	6,837,149		
59 - -	16 4 6	42 15 6	32 9 -	26 11 -	16 4 6	3,650,586	3,245,000	6,895,586		
59 10 -	16 7 3	43 2 9	32 14 6	26 15 6	16 7 3	3,681,523	3,272,500	6,954,023		
60 - -	16 10 -	43 10 -	33 - -	27 - -	16 10 -	3,712,460	3,300,000	7,012,460		

Mem.—The above duties are estimated on the "Long Price." 27 ½ and 55 on "Long Price," are equivalent to 37 ½ and 75 ½ on "Short Price."

SCALE showing the Operation of *Ad-valorem* Duties on SUGAR.

Long Price.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		Protection.	REVENUE.		
	Duty, 30 per Cent.	Short Price.	Duty, 57½ per Cent.	Short Price.		British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	Total Tons.
<i>Per Ton.</i> £. s. d.	<i>Per Ton.</i> £. s. d.	£. s. d.	<i>Per Ton.</i> £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
15 - -	4 10 -	10 10 -	8 12 6	6 7 6	4 10 -	1,012,500	862,500	1,875,000
15 10 -	4 13 -	10 17 -	8 18 3	6 11 9	4 13 -	1,046,250	891,250	1,938,500
16 - -	4 16 -	11 4 -	9 4 -	6 16 -	4 16 -	1,080,000	920,000	2,000,000
16 10 -	4 19 -	11 11 -	9 9 9	7 - 3	4 19 -	1,113,750	948,750	2,062,500
17 - -	5 2 -	11 18 -	9 15 6	7 4 6	5 2 -	1,147,500	977,500	2,125,000
17 10 -	5 5 -	12 5 -	10 1 3	7 8 9	5 5 -	1,181,250	1,006,250	2,187,500
18 - -	5 8 -	12 12 -	10 7 -	7 13 -	5 8 -	1,215,000	1,035,000	2,250,000
18 10 -	5 11 -	12 19 -	10 12 9	7 17 3	5 11 -	1,248,750	1,063,750	2,312,500
19 - -	5 14 -	13 6 -	10 18 6	8 2 6	5 14 -	1,282,500	1,092,500	2,375,000
19 10 -	5 17 -	13 13 -	11 4 3	8 5 9	5 17 -	1,316,250	1,121,250	2,437,500
20 - -	6 - -	14 - -	11 10 -	8 10 -	6 - -	1,350,000	1,150,000	2,500,000
20 10 -	6 3 -	14 7 -	11 15 9	8 14 3	6 3 -	1,383,750	1,178,750	2,562,500
21 - -	6 6 -	14 14 -	12 1 6	8 18 6	6 6 -	1,417,500	1,207,500	2,625,000
21 10 -	6 9 -	15 1 -	12 7 3	9 2 9	6 9 -	1,451,250	1,236,250	2,687,500
22 - -	6 12 -	15 8 -	12 13 -	9 7 -	6 12 -	1,485,000	1,265,000	2,750,000
22 10 -	6 15 -	15 15 -	12 18 9	9 11 3	6 15 -	1,518,750	1,293,750	2,812,500
23 - -	6 18 -	16 2 -	13 4 6	9 15 6	6 18 -	1,552,500	1,322,500	2,875,000
23 10 -	7 1 -	16 9 -	13 10 3	9 19 9	7 1 -	1,586,250	1,351,250	2,937,500
24 - -	7 4 -	16 16 -	13 16 -	10 4 -	7 4 -	1,620,000	1,380,000	3,000,000
24 10 -	7 7 -	17 3 -	14 1 9	10 8 3	7 7 -	1,653,750	1,408,750	3,062,500
25 - -	7 10 -	17 10 -	14 7 6	10 12 6	7 10 -	1,687,500	1,437,500	3,125,000
25 10 -	7 13 -	17 17 -	14 13 3	10 16 9	7 13 -	1,721,250	1,466,250	3,187,500
26 - -	7 16 -	18 4 -	14 19 -	11 1 -	7 16 -	1,755,000	1,495,000	3,250,000
26 10 -	7 19 -	18 11 -	15 4 9	11 5 3	7 19 -	1,788,750	1,523,750	3,312,500
27 - -	8 2 -	18 18 -	15 10 6	11 9 6	8 2 -	1,822,500	1,552,500	3,375,000
27 10 -	8 5 -	19 5 -	15 16 3	11 13 9	8 5 -	1,856,250	1,581,250	3,437,500
28 - -	8 8 -	19 12 -	16 2 -	11 18 -	8 8 -	1,890,000	1,610,000	3,500,000
28 10 -	8 11 -	19 19 -	16 7 9	12 2 3	8 11 -	1,923,750	1,638,750	3,562,500
29 - -	8 14 -	20 6 -	16 13 6	12 6 6	8 14 -	1,957,500	1,667,500	3,625,000
29 10 -	8 17 -	20 13 -	16 19 3	12 10 9	8 17 -	1,991,250	1,696,250	3,687,500
30 - -	9 - -	21 - -	17 5 -	12 15 -	9 - -	2,025,000	1,725,000	3,750,000
30 10 -	9 3 -	21 7 -	17 10 9	12 19 3	9 3 -	2,058,750	1,753,750	3,812,500
31 - -	9 6 -	21 14 -	17 16 6	13 3 6	9 6 -	2,092,500	1,782,500	3,875,000
31 10 -	9 9 -	22 1 -	18 2 3	13 7 9	9 9 -	2,126,250	1,811,250	3,937,500
32 - -	9 12 -	22 8 -	18 8 -	13 12 -	9 12 -	2,160,000	1,840,000	4,000,000
32 10 -	9 15 -	22 15 -	18 13 9	13 16 3	9 15 -	2,193,750	1,868,750	4,062,500
33 - -	9 18 -	23 2 -	18 19 6	14 - 6	9 18 -	2,227,500	1,897,500	4,125,000
33 10 -	10 1 -	23 9 -	19 5 3	14 4 9	10 1 -	2,261,250	1,926,250	4,187,500
34 - -	10 4 -	23 16 -	19 11 -	14 9 -	10 4 -	2,295,000	1,955,000	4,250,000
34 10 -	10 7 -	24 3 -	19 16 9	14 13 3	10 7 -	2,328,750	1,983,750	4,312,500
35 - -	10 10 -	24 10 -	20 2 6	14 17 6	10 10 -	2,362,500	2,012,500	4,375,000
35 10 -	10 13 -	24 17 -	20 8 3	15 1 9	10 13 -	2,396,250	2,041,250	4,437,500
36 - -	10 16 -	25 4 -	20 14 -	15 6 -	10 16 -	2,430,000	2,070,000	4,500,000
36 10 -	10 19 -	25 11 -	20 19 9	15 10 3	10 19 -	2,463,750	2,098,750	4,562,500
37 - -	11 2 -	25 18 -	21 5 6	15 14 6	11 2 -	2,497,500	2,127,500	4,625,000
37 10 -	11 5 -	26 5 -	21 11 3	15 18 9	11 5 -	2,531,250	2,156,250	4,687,500
38 - -	11 8 -	26 12 -	21 17 -	16 3 -	11 8 -	2,565,000	2,185,000	4,750,000
38 10 -	11 11 -	26 19 -	22 2 9	16 7 3	11 11 -	2,598,750	2,213,750	4,812,500
39 - -	11 14 -	27 6 -	22 8 6	16 11 6	11 14 -	2,632,500	2,242,500	4,875,000
39 10 -	11 17 -	27 13 -	22 14 3	16 15 9	11 17 -	2,666,250	2,271,250	4,937,500
40 - -	12 - -	28 - -	23 - -	17 - -	12 - -	2,700,000	2,300,000	5,000,000
40 10 -	12 3 -	28 7 -	23 5 9	17 4 3	12 3 -	2,733,750	2,328,750	5,062,500

Appendix VIII.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of BRITISH WEST INDIA SUGAR Exported in each of the Twenty Years antecedent to 1834, distinguishing Raw from Refined Sugar. Appendix VIII.

YEARS.	EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	British West India Sugar, Unrefined.	British Refined Sugar entitled to Drawback (reduced to its equivalent in Raw Sugar).	TOTAL.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
1814	430,817	606,402	1,037,219
1815	385,761	673,820	1,059,581
1816	234,996	648,371	883,367
1817	142,571	755,627	898,198
1818	98,512	765,441	863,953
1819	58,913	553,199	612,112
1820	77,057	720,640	797,697
1821	9,851	670,531	680,382
1822	10,657	365,449	376,106
1823	11,231	439,814	451,045
1824	8,836	416,366	425,202
1825	11,529	358,245	369,774
1826	102,297	371,664	473,961
1827	40,931	447,671	488,602
1828	50,586	497,250	547,836
1829	16,467	529,476	545,943
1830	13,355	697,707	711,062
1831	10,800	693,881	704,681
1832	5,398	550,666	556,064
1833	7,851	302,468	310,319

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, }
 Custom House, London, 13 May 1848.

(signed) *William Irving.*

Appendix IX.

FURTHER LETTERS and PAPERS presented by *B. B. Greene, Esq.*

Appendix IX.

My Lord,

9, Austin Friars, 12 May 1848.

IN reply to your Lordship's inquiry as to what in my opinion the consumption of sugar will amount to in the year ending the 5th July 1849, and also upon what grounds such opinion is founded, I have the honour to submit the following observations.

Having thought very much upon this subject, and taken into consideration (as far as it is possible to do so) the probable circumstances that are likely to occur to affect supply and demand, I have come to the conclusion that the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom will range between 320,000 and 330,000 tons, during the year referred to by your Lordship.

Some of the grounds upon which this opinion is based, are as follows:

The duty paid, or "long price," is undoubtedly the most important element acting upon the consumption of sugar; and we shall presently see how peculiarly sensitive the consumer is on this point. I find from the returns published in the London Gazette, that the price of British plantation sugar (I mean the three descriptions conjointly) has averaged for the first

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17 weeks of this year a few pence under 24s. per cwt.; this will give a "long price" for the consumer of 38s., being no less than 9s. 8d. per cwt., or one penny per lb., below the lowest price on record, which occurred in the year 1831, and 4s. 6d. per cwt., or a half-penny per lb., lower than the average of 1847.

I will now proceed to point out to your Lordship numerous instances in which consumption has been greatly increased whenever a marked diminution occurred in price, and a falling off when the price increased. For the sake of easy reference I annex the following table, showing the consumption and prices for the last 25 years.

CONSUMPTION and AVERAGE DUTY PAID PRICE of SUGAR in United Kingdom, from 1821 to 1847.

YEARS.	Duty Paid Price.	Consumption.	Increase in Price.	Decrease in Price.	Increase in Consumption.	Decrease in Consumption.
	£. s. d.	Tons.	s. d.	s. d.	Tons.	Tons.
1823	2 19 11	173,300	—	—	—	—
1824	2 18 6	179,500	—	1 5	6,200	—
1825	3 5 6	163,500	7 —	—	—	16,000
1826	2 17 7	189,400	—	7 11	25,900	—
1827	3 2 9	176,900	5 2	—	—	12,500
1828	2 18 8	193,900	—	4 1	17,000	—
1829	2 15 7	190,400	—	—	—	—
1830	2 10 5	202,800	—	5 2	12,400	—
1831	2 7 8	203,800	—	—	—	—
1832	2 11 8	198,900	4 —	—	—	4,900
1833	2 13 3	188,300	—	—	—	—
1834	2 13 5	196,400	—	—	—	—
1835	2 17 5	201,100	—	—	—	—
1836	3 4 10	179,600	7 5	—	—	21,500
1837	2 16 7	202,400	—	6 3	22,800	—
1838	2 17 8	201,000	—	—	—	—
1839	3 3 2	191,500	5 6	—	—	9,500
1840	3 13 6	179,700	10 4	—	—	11,800
1841	3 4 10	202,800	—	8 8	23,100	—
1842	3 2 1	198,400	—	—	—	—
1843	2 18 11	201,400	—	—	—	—
1844	2 18 10	206,400	—	—	—	—
1845	2 7 1	244,000	—	11 9	38,600	—
1846	2 8 6	261,300	—	—	17,300	—
1847	2 2 6	290,700	—	6 —	29,400	—

Extracted from Return No. 80, Feb. 27, 1845; moved for by Mr. Hastie.

From the foregoing it will be seen, that in 1825, an increase of 7s. per cwt. in price caused a decrease in consumption of 16,000 tons :

In 1826 a fall of 7s. 11d., increased consumption 25,900 tons.

„ 1827 a rise of 5s. 2d. diminished „ 12,500 „

„ 1828 a fall of 4s. 1d. increased „ 17,000 „

„ 1830 a further fall of 5s. 2d. „ „ 12,400 „

„ 1836 a rise of 7s. 5d. diminished „ 21,500 „

„ 1837 a fall of 6s. 3d. increased „ 22,800 „

„ 1839 a rise of 5s. 6d. diminished „ 9,500 „

„ 1840 a further rise of 10s. 4d. „ „ 11,800 „

„ 1841 a fall of 8s. 3d. increased „ 23,100 „

The last three years, however, namely 1845, 1846, and 1847, present the most remarkable proof of all, that diminished price is sure to be followed by increased consumption. In

1845 prices fell 11s. 9d. per cwt., and consumption increased 38,600 tons. In 1846, such was the stimulus already given, that without any material alteration in price, consumption rose still further 17,300 tons. In 1847 a further fall of 6s. again added to the consumption 29,400 tons; making in the three years an increase of no less than 85,000 tons per annum upon the consumption of 1844.

Now we come to the current year; I find by the quarterly account just issued by the Board of Trade, that in the three months ended 5th April last, 74,757 tons of sugar went into consumption, which might be supposed to be at the rate of 299,028 tons for the year; but on reference to former years I find the first quarter's consumption is usually smaller than the succeeding three.

Thus in 1846 the consumption to the 5th April was 57,621 tons, which, multiplied by four, gives 230,484; but the entire consumption of that year was 261,390.

Again, in 1845 the consumption of the first three months was 49,054 tons, which multiplied by four gives 196,136 tons, but the entire consumption of that year amounted to 243,900 tons.

I will give one instance more. In 1844 the consumption of the first four months (I have not by me the returns of the first three), was 59,087 tons, which multiplied by three, gives 177,261 tons, but the consumption of that year turned out to be 206,900 tons.

In addition to the 74,757 tons of sugar taken into consumption the first quarter of this year, I find that the increase in the consumption of molasses is no less than 2,234 tons upon 6,776, as compared with the first quarter of 1847.

Looking therefore to these facts, coupled with that of prices being one half-penny per pound cheaper than the average of 1847, I am justified in estimating the consumption of the year ending 5th January 1849 from 310,000 to 315,000 tons; and should there be a good fruit year, of which there is much promise, it will probably exceed the larger quantity.

But in estimating for the year ending 5th July 1849, we have to add the probable increase upon another half-year, which may reasonably be expected, from the experience of previous years, to raise the consumption to 320,000 or 330,000 tons.

Sugar, from being a luxury enjoyed only by the upper and middle classes, has, from its cheapness and nutritive qualities, become not merely a luxury, but a necessary of life, even to the working classes; and in my opinion its use for some time to come will continue to increase more rapidly than might be expected, from the mere increase in our population, which alone would add (in the absence of disturbing causes) 5,000 to 6,000 tons annually.

The consumption of this article is capable of very great expansion. Taking the whole population of the United Kingdom, each person on an average used 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in 1847; but with a continuance of low prices no doubt can be entertained that much more per head would be consumed; for we find that this is the very quantity doled out to the elderly inmates of our workhouses, while the allowance to British seamen in the merchant service varies from two ounces a day to a pound per week to sweeten their daily ounces of coffee, being at the rate of 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 52 pounds per head per annum.

As the consumption of sugar by the upper and middle classes, and of the well-to-do artisans, must far exceed this average, it is clear to my mind that a vast number of our population are still limited to a very small quantity. But a taste for so agreeable an addition to plain food, and a growing knowledge of its nutritious and wholesome qualities, are in active progress, and must tell with great force upon future consumption.

I must not omit to observe, that though price is the most important point to be considered, yet there are other disturbing causes besides cost which operate either to impede or promote consumption.

I have to apologize to your Lordship for going into such lengthened details; but I could not state the grounds upon which my opinion is formed without entering into the foregoing explanations.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Benj. B. Greene.*

The Hon. Lord George Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

No. 9, Austin Friars, 15 May 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of this morning, in reply to my letter of the 12th instant, in which you request me to state what causes were in operation to prevent the consumption of sugar during the last three quarters of 1847, from not exceeding the proportion indicated by that of the first quarter, such having been usually the case in preceding years.

My reply is, that during the first three months of last year a very general expectation prevailed that sugar would be largely used by brewers, variously estimated from 40,000 to 70,000

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tons. The price of barley and malt at that time being very high, favoured this notion; consequently both town and country dealers were very desirous to get into stock, not only to supply this anticipated new demand, but also to secure themselves against a further rise in the price, which was likewise contemplated.

Duty was therefore paid upon a larger quantity than was actually required for the consumption of that particular quarter, but this exaggerated anticipation being quite disappointed the sugar thus taken would be afterwards applied to its ordinary purposes.

The admission of foreign slave labour sugar by the Act of 18 August 1846, can scarcely be said to have had much effect upon the consumption of that year, the prices not being altered thereby, for it so happened that owing to the operation of the Navigation Laws very little of that description of sugar then in the warehouse was available for home consumption, and as the Act was passed hastily very late in the session, it was quite impossible to obtain much in privileged ships before the expiration of that year. It will be found that duty was paid in the last quarter upon only 60,219 tons, which is the fourth part of 240,876 tons, while the total consumption was 261,392.

In 1845 the reduction of the duties may be said to have had some effect in altering the distribution of the consumption, and no doubt it had to some extent; but I think (were it necessary) I could still show that the first quarter would not at the end of the year have represented one-fourth of the whole consumption.

I have found the return for the first three months of 1844, and include it in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Duty paid first Three Months.	Pro Rata for 12 Months.	Actual Quantity paying Duty.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1831	53,199	212,796	238,908	26,112	—
1832	51,366	205,464	221,665	16,201	—
1833	46,280	185,120	203,976	18,856	—
1834	51,106	204,424	220,748	16,324	—
1835	51,422	205,688	223,276	17,588	—
1836	44,992	179,968	196,257	16,289	—
1837	54,061	216,244	217,762	1,518	—
1838	42,976	171,904	218,655	46,751	—
1839	42,699	171,796	192,862	21,066	—
1840	48,918	195,672	180,042	- - -	15,630
1841	44,400	177,600	203,298	25,698	—
1842	—	—	—	—	—
1843	48,623	194,492	201,899	7,407	—
1844	45,668	182,672	206,999	24,327	—
1845	49,034	196,136	243,900	47,764	—
1846	57,621	230,484	261,390	30,906	—
1847	72,726	290,904	289,590	- - -	1,314

From 1831 to 1841 inclusive, taken from Parliamentary Return No. 64, 2d March 1842, moved for by Mr. Hawes. The remaining years are taken from Board of Trade Returns.

From the above table your Lordship will observe, that with only two exceptions during all these years, the first quarter has fallen far short of a fourth of the whole year's consumption.

The years 1840 and 1847 are those exceptions; but, as regards 1840, on reference to the average prices, I find it is fully accounted for by the great rise in price which took place and continued throughout the last three quarters. During the first three months, the average price of sugar duty paid was 63s. 1d., whereas during the last nine, it was no less than 77s. 6d. per cwt., and reduced consumption very materially.

I regret I cannot at the moment find any return showing the consumption of the first three months of 1842, but, if I meet with it, I will furnish your Lordship with the result.

In 1837, the difference was small, and I confess I do not know what causes were in operation to make that year an exception.

In adverting to this view of the question in my letter to your Lordship of the 12th inst., I was aware that there were occasional exceptions, and therefore I guarded myself by stating, that the first quarter was "usually" less than a fourth of the entire year. Had it been always so, I should have made a larger estimate.

Taking the average of the first quarters of the four last years, and comparing them with the actual consumption of the year, the annual excess will be 25,420 tons. Now had this occurred

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occurred invariably, I should have at once added 25,420 tons to the quantity obtained after multiplying the first quarter's consumption of 1848 by four, which would have stood thus :

Consumption 1st three months - - - -	74,757 tons.	
Four times will give - - - -	- - - -	299,028
Add - - - -	- - - -	25,420
		324,448

Instead of which, I have only put it at 310,000 to 315,000 tons, in order that I might not lay myself open to a charge of having taken an exaggerated view.

I trust this statement will satisfy your Lordship that my estimate is based upon sound principles.

I do not, however, pretend to say, that the consumption I have indicated will, under every possible contingency, reach that amount; but as far as it is possible to make an estimate at all, I cannot see how any other conclusion can be arrived at.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Benj. B. Greene.*

The Hon. Lord George Bentinck, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

CONSUMPTION of SUGAR, First Three Months and Twelve Months compared.

YEAR.	Duty paid first Three Months.	Pro Rata for Twelve Months.	Actual Quantity on which Duty was paid.	Excess on first Quarter's Promise.	Deficiency on first Quarter's Promise.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1831	53,199	212,796	238,908	26,112	
1832	51,366	205,464	221,665	16,201	
1833	46,280	185,120	203,976	18,856	
1834	51,106	204,424	220,748	16,324	
1835	51,422	205,688	223,276	17,588	
1836	44,992	179,968	196,257	16,289	
1837	54,061	216,244	217,762	1,518	
1838	42,976	171,904	218,655	46,751	
1839	42,699	171,796	192,862	21,066	
1840	48,918	195,672	180,042	- - -	15,630
1841	44,400	177,600	203,298	25,698	
1842	42,325	169,300	193,820	24,520	
1843	48,623	194,492	201,899	7,407	
1844	45,668	182,672	206,999	24,327	
1845	49,054	196,136	243,900	47,764	
1846	57,621	230,484	261,390	30,906	
1847	72,726	290,904	289,590	- - -	1,314
	847,416			341,327	16,944
				16,944	
				324,383	
Average of 17 years	49,848			19,081	

Duty was paid in the first Quarter of 1848 in the United Kingdom on 74,757 tons.
 If 49,848 tons give an excess over first Quarter's promise of - - - 19,081 tons.
 74,757 tons should give " " " - - - 29,017 tons.

From 1831 to 1841 inclusive, are taken from Parliamentary Return, No. 64, dated 2d March 1842, moved for by Mr. Hawes.

1842 taken from the Official Returns published in the Trade List, under the authority of the Customs.

1843 to 1847 taken from Board of Trade Returns.

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My Lord,

9, Austin Friars, 16 May 1848.

I REGRET to say that I have been unable to obtain any official return, showing the quantity of sugar on which duty was paid in the United Kingdom in the first three months of 1842, but I have succeeded in finding official returns of duty paid in that period at the four principal ports, viz.: London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, which are as follows:

				Tons.
1842	-	1st quarter	- -	35,568
"	-	2d do.	- -	45,971
"	-	3d do.	- -	47,956
"	-	4th do.	- -	33,139
Total for the Year				- 162,634
Add 19 per cent. for the other ports				30,900
Total for United Kingdom				- 193,534
Duty was actually paid on				- 193,820

				Tons.
Therefore, if we add 19 per cent. to the first quarter, say	-	-	-	35,568
19 per cent.	-	-	-	6,757
				<hr/>
Gives for United Kingdom, first quarter	-	-	-	42,325
Which, multiplied into four, gives	-	-	-	169,300
Duty actually paid in the year	-	-	-	193,820
Excess beyond first quarter's promise	-	-	-	20,520

In the absence of an official return for the United Kingdom for these particular three months, I think, my Lord, that the mode I have adopted to arrive at the result is beyond all cavil. I have, therefore, inserted it to complete the table for 17 years; from which it will be seen, that duty has been paid during the

				Tons.
First quarter on an average from 1831 to 1847, upon	-	-	-	49,848
The average excess of the year over the first quarter's promise,	-	-	-	
after deducting the deficiencies in 1840 and 1847, is	-	-	-	19,081
Duty was paid the first quarter in 1848 on	-	-	-	74,757

Therefore, if the average of the first quarter, viz.:

				Tons.
49,848 tons, give an excess of	-	-	-	19,081
74,757 tons in 1848, should give	-	-	-	29,017

The estimate for the year ending 5th January 1849, would stand thus:

First quarter's consumption	-	-	-	74,757
Multiplied by four, gives	-	-	-	299,028
Add excess over first quarter's promise	-	-	-	29,017
Total for the year				- Tons. 328,045

I think this strong evidence more than confirms the moderation of my first estimate of 310,000 to 315,000 tons, as the consumption of the current year, and of 320,000 to 330,000 for that of the year ending 5th July 1849, and quite establishes the safety of the revenue should a reduction of 4s. per cwt. on British sugar be decided upon. I enclose a corrected table, including 1842.

I have, &c.

The Lord George Bentinck, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Benj. B. Greene.*

To the Honourable Lord *George Bentinck*, &c. &c. &c. Chairman of the Committee on Coffee and Sugar Planting.

My Lord,

9, Austin Friars, 17 May 1848.

As the sugar duties will soon be brought under discussion in Parliament by your Lordship with a view to afford the British sugar producers that relief which policy and justice alike demand, it may be well to consider whether a more equitable mode of levying those duties may not be adopted, both with reference to the protection Parliament may determine to grant to the British sugar grower against his foreign slave-trading competitor, and as regards also a fair adjustment of the duty between the British sugar producers themselves.

With respect to British sugar, the Act of 1846 professed to give some little protection until the 5th July 1851, the duty on British plantation being fixed at 14s. per cwt. and that on foreign at 21s., the latter to be annually reduced, leaving the difference each year as follows:—

					s.	d.
From 18th August 1846 to 5th July 1847	1847	-	-	-	7	-
„ 5th July 1847	1848	-	-	-	6	-
„ „ 1848	1849	-	-	-	4	6
„ „ 1849	1850	-	-	-	3	-
„ „ 1850	1851	-	-	-	1	6
„ „ 1851	Equal.					

Now it is quite clear from this Act that the Legislature intended to give a *bonâ fide* protection in favour of British sugar to the full extent of these differences in duty; and the public have been under the impression that the West Indians have actually enjoyed that amount. But the evidence given before the Sugar and Coffee Committee, moved for by your Lordship, proves most clearly, that instead of 6s. per cwt. prescribed for 1847-48, the protection has not exceeded 3s. 8d. per cwt. in consequence of the superior quality of foreign sugar imported into this country, and more particularly that which was taken into consumption; but let it be observed, which has been made so by a second process, called “claying,” involving much extra manual labour from slaves; whilst the British sugar grower has had an insufficient command of free labour to produce even his raw material to advantage.

As a large portion of foreign sugar undergoes this second process the manufacturer is enabled to make the quality exactly such as will just bring it under the standard fixed for defining where the higher duty upon clayed commences. This standard was selected by the Government directly after the passing of the Sugar Bill of 1846, from a parcel of fine strong Java sugars; and so high is it that not more than 1,480 tons of British, and 650 tons of foreign, exceeded it in quality last year.

To illustrate the argument let us examine the actual working of last year—

		Tons.
The total consumption in 1847, of British Possession sugar was	- - -	240,813
„ „ Foreign	- - -	48,777
Total Consumption	- - -	289,590

	£.	s.	d.
The British realised an average price throughout the year of	-	-	42 10 -
But the Foreign, taken for home consumption, brought	-	-	49 2 3

being 6l. 12s. 3d. per ton more than the British. But as a larger proportion of foreign sugar was taken during the first six months than in the second, the comparison of the two periods will stand thus—

First Six Months :				£.	s.	d.
116,118 tons of British Possession averaged	-	-	-	46	8	5 per ton.
31,114 „ Foreign	-	-	-	51	9	10 „
Excess of Foreign	-	-	-	5	1	5 „
Second Six Months :						
124,695 tons of British Possession averaged	-	-	-	38	11	- „
17,663 „ Foreign	-	-	-	44	18	5 „
Excess of Foreign	-	-	-	6	7	5 „

As a further proof of the inequality of the duty, permit me to refer your Lordship to my letter of the 2d instant, in which I state—

“I take leave to enclose contracts of sale, dated 6th and 21st April last, of part of the cargo, *ex* “*Rambler*,” from Mauritius, comprising

886 bags, weighing 1,107 cwt., at 25s. duty paid, and

746 „ „ 932 „ 27s. „ leaving

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leaving price in bond in the one case at 11 s., and in the other at 13 s. per cwt. upon which a duty of 14 s. per cwt. was paid, being no less than 127 per cent. upon the 11 s. sugar. I can produce many instances in which the same duty is charged, the short price of which was only 8 s. per cwt.; and to mention an extreme case, an instance has recently occurred to my firm, in which the duty of 14 s. is insisted upon by the Commissioners of Customs on an article not worth more than from 2 s. to 3 s. per cwt. in bond."

"Yet on the 13th April, 143 cases of Bahia sugar, *ex* "Siren," weighing about 100 tons, were sold at 42 s. to 43 s. 6 d., paying a duty of 20 s. per cwt., which taking the short price at 23 s., would amount to 87 per cent. only, proving that in these instances British sugar was taxed 40 per cent. *ad valorem* more than foreign."

But allow me to carry the comparison to the year 1851; then this description of British sugar would, under the existing law, be taxed 127 per cent., whilst our highly favoured foreign slave-trading competitor would only be taxed 60 per cent., leaving him a bounty of 67 per cent. against our own subjects. Surely, my Lord, this country can never sanction such gross injustice.

The evidence given before your Committee quite confirms this fact, and establishes the real protection at less than 3 s. 8 d. per cwt., instead of 6 s. for the year 1847-48, as was intended by the framers of the Sugar Duties Act of 1846. Thus it will be seen that the home consumption of foreign sugar was confined chiefly to the superior or manufactured article; the exports comprising principally the lower qualities.

The question then arises, in what way can the proposed protection be really granted to the British sugar producers. It appears to me that there are two modes open to remedy this grievance: the one is by lowering the standard in quality, so as to bring the higher duty for clayed into operation on a lower quality than at present, and thus in part accomplish the object; but by far the most efficient mode of securing the end desired would be by adopting your Lordship's proposition of an *ad valorem* duty, to consider which is the chief object of this letter.

The fairness of the *ad valorem* principle is very generally admitted; some persons, however, have expressed an opinion that there would be difficulty in carrying such a plan into practice. But I think the scheme I am about to explain will be found both simple and effective; and will at the same time secure the revenue against fraud, and offer no more interruptions to the clearance of sugar than are found in operation at the present time.

What in fact are the existing classification duties but an imperfect attempt at establishing an *ad valorem* charge. By the plan I am about to submit, these would be entirely abolished; and all descriptions of sugar, including molasses, syrup, concrete, raw, clayed, and refined, would come under one specified rate per cent. on their respective values.

It is well known that nearly all the sugar brought to sale in this country passes through the hands of various sugar brokers for that purpose; and it is the practice to furnish the buyer and seller each with a contract, which is binding upon both parties. Let it be made compulsory on the brokers to send attested copies to the Custom House of all contracts made by them during the day, setting forth the following particulars in the usual manner.*

Address and date,
Name of the ship,
Place whence imported,
Marks,
Numbers,
Packages,
Price per cwt.; and if considered necessary, names of buyers and sellers.

This document to be signed by the broker or his authorised agent, and accompanied by such declaration as the Customs' authorities may deem requisite. Fraudulent omissions, evasions, or other attempts to defraud the revenue, to be punished by penalties as usual in such cases. This certified contract to be taken by the Customs' officers as the basis upon which to charge the duties; and the payer of the duty must make reference to it in the warrants passed for that purpose. The broker and the party by whom the duty is paid will be liable to a penalty for any fraud that may be committed or attempted; which can only be accomplished by collusion of the two. The respectability and high standing of the brokers, and I may add of those engaged in the sugar trade generally, are good guarantees for the honest payment of the duties. In cases, however, of reasonable suspicion on the part of the officers of Customs that fraudulent contracts are sent in, they have ample opportunities for checking the operation: for example, in a large port like London or Liverpool, numerous contracts are daily made at corresponding prices; thus perhaps there may be 20 at 37 s. per cwt., as many more at 38 s. and 39 s., and more or less at every other price. With an ordinary knowledge of the sugar trade, the officers would soon discover whether the sugar purported to be sold at a given price, corresponded in quality and value with other sales of the same day, and if the discrepancy were either considerable or of frequent occurrence to the same party, he would be justified in instituting an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or otherwise of his suspicions.

Let

Mincing-lane, 17 May 1848.

Sold for Account of Messrs. _____
To Messrs. _____

L

S T 25 Hbds. Sugar, *ex* "Flora," a Jamaica, at 38 s. per cwt.

Market Tares.

Prompt Two Months.

A. B.

Broker.

Let me not be misunderstood, my Lord; I do not propose this as a method of charging the duties, but simply as a mode of checking the brokers' certificates; and my opinion is, that stoppages for this purpose would be more rare than they are under the existing classification scale, which, as I have before said, would be under this system entirely abolished. It is, no doubt, not infrequently the case that one parcel of sugar may be sold on the same day at a cheaper rate than another, occasionally perhaps to the extent of 1s. per cwt., but if that be the actual price, then that must be the value upon which duty is to be paid.

I have no fear of the honest trader meeting with any interruption, but I have little doubt that the fraudulent one will deservedly be put to serious inconvenience.

Where cargoes are sold afloat, the conditions must be specified on the contract, and as the duty would be levied on the long price, the duty, landing, and other charges must be added so as to bring the price to its equivalent value if lying in one of the warehouses.

In those very rare instances of sugar being imported by refiners or others for their own use, value may be ascertained by a certificate from a disinterested broker approved of by the Customs, or upon the valuation of the importer himself, subject to a right, on the part of the revenue officers, to take the sugar on paying the value so put upon it, should they have reason to believe it is undervalued.

Sugar imported as presents, or for private use, may be charged with duty in the same way that other articles are under *ad valorem* duties.

The foregoing rules could, I think, be very safely applied to the four principal ports in the United Kingdom, viz.

London, Liverpool, Bristol, Clyde,

at which places duty is paid upon about six-sevenths of the whole quantity consumed, the remaining one-seventh being collected at Dublin, Hull, and other minor ports, where it may be presumed, from the less frequency of sales, the Custom-house officers might not understand the value so well as to enable them to check the brokers' certificates; but for their guidance sets of samples might be furnished of the various descriptions of sugar numbered from one upwards, exact duplicates of which might be retained in London, and the value communicated to the outports twice a week, or daily if necessary. Let it be borne in mind that it is not required for the purpose of fixing the duty, but to serve merely as a check. The brokers' certificates of sale, confirmed by the payers of duties, are the documents, if fairly given, upon which the duty is to be paid.

Having now given a crude outline of the mode proposed for levying and securing the revenue, I will proceed to present a scale showing the operation of the duties. It is, however, necessary to explain, that the following table is based upon the assumption of securing an average rate of duty of 10 s. per cwt. upon British, and of 20 s. per cwt. upon foreign; the same principle will apply equally well whether a protection of 10 s., 12 s., or 14 s. per cwt. be decided upon.

SCALE showing the Operation of *Ad-valorem* Duties on SUGAR.

Long Price.	BRITISH: 26½ per Cent.		FOREIGN: 53 per Cent.		Protection.	REVENUE.		
	Duty.	Short Price.	Duty.	Short Price.		British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	TOTAL.
<i>Per Ton.</i>	<i>Per Ton.</i>	<i>Per Ton.</i>	<i>Per Ton.</i>	<i>Per Ton.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>
15 - -	3 19 6	11 - 6	7 19 -	7 1 -	3 19 6	—	—	—
15 10 -	4 2 2	11 7 10	8 4 4	7 5 8	4 2 2	—	—	—
16 - -	4 4 10	11 15 2	8 9 8	7 10 4	4 4 10	—	—	—
16 10 -	4 7 6	12 2 6	8 15 -	7 15 -	4 7 6	—	—	—
17 - -	4 10 1	12 9 11	9 - 2	7 19 10	4 10 1	—	—	—
17 10 -	4 12 6	12 17 6	9 5 6	8 4 6	4 12 6	—	—	—
18 - -	4 15 5	13 4 7	9 10 10	8 9 2	4 15 5	—	—	—
18 10 -	4 18 1	13 11 11	9 16 2	8 13 10	4 18 1	—	—	—
19 - -	5 - 8	13 19 4	10 1 4	8 18 8	5 - 8	—	—	—
19 10 -	5 3 4	14 6 8	10 6 8	9 3 4	5 3 4	—	—	—
20 - -	5 6 -	14 14 -	10 12 -	9 8 -	5 6 -	—	—	—
20 10 -	5 8 8	15 1 4	10 17 4	9 12 8	5 8 8	—	—	—
21 - -	5 11 4	15 8 8	11 2 8	9 17 4	5 11 4	—	—	—
21 10 -	5 14 -	15 16 -	11 8 -	10 2 -	5 14 -	—	—	—
22 - -	5 16 7	16 3 5	11 13 2	10 6 10	5 16 7	—	—	—
22 10 -	5 19 3	16 10 9	11 18 6	10 11 6	5 19 3	—	—	—
23 - -	6 1 11	16 18 1	12 3 10	10 16 2	6 1 11	—	—	—
23 10 -	6 4 7	17 5 5	12 9 2	11 - 10	6 4 7	—	—	—
24 - -	6 7 2	17 12 10	12 14 4	11 5 8	6 7 2	—	—	—
24 10 -	6 9 10	18 - 2	12 19 8	11 10 4	6 9 10	—	—	—
25 - -	6 12 6	18 7 6	13 5 -	11 15 -	6 12 6	—	—	—
25 10 -	6 15 2	18 14 10	13 10 4	11 19 8	6 15 2	—	—	—

Long Price.	BRITISH: 26½ per Cent.		FOREIGN: 53 per Cent.		Protection.	REVENUE.		
	Duty.	Short Price.	Duty.	Short Price.		British, 225,000 Tons.	Foreign, 100,000 Tons.	TOTAL.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.				
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
26 - -	6 17 10	19 2 2	13 15 8	12 4 4	6 17 10	—	—	—
26 10 -	7 - 6	19 9 6	14 1 -	12 9 -	7 - 6	—	—	—
27 - -	7 3 1	19 6 11	14 6 2	12 13 10	7 3 1	—	—	—
27 10 -	7 5 9	20 4 3	14 11 6	12 18 6	7 5 9	—	—	—
28 - -	7 8 5	20 11 1	14 16 10	13 3 2	7 8 5	—	—	—
28 10 -	7 11 1	20 18 11	15 2 2	13 7 10	7 11 1	—	—	—
29 - -	7 13 8	21 6 4	15 7 4	13 12 8	7 13 8	—	—	—
29 10 -	7 16 4	21 13 8	15 12 8	13 17 4	7 16 4	—	—	—
30 - -	7 19 -	22 1 -	15 18 -	14 2 -	7 19 -	—	—	—
30 10 -	8 1 8	22 7 8	16 2 4	14 7 8	8 1 2	—	—	—
31 - -	8 4 4	22 15 4	16 8 8	14 11 4	8 4 4	—	—	—
31 10 -	8 6 6	23 3 6	16 13 -	14 17 -	8 6 6	—	—	—
32 - -	8 9 7	23 10 5	16 19 2	15 - 10	8 9 7	—	—	—
32 10 -	8 12 3	23 17 9	17 4 6	15 5 6	8 12 3	—	—	—
33 - -	8 14 11	24 5 1	17 9 10	15 10 2	8 14 11	—	—	—
33 10 -	8 17 6	24 12 6	17 15 6	15 14 6	8 17 6	—	—	—
34 - -	9 - 2	24 19 10	18 - 4	15 19 8	9 - 2	—	—	—
34 10 -	9 2 10	25 7 2	18 5 8	16 4 4	9 2 10	—	—	—
35 - -	9 5 6	25 14 6	18 11 -	16 9 -	9 5 6	2,086,875	1,855,000	3,941,875
35 10 -	9 8 2	26 1 10	18 16 4	16 13 8	9 8 2	2,116,875	1,881,666	3,898,541
36 - -	9 10 10	26 9 2	19 1 8	16 18 4	9 10 10	2,146,875	1,908,332	4,055,207
36 10 -	9 13 6	26 16 10	19 7 -	17 3 -	9 13 6	2,176,875	1,935,000	4,111,875
37 - -	9 16 1	27 3 11	19 12 2	17 7 10	9 16 1	2,205,937	1,960,833	4,166,770
37 10 -	9 18 9	27 11 3	19 17 6	17 12 6	9 18 9	2,235,937	1,987,500	4,223,437
38 - -	10 1 5	27 18 7	20 2 10	17 17 2	10 1 5	2,265,937	2,014,166	4,280,103
38 10 -	10 4 1	28 5 11	20 8 2	18 1 10	10 4 1	2,295,937	2,040,832	4,336,769
39 - -	10 6 8	28 13 4	20 13 4	18 6 8	10 6 8	2,325,000	2,060,600	4,385,600
39 10 -	10 9 4	29 - 8	20 18 8	18 11 4	10 9 4	2,355,000	2,093,332	4,448,332
40 - -	10 12 -	29 8 -	21 4 -	18 16 -	10 12 -	2,385,000	2,120,000	4,505,000
40 10 -	10 14 8	29 15 4	21 9 4	19 - 8	10 14 8	2,415,000	2,146,666	4,561,666
41 - -	10 17 4	30 2 8	21 14 8	19 5 4	10 17 4	2,445,000	2,173,333	4,618,333
41 10 -	11 - -	30 10 -	22 - -	19 10 -	11 - -	2,475,000	2,200,000	4,675,000
42 - -	11 2 8	30 17 4	22 5 4	19 14 8	11 2 8	2,505,000	2,226,333	4,731,333
42 10 -	11 5 3	31 4 9	22 10 6	19 19 6	11 5 3	2,534,063	2,252,166	4,786,226
43 - -	11 7 11	31 12 1	22 15 10	20 4 2	11 7 11	2,564,063	2,278,832	4,842,895
43 10 -	11 10 6	31 19 6	23 1 -	20 9 -	11 10 6	2,593,125	2,304,665	4,897,790
44 - -	11 13 2	32 6 10	23 6 4	20 13 8	11 13 2	2,623,125	2,331,666	4,954,790
44 10 -	11 15 10	32 14 2	23 11 8	20 18 4	11 15 10	2,653,125	2,358,333	5,011,458
45 - -	11 18 6	33 1 6	23 17 -	21 3 -	11 18 6	2,683,125	2,385,000	5,068,125
45 10 -	12 1 2	33 8 10	24 2 4	21 7 8	12 1 2	2,713,125	2,411,666	5,124,791
46 - -	12 3 10	33 16 2	24 7 8	21 12 4	12 3 10	2,743,125	2,438,333	5,181,458
46 10 -	12 6 6	34 3 6	24 13 -	21 17 -	12 6 6	2,773,125	2,465,000	5,238,125
47 - -	12 9 1	34 10 11	24 18 2	22 1 10	12 9 1	2,802,188	2,490,833	5,293,021
47 10 -	12 11 9	34 18 3	25 3 6	22 6 6	12 11 9	2,832,188	2,517,500	5,349,688
48 - -	12 14 5	35 5 7	25 8 10	22 11 2	12 14 5	2,862,188	2,544,166	5,406,354
48 10 -	12 17 -	35 13 -	25 14 -	22 16 -	12 17 -	2,891,250	2,570,000	5,461,250
49 - -	12 19 8	36 - 4	25 19 4	23 - 8	12 19 8	2,921,250	2,596,666	5,517,916
49 10 -	13 2 4	36 7 8	26 4 8	23 5 4	13 2 4	2,951,250	2,623,333	5,574,583
50 - -	13 5 -	36 15 -	26 10 -	23 10 -	13 5 -	2,981,250	2,650,000	5,631,250
50 10 -	13 7 8	37 2 4	26 15 4	23 14 8	13 7 8	3,011,250	2,676,666	5,687,916
51 - -	13 10 4	37 9 8	27 - 8	23 19 4	13 10 4	3,041,250	2,703,333	5,744,583
51 10 -	13 13 -	37 17 -	27 6 -	24 4 -	13 13 -	3,071,250	2,730,000	5,801,250
52 - -	13 15 8	38 4 4	27 11 4	24 8 8	13 15 8	3,101,250	2,756,666	5,857,916
52 10 -	13 18 4	38 11 8	27 16 8	24 13 4	13 18 4	3,131,250	2,783,333	5,914,583
53 - -	14 - 11	38 19 11	28 1 10	24 18 2	14 - 11	3,160,312	2,809,166	5,969,478
53 10 -	14 3 6	39 6 6	28 7 -	25 3 -	14 3 6	3,189,375	2,835,000	6,024,375
54 - -	14 6 1	39 13 11	28 12 2	25 7 10	14 6 1	3,218,438	2,860,833	6,079,271
54 10 -	14 8 9	40 1 3	28 17 6	25 12 6	14 8 9	3,248,438	2,887,500	6,135,938
55 - -	14 11 5	40 8 7	29 2 10	25 17 2	14 11 5	3,278,438	2,914,166	6,192,604
55 10 -	14 14 1	40 15 11	29 8 2	26 1 10	14 14 1	3,308,438	2,940,833	6,249,271
56 - -	14 16 10	41 3 2	29 13 8	26 6 4	14 16 10	3,338,375	2,968,333	6,307,708
56 10 -	14 19 6	41 10 6	29 19 -	26 11 -	14 19 -	3,368,375	2,995,000	6,364,375
57 - -	15 2 1	41 17 11	30 4 2	26 15 10	15 2 1	3,398,438	3,020,833	6,419,271
57 10 -	15 4 9	42 5 3	30 9 6	27 - 6	15 4 9	3,428,438	3,047,500	6,475,938
58 - -	15 7 5	42 12 7	30 14 10	27 5 2	15 7 5	3,458,438	3,074,166	6,532,604
58 10 -	15 10 -	43 - -	31 - -	27 10 -	15 10 -	3,487,500	3,100,000	6,587,500
59 - -	15 12 8	43 7 4	31 5 4	27 14 8	15 12 8	3,517,500	3,126,666	6,644,166
59 10 -	15 15 4	43 14 8	31 10 8	27 19 4	15 15 4	3,547,500	3,153,333	6,700,833
60 - -	15 18 -	44 2 -	31 16 -	28 4 -	15 18 -	3,577,500	3,180,000	6,757,500

On reference to this table, it will be seen that 38 s. per cwt. is assumed to be the average long price of sugar, which at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon British will give an average duty of about 10 s., and of 53 per cent. upon foreign will give an average of 20 s. per cwt. Now as 38 s. duty paid is lower by 9 s. 8 d. per cwt. than the lowest of any yearly average on record, and fully as low as it is possible for sugar ever to average for any one year, the probability is much in favour of a higher average ruling should the duties here assumed be those that are carried into effect, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have no reason to fear any loss to the revenue on that account; but admitting, for one moment, that prices did actually fall below 38 s., no doubt can be entertained that consumption would proportionably increase, and therefore what was lost in high duty would be made up by the lower duty on the increased quantity; and on the other hand, should prices range above the average, consumption might be checked, but the revenue would be compensated in value for what it might lose in quantity.

The revenue columns are estimated upon a supposed consumption of 325,000 tons in the year ending the 5th of July 1849. For the grounds upon which this estimate is formed, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to my letters of the 12th, 15th, and 16th instant, which I had the honour to address to your Lordship.

The revenue derived from sugar in 1847, was 4,413,000*l.*, obtained by a duty of 14 s. on British Muscovado, and 21 s. for the first half-year, and 20 s. for the second upon Foreign.

According to the proposed rates, the revenue at 38 s. would produce 4,280,100*l.* supposing Foreign to average the same quality as British; but as it has heretofore shown a higher value by about 5*l.* 10 s. per ton, we may fairly estimate that it will be at least 4*l.* per ton more valuable, which would, upon 100,000 tons at 53 per cent., add upwards of 200,000*l.* to the revenue, and thereby bring it up to 4,480,100*l.*, which would exceed that received in 1847, by 67,100*l.*, large as was the consumption of that year.

Among the advantages of the *ad valorem* system, the admission of concrete, syrup, cane juice, and molasses, on payment of a duty proportionate to their value, is not one of the least.

No analysis would be required, no nice discrimination on the part of the officers of customs, but the actual sale of the article would decide the value on which duty should be paid. I do think such a privilege would be very advantageous to the West Indian and the great mass of British sugar growers as well as to the British shipowners.

As a planter, I should myself, on all estates where sugar is now made of a low quality, and which is made so by overboiling, to which it is necessarily subjected in consequence of the inferior quality of the juice, and without which granulation could not be obtained from more than a small portion of it; in such cases, I should merely boil it to such a state of density as would enable me to bring it to this country with safety, and at the same time previously to that point, at which great damage is done by the fire. I think were it boiled to 225 or 230 degrees of heat, those ends would be accomplished, instead of carrying it on to 240 or 245, when clearing takes place. This syrup would be shipped in tight casks, and would of course include all the molasses, and the loss by drainage on the voyage would be entirely saved. The manufacture of this article would be then completed by the refiners here without injury, and at much less cost than if fully boiled in the West Indies.

Let us compare some of the duties as shown by this scale with those in vogue now. Take West India molasses which are worth 17 s., the duty upon which would be 4 s. 6 d. per cwt., being in about the same proportion to a 10 s. duty upon sugar, as 5 s. 3 d., the existing duty, is to 14 s.

Take Khaur or low Madras sugar worth 28 s. to 30 s., the duty would be 7 s. 4 d. to 7 s. 11 d., being 2 s. 8 d. and 2 s. 1 d. respectively below the average, and I am sure it will be admitted on all hands that such a duty is ample upon stuff scarcely deserving the name of sugar.

Now let us turn to that quality which, under the present system, is liable to a clayed duty of 16 s. 4 d.; with few exceptions at the present moment, it takes effect at 45 s.; the duty in that case would be under 12 s., or 2 s. per cwt. above the average; whereas that very sugar is subject to an increase of 2 s. 4 d. per cwt. on British under the present law.

I will take one more example; the 18 s. 8 d. duty charged upon sugar equal to single refined, takes effect at 54 s.; that price, on the proposed plan, would command a duty of 14 s. 6 d., being 4 s. 6 d. upon the average, the present difference being 4 s. 8 d.

There is, however, very little of this quality imported, for out of 290,700 tons consumed in 1847, only 1,200 tons came under the denomination of refined, and the manufacturers would have made a much smaller loss had they been satisfied to send home an inferior article.

It is necessary to make some reference to the mode in which drawbacks should be allowed on the exportation of refined sugar.

Under the present system, the customs have established two standards of quality to regulate the amount of drawback, one being for single refined, or sugar equal thereto, and the other called double refined, or its equivalent. In the first case a drawback of 17 s. per cwt. is allowed, and in the other 20 s. These two qualities are well understood, both by the refiners and the Customs, and no allowance is made to the exporter for any qualities between single and double refined.

This distinction might be retained, and drawbacks allowed upon two qualities only; the only question to be considered is, how the amount should be determined.

This, of course, should be according to value also, and might safely be granted on the certificate of one or more brokers, confirming the declared value made by the exporter, subject to forfeiture and penalties for fraud; but in the case of actual sales, then the price

Appendix IX.

should be taken as the amount upon which drawback should be claimed. Copies of such contracts to be sent to the Customs, as in the case of sugar for duty.

A drawback of 14s. per cwt. is allowed upon bastard or refined sugar broken in pieces; but as sugar of this description can be exported in bond, I do not see that any important advantage would be derived from permitting its continuance.

If, however, the refiners consider it desirable to retain it, the value could be fixed by the exporters' valuation, backed by that of one or more brokers' certificates.

I subjoin copy of the regulations now in force relative to the drawbacks upon sugar.

As two descriptions only of standard qualities would be established for this purpose, the Customs' officers would have ample means of checking the value, as it can be stated with as much accuracy as the value of consols.

The amount of drawback per cent. must be decided upon the same principle that is now adopted to establish 17s. and 20s. against a duty on raw of 14s. Supposing $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be the duty on raw sugar, I apprehend that a rate ranging between 22 and 24 per cent. would answer.

I do not mean that it is to be a varying rate, but a fixed one. The exact proportion can be ascertained by mere calculation, but not having at hand the necessary data, I cannot now go into it.

At the present time drawbacks are not claimed, because the exportation of refined sugar is confined entirely to foreign refined in bond, neither is there any probability of the system being called into action so long as differential duties continue, and it is a question worthy of consideration whether the system of drawbacks might not be dispensed with altogether, now that refining in bond is permitted.

The policy pursued in this country of late years, has had for its object the encouragement to import raw materials for the benefit of our manufacturers, hence the abrogation of the duty upon cotton wool as well as that upon most ingredients used in manufactures, and it would be difficult to find a reason why sugar should form an exception.

Our present modern tariff clearly exhibits that principle, for we perceive that cotton and woollen goods which have had but a comparative small amount of labour bestowed upon them, come into consumption duty free, whilst other cotton, silk, and other manufactures are protected by *ad valorem* duties, varying from 10 to 20 per cent., according to the increased amount of labour involved.

I have, &c.

(signed) Benjamin B. Greene.

Customs' Regulations respecting Drawbacks upon Sugar.

Sugar refined in the United Kingdom (Customs' Bounty), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63 :

Upon double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined, the cwt., 1*l*.

Upon other refined sugar, in loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified, and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, or such sugar pounded, crushed or broken, and sugar candy, the cwt., 17*s*.

Upon bastard or refined sugar broken in pieces, or being ground or powdered sugar, or such sugar pounded, crushed or broken, the cwt., 14*s*.

Notes.—No bounty shall be given upon the exportation of any refined sugar called candy, unless it be properly refined and manufactured, and free from scum and dirt, and packed in packages, each of which shall contain half a hundredweight of such candy at the least; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 92, s. 4.

If any sugar in lumps or loaves is to be pounded, crushed, or broken, before the same be exported for the bounty, such lumps or loaves shall, after due entry thereof, be lodged in some warehouse provided by the exporter, and approved by the Commissioners of Customs for such purpose, to be then first examined by the officers of Customs while in such lumps or loaves, as if for immediate shipment, and afterwards to be there pounded, crushed, or broken, and packed for exportation in the presence of such officers, and at the expense of the exporter; sec. 5.

In case any sugar which shall be entered in order to obtain the bounty on double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined sugar, shall on examination by the proper officer, be found to be of a quality not equal to such standard sample, all sugar so entered shall be forfeited, and may be seized; sec. 8.

Appendix X.

RESOLUTIONS of the WEST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Appendix X.

15 May 1846.

At a Meeting of the West India Association, held this day; Present, Francis Shand, esq., in the Chair, &c. &c. &c.

Resolved unanimously,

THAT the thanks of this association are due to the members of the Combined Court in Demerara, for having passed the following resolutions:—

“Resolved, that the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, for a series of years previous to 1846, inflicted extensive injury on this colony, lessened materially the value of property, and by enhancing the cost of production, slowly but surely reduced the profits of cultivation, so as to leave little or no interest upon the capital invested.

“That the Sugar Duties Act of 1846, by admitting slave sugar to competition in the English market with free-labour sugar, has utterly annihilated the little value which previously attached to landed property, and has rendered it impracticable to continue the cultivation of the staple commodities at a remunerating price.

“That the result of the measure of 1846 has been to lower the value of sugar to such an extent that the proceeds are insufficient to cover the cost of production.

“That the colonists are in consequence plunged in deep distress, their means exhausted, and their utter ruin must follow unless immediate measures of relief be afforded by the British Parliament.

“That Her Majesty’s Government having announced their determination not to grant protection to sugar the produce of the British possessions by free labour, the colonists are unable to withstand the calamities which the measure of 1846 inflicted on all the resources and upon every interest of this colony.

“It is therefore the opinion of this Court, that the acts of the British Government, as carried out for a series of years, and their refusal to give any measure of protection to colonial industry, have rendered colonial property valueless.

“That in the present state of the colony this Court cannot proceed to vote the estimate, or to take any part in raising the supplies, as the sources of income from which the colony expenditure has hitherto been defrayed, have ceased to be productive, and this Court is consequently deprived of the means of providing the necessary funds to support the civil government and institutions of the colony. The acts of the British Government have placed the colony in its present perilous position, and on the British Government must the responsibility rest.”

That this association highly approves of the course taken by the inhabitants of Georgetown, Demerara, in the declaration made the 4th of April 1846.

That in the opinion of this association the grossest injustice has been done to the proprietors of West India property;

First, In depriving them of their means of cultivating their estates, without paying them more than one-third the admitted value of their labourers.

Secondly, By the obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining labourers to supply the place of those made free.

Thirdly, By admitting sugar and coffee the produce of slave labour to consumption in this country, without either allowing the West Indians to cultivate their estates by the same means, or paying them the remainder of the former value of their property.

That the association cannot believe that the inhabitants of England would, if the matter were fairly brought before them by Government, restrain their fellow-subjects to an expensive and unremunerative cultivation by free labour, making it felony for a British colonist to own a slave, and at the same time allow the foreigner to work slaves for the production of sugar and coffee for consumption in the markets of this country.

That such an inconsistency is wholly repugnant to justice, and can never be honestly maintained by any principle of free trade.

That as it is impossible for the inhabitants of the West India colonies to continue the production of sugar and coffee on such unequal terms of competition with foreigners, this association see no other course left, if effective relief be not immediately afforded, than for the West India colonies to appeal to the Crown for a release from their unprofitable alle-

Appendix X.

giance, in order that they may attach themselves to some other country willing to extend to them the protection of a parent state, and not to deny to them all the advantages enjoyed by the foreigner in the markets of this country.

That these resolutions be signed by the chairman, and be sent to Peter Rose, esq., chairman of the Demerara meeting, and to Lord George Bentinck, to Sir Thomas Birch, and to Mr. Cardwell, in the House of Commons; and that the chairman be requested earnestly to implore the aid of the Members for Liverpool in the endeavour to obtain from Government such relief as may arrest the progress of decay which the existing state of the law must rapidly consummate.

(signed) *F. Shand, C.*

Appendix XI.

(No. 312.)

Appendix XI.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Normanby* to the Right Honourable Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord,

Paris, 11 May 1848.

In conformity with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch, No. 77, of 3d March, I have the honour to enclose a statement, showing the duties that are levied upon sugars imported into this country from French colonies, and from possessions foreign to France, in French as well as in foreign vessels.

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

Enclosure in the foregoing Despatch.

		Droits par 100 Kilogrammes à l'Importation.	
		Par Navires Français.	Par Navires Etrangers.
Sucres des colonies Françaises	Du 1 ^{er} type et nuances inférieures	De Bourbon	38 50
		D'Amérique	45 -
	Du 1 ^{er} type exclusivement au 2 ^e type inclusivement	De Bourbon	43 -
		D'Amérique	49 50
Au dessus du 2 ^e type	De Bourbon	47 50	
	D'Amérique	54 -	
Sucres venant d'ailleurs que des colonies Françaises	Brut autre que blanc†	De l'Inde	60 -
		D'ailleurs hors d'Eu- rope	65 -
		Des entrepôts	75 -
Brut blanc au terré sans distinction de nuance ni de mode de fabrication		De l'Inde	80 -
		D'ailleurs hors d'Eu- rope	85 -
		Des entrepôts	95 -

* Le commerce entre la France et ses colonies ne peut avoir lieu que par navires Français.

† Sont considérés comme bruts autres que blancs les sucres de nuance égale ou inférieure au 1^{er} type des sucres coloniaux.

Appendix XII.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Cultivation of SLAVE-GROWN SUGAR in *Havannah* and *Rio de Janeiro*. Appendix XII.COPY of a LETTER from *E. J. Stanley*, Esq., to *Herman Merivale*, Esq. &c. &c. &c.,
Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 20 April 1848.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th of December last, requesting information relative to the cultivation of sugar in the Spanish West India Colonies and in Brazil, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, the accompanying duplicate of a despatch from Mr. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Commissary Judge in the Mixed Court of Justice established at the Havannah, containing his report upon the subject in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Stanley*.COPY of a LETTER from *J. Kennedy*, Esq., to the Right Hon. Viscount *Palmerston*, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Havannah, 27 January 1848.

I HAD the honour yesterday to receive the despatch, No. 11, of 1847, dated the 16th December last, desiring me to furnish your Lordship with the fullest information, and with the least possible delay, on certain points therein enumerated, to which, therefore, I immediately reply,

1st. As to the extent and cost of slave cultivation in this island, stating the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, which make up its total cost to the producer?

That the entire sugar and coffee cultivation of the island is performed by slave labour. The coffee cultivation has been gradually falling off for many years, and is at present of so little amount, that it may be considered as likely to be soon abandoned. The exports last year, when the crop was remarkably good, amounted only to 10,690,000 pounds. In 1846 they were six millions and a half, whereas 10 years since the average of the annual exports amounted to upwards of 30 millions; in the present year they are expected to be less than in 1846.

The extent of sugar cultivation can only be known from its products. In the last year the exports from Havannah and Matanzas were 201,000 tons, according to the custom-house returns. The exports from the other ports of the island, and the quantity reserved for internal consumption, with what was exported without proper payment of duty, may be well estimated at other 100,000 tons, making the total of annual production equal to 300,000 tons.

In the present year it is well known the exports will at least equal, if not exceed, those of the last; and so they may be expected to be increasing yearly, as new lands have been put under cultivation lately, to a very great extent, which have not been yet productive, as it takes about three years for that purpose.

The superficies of the island may be stated at upwards of 24,000 English square miles, of which a full third may be considered eligible for sugar cultivation, and of that not more than between one-fourth and one-fifth may be supposed as so employed. Much of the new land laid down, as well as much of the remainder, is virgin soil, the great drawback to the cultivation of which has been the badness of the roads; but the great facilities now given by the wide extension of railroads through the island to the carrying of produce, will enable this new land to be brought still more into cultivation, and as the exports from this place and Matanzas in 1847 have exactly doubled the amount of 1837, and the average of the years, 10 years since, we may expect to find it increasing in future, more or less, according to the supply of labour obtained, but mainly dependent upon the continuance or cessation, as at present, of the slave trade.

The cultivation and manufacture of sugar being performed entirely by slave labour, the cost to the producer can only be estimated by the value of slave labour, which question I reserve for the conclusion of my considerations, as dependent in great measure upon them, proceeding to reply to the other questions.

2d. That there is no proportion whatever of the sugar produced hitherto by free labour, working for wages or otherwise.

Appendix XII.

The white colonists brought as an experiment, have, I understand, utterly failed as labourers in those respects; and the 600 Chinese, brought during the past year, have scarcely yet been tried, though they also have been universally pronounced unfit for such labours.

3d. As to "the cost of any given quantity of work by slaves or freemen by the task or job; for instance, the digging any number of caneholes of a given size?" I believe task or job work to be entirely unknown. The digging of caneholes, described to be a work of labour in the British Islands, is here of very minor consequence, and so I am told also it is in the Island of Trinidad. Here the canes are required to be put very slightly into the ground, and they take easily, and become productive for a space of time from 7 to 20 years, according to the quality of the land, with little further care than the necessary weeding.

4th. The present price of a slave is difficult to be estimated, as so few are in the market for sale to meet the demand. There are persons who hold slaves to be let out for hire, and they who formerly were content to obtain 30 s., or 2*l.* a month for each able-bodied labourer, now readily obtain 3*l.* per month, or even more during the season. I know of some coffee estates which having been lately abandoned, the negroes have been sold in a body, one with another at the rate of about 90*l.* each. The price of slaves has undoubtedly risen within the last two years enormously on account of the cessation of the slave trade, and the better state of the sugar market. Before that time, good working negroes might be picked out of the cargoes brought for about 80*l.* each, and that would have been considered a high price. One with another, the cargoes would have been sold at about 60*l.* each, so that the price of slaves may be well said to have increased even 50 per cent.

The average duration of the life of slaves it is impossible to estimate, except by the supposed mortality, as so few have been born here. There are some who live to an advanced age, but I suppose they must be a very small proportion indeed to the whole. I cannot estimate the mortality as less than 5 per cent. per annum, and a newly-introduced African, if brought in the prime of life, say from 16 to 20 years of age, and in good health, was always accustomed to be bought as from 15 to 20 years' good work being expected from him.

5th. The present condition of sugar cultivation is highly flourishing. The proprietary body generally either reside on the estates, or visit them so often during the year, as to be brought into more favourable relation with the slaves than if they were altogether absentees. There are persons certainly who entertain fears for public tranquillity and security of property, but I think the majority have none. I know many persons live on the estates with their families who are under no necessity of doing so, and would not if they had any such fears. If we consider the relative numbers of the white and coloured population, such fears must be pronounced unfounded. The only danger at all to be apprehended is from incendiarism, which has not however arisen, that I ever heard of, to any alarming extent.

6th. There is no internal tax beyond one of 3 per cent. nominally for tithes. This has been of recent enactment, and is paid to the Government on their taking the properties of the church. The export duty is only about 7 s. 6*d.* per ton.

Resuming the question of cost to the producer, I have to conclude, as a deduction from the considerations above referred to, that the gross amount of cost, under favourable circumstances, including capital and expenditure, may be stated at about 9*l.* per ton, or 9 s. per cwt. This, however, must depend on the situation, the management, and whether the produce be muscovado or box sugar. I have heard the cost of the production of sugar estimated to be from 4*l.* to 8*l.* per ton, independently of the capital invested.

In a statement of the management of a bankrupt's estate now in the hands of administrators and assignees, I have seen the disbursements for the last year stated at about 1,600*l.*, and the produce of sugar 240 tons. This would be under 7*l.* per ton.

The net profits of the planters last year have been estimated at from 30 to 50 per cent., according to the different circumstances in which they were individually placed, nor is there any doubt of the fact. Their great advantage, however, I believe, over the British colonists consists in their command of labour, for they can compel their slaves to work 16 or 18 hours out of the 24, and keep the engines always at work.

If I may be allowed to express an opinion, I would humbly suggest that admitting British and foreign sugars into England at present rates, an extension of favour might be shown to the British colonies, by allowing them to send their produce in the shape called concrete, or candied, at an equitable duty, denying this privilege to foreign sugar. In this shape I am told it may be produced in one or two days ready for shipment, for which also it is better calculated; whereas the ordinary manufacture into sugar requires 15 or 16 days. Saving this labour, the remainder of the labour necessary might be effected in refineries in England, for which cause also this mode might be considered advantageous.

Thus the price of sugar in England might be lowered even still further, and the British planter be enabled to compete with the foreigner, and eventually undersell him.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Kennedy.

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COPY of a LETTER from *E. J. Stanley*, Esq. to *Herman Merivale*, Esq.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 12 May 1848.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Grey, a copy of a despatch from the British pro-consul at Rio de Janeiro, containing a report upon the cultivation of sugar in that province.

8 March 1848.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Stanley*.

(No. 8.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from *John J. C. Westwood*, Esq. to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, 8 March 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch dated 16th December 1847, No. 7, instructing me to furnish your Lordship with the fullest information that can be obtained respecting the different operations in the cultivation of sugar, within the district of this consulate; and in reply thereto I beg to transmit the enclosed paper, containing the observations I have made in answer to the different points mentioned in that despatch.

These observations do not embrace the full detailed information required, but I have taken steps to obtain from the different sugar districts more minute particulars on each head, which shall be forwarded to your Lordship as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John J. C. Westwood*, Pro-consul.

OBSERVATIONS respecting the Cultivation of Sugar within the District of *Rio de Janeiro* Consulate.

1. The extent and cost of slave cultivation in your consulate, stating as nearly as may be possible the estimated cost of the different operations in the cultivation of sugar which makes up its total cost to the producer?

All the agricultural produce is slave cultivation; and the localities where sugar is grown may be classed in the following order: Province of St. Paul's, Campos, Itapemerim, and the vicinity about Rio de Janeiro, which latter does not exceed a space of 12 square

leagues. As all these places are distant from each other, and there being three denominations or classes of sugar, white, yellow, and brown, all bearing different prices, it is not easy, in the absence of all statistical returns on this head, to ascertain their respective quantities and values.

The cost to the producer varies much according to the soil and locality, and the existence or absence of good streams of water for working the mills; but the principal consideration is the proximity of the estates to seaports or navigable rivers, as the carriage of produce in Brazil is the most expensive item of the operations before it reaches a market.

2. Whether any, and what proportion, if any, of the sugar produced, is raised by free labour, working for wages or otherwise?

There is no sugar produced within this district that is raised by free labour.

3. The cost of any given quantity of work by slaves or freemen by the task or job; for instance, the digging any number of caneholes of a given size?

As the labour of the slaves on the different estates is superintended by overseers, they have no task or job allotted to them, but work according to the discretion of the overseer; sugar canes are not planted in holes

as in the West Indies, and no particular system or rule is followed in this branch of cultivation.

4. The present price of a slave, and whether the price has increased or diminished of late years, and the cause assigned for it, and also the average duration of his life?

The present value of a newly-imported slave is about 450 to 500 milreis, or from 50*l.* to 56*l.* for cash; but as the planters are seldom able to pay ready money, slave-dealers sell the newly-imported negroes at

one, two, three and four years' credit at a much higher rate, bearing a ruinous interest; taking as security mortgages on the estates; and in this manner the slave traders have the agricultural proprietary body at their mercy, and under their control. The price of newly-imported slaves has lately diminished, which may be attributed in the first place to the immense importation that has taken place within the last few months, and in the next to the scarcity which has prevailed in the money markets.

With regard to the average duration of life among the slave population, it is difficult to obtain correct data upon which to form any satisfactory judgment; but from personal observation, and the information I have obtained, I should say 36 years would be the highest average that can be taken.

Appendix XIV.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Comparative Quantities of SUGAR entered for Home Consumption in each of the First Three Months of 1847 and 1848, with the Gazette Average Prices of Sugar and Wheat in each Month, in contiguous Columns: also, the Stocks of Sugar left in Bond on the 5th of April in each Year, distinguishing British from Foreign.

	MONTH OF JANUARY,				MONTH OF FEBRUARY,			
	1847.		1848.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Average Price per Cwt., from the London Gazette.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Average Price per Cwt., from the London Gazette.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Average Price per Cwt., from the London Gazette.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Average Price per Cwt., from the London Gazette.
Sugar Unrefined:	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Of the British Possessions in America - - - -	165,494	36 4 1/2	316,585	23 8	98,711	35 4 3/4	211,296	24 7 1/4
Of Mauritius - - - -	92,744	36 3 3/4	63,384	23 4 3/4	104,488	35 5 1/2	76,097	24 2 3/4
Of the British Possessions in the East Indies - -	192,634	34 10	137,957	25 6 1/2	107,976	36 11	89,641	27 1 1/2
TOTAL of the Produce of } British Possessions - - - -	450,872	35 7 3/4	517,926	24 2	311,175	35 11 1/2	377,034	25 3 1/4
Foreign - - - - -	138,486	- - -	65,843	- - -	109,010	- - -	66,919	- - -
TOTAL of Unrefined Sugar	589,358	- - -	583,769	- - -	420,185	- - -	443,953	- - -
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy	10,417	- - -	1,663	- - -	5,244	- - -	1,391	- - -
TOTAL - - - -	599,775	- - -	585,432	- - -	425,429	- - -	445,344	- - -

	MONTH OF MARCH,				Aggregate of the Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom,		Quantities remaining in Warehouse, under Bond, in the United Kingdom,	
	1847.		1848.		In the First Three Months of the Year 1847.	In the First Three Months of the Year 1848.	On 5th April 1847.	On 5th April 1848.
	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Average Price per Cwt., from the London Gazette.	Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Average Price per Cwt., from the London Gazette.				
Sugar Unrefined:	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Of the British Possessions in America - - - -	92,652	33 1	189,116	23 7	356,857	716,997	175,102	418,150
Of Mauritius - - - -	135,248	33 3	92,282	24 4	332,480	231,763	241,120	267,556
Of the British Possessions in the East Indies - -	106,389	33 9	128,772	24 2	406,900	356,370	388,054	613,841
TOTAL of the Produce of } British Possessions - - - -	334,289	33 6	410,170	24 2	1,096,336	1,305,130	804,276	1,299,547
Foreign - - - - -	110,692	- - -	56,564	- - -	358,188	189,326	450,215	524,881
TOTAL of Unrefined Sugar	444,981	- - -	466,734	- - -	1,454,524	1,494,456	1,254,491	1,824,228
Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy	2,099	- - -	3,958	- - -	17,790	7,012	11,071	9,759
TOTAL - - - -	447,080	- - -	470,692	- - -	1,472,284	1,501,468	1,265,562	1,833,987

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE of WHEAT in *England and Wales.*

	1847.	1848.
January - - - - -	<i>s. d.</i> 69 11	<i>s. d.</i> 53 3
February - - - - -	72 10	50 9
March - - - - -	75 4	50 5

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, }
Custom House, London, 23 May 1848.

William Irving.

Appendix XV.

Appendix XV. MEMORANDUM for *Michael M'Chlery, Esq. London*, accompanying Seven Samples of MUSCOVADO SUGAR, and a Table of Data and Results.

HAVING had many applications from proprietors of estates and others interested in West India property, regarding improvements capable of being effected on the process of sugar-making, without involving any complicated apparatus beyond that in common use, as well as regarding the possibility of preparing concentrated cane-juice or syrup for transmission in that state to Europe, I beg to send you herewith seven specimens of sugar, along with a table showing every particular regarding the canes, the juice, and the manufacture, that I thought would be useful or interesting for you or your West India friends to know. I have kept duplicate samples, and I beg the favour of your submitting those sent to the careful inspection of one or more of the most skilful brokers you can find, in order that the blank columns in the table may be filled up, and the results communicated to us. As the sugars are dried, I beg that the bottles be not opened till they are submitted to the broker.

I will now proceed to mention a few other particulars regarding the process and samples that could not well be given in the tabular form.

The canes were in every instance average specimens, not selected with the view of making a fine specimen of sugar, but taken at random from the punts at the mill door of the estates. The process followed differed little from that in common use; but as some difference exists in different colonies, it may be proper to describe it more in detail.

The grinding was effected by a two-roller hand-mill used in the laboratory for supplying small quantities of cane juice for our investigations. As the mill is of very little power, we invariably pass the canes three times through it to obtain as many pressings as would be got in the most approved four-roller mills. From the seventh and eighth columns of the table it will be seen that the yield of juice is considerably greater than what is usually got in this colony. From numerous trials on various estates, I am satisfied that the average yield does not exceed 45 per cent., whereas the average yield of the seven specimens is 58.32 per cent.; and were our mill one of greater power, even that per-centage could be considerably exceeded. The first of all improvements, then, seems to be to obtain a larger per-centage of juice from the cane; and by ordinary attention to the setting of the rollers, to getting the rollers turned true when they have worn hollow in the middle, to better and more regular feeding, this might, to a great extent, be effected with the mills in present use. In all cases, however, where new mills have to be erected, I would give a decided preference to the American four-roller mills with a slow motion, as in all respects superior to the English three-roller mills. If we only extract 45 per cent. of juice while others extract 60 or 65, we are clearly at an immense disadvantage, and adhere to a form of mills and a style of working them incompatible with a profitable yield.

The method of clarification used in preparing these specimens will soon be detailed in a special report; it will suffice at present to say that lime is the sole neutralizing agent, that it is used in excess, the juice being boiling at the time, and clay or gypsum is used along with it to act mechanically in giving density to the coagulum of feculent matters that subsides to the bottom of the clarifier, that the tempering is regulated by an accurate though simple system of checks and tests, that the clarified juice is capable of a ready and perfect filtration, and that subsequently to this operation the excess of lime is corrected by the use of sulphuric acid.

This method of clarification succeeds on the large scale as well as on the small, and has been verified by me on two estates making five and seven hogsheads per day respectively. This method, when accurately performed, renders skimming unnecessary, and saves that part of the juice, sometimes amounting to one-sixth of the whole, which at present goes with the skimmings to make rum; whereas the solid coagulum of the clarifiers and the molasses alone, without any juice, are amply sufficient, when properly managed, to make much more than the present amount of rum. It appears, moreover, that by this method of clarification a sugar is obtained which, when dissolved, gives a more transparent solution, and is free from a certain solid sediment which appears on dissolving ordinary muscovadoes.

The clarified juice was boiled down in an iron vessel over the open fire, and was exposed from four to five hours to the action of heat. The thermometer was always used towards the close of the process, and served, along with the appearance and touch of the syrup, to determine the proper time for striking. The table presents some instructive facts regarding the striking point: thus No. 1 and No. 2 were made from canes grown on the same field. The difference in the density of the juice was only .005, and the total yield of sugar and molasses from the same quantity of juice almost identical; yet, in consequence of No. 1 being boiled somewhat higher, it yielded four ounces more sugar per gallon, and four ounces less molasses. When the clarification has been bad, cane juice cannot be boiled so

high

high with safety as when it has been good; hence it is customary on a great majority of estates to strike too low, sometimes as much as 10° or 12° of Fahrenheit too low, thus rendering the yield of molasses inordinately large.

The columns of per-centic results, both as respects juice and canes, will be read with interest, for they show that 25 per cent. increase on the quantity of sugar at present obtained from the cane juice on most estates in the colony may be easily attained. If, when the two blank columns are filled up by the broker, anything like a similar increase on the planter's profit arising from improved quality is exhibited, it will show that when urged by competition into the use of better methods of manufacture, not to mention better methods of cultivation, there is in reality much reason for really active energetic planters to hope.

To the 26th column of the table considerable interest attaches, inasmuch as it shows that by drying the sugar as soon as it is cured it might be sent home in boxes, casks, or even bags, not merely without loss, but without fermentation or discolouration, and that its tendency would be rather to gain a little in weight than to lose in the hands of all parties, even up to the consumer. At present the average loss by drainage and fermentation on shipboard from this colony cannot, I think, be estimated at less than 12 per cent., while to dry thoroughly the specimens sent the average loss was only 4.22 per cent., affording a saving of nearly 8 per cent. Were the quality and colour of the muscovadoes of this colony made equal to specimens No. 1, 4, or 2, their destination would probably be the scale, and packages like the Cuba sugar boxes, of four or two cwt., even if they cost as much as the present packages do, would be more convenient for grocers and families, and would stow better on shipboard. The cost of drying the cured sugar would be very inconsiderable.

It may be proper here to notice that all these specimens have been struck into cones. Operating on small quantities no other course was so convenient, but they are true muscovadoes, and have not been syruped, or liquored, or washed, or clayed. I think it right, however, to mention that I consider it impossible from our cane juice to make as good sugar as these specimens, by striking into the ordinary flat coolers; cone striking, or any of the numerous substitutes for it now known and practised in various colonies, would be attended with little or no increased labour over the present plan, and would secure many advantages.

On the whole, then, I am of opinion that with better expression, better clarification, careful concentration even in the present very defective coppers, followed up by striking into the vessels in which the sugar is to drain, that a very great increase in quantity of sugar, and a great improvement in its quality are easily attainable.

On the preparation of well-clarified cane juice, concentrated so as to be transmitted home, I have made many experiments, and would have transmitted specimens had it been possible to do so with safety. I find that to preserve the syrup from fermentation it requires to be boiled so high that on cooling down it in a very short time deposits large crystals of candy. A difficulty would therefore at once arise regarding the levying of the duty, for it would arrive in England partly crystallized and partly syrup. Boiled up to this point, but little more heat suffices to convert it into sugar, and planters will therefore, I believe, prefer to complete the process. Boiled to a lower density than this, it very readily runs into fermentation, especially if it is not struck hot into close vessels. Exposed to the air as it would be were it struck into an iron cooler, or even directly into a puncheon, it cannot be kept any length of time, say a few months, at our ordinary temperatures, without fermenting so as to start the bung and overflow in a greater or less degree.

I consider that for the use of central factories or refineries in this colony, the method of concentrating up to a certain point, and then transmitting the syrup to the factory by railway or water carriage, might be practised with great advantage, provided but short time elapsed from the making of the syrup and the completion of the process.

If further information regarding densities, temperatures, and length of time my specimens of syrup kept before they crystallized, or till fermentation set in, is still desired, I will willingly furnish it; and I mean soon to try whether, with a greatly improved clarification, we may not now succeed better than we did last year.

Colonial Laboratory, }
3 February 1848. }

John Shier.

Appendix XVI.

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of *Ceylon*, for the Year ended
30 June 1847.

REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Outstanding balances - - - - -	-	-	-	27,835	8	7
Revenue of the Current Year :						
Local taxes and duties, &c. - - - - -	335,184	-	5			
Incidental - - - - -	44,815	19	4			
				379,999	19	9
Receipts in aid of Revenue :						
Surcharges recovered - - - - -	3,497	8	6			
Subscriptions to the civil fund - - - - -	231	1	8			
Subscriptions to the widows' fund - - - - -	236	-	-			
Superannuation contributions - - - - -	2,489	1	6			
				6,453	11	8
Revenue - - - - -				414,289	-	-
Excess of expenditure paid out of balance on 30th June 1846 - - - - -				73,237	8	7
				£.	487,526	8 7

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arrears :						
Civil - - - - -	48,329	13	3			
Military - - - - -	269	14	5			
Commissariat - - - - -	1,768	13	9			
				50,368	1	5
Expenditure of the Current Year :						
Civil - - - - -	281,092	16	2			
Military - - - - -	65,319	2	3			
Commissariat - - - - -	55,296	6	11			
				401,708	5	4
Special charges - - - - -	-	-	-	1,265	9	6
Repayments of Receipts in Aid :						
Surcharges - - - - -	647	9	5			
Superannuation contributions - - - - -	26	5	-			
				673	14	5
Excess of remittances to colonial agents above the repayments - - - - -				33,510	17	11
Expenditure - - - - -				£.	487,526	8 7

Treasury Chambers, }
31 May 1848. }



BIBLIOTHEQUE SCHOELCHER



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